


# Low Cost Add-On Storage for Your TRS-80*. In the Size You Want. <br> When you're ready for add-on disk storage, we're ready for you. Ready with six mini-disk storage systems - 102K bytes to 591 K bytes of additional on-line storage for your TRS-80*. 

- Choose either 40 -track TFD-100 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ drives or 77 -track TFD-200 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ drives.
- One-, two- and three-drive systems immediately available.
- Systems include Percom PATCH PAK \#1 $1^{\text {M }}$, on disk, at no extra charge. PATCH PAK \# ${ }^{\text {Tu }}$ de-glitches and upgrades TRSDOS* for 40 - and 77 -track operation.
- TFD-100 ${ }^{\text {M }}$ drives accommodate "flippy disks." Store 205K bytes per mini-disk.
- Low prices. A single-drive TFD-100 ${ }^{\text {M }}$ costs just \$399. Price includes PATCH PAK \# $1^{\text {TM }}$ disk.
- Enclosures are finished in systemcompatible "Tandy-silver" enamel.

Whether you need a single, 40track TFD-100 ${ }^{\text {M }}$ add-on or a three-drive add-on with 77 -track TFD-200 ${ }^{\mathrm{TM}} \mathrm{s}$, you get more data storage for less money from Percom.

Our TFD-100 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ drive, for example, lets you store 102.4 K bytes of data on one side of a disk - compared to 80 K bytes on a TRS-80* mini-disk drive and 102.4 K bytes on the other side, too. Something you can't do with a TRS-80* drive. That's almost 205 K bytes per mini-disk.

And the TFD-200 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ drives provide 197K bytes of on-line storage per drive

- 197K, 394K and 591 K bytes for one-, two and three-drive systems.

PATCH PAK \# $1^{\text {TM }}$, our upgrade program for your TRSDOS*, not only extends TRSDOS* to accommodate 40and 77 -track drives, it enhances TRSDOS* in other ways as well. PATCH PAK $\# 1^{\text {TM }}$ is supplied with each drive system at no additional charge.

The reason you get more for less from Percom is simple. Peripherals are not a sideline at Percom. Selling disk systems and other peripherals is our main business - the reason you get more engineering, more reliability and more back up support for less money.

[^0]Tu TFD-100 TFD-200, PATCH PAK and Electric Crayon are trademarks of PERCOM DATA COMPANY
-TRS- 80 and TRSOOS are trademarks of Tandy Corporation and Radio Shack which nave no relationship to PERCOM DATA COMPANY.

> To order add-on mini-disk storage for your TRS-80*, or request additional literature, call Percom's toll-free number: 1-800-527-1592. For detailed Technical information call (214) 272-3421.

Orders may be paid by check or money order, or charged to Visa or Master Charge credit accounts. Texas residents must add $5 \%$ sales tax.
Percom 'peripherals for personal computing'


## The easiest, least expensive way to generate spectacular multi-color graphics, sharp two-color alphanumerics: Your computer, a color tv set and the Percom Electric Crayon".

Add the Electric Crayon ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ to your system and your keyboard becomes a palette, the tv screen your medium.

You dab and stroke using onekey commands to create dazzling full-color drawings, eye-catching charts and diagrams.

Or you run any of innumerable programs. Your own BASIC language programs that generate dynamic pyrotechnic images, laugh-provoking animations.

From a combined alphanu-merics-semigraphics mode to a high resolution 256- by 192element full graphics mode, the microprocessor-controlled Electric Crayon ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ is capable of generating 10 distinctly different display modes.

Colors are brilliant and true, and up to eight are available depending on the mode.

As shipped, the Electric Crayon ${ }^{\text {M }}$ interfaces a TRS-80* computer. It may be easily
adapted for interfacing to any computer or to an ordinary parallel ASCll keyboard.

## But that's not all

The Electric Crayon is not just a color graphics generator/controller.

It is also a complete selfcontained control computer. With built-in provision for 1K-byte of on-board program RAM, an EPROM chip for extending EGOS ${ }^{\top M}$, its on-board ROM graphics OS, and a dual bidirectional eight-bit port - over and above the computer/keyboard port - for peripherals. The applications are endless.
Shipped with EGOS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, 1K-byte of display memory and a comprehensive user's manual that includes an assembly language listing of $\mathrm{EGOS}^{\top M}$ and listings of BASIC demo programs, the Electric Crayon ${ }^{T M}$ costs only $\$ 249.95$.

Options include:

- LEVEL II BASIC color graphics programs on minidiskette: $\$ 17.95$.
- A 34-conductor ribbon cable to interconnect the Electric Crayon ${ }^{\text {M }}$ to a TRS-80*: \$24.95.
- RAM chips for adding refresh memory for higher density graphics modes: \$29.95 per K-byte.
- Electric Crayon ${ }^{\text {rm }}$ Sketchpad, a sketching grid of proportioned picture elements (pixels) in a tv aspect ratio. For $128 \times 192$ or $256 \times$ 192 graphics modes. 11 -inch by 17 -inch, 25 -sheet pads: $\$ 3.95$ per pad.
SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS: the video circuitry of the Electric Crayon ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ provides direct drive input to a video monitor or modified tv set. An internal up-modulator for rf antenna input may be constructed by adding inexpensive components to the existing video circuitry.
Prices and specitications subject 10 change without notice.

Get into computer color graphics the easy, low-cost way with a Percom Electric Crayon ${ }^{\text {TM }}$. Available at Percom dealers nationwide. Call toll-free, 1-800-527-1592, for the address of your nearest dealer, or to order direct if there is no Percom dealer in your area.

## SPECIAL DELIVERY with EXTRACT

## A 100\% Machine Language Word Processor

TRS-80 ${ }^{\circledR}+$ Electric Pencil ${ }^{\circledR}$ or Radio Shack's Scripsit ${ }^{\circledR}$

We can't stop improving and expanding the capabilities of your TRS-80! By using SPECIAL DELIVERY with EXTRACT and either Electric Pencil ${ }^{8}$ or Radio Shack's Scripsit ${ }^{8}$ you can get even more out of your computer. From just one program, you will get all this:

MAILFORM: Create MAILFILE: The ONLY complete name and address list entry/editor program written in machine language. Instant search on any field, complete cursor control, just fill in the form!

MAILRITE: Print letters written with either the Electric Pencil ${ }^{\mathbb{E}}$ or Radio Shack's Scripsit ${ }^{\text {E }}$ inserting information from a MAILFILE into the letter for personalizing and addressing. You can send a personalized letter to one person then a different personalized letter to a second person with true typist quality from your fine printer. Features: Indents, Underscore, Bold Type, End of Page Stop,

Address Envelopes, unlimited insertion from address list and More!

EXTRACT: Take out information from MAILFORM, the machine language mailing list. Find the names you need by Zip Code, Street Address, Gender, Age or any other way!

SORT: In-Memory sort on an entire address list using any field as the key. This program can sort an entire list in a matter of seconds!

LABEL: Prints labels from MAILFILE.
CONVERT: Make MAILFILE from RS mail list.

SPECIAL DELIVERY will run on your TRS-80 ${ }^{\text { }}$ with TRSDOS ${ }^{8}$ NEWDOS ${ }^{*}$ or any other TRS ${ }^{\text {® }}$-like DOS.

If you bought SPECIAL DELIVERY from us, send us the disk and we will update it to include EXTRACT for $\$ 25$. If you haven't already taken advantage of our SPECIAL DELIVERY program, we'll send you the complete program including EXTRACT for just $\$ 125$ (Disk). We can also send you the Electric Pencil ${ }^{8}$ on Disk for $\$ 150$.


Software Etc . . .
1839 Chamberlain Drive -42
Carrollton, Texas 75007.
Phone Orders: (214) 492-0515

## 80 microcomputing

APPLICATION148 Quiz Master. Is this the answer? Richard Eckert.
BUSINESS
130 Accountants Aid. A workhorse worksheet. James Sheats.
GENERAL
38 The Game of Life. Play God for a day. Dennis Kitsz.
62 Adventures in Roseland. Interesting displays. Allan Joffe.
65 Randomness. Is your 80 really random? Todd Carpenter.
72 Doodle Bug. Pen and paper saver. Daniel Bishop.
78 Kaleidopen. Computerized kaleidoscope. Robert Nicholas.
82 Real-time Graphics. PEEK and POKE fun. Richard Zidonis.
96 Inside Level I. Baby brother grows up! Robert Meushaw.
106 Double Size Graphics. Larger than Life? Bertram Thiel.
118 TRS-80 Trainer. Display your registers. William Colsher.
124 EDTASM Index. Find references quickly. Terry Kepner.
HARDWARE
154 Fuse Fix. Save on repair charges. William Winter.
INTERFACE
111 DECwriter Driver. Terminal I/O made easy. James Beauchamp.
136 Testing 1,2,3. Check your measurements. D. C. Ne/son.
142 Teletype Interface. El cheapo printout. Peter Noeth.
REVIEW92 Applications Software. Micro packages. Rod Hallen.
SOFTWARE
116 True or False? Computerized pattern recognition. John Krutch.
STYLE140 Keyboard Interogation. Key Information? M. Yarbrough \& J. Vosteen.
UTILITY
88 Hex Display. Turn your FF into Decimal. Dr. H. Campbell.
132 Buffer Analysis. Display your ASCII. Robert Chambers.
134 Display Formatting. Tidy screens. Allan Joffe,
146 CLOAD Assembly Language. Get an autostart. Arthur Baker.
REGULARS
880 Remarks. Wayne Green
10 Input. Why not you?
12 DEBUg. I. N. Error.
14 Reviews. Chris Brown.
2080 Accountant. Michael Tannenbaum.
20 Captain 80. Bob Liddil.
22 The Assembly Line. William Barden, Jr.

2880 Applications. Dennis Kitsz. 32 Unlimited 80's. Sherry Smythe. 32 Club 80. Ross Wirth.
34 NEWS. Nancy Robertson. 162 Preview. Next month in 80.

Editor/Publisher Wayne Green
Assistant Editor/Publisher Jeff DeTray
Managing Editor Jim Perry
Production Editor Michael Comendul
Editorial Assistants Emily Gibbs
Thomas Peabody Nancy Robertson Review Editor Chris Brown
Production Manager Noel Self
Assistant Production Manager Robin Sloan Production Steve Baldwin James Butler Tedd Cluff Bob Drew Bruce Hedin
Kenneth Jackson
Clare McCarthy
Michael Murphy Dion Owens
Patrice Scribner
Sue Symonds John White Typesetting Barbara Latti Sara Bedell Mary Kinzel Karen Podzycki Photography Bill Heydolph Terrie Anderson Reese Fowler
Executive Vice President Sherry Smythe
Corporate Controller Alan Thulander
Executive Assistant Leatrice $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Neil
Accounting Manager Knud Keller
Circulation Manager Debra Boudrieau Circulation Barbara Block
Pauline Johnstone
Bulk Sales Manager Ginny Boudrieau
European Marketing Reinhard Nedela
Australlan Distributor Rudi Hoess Advertising 603-924-7138
Kevin Rushatko, Mgr. Penny Brooks Nancy Clampa Nancy Clampa
Marcia Stone Jerry Merrifield Harold Stephens
Manuscripts are welcome at 80 Microcomputing, we will consider publication of any TRS-80 oriented material. Guidelines for budding authors are available, please send a self-addressed envelope and ask for "How to Write for 80 Microcomputing." All material to be published will be paid for upon acceptance by the Editor. Address all submissions for the attention of the Managing Editor. Entire contents copyright 1980 by 1001001 Inc. No part of this publication may be reprinted, or reproduced by any means, without prior written permission from the publisher. All programs are published for personal use only, and may not be reproduced for others. All rights reserved.
80 Microcomputing (ISSN \& applied for) is published monthly by 1001001 inc., 80 Pine Street, Peterborough, NH 03458 . Application to mail second class postage rate is pending at Peterborough, NH 03458 and at additional mailing offices. Phone: 603-924-3873. Subscription rates in the U.S. are $\$ 15$ for one year and $\$ 40$ for three years. In Canada $\$ 17$ for one year and $\$ 46$ for three years. In Europe please contact Monika Nedela, Markstr. 3, D-7778, Markdorf, W. Germany. In South Africa contact 80 Microcomputing, P.O. Box 782815, Sandton, S. Africa 2146. Australian Distributor. Electronic Concepts, Rudi Hoess, 55 Clarence Street, Sidney 2000, Australia. All other foreign subscriptions $\$ 20$ (one year only) surface mail. All U.S. subscription correspondence should be addressed to 80 Microcomputing, Subscription Department, P.O. Box 981, Farmingdale, NY 11737. Please Include your address label with any correspondence. Postmaster: Send form \#3579 to 80 Microcomputing, Subscription Services, P.O. Box 981, Farmingdale, NY 11737.

## *NEW * MTC AIDS-III* *NEW *

## MODEL I . . . $\mathbf{\$ 6 9 . 9 5}$ MODEL II . . . $\$ 99.95$

Introducing the latest addition to MTC's family of data management systems, AIDS-III. NO PROGRAMMING, easy to use. COMPLETE PACKAGE including demonstration application, documentation and MAPS-III (see below).

- Up to 20 USER-DEFINED FIELDS of either numeric- or character-type.
- CHARACTER-type fields may be any length (total: up to 254 characters).
- NUMERIC-type fields feature automatic formatting, rounding, decimal alignment and validation.
- Full feature EDITING when adding or changing records:

ENTER FIELD (can't type in more characters than specified)
BACKSPACE (delete last character typed).
DELETE FIELD contents.
RESTORE FIELD contents.
RIGHT- JUSTIFY FIELD contents.
SKIP FIELD (to next or previous field).
SKIP RECORD (to next or previous record).

- SORTING of records is MACHINE CODE assisted.

200 RECORDS ( 40 characters) in about 5 SECONDS
ANY COMBINATION of fields (including numerics) with each field in ascending or descending order

- SELECTION of records for Loading. Updating. Deleting. Printing and Saving is MACHINE CODE assisted.

Specify up to 4 CRITERIA, each using one of 6 RELATIONAL COMPARISONS LOAD or SAVE selected records using MULTIPLE FILES.
Example: Select records representing those people who live in the state of Colorado, but not in the city of Denver, whose last names begin with " $F$ " and whose incomes exceed $\$ 9000.00$.
Example: Select records representing those sales made to XYZ COMPANY that exceed $\$ 25.00$, between the dates $03 / 15$ and $04 / 10$.
MAPS-III (MTC AIDS PRINT SUBSYSTEM), included at no charge, has the following features:

- Full AIDS-III SELECTION capabilities.
- Prints user-specified fields DOWN THE PAGE
- Prints user-specified fields in titled, columnar REPORT FORMAT, automatically generating column headings, paging and (optionally) indentation.
- Can create a single report from MULTIPLE FILES.
- Prints user-defined formats for CUSTOM LABELS, custom forms, etc.

BELOW ARE TESTIMONIALS from owners of AIDS systems. These are absolutely authentic statements and are typical of the comments we receive
"This program will do more for my business than all the other programs I have, combined."

David Wareham, Vice President (EDP), National Hospital and Health Care Services Inc.
"We have 32 different Data Base Management packages for the TRS-80. AIDS-III is easily the best. It also makes it easier for us to step up to our Model II since the package is available for both computers.

Jack Bilinski, President. 80 Microcomputer Services
"Your AIDS program is far and away the finest information management system that l've ever seen. I am currently using it to maintain a clear picture of the demographic data on all the kids in our residential treatment program and it is working for me superbly."

Frank Boehm. Director, Front Door Residential Treatment Program

- COMPATIBLE with AIDS-II data files and AIDS subsystems.
- Move up from AIDS-II and EXPAND to 20 field capability WITHOUT REENTERING DATA.
- AIDS-Ir(Model I or II) owners may UPGRADE FOR ONLY $\$ 25.00$.
-WARNINGI This program is written in BASIC and can be listed in the normal manner Modification of program code is NOT RECOMMENDED due to its extreme complexity


## mTc-SHIRTS

HIGH-QUALITY, POLY-COTTON BLEND T-SHIRTS. White with Navy Blue neck and sleeve "ringers". MTC logo on sleeve. Top quality transters of your choice on front
Specity size (S.M. L. XL.) and Transter:

- META TECHNOLOGIES MAKES EVERY BYTE COUNT:
- DONT TOUCH MY BITS!
- RAM it
- micro lovers take smaller bytes!
mTc-SHIRTS.


## MTC AIDS-II

Aliling information? Doctor it up with AIDS-II. This Automated Information Directory System is userdefined, features user-specified fields and print/display formats. conditional record selection, updating of fieids within records, sorting by any combination of fields, and much more! Unique "windowing" capability allows directories of unlimited size. Window size is typically 200 or more records in 32 K . Can be used for mailing lists, client reference reporting, appointment "calendars", inventory records and other information systems. Easy to use. Defining a system takes about a minute. Formatting a report or defining a custom label, less than 30 seconds. Sorting 200 records takes less than 5 seconds. Add "subsystems" for additional capabilities.
MTC AIDS -II
$\$ 49.95$
For Model II $\$ 79.95$

## CALCULATION SUBSYSTEM (CALCS)

Use for report generation involving basic manipulation of numeric data, such as quantity \& cost computations, balances carried forward and columnar totals. Expands capabilities with respect to inventory, accounting and other numeric-based information systems.
MTC CALCS $\$ 24.95$
For Model II
\$39.95

## MAILING/INFORMATION LIST SUBSYSTEM (MAILS)

Use for report \& label generation involving formatting of primarily non-numeric data, such as custom, "N-up" and " N -copy" label forms, index-type report formatting, and trimmed field capabilities for selection \& print. Expands AIDS. II with respect to client/product reference systerns, mailing lists and other non-numeric information systems.
MTC MAILS
\$24.95
For Model II
$\$ 39.95$

## RECORD/FILE ORGANIZATION EXECUTIVE (REFORGE)

Use for expanding. contracting or reformatting AIDS-II files. Convert random \& sequential files to AIDS-II format. Use for converting mailing lists to AIDS-II. Includes MERGE \& PURGE capabilities for combining smaller files into larger ones and removing duplicate records.
MTC REFORGE
$\$ 24.95$
For Model II
$\$ 39.95$

Transfer PROGRAMS and DATA
from MODEL I to MODEL II

## TRAN-SEND <br> $\$ 49^{95}$ <br> by MTC

Requires MODEL II and MODEL I with disk \& RS-232. Simple to use. not a kit - nothing else to buy. Complete with custom cable, $51 / 4^{\prime \prime} \& 8^{\prime \prime}$ floppies, instructions. May be used over phone lines. Custom Cable only
$\$ 19.95$
Sutable for use with Radio Shack' transter program(ACI 0131)

## PROGRAMMING TOOLS

Buy 4, get 1 FREE Any 5, $\$ 79.80$

For Model II
$\$ 119.80$


#### Abstract

TDAM $\$ 19.95$ For Model II ................... $\$ 29.95$ Includes MTC QUE Card! Having trouble with RANDOM FILES? With MTC's Table-Driven Access Method (TDAM) you'll never fret over FIELDing again. No knowledge of random access files is required. Insert the TDAM "interpreter" into any BASIC program and type in a few DATA statements describing the information in your files. TDAM does the rest! Reads and writes fields and records of any type (even compresses a DATE field into 3 bytes!). Features automatic file buffer allocation/dealiocation, memory buffering, sub-record blocking/deblocking, and handles up to 255 fields per record. Super fast and super simple! Complete with TDAM interpreter, instructions and demo program.


## DIVERGE

$\$ 19.95$
For Model II
$\$ 29.95$
Compares two BASIC program files, showing the differences between them. Identifies \& lists lines which have been inserted, deleted, \& replaced. Use for version control.

REBUILD . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 19.95$
For Model II . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$29.95
Reorganize programs for adding program code, faster execution, readability. Much more than simple renumbering. Rearrange groups of statements within a program automatically updates references to line numbers. Use with SUPERSEDE and MINGLE for maximum effect.

## MTC TECH B.S.

Our exclusive Technical Bulletin Service reveals the inside story on the TRS $-80^{\circ}$ I \& II. Sent by first class mail, bulletins are issued as the news breaks, not just once a month. Expensive, but worth it! No advertising or flyers, just pure Technical B. S.! Cancel any time - unused balance refunded. Free year-end subject index with 12 -month subscription. Subjects have included "PEEK\&POKE functions for Model II". "Machine Language Sort for String Arrays", "Tandy Marketing Plans", and "Level II Memory Locations". Subscriptions may be back-dated to obtain previous Bulletins.
1-Year Subscription
(Includes free index)
$\$ 36.00$
Monthly Subscription ....... $\$ 3.00 / \mathrm{mo}$.

Makes Every Byte Count!. Make programs smalier and faster! Combines lines \& removes unnecessary code including remarks, without altering program operation. Typically reduces program size $25 \%$ to $40 \%$.

## SUPERSEDE <br> $\$ 19.95$

For Model II.
$\$ 29.95$
A "must have" for the professional programmer or the serious amateur. Probably one of the greatest time-savers available. Write programs in shorthand - change variable names- generate program documentation - use with REBUILD and MINGLE to build new programs from old ones.

MINGLE
$\$ 19.95$
For Model II.
\$29.95
Merge up to 14 files (Program or Data) into a single file. Data files may be merged in ascending or descending sequence with the ordering based on a user-specified comparison field. A very handy utility for consolidating data files.

## Let your TRS-80 ${ }^{\circ}$ Teach You ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE

REMSOFT's unique package, "INTRODUCTION TO TRS-80 ${ }^{-}$ASSEMBLY PROGRAMMING" includes ten 45 -minute lessons on audio cassettes, a display program for each lesson providing illustration \& reinforcement, and a text book on TRS-80 Assembly Language Programming. Includes useful routines to access keyboard, video, printer and ROM. Requires 16 K - Level II, Model I.
REMASSEM-1.
$\$ 69.95$

Single sided, Single density, Soft-sectored
DISKETTES
Verbatim $51 / 4$-inch

# \$24 ${ }^{95}$ <br> Box of 10 

Quantity 10 Boxes
\$23.50
Hard-sectored (10-hole), Box of 10
$\$ 26.95$
8 -inch FLOPPIES
Single-density, Box of 10
Double-density, Box of 10
. $\$ 29.95$
$\$ 39.95$
PLASTIC LIBRARY CASES
$51 / 4$-inch or 8 -inch diskette case
$\$ 3.00$
FACTORY FRESH, ABSOLUTELY FIRST QUALITY Minimum order 1 box, NO order limit!

Complete for Model I with all utilities Plus exclusive MTC QUE card!

## NEWDOS +II $\$ 99^{95} \begin{aligned} & \text { by Apparat } \\ & \text { and MTC }\end{aligned}$

 40 TRACK VERSION . $\$ 109.95$ includes REF, RENUM, SUPERZAP EDITOR/ASSEM.. DISASSEM.. DIRCHECK, and more! This is the original NEWDOS with all of Apparat's utility programs, plus any 2 MTC PROGRAM MING TOOLS (for Model I), of your choice. Includes exclusive MTC QUE (Quick User Education) card MTC QUE Card only\$1.50

The perfect supplement for your
NEWDOS + , from IJG, Inc.

## "TRS-80 DISK AND OTHER MYSTERIES"

## by Harvard C. Pennington

132 pages written in PLAIN ENGLISH packed with HOW TO information with details, examples and indepth explanations. Recover lost files and directories, remove file protection, make BASIC programs unlistable. How to use SUPERZAP, recover from DOS errors and MORE!
TRS-80 DISK
$\$ 22.50$

## QUANTITY <br> WE ACCEPT <br> - VISA

 DISCOUNT INQUIRIES INVITED- MASTER CHARGE
- CHECKS
- MONEY ORDERS
- C.O.D.
- Add $\$ 2.50$ for shipping \& handling
- $\$ 2.00$ EXTRA for C.O.D
- Ohio residents add $51 / 2 \%$ sales tax.


TO ORDER CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-321-3552
IN OHIO call (216)289-7500 (COLLECT)
All products guaranteed for replacement only. Prices, Specifications \& Offerings subject to change without notice.
MOST ORDERS
SHIPPED
WITHIN ONE
BUSINESS DAY


# REMARKS <br> by Wayne Green 

"As the size of the<br>magazine increases, so does<br>the postage involved in sending<br>it to the subscribers.


#### Abstract

y editorial on electronic mail brought quite a bit of response. To my knowledge there are at least three firms designing Electronic Mail Boxes (EMB), a unit that will plug into both your computer and your telephone.

Some questions have been raised about my proposal. First, I suggested EMB's use 1200 baud because I felt the currently used 300 baud was far too slow. It should be possible to connect and transfer a one page message all within one minute . . . and that requires at least 1200 baud.


## Suggests $\mathbf{9 6 0 0}$

A letter from Art Brothers, who runs a small phone company out in Utah, suggests we think in faster terms. He claims that it is possible to jam 9600 baud over a phone line using compression and expansion techniques. Undoubtedly a lot of you readers are far more experienced with this than I, so we need some articles on the subject. A 9600 baud system which would work over any conceivable phone connection over long distance lines with 100 percent transfer of a message would be wonderful. If this is even remotely possible, we should work for it right now and not be forced to change standards in a year or two.

We also need to establish protocols for signaling over the lines. Then, we need a handshake protocol to initiate the transfer of the message and a protocol to assure that the message has been received 100 percent error free. We can use error correcting codes for this to some advantage, but we will still need a system for checking the received copy . . . and acknowledging it's receipt.

One suggestion is that the EMB automatically forward a received message, if desired. Perhaps we could get a dump of waiting messages from any remote terminal. Even if the first systems do not have these features, I think they will be along soon enough.

Received messages will have to be stored on tape or disk automatically, so that the system will be ready for the next message. And the software must be flexible enough that you can be writing messages to be sent at the same time as the system is receiving one.

Would we want a duplex switch on the system for immediate two-way communications similar to a Telex? Why not? A special signal might indicate that the recipient of the message is on the line for immediate answer.

The software should include a word processor so we can write our messages on the tube and edit them. It does not have to have all of the sophistication of a full fledged word processor, complete with paragraph movers and key word
finders. If it does just a little better than a Teletype machine, it will be fine for this.

If there is enough interest in this, I will be glad to organize a symposium for individuals and firms interested in exchanging information so that we may standardize protocols. I think that between 80 Microcomputing and Kilobaud Microcomputing I may have enough clout to make sure that the best system becomes a standard.

I believe that Radio Shack will be selling on the order of half a million computers this year and I will be disappointed if at least 75 percent of those buyers do not get an EMB to go with their system.

## Research Done

In order to get this project moving, we first have to do the research and development. This means that the ball is in the air. Most of the technical development has been done and the results published in one or more magazines.

## Cover Photos

Would you like the prestige of getting a photo on the 80 Microcomputing cover?

Subject? Generally we like to have some photo which shows the TRS-80-either model -in use . . . hopefully with some interested people around.

Submissions will do best if they are larger than 35 mm . We prefer the $6 \times 7 \mathrm{~cm}$ or larger format, so we will have clear and sharp cover pictures.

Photographers should keep their eyes open for interesting applications of the Tandy computer system. Radio Shack stores are not exempt from the competition and a credit line on the photo will not hurt business one bit.

Oh, I almost forgot . . . we pay up to $\$ 100$ for cover photos.

## The Price Goes Up

When a publisher starts a new magazine, it is always a gamble. Of course I try to keep the gamble to a minimum by knowing my trade better than most people. I've gotten rather good at starting new magazines and having them succeed, right from the first issue. In 1975 it was Byte, in 1977 it was Kilobaud Microcomputing and now, 80.

As the size of the magazine increases, so does the postage involved in sending it to the subscribers or in shipping copies to the newsstands. That is why cover prices and subscription prices tend to go up. Of course inflation makes mat-
ters even worse. In order to be sure that 80 got a good start I set the cover price and subscription rate much lower than normal for a technical magazine of its quality. There are several higher priced magazines with a lot less interesting material on the market.

Starting with the July issue the cover price of 80 will be $\$ 2.50$ and the subscription rate within the U.S. will be $\$ 18$ per year. A three year subscription is currently only $\$ 40$. This will be going up to $\$ 45$ with the July issue.

If you follow the normal pattern of procrastination, you'll do me a big favor and pay the higher price. In order to "save money" you'll buy at the one year rate and we'll do even better. I expect the cover price to go up again, possibly by the end of this year, to $\$ 2.95$, with the subscription rate going to $\$ 25$ for one year and $\$ 53$ for three years. Why not wait and see for yourself?

## See You in Hong Kong

You have always wanted to go to Asia, but you just haven't had the proper push to get you going. I'm pushing . . . so get out your checkbook and enjoy the ride.

Last fall I went on an IEEE sponsored tour of the Far East and had a fantastic time. The tour is running again and you'll want to come along and see Asia. it will be from October 222 nd and the cost is just over $\$ 2,000$ each, a wonderful bargain. That includes all plane fares, buses, hotels, banquets and sightseeing trips.

Quite a few microcomputer addicts and industry people make this trip, so it will be much more fun than going with undertakers or pipefitters. The trip coincides with consumer electronic shows in Tokyo, Taipei, Seoul and Hong Kong. Unless you are made of sterner stuff, you will find yourself getting enthused over importing some of the electronic and computer equipment that smaller Asian firms are making.

Or you may want to take advantage of the low cost production facilities for some product you are making or would like to make.

We'll plan on getting together with the president of the Hong Kong TRS-80 club, which had over 300 members last year. We'll also visit Akihabara in Tokyo, a section of town with hundreds of electronic stores.

If you're interested, drop me a line and ask for further information. I think we'll try for two tables of computerists-that's about 24 of us-so don't procrastinate. The address is: Asia Tour, c/o 80 Microcomputing, Peterborough, NH 03458 on a hot summer night. (Interlude \#21) A surprise on the way home from dinner. (Interlude \#42) - A bubble bath that ends with a bang. (Interlude \#78) An evening to rest while she does all the "work." (Interlude \#25) The most romantic of evenings. (Interlude \#84) A new twist to an old subject. (Interlude \#69) Just watching her. . . (Interlude \#57) An erotic fantasy! (Interlude \#33)

With over 100 Interludes, you can satisfy all levels of interest and desire. Each Interlude is fully described in the manual, and the more elaborate ones are detailed with regard to settings, props, and mood-enhancing techniques. But we've saved a few super Interludes for that very special time when your interview indicates you're ready! At that time, you will be introduced to one of several Interludes held secret within the computer. (When you learn secret Interlude \#99, your love life may never be the same again!)

Interlüde Interlude can give you experiences you'll never forget. Are you ready for it? The Ultimate Experience.
Interlude, 10428 Westpark, Houston, Texas 77042 I'm really ready! Rush me copies of Interlude today.
$\square$ For the Apple II ( 16 K ) \# For the TRS-80 (Level II-16K) \#\# $\quad \$ 14.95$ for cassette $\square \$ 17.95$ for diskette. Add $\$ 1.50$ for shipping. Texas residents add $6 \%$ sales tax. My check (payable to Interlude) is enclosed. $\square$
"Charge my $\square$ MASTERCHARGE VISA account.
Account No. $\qquad$ Expiration date
I Account No. All charge customers must sign
Signature
Address City
$\qquad$ $\square$ $\square$ Expration date

I Name

[^1]"The hate is generated by virtually everything Tandy does, and . . . doesn't do. '

## Past Lives

I want you to know how much I appreciated "The Mind Works Much Like a Computer" (Feb. 80). I "flashed" on your suggestion that " . . . the human brain's storage medium is both infinite and permanent", with ". . of course!" Somehow I just know that and don't know how.
An area which fascinates me is consciousness, although a computer could probably duplicate much of our decision, thought and analysis process, what would it take to make the computer conscious of its thoughts, decisions and analyses?
Thank you also for 80 Microcomputingtruly tremendous! I've already placed several orders and contemplate several more. Thank you for your contribution to my life.

> Leo Horowitz
> San Diego CA

My feeling is that computers will not attain consciousness, no matter their complexity. Of course, we really don't know what consciousness is. We can try to define it as an awareness . . . or, in the case of people, an awareness of awareness, but this really doesn't help us to understand what it is and how it happened.

With the concept of consciousness we are getting into country where scientists are ill at ease. When we observe the actions of individual cells in our body, there is activity which seems to indicate some sort of cellular consciousness. Each of these cells is made up of a large number of replicating molecules, and, yet, each cell has a life of its own and an apparent consciousness.

When we go to the next order of abstraction we find that just as the molecules which made up the cells took on a life and consciousness of the unit, so do the cells which make up our bodies take on a consciousness of the unit. Of course it is unlikely that the cells, though they exhibit consciousness, are aware of the consciousness of the whole body.

Now getting back to our unconscious computer system. I might draw a parallel with a person, who has consciousness, and a library of information, which does not. Adding memory to a computer is akin, as I see it, to adding volumes to a library. Adding more computational circuits would speed the access to the information, but somewhere that spark of life is missing. We don't have any good explanation from religion either-other than attributing the whole thing to God. I'll buy that . . . at least until we get a better understanding of the mat-ter.-Wayne.

## Tandy Love-Hate

Since your observations are shared by others, I thought the readers of 80 Microcomputing might be interested in your letter to Mr. Kornfeld. One can hope that Radio Shack will embark on a project to take customer problems to heart and work toward eliminating them in the future. Shall we drink to that idyllic world? -Wayne.

## Mr. Lew Kornfeld, President <br> Radio Shack <br> Fort Worth, Texas

## Dear Mr. Kornfeld:

Owning a TRS-80 projects one into a LoveHate relationship with his machine and with Radio Shack, which is unaffected by my ownership of one share of Tandy stock obtained in the good old days when we shareholders received a ten percent discount.

The love is generated by the wondrous little machine you have placed on my desk.

The hate is generated by virtually everything Tandy does, and what is left over is generated by things which Tandy doesn't do.

I started out small and put my office on the Level I cassette payroll. It was fair, but it was a nuisance to have to calculate the New Jersey state tax by hand each week for each employee, with a computer staring me in the face and doing the much more difficult job of calculating the Federal tax. A plea to Fort Worth for help? Dumb or arrogant answers, and certainly no help. For example, "We can't be expected to provided fifty different programs!" (Why not, you sell the TRS-80 in fifty different states without warning the purchasers that the program won't run automatically?) Why not set up state taxes like the Federal, with data lines to be changed by the user each year as rates changed? No reason, just indifference. Why not make documentation available so that the user could easily modify the program to his needs?

Yesterday, ready to move into the world of disks and printers, I made an appointment for a word processor demonstration at the East Hanover, New Jersey Computer Center. The appointment was made two days in advance, and I asked for assurance that a skilled operator of the system would be available to demonstrate it (having been previously advised by this center to call first for this demonstration). So, I left my practice for the morning, drove forty-five minutes, arrived at the appointed hour, and was pleasantly seated at the machine
by a chain-smoking store manager, who was able to load the diskette, call up "SCRIPSIT/LC' and list 'HIPPO/LC', and then sat helplessly before the screen, manual in hand, unable to demonstrate even a single editing function. The demonstrator had gone out to install a system!
I have purchased a number of excellent programs, all from other sources; REMODEL, PROLOAD, T-SHORT, LEVEL 1 IN LEVEL II, Z-CHESS, DUNJONQUEST and a package of programs from TBS. All of these have been excellent, and have enhanced my use and enjoyment of the computer.
Radio Shack sells inferior programs, gives terrible software support, provides an 800 "hot-line" which is almost always busy, and which has never been able to answer my relatively simple and unsophisticated questions, has sales personnel who usually know less about the computer than anyone who has finished the second page of the excellent Level I manual (what on earth went wrong with the Level II manual?), and puts on media blitzes advertising products that will not be available for months (how many Daisy Wheel printers have made it to the stores yet?).
The TRS-80 has been made into a huge success in spite of Tandy, and due to the efforts of such as Wayne Green and his Kilobaud and 80 Microcomputing publications, and by companies such as Racet, Microsoft, Apparat, Houston Micro-Computer Technologies, and others who have supported your system with good programs, good peripherals, good articles, good fixes for your problems, sympathy, understanding, a willingness and an ability to help their customers, and, in point of fact, provide what Radio Shack should, but can't or won't provide.
They deserve your encouragement and support. Three TRS-80's have been purchased by friends and associates of mine, seeing my enthusiasm. Had it not been for the availability of outside support, that enthusiasm would not have existed, and those three individuals would not have become customers. Multiply that by the number of units out, and you will perhaps become appreciative of the need for continuing support of those who support you.

Robert A. Goldstone, M.D., P.A.
Paterson, NJ

## Disk Primer Update

Having just received the March issue and noticing Mr. Kenderdine's comments on my article, "A Disk Primer," I thought I should put a quick note in the mail.

In as much as I dislike letters that begin "In Response . . .," let me say that I agree with Jim a full 50 percent.

CMD" T and CMD" R work well on BASIC tapes, but system tapes, designed for the typical Level II, 16 K configuration, as most are, load either over, under but almost always through DOS, forcing a reboot.
Perhaps I should have said " . . . Level II SYSTEM tapes are not compatible . . . '; it's just a quirk of mine that mentally blocks the fact that there are tapes in BASIC, since the bulk of them are games and I have a strong aversion to spending $\$ 4000+$ for a toy to play games on.
As for the deletion of DOS programs to free disk space, yes, again he is correct, but the article was meant to be a Primer. When I first got my drive, I could hardly wait to start using it, but my Expansion Interface kept crashing, I lost a few files and routinely ran the FORMAT/BACKUP pair. Later on, with DOS 2.3, 1 used the check-out procedures (TEST1/ TEST2) just after booting. And BASICR is something I find difficult to live without.
The point is, with one drive, inserting, extracting, inserting, extracting, ad nauseam, is fatiguing, especially after a six or seven hour session at the machine. I can see deleting the TAPEDISK/CMD and the 3/BAS utilities, but I think that brings storage space up to about 48 or 49 K . I have nothing against being creative, but a valid and viable disk-based TRS-80 must, in my opinion, have two drives. It took me 3 months to come to that conclusion, after which I had to scrape and spend a long time waiting for it.
I think my DOS-mate, Mr. Kenderdine, will find this out as he goes along the Disk route. I do thank him for the compliment, and for piping out some more information, since that is the essence of learning. Without personal interaction, CRT might still stand for Crummy Rock Tablet.

Bill O'Brien
NYC, NY

## Illegal Victory

Soon after receiving the March issue of your magazine, I approached my machine's keyboard and entered in William Lopez's Hexpawn game, making slight modifications so that it would run on my Level II machine. Then, after this long typing session, I started the program running. At first all went well-1 first used the example given in the article, then strange things began to happen. I won the first round, as was expected, and also the second round, but from then on no matter what move I opened with, it conceded the game!
I listed out the program again, and found no error this time on my part. I thought maybe it was my machine, and so 1 checked its RAM with a memory tester, but found nothing. Once again I ran the program, only to have it cheat time and again (like putting captured men back on the board and moving diagonally to empty spaces.
I've gone over my work twice since then, and
can find no flaw. Was there maybe a misprint (or an omission) from the magazine text? I pray some heartly soul can find what is causing such unsportsmanship in my machine.

Joseph Teller
Waltham, MA

## Squot's Travels

I enjoyed the article/program "Ball Box" by James D. Lewis in 80 Microcomputing, April 1980. I modified the listing to enable me to run the simulation on my Level II system without any problem ( $\operatorname{POINT}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})$ returns -1 , if the point is set).

In the process of enhancing the mini-universe, I have discovered a heretofore unreported phenomenon which other Level II users might also want to investigate. I have designated this effect "Space Wrinkle" (SPRINKLE). It may be observed by inserting the following line in the Level II version of the program (sorry Level I users):

5125 IF INKEYS $<>\cdots$. THEN IF RND $(2)=1$ THEN A $=-$ A ELSE B $=-B$

Once the modified program is running and the Squot starts its travels, the SPRINKLE may be observed by depressing any keyboard key. The investigator will notice a certain degree of control which he now has over Squot's travels. This control may be invoked benevolently (i.e., to help the unfortunate creature to find the food) or merely as an experimental tool (i.e., "Will Squot ever find that neat slide, if 1 don't help?'").

I also believe that line 5001 contains an error for both Level I and Level II versions. It should read:
$5001 \mathrm{Y}=$ RND (48-4) + 2

Jim Cardell
Bethlehem, PA

## Problem Winker

In response to the Winking Cursor article on page 68 of the January 1980 issue, I submit the following observations:

I had been working on a program for some time and had a requirement for a "Winking Cursor". My approach was somewhat more lengthy then Mr. Lovy's. Needless to say I was impressed and decided to utilize his approach. After a few short tests, 1 discovered something was amiss.

The first problem was that on second and subsequent string entries FIS equals all characters that have been input. The solution for this is to null FIS upon each call to the subroutine. (Example 1 line 1002.)

The second problem occurred when I at tempted to utilize the LEN(\$) statement to test string length upon return from the subroutine, after inputting a string including one or more backspaces. It seems that our friend FIS keeps track of not only wanted characters but also every backspace intended to delete unwanted characters. This means that LEN(\$) will return the number of characters wanted plus the number of backspaces. My solution to this problem was twofold.

First if FIS is null and a backspace is encountered we disregard and start over. (Example 1 line 1009.) Second if FIS is not null and a backspace is encountered, we must adjust FI\$ string length to the desired length by subtracting a character for each backspace. (Example 1 line 1010.)
T. D. Sylvester

Atlantic Beach, FL

## Simple APPENDing

The article in the February 1980 issue by C. Gerald on APPENDing programs was interesting but I think it complicates a rather simple procedure. It is possible to APPEND programs using CLOAD and a few PEEKs and POKE as follows:

1. With your first program already entered in core PEEK at 16633, 16634. This is a pointer to the end of the BASIC program and start of variable storage.
2. Subtract two from the address you get in Step 1 as follows: If 16633 is greater than one just subtract two from it; if 16633 is less than or equal to one, add 254 to it and subtract one from the number in 16634.
3. POKE the resulting numbers into 16548 and 16549. Do not do anything to 16633 and 16634.
4. 16548,16549 is a pointer to the beginning of a BASIC program, normally 17129. We have now altered it to point to the end of the present program, actually the two zero bytes where the next line pointer would normally be.
5. CLOAD your program to be APPENDed.
6. At READY, POKE 16548 with 233 and 16549 with 66 . This sets the pointer back to 17129 and you're done. All the pointers for variables, etc. will be properly handled by CLOAD.
If you forgot Step 6, the system will only know about your APPENDed program and if you try a LIST, it will look like you lost your original program. Also RUN will only execute your APPENDed program. Try it!

I've used this method many times and it works like a charm.

The article also has a technical error in stating (see Table 1) that line numbers take 1 byte followed by a null byte. They actually take 2 bytes. His examples had line numbers less than 256 which leaves the 2 nd byte zero.
M. Winnick

Plano, TX
continued on next page

# 80 DEBUg 

## Conflict of Interest

I have received many calls concerning my letter in the April issue about putting Sargon II on disk. It is not clear to people that the DOS "DUMP" command requires blanks: one after the word DUMP and one after the filespec SARGON2/CMD. Thus the correct syntax is:

DUMP SARGON2/CMD (START $=X^{\prime} 8000^{\circ}$, END $=X^{\prime}$ AD 19 ', TRA $=X^{\prime}$ 'ACFD')
where the blanks have been emphasized for clarity. While it is necessary to have one blank in each of the indicated positions, it is also important that the rest of the command (between the parentheses) not have any blanks.
Many of the owners of this expensive program were quite upset that they could not run it from disk. I am surprised that this important fact is not mentioned in the ads. Also, subscribers to other magazines may be interested to know that some have refused to publish my technique, citing conflict of interest with their advertisers.

Roxton Baker
Ellington, CT

## Break Disable

In my article printed in April 80 Microcomputing, "Break Disable" (p. 128), an error appeared in line 10, the beginning of the FOR-NEXT loop.

The start of the loop is wrong, causing the program to be POKEd into the wrong place in RAM. Line 10 should read:

10 CLS:FOR $X=32743$ TO 32767

I trust this will help your readers make the "Break Disable" work.

Jim Rastin
London, ONT

## KWICest Index

In my letter concerning the article I authored, KWIC Index, there are three errors in the published listing brought to my attention by Dr. Ronald Ribler. The errors are in lines 1110, 1160 and a missing line 1265.


The correct lines are:

1110 IF W(I) $=$ TW THEN 1190
(not IF W(I) = TTW THEN 1190)
1160 TC $=$ TC $+\cdots \cdot "+$ TW
(not TC $=-$ TC $+\cdots \cdot \cdot+$ TW)
1265 TC $=\cdots \cdots$ :REM SET TC TO NULL STRING

When these changes are made the program runs as shown.
I am embarassed over my failure to catch these errors and apologize for the inconvenience caused you and your readers.

Leslie E. Sparks
Durham, NC

## BUGged Light Pen

There appears to be a BUG in program listing 7 on page 42 of the April article, "Build a Light Pen". The assembly language program does not work. (At least it didn't for me.)
According to the Radio Shack Level II and DOS manuals, a machine language program which is called by the USR function will not return a value if terminated by a RET instruction. In order to return the status of the light pen (light on or off) the value of the light pen must be loaded in the HL register and a JP 0A9AH will return this value to the USR function in the BASIC program.
I am by no means an assembly language programmer but I did change the program to reflect this requirement. A copy of the listing is attached.

I did construct the light pen and encountered no problems. The pen works very well using the BASIC programs and with the modification to the machine program that also ran. I have used the machine program on a Level II system and also a two disk system using the NEWDOS + operating system with no problems. I substituted a Radio Shack photo transistor (part \#276-130) for the one specified. In all, an excellent article, and I think a very useful piece of equipment.

Many thanks for such an excellent machine. The April issue is about three days old and already dog-eared and coffee-stained. Also very glad to see the start of an assembly language column.

Thomas J. Bell
Mickleton, $N J$


# 80 REVIEWS 

> "We once received a tape with a program on one side and Barry Manilow's Greatest Hits on the other."

## Acu-Data Tape Digitizer <br> Alphanetics Mfg. <br> Forestville, CA <br> $\$ 54.95$

## by Chris Brown <br> 80 Staff

A h CLOAD, a much maligned mode. That the process works at all is testimony to the flexibility of the electronic devices involved. Cassette recorders were never really meant to handle data, even at slow rates, and microprocessors wince at the thought of their internal timing being upset by wildly gyrating cassette tape transport mechanisms.
Nevertheless, if you persevere, you can often actually load a program from tape into a computer via a cassette recorder. It may take some time, but it can be done. If your time (and patience) is at a premium however, you should consider acquiring an Acu-Data from Alphanetics.

## Data Pulses are Shaped

The Acu-Data is designed to facilitate CLOAD and tape duplication. In essence, it is a combination filter, rectifier and pulse shaping device. Placed at the recorder output, it conditions the tape data. Hum and other spurious noise is filtered out. Data pulses are then rectified and shaped to insure that proper pulse amplitude and timing is achieved before the computer ever sees the pulse train.
An Acu-Data has been in use at the 80 Microcomputing editorial office for six months. Quite simply, it works.
Program tapes of questionable quality often accompany article submissions to the magazine, and loading these gems can be a real epic. We once received a tape with a program on one side and "Barry Manilow's Greatest Hits" on the other. The Acu-Data rarely encounters a tape it can't handle (including Barry Manilow's).
The unit runs on 110VAC so batteries are not necessary. Other features include an LED to indicate the presence and amplitude level of data, a polarity switch that allows the user to select either positive or negative going data pulses (to compensate for differences in the head and audio circuits or various cassette recorders) and a copying digital output jack that allows duping of processed program tapes.
The model we have has an optional switch that provides computer control of the recorder. This option, especially handy when sequentially loading data in long programs, costs an extra five bucks.

The most immediate benefit of an Acu-Data
is that it ends your worries about recorder volume settings. The unit produces the proper output level under widely varying input conditions: No more fooling with your kid's Dick Tracy Wrist Radio and the recorder volume control to get a good load.
The Acu-Data has proved to be a miracle worker when it comes to salvaging marginal tapes.
In addition, lousy originals can generate good copies when the copying digital output is used for duplicating.
There are limits to the capabilities of the Acu-Data. Generally though, if you could not quite load a tape through the Acu-Data, you would not have gotten close without it.
The unit is ruggedly built, enclosed in a shielded metal case. The version we have shows signs of last minute fixes on the clad side of the PC board. The manufacturer assures us that they are not present on current production models.

## Always On Line

The Acu-Data is on line whenever it is plugged into a 110VAC outlet. No provision for removing AC from the primary of the line transformer is made and, consequently, the transformer is forced to dissipate a respectable amount of hysteresis generated heat. How this constant heat dissipation will effect its service life is a good question. So far, it has not affected the performance of our unit.
The comprehensive user's manual is clearly written and includes many hints on using tapes.


A schematic and parts list was not available, but we did see the warranty. It is impressive. Each Acu-Data comes with a ten-day, money back guarantee. In addition to a 90 day, unconditional warranty on parts and labor, a flat $\$ 15$ maximum repair fee is guaranteed on any problems encountered within the first 12 months.

Guarantees like this are rare in the microcomputer industry and certainly inspire confidence. Three cheers for Alphanetics.

Alphanetics has a winner in the Acu-Data. For tape oriented computerists who prefer to think in terms of black boxes and have no desire for breadboard projects, the Acu-Data is a worthwhile investment at $\$ 54.95$.

## TC-8 Cassette System <br> JPC Products

Albuquerque, NM
Kit: $\$ 70$
Assembled: \$100

## by Carl A. Kollar

guess I don't have to tell any TRS-80 owners how frustrating the cassette system that comes with the computer can be. Even with the factory mod that's available, the annoyance of loading and checking programs becomes just barely tolerable.
If you're like me, after you've just plunked down a chunk of money for a Level II 16 K machine, "you ain't got nuttin left" for even one disk drive at 500 bucks apiece. So you suffer.

A reasonable alternative is the Exatron Stringy Floppy (ESF). This will cost you about

250 bucks and totally eliminates your loading and saving problems, automatically and fast. l've had one of these for about six months and love it!

But, if the price is still too steep, have I got a device for you!

## The Device

The February 1980 issue of Microcomputing had an ad that intrigued the hell out of me. It was for a high-speed cassette system by JPC Products acclaimed as a "poor man's floppy." It made all sorts of seemingly ridiculous claims such as "loads five times faster," "stores 50,000 bytes on a 10 -minute cassette," "less than one bad load in a million bytes with the volume control anywhere between one and eight."

All this for a measly 70 bucks? How could this be? A call to Albuquerque answered a few questions: Yes, it had its own power supply,

Continue to page 16

## TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR

## INTRODUCTORY OFFER!

Now you can order checks and statements that are guaranteed to work with your Radio Shack programs.


Standard Radio Shack payroll check (Designed for use on TRS-80 TM Model I with tractor feed printers I or III)


Standard Radio Shack statement
(Designed for use on TRS-80 TM Model
I, line I \& III. Adjustable pin feed printer)


Standard Radio Shack accounts payable check. (Designed for use on TRS-80 TM Model I, line I \& III printers only. Adjustable pin feed printer)


Side by side payroll check. (Designed for use on TRS-80 TM Model II line III printer only. Adjustable pin feed printer)

## Send For FREE Samples And Brochure Today!

- FREE RUSH DELIVERY of 7 working days available on your initial order.
- Our nationwide, freight-paid service specializes in small minimum orders and fast, reliable delivery. Our forms are produced and stocked in-house, so you deal direct with the factory.
- Forms also available for Peachtree, Osborne and others.

TRS-80 and Radio Shack are registered trademarks of the Tandy Corp.
Check
To-G0

# 80 REVIEWS 

## From page 14

and, it stored programs five times faster because it utilized higher density data. The computer outputs the information at a higher rate out of the rear keyboard connector.
The ad had even claimed anyone could build it even if you have never soldered before. JPC would make it work, if you couldn't-for free. I was sold. I placed my order, and it arrived about two months later (parts shortage).

I work in electronics, so I found the unit exceptionally easy to build. It took about an hour. The manual is superb. (That's better than great.) It was clear, concise and exact with no ambiguities. Important parts placements are stressed (polarity markings on electrolytics, bands on diodes, etc.).

JPC was right! With these instructions, you couldn't go wrong. The board quality is excellent. It is double-sided and parts locations are clearly marked on the component side of the board. There are no jumper wires to install. JPC utilizes PC traces and plated-through holes for connections to traces on the other side of the board.

Also, there are absolutely no adjustments or settings to bother with.

The documentation is a sheaf of $81 / 2 \times 11$ papers stapled together. It is written in the nicest format I've seen in a while. Each command and/or subject is covered on its own sheet in large type. All explanations are in easy to read English-not computerese.

## Commands and Features

SAVE"filename": Saves your BASIC program on cassette.
LOAD: Reads the next BASIC program from the cassette.
LOAD"filename": Searches for and loads the specified file from cassette.
LOAD? and LOAD? "filename": Reads file from cassette, and compares contents to memory.
LOADN: Prints a list of all the programs on a cassette, until interrupted by the "break" key.
LOADN"filename": Same as above except the tape will stop at the end of the program named.
KILL: Removes the file manager program from memory so that the extra memory can be used by large programs.
RSET: Allows the operator to rewind and position the tape on tape recorders that have these functions tied to the motor control jack.
RUN"filename": TC-8 searches for a specified program and runs it immediately.
PUT"filename": Same as SAVE"filename", except it is for use with system tapes.
GET: Same as LOAD, except it is for use with system tapes.
GET"filename": Same as LOAD"filename", except it is for use with system tapes. GET? and GET? "filename": Same as LOAD? and LOAD?"filename", except it is
for use with system tapes.
GETN and GETN"filename': Same as LOADN and LOADN"filename", except it is for use with system tapes.
OPEN: Required before cassette input or output of a data file can be attempted.
CLOSE: Required to end a cassette data file. PRINT\#:Allows numerical or string data to be output to a cassette file.
INPUT\#: Allows numerical or string data to be input from a cassette file.
I haven't counted them, so I don't know about the "one load in a million bytes" claim,
but my son, Anthony (age 11), loaded about 30 of his programs from his Radio Shack format tape to a new TC-8 format tape. He's run them all and found no bad loads.

Unlike the standard tape system, you can position your tape anywhere before the program you want and not have to look for a blank spot between programs. The TC-8 patiently waits for the program you want and then starts loading without getting confused by the portion of the previous program you just fed it.

Try that on your regular cassette system; you'll wear out the reset button.

## MAYDAY + S

Uninterruptable Power Supply
Sun-Research, Inc.
New Durham, NH
$\$ 325$
by Chris Brown

Mayday, the international signal of distress, is not likely to be the first word uttered by a computerist when the power fails in the middle of a lengthy program. Personally, I can think of many more satisfying expletives, but Mayday may be more appropriate. It is the trade name for an uninterruptable power supply, designed to end power line problems.

## Emergency Power

Mayday is a fail-safe device which, in the event of a drop in line voltage, provides emergency power to a microcomputer system. Once on emergency power, you can terminate the system in an orderly fashion with no program crash or loss of data. Emergency operation time varies with the Mayday model and the size of your system, that is, how many disk drives you own. The Mayday $+S$ can generate up to 30 minutes of emergency power.

Sun-Research, Inc. is a new manufacturing and marketing venture launched by Phase-R Corporation, a diversified New Durham electronics firm. Among its products are laser devices manufactured for the medical field and the government.
The original Mayday unit was created to meet Phase-R's need for a reliable, isolated power source for the office TRS-80. The company's rural location resulted in frequent power outages, and the TRS-80's close proximity to heavy machinery made it difficult for it to run without glitches. After a few monthly payroll records were lost, the Mayday was born.
Not only does the unit provide instant backup power, it also isolates the computer from spikes and transient voltage surges on the AC line.
The Mayday uses a modified, 120 Hz , square wave generator as a DC to AC converter. When power fails, this generator supplies power from a 12 -volt battery to the computer. A specially designed isolation transformer allows the Mayday to maintain, plus
or minus, five percent required computer power during switch-over to internal power. Plus or minus one-half percent is maintained thereafter. Switch-over time is on the order of five milliseconds, so no loss of memory occurs.

A 12 -volt automotive battery (available separately) is used in conjunction with the Mayday and is enclosed in a high impact plastic case. A built-in trickle charger keeps the battery voltage within accepted limits.

The computer monitor, interface, keyboard and peripherals plug into a bank of outlets on Mayday's front panel. The entire system is controlled by one circuit breaker, while an idiot light indicates system status. A very convenient layout.

## Line Surge Protector

Most versions of the Mayday incorporate an MDS line surge protector. If your computer operates in an electrically noisy environment, this option is a must.

If its operation in our office is any indication, Sun-Research has met its design goals with the Mayday. The 80 editorial offices share building space with a printshop and darkroom, and the AC line that our computer runs on is subject to large voltage swings and noise. The constant shrinking of our video as presses came on line was a real source of worry.
Once the Mayday +S was installed, the shrinking video was eliminated. Now, the occasional excursions of the line below normal levels result in a smooth transition to emergency power rather than a catastrophic program crash.
One drawback of our Mayday +S is its inability to power the 60 Hz AC fan motors used in our disk unit and printer. This can be overcome by wiring these motors directly to an external AC source. To alleviate this problem, Sun-Research has developed a Mayday unit that supplies a 60 Hz sine wave source of voltage. This new Mayday is suitable for use with Model II machines.
As the air conditioning season approaches and brown-outs become more frequent in metropolitan areas, the computer chaos caused by erratic AC lines will increase. A Mayday unit can be your first line of defense against system glitches. Now, if you can only get your TRSDOS squared away . . .

For Your
TRS-


DUAL DISK-32K
BUSINESS SYSTEM

## QUALITY DTI PAYROK

DATA TRAIN'S many years of small business computer experience in accounting program products brings to your business all of the quality features, functions, screen displays, standard reports, user designed reports and operator reference manuals; allowing you to efficiently manage the payroll of your company.

- 50 employees per mini-disk.
- Runs in all states.
- You maintain the $P / R$ product without programing.
- Flexible, easy to use.
- No maintenence fees.


## $\$ 235$.

Product Info \& License/Order Form. FROM.....

PHONE
(503) 476-1467

840 N.W. 6th STREET, SUITE 3
GRANTS PASS', OREGON 97526

## Available Soon-

- General Ledger Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Accounts Receivable
- Fixed Asset Accounting
*Trademark Radio Shack, Div Tandy Corp.



TRS-80 Disassembled Handbook Robert Richardson
Richcraft Engineering Ltd.

## Chautauqua, NY

$\mathbf{\$ 1 0}$ Vol. 1, \$15 Vol. II

## by Dennis Bathory Kitsz

The programmer's afterworld is destined to offer three options: a heaven of powerful, high-level languages; a hell of detailed machine code; and a purgatory, where everyone uses Richcraft Engineering's TRS-80 Disassembled Handbook.
The handbook's premise is that once a user has struggled (resentfully, no doubt) through machine code, "it is ridiculous to 're-invent the wheel' . . . when these routines already exist in Level II ROM." Much of this premise is sound, and author Richardson, with more than a few questionable generalizations about the primacy of his book and the ease of his method, takes the reader step by step through the many useful subroutines available in Microsoft's BASIC.

## Hurrah for the Evangelist

For once we may say, "Hurrah for the evangelist of the short-cut," for Richardson does insist that knowing machine language well is prerequisite to using these subroutines effectively. Indeed, a technique that dips into the netherworld of another person's code can be disastrous and misleading for a novice, but perfectly valid for an experienced machine language program author, who does not care to expend either the time or the memory necessary to write, for example, double-precision decimal arithmetic.
The available options for a user-programmer are, of course, inevitably slow BASIC; assembly language coding; compilers such as BASEX or FORTH; or a combinational method such as the handbook suggests. The compilers are generally straightforward, but cannot efficiently co-exist with resident programs. Where a TRS-80 must fill a variety of needs, machine language programs easily accessible through a SYSTEM or USR(X) command are most desirable.
Richardson's technique stands out as singularly effective, because most of the speed of original machine language software is main-
tained, and memory is conserved through generous use of calls to Level II ROM.

On the other hand, much of Richardson's proselytizing is overbearing and self-righteous, and often useful points are obscured by his tone. A bit overeager in self-appreciation, the author states that his work is the first revelation of the inner workings of the Level II ROM, when in fact, TRS-80 Supermap, published by Fuller Software, exposed and annotated the ROM's contents six months before the appearance of Richardson's book.

Even worse, the organization of the book is weak, and the continuous cross-pollution of hexadecimal and decimal references further blurs the operations of a code still based on the octal language of the 8080 archetype. Finally, one is forced to question the value of 16 pages of the 70 -page handbook dedicated to a hex listing of Level II ROM. Since none of it is disassembled, the user cannot learn how registers and memory are employed.

## Plenty of Oratory

In short, Richardson does not help us learn; he presents a technique, some examples of its use, and plenty of oratory. A sample: "Only a retarded 3rd grader would overlook them (the BASIC names) in memory locations 5712
through 6172."
And one more: "Let us be kind, though, and presume that Radio Shack had not the slightest idea what Level II ROM contained, and if they did, had not the slightest idea on how to find it and use it. If such is not the case, they surely stand guilty of gross negligence and malice aforethought $\qquad$ . ."
Fortunately, the handbook's techniques are significantly more space-efficient than the author's writing.
Now to the question: As microcomputer users, we have been overwhelmed with software and printed matter which seems priced far above its worth. By comparison with other fields, we pay an enormous amount for companion products for our machines. Is the TRS-80 Disassembled Handbook worth its cover price? Perhaps.
For less than $\$ 20$ the TRS- 80 Supermap comes with a detailed annotation of the operation of Level II ROM subroutines. That and Richardson's book, plus Editor/Assembler, T-BUG and the Z-80 Technical Manual, return no change from a hundred-dollar bill. Together, they are a powerful resource. But on its own TRS-80 Disassembled Handbook provides only a modest return in exchange for your investment.

## Adventure <br> by Gordon Letwin <br> Softwin Associates <br> Microsoft <br> Bellevue, CA <br> $\$ 30.00$

## by John Warren

Having been introduced to Adventure on a Burroughs 6802, I just couldn't get excited about the many mini-adventures written for home computers. However, Gordon Letwin of Softwin Associates has produced a ripsnorter that is almost indistinguishable from the original.
A player explores a giant cave, finds treasures and battles knife-wielding dwarves. The computer is directed with one an two-word commands like "get axe" or "north" (go north). Part of the fun is finding out what commands the computer accepts and when it accepts them. Adventure is not a game that someone learns in a few minutes, plays in half an hour and forgets in a week.

In a mainframe environment, experienced adventurers assist (and tantalize) novices with hints. "So the dragon has got you stuck. He isn't any problem if you're tough. Come on now-what would Conan do in this situation?" To overcome the micro-user's isolation, Softwin has prepared a series of four hint books and is selling them for a buck apiece ( 4 for $\$ 3$ ).

The game runs on a 32 K , single disk TRS-80. To say that it uses the disk is an understatement. Almost every move causes a quick search. However, the delay is insignifi-cant-rarely over a second. Playing a mainframe over a 300 baud line is much more frustrating.


The specially designed DOS seems to occupy only one sector, leaving the rest free for program and data. Software filchers are going to be tearing their hair out on this one, since there is no "copy" utility and data is disguised by a sophisticated bit shifting routine. Unfortunately, this also means there is no way to make a backup. Microsoft recognizes this and offers a one-year replacement warranty.
Because of the lengthy playing time (several hours), a "save'" feature allows players to suspend the game for later resumption.
The game is attractively packaged and comes with a clearly written instruction book. Clearly, both the $\$ 30$ price tag and the extensive hardware necessary are going to limit sales, but this is an exceptionally entertaining game, and if the fanaticism of the mainframe adventure addicts is any indication, it should enjoy a steady increase in popularity.

## TRS-80* OWNERS:

- Let the computer write your "Basic" programs for you!
- Draw pictures, animated figures, data forms!
- Create a library of displays!
- Produce "Commercial" grade software!


The Magic Cursor is a Revolutionary Family of Products which provides a dramatic new method of reproducing drawings and displays that you create on your screen. It makes both simple displays and complex interactive data input forms. It stores a "BASIC PROGRAM" on disk (or tape) ready for you to execute alone or as a subroutine. It produces screens in both standard and wide screen.
It is available for any level $2,16 \mathrm{~K}$ or larger system with tape or disk. An optional version is now available which creates an assembly language program.
Be sure to pick out the system that fits your present needs and order it today. You may upgrade your original copy by paying the difference and a moderate service charge.

## MAGIC CURSOR PROGRAMS

THE BABY CURSOR allows you to easily create screens (including graphics) on your video. A powerful command then generates the BASIC instructions to recreate the screen. For the first time, a program for automatic generation of video display forms. (16K Tape or 16 K Disk)
\$24.95
THE MAGIC CURSOR I additionally makes sophisticated Data Entry and Display easy. With Magic Cursor I you define the Data Entry or Display fields directly on your screen. The definition commands generate the BASIC instructions to implement the Data Entry and Display. The Magic Cursor I has commands which move, center and duplicate blocks of graphical or alpha/numeric displays. You can even justify text. (16K Tape Only)
. $\$ 79.95$
THE MAGIC CURSOR II adds the power to write animated games easily in BASIC. The Magic Cursor II allows you to reload previous screens either from memory or from Disk. You can then modify them and store either the modified screen or only the changes. (32K Disk Only)
. $\$ 99.95$
THE MAGIC CURSOR III will be available soon for the new Model II Computer (32K One or more Disks)
$\$ 149.95$
THE MAGIC CURSOR IV provides the features of Magic Cursor II but stores an assembly language program.
(32K Disk
Only)
. $\$ 99.95$

[^2]
## OTHER PROGRAMS BY CCC

GENERAL LEDGER, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, etc. - We are an official Osborne/McGraw Hill conversion co.
RESTAURANT MANAGEMENT - Cost analysis, inventory control, recipe design, labor scheduling, etc. for both fast food and traditional restaurants.
INSURANCE RATING - Instant pricing for policy premiums based on age, marital status, etc. for both Texas and National.
SMALL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT - From our library of custom design for DIAMOND \& JEWELRY MERCHANTS, DONUT SHOPS, SAILBOAT SAIL SHOPS, CONSTRUCTION FIRMS, ENGINEERING FIRMS, MANUFACTURING FIRMS-in the areas of cost analysis, product design, inventory control, product pricing, purchase order, invoicing, word processing, etc.
PROGRAMMER UTILITIES for supporting assembly language programming and disk modification.
MAGIC MEMORY - personal inventory programs for stamp collection, coin collectors, personal libraries, etc.


# ". . . even if these problems can be overcome, the mechanical construction of the Model I has limitations." 

During the period in which I have been writing articles for this column, one of the most frequently asked questions has been how much disk storage is available for the Model I microcomputer.
By now, most users know that the Model I can handle up to four drives. Each drive accommodates just under 90,000 bytes (words) of information.
In some data processing systems a word equals one alphanumeric character, however, the 80 can pack several numeric characters into each word. Accordingly, it is difficult to calculate the numbers of words of disk storage available for mixed numeric and alphabetic data.

## How Many Bytes

The technical reasons for this are as follows:

- Integers-up to 64,000-require two bytes of storage.
- Single precision data require four bytes.
- Double precision data require eight bytes and each alphabetic character requires one byte.
An additional complicating factor is the way the 80 reads and writes disk records. All Model I operating systems, with the exception of VTOS 3.0, read and write 256 bytes at a time in the random mode. Thus, if you have a random access file with less than 256 bytes, you lose storage.
Data type and record length affect the ultimate size of the file. However, the real storage problem in the TRS-80 is the fact that a file cannot span more than one disk. For example, a file with 6,000 names requires multiple disks to contain the data. You must break the file into segments. Each segment can be entered on a separate disk, but the software must be written so that the directory of each disk is accessed before processing.

Of course, changing data on this file causes problems. As you add and delete data, gaps appear. The system would have to maintain a record of every gap and, periodically, rearrange the file to accommodate new data.

Since the data would have to be inserted randomly, access would require the extraction of key words and the development of a sorted index. To sort 6,000 keys into any kind of order is a time-consuming task on the Model I.
If the sort could not be performed in memory, then a disk sort and an index disk would be required. This separate disk might be required in any case to retain key words and pointers to locations on the main data file.

Using an index disk can also create problems. You might have to remove data disks to provide a drive for the index, if sufficient core
was not available for the index to be kept in memory.

But, even if these problems can be overcome, the mechanical construction of the Model I has limitations. The Model I can only detect if a disk drive is on or off line. The program has no way of knowing whether or not someone inadvertently took out a portion of the file. Because this increases the chance for error, most soft-
ware developers prefer not to write programs for accessing large files on the Model I.

Although the Model II disks contain more data than the Model I diskettes, you cannot escape the limitations of floppy storage. Even with its larger files, a Model II cannot control all items. Systems that use extremely large files require a hard disk.

Continue to next page

Here's Captain Eighty, sitting in his reviewer's chair, assessing this month's mail. Response to the contest was lively. Entries ranged from high camp to very serious. Many readers were less than convinced that we really had a contest going at all.
Andy Anderson, from Larimore, ND, suggested an Elections game, where players receive a random dollar amount from Fat Cats, to be spent in media exposure, transportation, office support and insurance against ethnic jokes, slipping on buses, and stuff like that. A second program, appropriately entitled Headache, dealt with taxes, government agencies, the economy and all those pesky problems that interfere with a politician's partying, after his election.
The last of Andy's three paragraph program series would finance and manage World War III, a situation that came about as a result of our messing up in the second.
Thanks, Andy. I hope the programmers out there are paying attention.

## More Letters

Craig Griffin, from Bessemer, AL, would like to see language translation programs, particularly Portugese, in which an English sentence entered would elicit the appropriate foreign phrase. Very useful. After all, a computer has more memory available than those little hand-held calculators.
Tom Mason, of Akron, OH , suggests programs that "shoot anything" -X -wing fighters airplanes, ducks, tanks, ships, world lead-ers-and with selectable skill levels. Impressive graphics is a must for the hit, says Tom, as well as a user selected description: boss' name, mother-in-law's name. You get the idea.

Al Mescha, of Chicago, IL, sent in a one liner (that contest hasn't started yet, Al). He says, "When I use the INPUT command, I use the following format: PRINT STRING\$ (60)," ";CHR\$(28); :INPUT. This homes the cursor and clears the first line only. Thus, you only have to draw your graphs, pictures or whatever once." This is a handy little ditty, try it.
Rob Robinson, of Palo Alto, CA, sent in an educational program he wrote for his six year old. Called Scrambled Words, it features a blinking cursor and a reward display named Anthro. This program is excellent.

Rob, I suggest that you submit your program to 80 Microcomputing along with a description. It would fill a void in $80^{\prime}$ 's educational programming department.

NITS Software, Rialto, CA, also sent me an educational sampler. To my absolute surprise and delight, Wordmaster, a terrific reading and spelling program, loaded the first time out. A fresh, professional approach to the subject, Wordmaster gives the student (early third grade) plenty of work without overwhelming him. Wordmaster builds vocabulary and reading skills with style, grace and charisma.

This is not NITS' only offering. The company has a catalog full of educational material, which should be every bit as well written as the above. Drop these guys a line at 680 North Arrowhead Ave., Rialto, CA, 92376. I'm sure they'll pop a catalog to you in the mail.

Radio Shack has a new Adventure, Pyramid 2000. It's impressively packaged and reasonably priced. Hard core Adventure fans will no doubt mourn the omission of the Scott Adams split screen and blinking cursor. Radio Shack chose to ignore all Adams' genetic

Continue to page 26

However, the Model II can detect changes in a drive's directory. When a disk is removed and a new disk is put in place an initialization command must be used. The DOS then reads the directory to learn its contents.

The Model II has an additional advantage over the Model I-with the exception of those who use the VTOS 3.0 operating system-in that every byte on the disk is available. It is the disk operating system that fills the tracks and handles sector boundaries. This advantage means that not only can the Model II utilize disk space more efficiently, but the burden of managing data storage is removed from the programmer.

## Recordkeeping from Osborne

During the past year, I have had the opportunity to review accounting software developed by the Osborne Company. This software, originally developed for a Wang Minicomputer, was designed for firms using job cost recordkeeping. Because this system has been published in book form, many software houses have copied the package and are distributing it under their name.

I have reviewed portions of the package from various vendors. The most recent was the Accounts Receivable, adapted from Wang BASIC bythe Small Systems Business Group. Perspec-
tive purchasers of Osborne systems are advised to purchase the description books which are available at many computer stores: Payroll and Cost Accounting in BASIC, Accounts Receivable, General Ledger.
Since the system was designed to keep track of expense by job, the program handles large files. When the job is billed, the net profit on the job can be calculated.
The Small Systems Business Group has dropped much of the job-costing features of the original Osborne program. This is fortunate, because it reduces the size of key files. On the Model I, the Accounts Receivable program permits a maximum of 670 accounts and 650 transactions for a four-disk system. If these limitations do not dissuade you, it has its advantages:

- The documentation explains the system and permits modification.
- The user manual is relatively readable.
- Because of the program's wide publication, it has been accepted as somewhat of a business standard.
The receivable system is of the open item type. Open item receivable systems retain details of all active transactions (invoices, payments and credits) until updated. Once updated, completed transactions are purged, and only open items are retained.

There are two advantages to this type of file maintenance. One is that file agings indicate open transactions. This significantly aids follow-up and resolution of old balances due. If only a balance forward is kept, details of outstanding items must be researched or maintained manually.

## A Second Advantage

The second advantage of an open item system is that aging reports can be prepared accurately, since the date of all transactions is present. In a balance forward system, cash application is particularly troublesome, if applied to the wrong category.
Under the Osborne system no payment or transaction can be recorded, unless an invoice is already on file. This is both a safeguard and an inconvenience. It is a safeguard in that transactions can be tracked back to a document. However, if you get cash on account before an invoice is prepared such a system will cause problems. In order to record the cash on the receivable system, a dummy invoice must be created. This is inconvenient to say the least.
Generally, you will find that the Osborne program creates excellent reports in a readable format. The receivable system can be purchased separately, or integrated with a payables system and the general ledger.

# EVEN COMPUTERS GET THE BLUES 

Has your TRS-8O been sluggish lately? Slow to respond? Had excessive keyboard bounce?
The problem might be low voltage, or a BASIC misunderstanding, or IRON POOR SOFTWARE!
Do you serve your TRS-80's meals on paper sheets? Do you (shudder) write it yourself? Recent studies indicate that keyboardfeeding causes MALIGNANT BUGS!
CLOAD Magazine is published monthly on a magnetic IRON OXIDE tape, wound up inside a C-3O cassette. Now you may ask "Why bother?". but I can assure you that our computer cassettes are DIRECTLY readable. I repeat DIRECTLY readable by your computer. We have Thrills, Variety, and Absurdity. We have every program your computer has ever wanted to run after a hard day at the job. We even include our infamous "yellow sheets" with every issue, filled with lies about the TRS-80 computing scene.

| 12 Monthly cassette issues |
| :--- |
| (Over 60 programs) |
| Single issues |
| Best of CLOAD |

S
(9 programs w/ listings)

- CA residents please add $6 \%$ to non-subscription orders Please write for overseas rates
Master Charge / Visa Welcome. Also Cash \& Gold.


# "This is the heartbreaking <br> story of why it is so difficult to use TRS-80 graphics to their full potential.’’ 

Six into eight don't go", said the Duchess, evenly.
I've always wanted to start a best selling novel with that line. The novel has never materialized, but at long last I can use it. This is the heartbreaking story of why it is so difficult to use TRS-80 graphics to their full potential.
Most of the readers know very well how graphics are used on the TRS-80. To refresh your memory: There are 16 lines of 64 character positions on the video display. Each character position occupies one byte of video display. The addresses of video display memory are from 3 COOH through 3 FFFH ( 15360 through 16383 decimal).
> 'If you're hazy on this point use BASIC to POKE various values into video memory . . . "

When any of those bytes in video display memory are loaded with a value from 20 H through 7FH (32 through 127 decimal) an ASCII character is displayed on the screen. The ASCII character is generated by the video display electronics hardware on the CPU board, which contains a character generator chip that translates from ASCII into a pattern of 5 by 7 dots for the character.

When a byte in video display memory is loaded with a value from 80 H through BFH ( 128 through 191 decimal), a graphics character is used in place of the ASCII character; the character generator is not used in this case, but the logic sets one or more of six pixels, dependent upon which bits are set in the value as shown in Fig. 1.

Note that for any graphics character, bit 7, the "high-order" bit, is set, bit 6 is ignored, and bits 5 through 0 determine whether the pixel is on or off.

If you're hazy on this point, use BASIC to POKE various values into video memory until you can predict which pixels will be set based on the value POKEed.

What we'd like to develop here is an assembly language routine to SET any one of those 6 by 1024 pixels. Although the 6144 pixels provide rather coarse resolution when the TRS-80 is compared to some other microcomputers,
the graphics mode is much better than working on a character position basis.

## Set the Pixel

Before we can develop the assembly language code, we need to know the algorithms involved. (Algorithm is simply a synonym for plan or formalized procedure.) Let's see what's involved in setting a pixel on or off.
Fig. 2 shows a generalized character position on the screen that contains a pixel to SET or RESET. If we start with any $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ position, what can be said about the position of that pixel in the 1024 bytes of video display memory?
First of all, the line number of the character position containing the pixel is given by the quotient of $Y / 3$. For example, Ys of $0-2$ are in line 0 ; Ys of $3-5$ are in line 1 ; and so forth, up to Ys of 45-47, which are in line 15. What happened to the remainder of $\mathrm{Y} / 3$ ? Ask me again later.
The character position along the line is given by the quotient of $X / 2$. There are 64 character positions along the line, numbered 0 through 63. Xs of 0 and 1 are in character position 0 ; Xs of 2 and 3 are in character position 1 ; and so forth, up to Xs of 126 and 127, which are in character position 63 . What happened to the remainder of $\mathrm{X} / 2$ ? Ask me again later.

Knowing the line number and character position, it is easy to find the actual location of the video display byte that contains the pixel in question. If the line number is the quotient of $Y / 3$, and the character position is the quotient of $\mathrm{X} / 2$, then the byte displacement, or position from the start of video display memory is: Byte Displacement $=($ Line \#)* $64+$ Char Pos. The actual memory location is the Byte Displacement +3 COOH , or Byte Location $=($ Line \#) ${ }^{*} 64+$ Char Pos +3 COOH .
Now that we know how to find the byte con-


Fig. 2. Line Number, character position along line, row, and column of Pixel
taining the pixel, how do we know which of the six bits controls the pixel? Would you hand me those remainders, please?

If we separate each graphics byte into two columns and three rows, we can use the remainders of $Y / 3$ and $X / 2$ to find the right bit.

The remainder of $\mathrm{X} / 2$ defines the column number of the pixel. For example, Xs of $0,2,4,6$, etc., define a pixel in column number 0 ; Xs of $1,2,5,7$, etc., defines the row number of the pixel. Ys of $0,3,6,9$, etc., are in row $0, Y$ s of $1,4,7,10$, etc., are in row one, and $Y s$ of $2,5,8,11$, etc., are in row two.

Knowing the row and column, we can also Continue to 24



With the number of disk drives on the market increasing, more and more people are beginning to ask what's underneath that cover.
The $\mathrm{CCl}^{\text {w }}$ series of disk drives have been designed for long life and ease of operation. The features shown above are what set our CCl drives apart from the rest. With a CCl drive you get an integrated professional design!
If you're still not convinced that you get the most for your money with a CCl drive, just ask for our complete specifications sheet. Then, compare our disk drives to anyone else's.
51/4" DRIVES
CCI-100 40 Track (102K Bytes) for TRS-80* Modell $\$ 399.00$ CCl-189 40 Track ( 102 K Bytes) for Zenith Z89 $\mathbf{\$ 4 9 9 . 0 0}$ CCl-200 77 Track (197K Bytes) for TRS-80* Modell $\$ \mathbf{6 7 5 . 0 0}$ 8" DRIVES
CCI-800 77 Track ( $1 / 2$ Meg Bytes) for TRS-80* Model II $\$ 895.00$ All CCI drives are also available for $220 \mathrm{Vac}(50 \mathrm{~Hz})$ operation.

## Operating Systems

NEWDOS Plus for $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}, 40$ and 77 Track Drives-with over 200
modifications and corrections to TRSDOS
$\$ 110.00$
CP/M for Model I, Zenith
$\$ 150.00$
CP/M for Model II, Altos
\$250.00

## Software by S\&M Systems

INSEQ-80 ${ }^{\text {™ }}$-Indexed Sequential Access Method (ISAM)
for the TRS-80 ModelI.

Four machine language programs that can be called from your BASIC program via USR functions to access records either sequentially or randomly. The INSEQ-80 programs maintain all indexes and chains for you. Includes reorganization utility to consolidate files.
$\$ 49.95$

## Professional Business Software using INSEQ-80 for the TRS-80* Model I and Zenith Z89.

Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable,
General Ledger, Payroll Inventory
per package $\$ 99.00$
per package $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 5 . 0 0}$

# ComputerCity 

175 Main Street, Dept. K-6, Charlestown, MA 02129 - 215 Hours: 10AM-6PM (EST) Mon.-Fri. (Sat. till 5).

TO ORDER CALL

Products also available from: Radio Shack, NEC, Centronics, Paper Tiger, TI, Altos, MPI, Zenith, Mattell, ATARI, PET, OKIDATA, Apple, Eaton/LRC.
FRANCHISE AND DEALER (NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL) INQUIRIES INVITED
Retail Stores: MA: Burlington, Charlestown, Framingham, Hanover NH: Manchester RI: Providence

## THE ASSEMBIY LINE

find the bit position in the byte by Bit Pos $=\left(\right.$ Row \#) ${ }^{*} 2+$ Col \#. For example, row one, column number one, is defined by bit 3 of the byte.

## Seven Incomprehensible Formulas

We now have seven incomprehensible formulas that we can use to develop the code for SETting or RESETting any pixel. They are shown in Fig. 3.
Now that we've got the formulas, let's develop the assembly language routine. Hummm . . . dividing by two is easy-a simple shift right will divide by two and even save the remainder of 0 or 1 in the carry. Multiplying by 64 is also quite easy-an ADD HL,HL multiplies by two and six of them will multiply by 64 . It look like the hardest part is the division by three. Three is not a "convenient" divisor as it is not a power of two. The code for this task is shown in Listing 1.

The code from SET to SET10 finds the character position (CP) by dividing the X value in the E register by two. The SRL shifts the contents of the E register one bit right to do this, and the remainder of zero or one is shifted to the carry flag after the shift. The state of the carry is used to put either a 0 or 1 into the $D$ register for the column number (CN).

The code from SET10 to SET25 finds the line number ( LN ) and row number (RN) by dividing the Y value by three. The divide is done by successive subtraction of three from the $Y$ value in the A register. The count of the number of times three is subtracted is held in the B register. As long as A remains positive, the subtraction is continued. When A goes negative, the ADD A, 3 restores the remainder to A while the quotient remains in the $B$ register.

At this point we have the four basic values of line number (B), character position (E), row number (A), and column number (D).

Now we can use these values to find the actual byte containing the pixel, and then find the bit within the pixel. SET25 to SET27 finds the bit position in the byte by multiplying the row number by two (RLCA) and adding the column number. This bit position is saved in the $C$ register.

The code from SET27 through SET32 multiplies the line number by 64 by shifting it 6 bit positions left. This multiplication is done by 6 ADD HL, HL instructions. This must be a double (16-bit) add because the product may be as great as $15^{*} 64$ (960). At SET32, the line number* 64 is in the HL register pair.
The code from SET32 to SET34 adds the character position in DE to HL to find the byte displacement, and then adds the displacement to 3 COOH to find the actual location of the byte. At SET34, the location of the byte containing the pixel is in the HL register pair.

Now the only thing left to do is to SET the pixel of the byte. The code from SET34 on uses the bit position in C to "index into" a table of masks, using the IX register. The A register is. loaded with the byte containing the pixel (LD A,(HL)), followed by an OR (IX) to set the proper pixel, followed by a store of the altered value (LD (HL),A). Note that bit 7 is always set by the mask value to ensure that graphics mode will be used.

We now have a general subroutine to set any pixel at will.

## Reflections on the SET Subroutine

What you're seeing in SET is the result of a great deal of work. I could say here that I sat down and wrote this code in five minutes. Tain't so. I have seen programmers who could generate such code in fifteen minutes, but they are few and far between. It would not be unusual for many programmers to spend a day on the algorithms and a day on the code for this subroutine.

How fast can assembly language code be generated? This depends on a number of fac-
tors, such as access to the computer, interaction with the system, complexity of the code, definition of the problem and others. As assembly .language programmers on the TRS-80, we have probably the best of all environments-a highly interactive system with a single user and excellent assembly and debugging tools.

Typical industrial standards used for assembly language code are on the order of 10 to 30 lines of assembly-language code per day! That's right, per day! Of course, those figures are based upon the complete program design, coding, debugging and documentation task,

Continue to 26


## Program Listing 1. SET Pixel Subroutine



Program Listing 2. Square Root Subroutine

In the beginning there was ALIEN INVASION by Roy Niederhoffer. Marketed by Acorn Prod. $\mathcal{E}$ TSE — Written in basic, it's slow but still cute and costs $\mathbf{\$ 9 . 9 5}$.

Then came INVADERS by Breeze Computing. Marketed by Level IV Products, Inc. - A machine language program, closer to the arcade game. Faster than the basic version and not half bad, but a little slow in the higher levels of play $\mathbf{\$ 1 4 . 9 5}$

## SOFTWARE

 cassette.
## NOW, BY THE WIZARD OF MACHINE LANGUAGE SOUND GAMES, "LARRY ASHMUN" BRINGS YOU INVADERS-PLUS

For the TRS-80* Micro Computer 16 K , Level II, and up. $\mathbf{\$ 1 9 . 9 5}$ cassette. Smooth running $\mathcal{\varepsilon}$ far superior to any other SPACE INVASION program now written for the TRS80* Micro Computer. Full graphic creatures and they move faster as they get closer to the bottom of the screen.

LEVEL IV PRODUCTS, INC. 32238 Schoolcraft - Suite F4

Livonia, Michigan 48185
ORDER HOTLINE: 1-800-521-3305
NOTE: 10\% Discount on Pre-Paid Orders
TECH QUESTIONS or MICHIGAN ORDERS: 1-313-525-6200
C.O.D. (certified check or cash)

MC - VISA
*TRS-80 IS A PRODUCT OF RADIO SHACK, A DIVISION OF THE TANDY CORP.

## THE ASSEMBIY LINE

and also are based upon larger programs than ten or twelve instruction subroutines.

On a positive note, though, standards for higher level language code, such as BASIC, also show that not many lines of code can be generated rapidly when the entire design, coding, debugging and documentation tasks are considered.

The point of this monologue is that you should not be dismayed if some of the assembly language code takes longer than you expected; you have plenty of company!

The SET routine is a "medium hard" piece of code, and it encompasses a lot techniques. If you can follow it, you've gone a long way into learning assembly language methods.

By the way, it's entirely possible that there is a more efficient way to accomplish this problem. I would be most interested in any better subroutines.
Why is it so difficult to SET a pixel? The "mapping" of X and Y into the corresponding byte and bit values is not straightforward, as we have seen. Could it have been made easier? Yes, but at the expense of increased hardware costs. For the moment, we have to "program around" the fact that six into eight don't go-evenly.

## Assembly Line Programming Contest

Back in the first Assembly Line column I offered a challenge to the readers in the form of a programming problem: "Given a number, find the integer portion of its square root in a short assembly language routine. For example, given 137, find the 11 portion of 11.7047 in a short piece of code."
Since that time I've received a number of replies, many with interesting comments about assembly language topics. I appreciate them all. There were three winners for this problem, and they will each receive an autographed copy of my new Howard W. Sams book Z-80 Microcomputer Design Projects, \$12.95 (\$11.95 autographed).

Some of the readers tried brute force for finding the square root, but there is a trick. The "nth" perfect square is the sum of the first n odd integers. A perfect square is $1^{2}, 2^{2}, 3^{2}, 4^{2}$, and so forth. If n is six, for example, its square is 36 , which is the sum of the first six odd integers, $1+3+5+7+9+11$. All we must do to find the integer portion of the square root of any number is to successively subtract $1,3,5, \ldots$ until the residue goes negative. The number of subtractions, minus one, is the integer portion of the square root. If we have 137, for example, we have:
$137-1=136-3=133-5=128-7=121$ -$-9=112-11=101-13=88-15=73-$ $17=56-19=37-21=16-23=-7$. We had 12 subtractions, and 12 minus one is 11 , the integer portion of the square root.

The shortest 8 -bit routines were submitted by Gary E. Clark of Bethesda, MD and Cliff DeJong of Colorado Springs, CO. As several readers pointed out, I had not specified whether 8 or 16 -bit arithmetic was to have been used. The shortest 16 -bit routine was written by James Braud of Bay St. Louis, MS. Cliff's 8-bit routine and James' 16 -bit routine are shown in

2. $\mathbf{C P}=$ CHARACTER POSITION $=$
3. BYTE DISPLACEMENT $=($ LN $) \cdot 64+C P$
4. ACTUAL LOCATION $=(\mathrm{LN}) \mathbf{e} 64+\mathrm{CP}+3 \mathrm{COOH}$
5. $\mathrm{RN}=$ ROW NUMBER $=\left(\frac{\mathrm{Y}}{3}\right)_{\text {REMAINDER }}$
6. $\mathrm{CN}=$ COLUMN NUMBER $=$
$\left(\frac{\mathrm{x}}{2}\right)_{\text {REMAINDER }}$
7. BIT POSITION $=(\mathrm{RN})=2+\mathrm{CN}$

## Fig. 3. Pixel Formulas

## Program Listing 2.

The eight-bit routine uses 10 bytes. The BC register pair is loaded with one. In fact, this load really loads the C register with one and the $B$ register with 0 , saving one byte over two separate "load immediates" of B and C. The remainder of the routine is a loop. Each time through the loop, the count in B is bumped by one, and the odd number in C is incremented by two. A SUB of the odd number in B is performed before the increments. If the result has gone negative, a return from the subroutine is made.

The 16 -bit subroutine uses 11 bytes. The A register is first zeroed to hold the count minus one, which may be a max of 255 . The BC register is then loaded with -1 . This will be changed by decrementing twice to $-3,-5,-7$, and so forth. The loop portion of the subroutine adds the current negative odd number to the residue in HL. If HL goes negative the carry flag is reset, and a return is made. The remainder of the loop bumps the count in $\mathbf{A}$, decrements the odd number to the next value, and then loops back for the next iteration.
Although the subroutines contrived here are short in terms of memory requirements, they
are not necessarily the fastest code that can be implemented to find the integer portion of the square root. If we assume that the average 16-bit square is 32768 , then it will take 181 iterations to find the integer portion of the square root.
Each iteration takes about six instructions, and the average time for each instruction is perhaps six microseconds. Roughly, then, the average processing time for square root computation will be:
$181^{*} 6^{*} 6$ microseconds, or about 6.5 milliseconds. Putting it another way, about 150 roots can be extracted per second, on the average.
This would be quite efficient for a DDS, but is quite inefficient for assembly language code. The routines presented here are interesting because of the "trick" involved and are not presented as the best method of finding square roots.
The trade-offs between memory space and speed are just two factors to consider in writing any program. Other factors are program development time (Does the code take a long time to produce because it is too "tricky"?), debugging (Has the code been adequately debugged, with test cases that represent typical and limiting parameters?) and program maintenance (Will you pick up the code at a later time when a bug is discovered and be completely at a loss to explain the tricks you employed?).

## A New Challenge

Since the last puzzle was moderately successful, here's a second challenge to the readers of The Assembly Line. All results should be sent to me at the address at the end of this column. We'll announce the winners in a later column, and there'll be a token prize to make it interesting.

Problem: Write the fastest subroutine possible to multiply two eight-bit unsigned ( $0-255$ ) numbers in the A register and B register. The result should appear in the HL register pair, and the two operands in $A$ and $B$ should be unchanged.

That's it for this month; next month we'll continue the topic of high-speed graphics, and have other topics geared to the assembly language beginner.

## CAPTAIN 80

From page 20
niceties and go their own way. But whatever Pyramid 2000 lacks in familiarities, it makes up in descriptions and plot.

## Name That State

Last on the review list is a game-educational offering from Synergistic Solar, Inc., Miami, FL. Name That State Quiz is the title, and it comes with sound. The program draws the shapes of different states on the screen and presents a user selected format of questions about that state.
Identifying a state by its shape can be a bit difficult, but I managed to get the first four or
five right. T'pring, resident tabby cat in the Captain 80 headquarters, came over to investigate the pleasant sounds. Then I got one wrong. The computer emitted this unearthly combination buzz and gargling noise. T'pring. thinking I had killed it and she was next, leaped from the side of the desk, bowled over a cardboard box, lost traction, bounced off a doorjam and took up residence under a bed.

1 liked Name That State Quiz for its educational value but a combination of its slow drawing speed and chalk-on-the-blackboard sound could hinder it in the classroom.
Next month, the winner of the Program in a Paragraph Contest will be announced. Until then, here's Captain 80 in Software Secret Headquarters signing off.

## Apparat, Inc. introduces

## NOM OOSOO

For the 80's -
an enhanced NEWDOS for your TRS-80 ${ }^{\text {™ }}$
Model 1.


Apparat, Inc., announces the most powerful Disk Operating System for the TRS-80e. It has been designed for the sophisticated user and professional programmer who demands the ultimate in disk operating systems.

NEWDOS/80 is not meant to replace the present version of NEWDOS 2.1 which satisfies most users, but is a carefully planned upward enhancement, which significantly extends NEWDOS 2.1's capabilities. This new member to the Apparat NEWDOS' family is upward compatible with present NEWDOS 2.1 and is supplied on Diskette, complete with enhanced NEWDOS + utility programs and documentation. Some of the NEWDOS/80 features are:

- New BASIC commands that supports files with variable record lengths up to 4095 Bytes long.
- Mix or match disk drives. Supports any track count from 18 to 80 . Use

35,40 or 77 track $5^{\prime \prime}$ mini disks drives or $8^{\prime \prime}$ disk drives, or any combination.

- A security boot-up for BASIC or machine code application programs. User never sees "DOS READY" or " $>$ READY" and is unable to "BREAK", clear screen, or issue any direct BASIC statement including "LIST".
- New editing commands that allow program lines to be deleted from one location and moved to another or to allow the duplication of a program line with the deletion of the original.
- Enhanced and improved RENUMBER that allows relocation of subroutines.
- Powerful chaining commands.
- Device handling for routing to display and printer simultaneously.
- CDE function; simultaneous striking of the C. D and E keys will allow the user to enter a mini-DOS to perform some DOS commands
without disturbing the resident program.
- Upward compatible with NEWDOS 2.1 and TRSDOS 2.3 .
- Includes Superzap 3.0 and all Apparat 2.1 utilities.
NEWDOS/80 with all of the NEWDOS + utility programs, many of which have been enhanced, is priced at just $\$ 149.00$ and is available at most TRS-80 dealers. Previous NEWDOS owners may receive full trade in allowance toward the purchase of NEWDOS/80 by including with their order the serial number of their NEWDOS 2.1 diskette, the price paid and where purchased. In most cases that purchase price will be subtracted from the price of NEWDOS/80. As with NEWDOS 2.1, NEWDOS/80 relies on the TRSDOS and Disk Basic Reference Manual published by Radio Shack. NEWDOS/80 documentation supports its enhancements and upgrades only.




## "A gate electronically evaluates its input to determine the pattern of similarity and difference."

Between last month and this, I hope you were successful in building the input port for the TRS-80. This month we will finish with some theory and an application.

Fear not; basic digital electronics is tediously logical, but seldom very difficult. Let's return to the locked door analogy we used in April and see how the door can be opened. Here is one of the eight "tumblers" of the output port:


The triangle is a buffer-it leaves the signal unchanged, but protects the TRS-80's electronics from being overburdened with attachments. The second triangle is an inverter, having a small circle at its output meaning NOT. If the signal (bit) entering is one, its output is NOT one; if the input is zero, the output is NOT zero. The 81LS95 integrated circuit contains eight buffers, and the 81LS96 package contains eight inverting buffers.

## The Gate's Job

A gate electronically evaluates its input to determine the pattern of similarity and difference and produces a specific output. The design below represents one sort of simple gate:


This gate's job is to determine if the first and second inputs are both one (high). Only then will its output swing high. We are using eight address signals to open the port's lock, so our "lock cylinder" must evaluate eight input. It looks like this:


Notice the NOT circle at the output. It means that if all input is high, and only then, the result will be NOT high. This cylinder is an 8 -input NAND (NOT AND) gate.

How do we use this lock? In April's column, our key was cut to binary 1011 0010, which translates to hexadecimal B2 or decimal 178 The NAND gate, the lock's cylinder, has to see all one's to operate, so we set up the tumblers to produce this result:


The signals shown by the circled numbers are all ones-precisely what the "cylinder" circuit needs in order to respond. The tumblers are set, the NAND gate responds by trying to open the latch. Now refer to the complete circuit diagram: Z1 and Z2 are the tumblers, $\mathbf{Z 7}$ is the cylinder. Z5 and Z6 form the latch. The job of this latch is to allow signals to pass through its door when it is unlocked (enabled) and at no other time. This latch operates on a high (one) signal.

Look for a moment at $\mathbf{Z 8}$; it is a NOR (NOT OR) gate. If the first OR second (or both) input is high, the output is NOT high. Only if each input is low, will this gate swing high. Let's follow this through. The address of our output
device has been found by the "tumblers" and the "cylinder" turns, but the Z5-Z6 latch will only snap open if a low signal called OUT is being sent by the computer at the same time. Data from the computer can now flow through buffer Z3, into the latch, and is locked in place for our use.

Before looking at the rest of the circuit, notice that the OUT signal from the TRS-80 also enables Z3. If we have so carefully designed our lock and latch, why isn't Z3 just left on? Isn't this extra signal redundant? One truly critical aspect of the eight lines handling data on the TRS-80-in fact, on virtually all micro-computers-is the dual use of these lines.

An address is a set of signals always commanded by the Central Processing Unit (CPU) in the computer; on the other hand, data must flow both to and from the microprocessor. This data, whether in or out, is sent on the very same set of signal lines, the "data bus." The computer has to tell us which way the data is expected to flow, and we must respect that. The CPU gives us this information on separate signal lines, some of which READ data from memory or WRITE data to memory, and two similar signal lines which indicate INput to and OUTput from ports.

Now, turn back to the diagram, and notice, in addition to the OUT line going to $\mathrm{Z3}$, there is also an IN line to $\mathbf{Z 4}$. If we have any intention of relating reasonably to the outside world, the "data" door had better swing both ways!

## A Short Circuit?

But if the output of $\mathrm{Z4}$ is connected to the input of Z3, doesn't this form a short circuit? Or does Z3 get confused as to what input it is receiving? The answer could be a devastating yes. However, if we respect the computer signals, the doors can appear to be invisible-a special condition, a third state, neither on nor off, but rather one appearing electronically disconnected. A signal comes from Z7 to tell Z3 and Z4 (each an 81LS95 buffer) that their address has been selected; but the computer must send an IN or OUT signal to decide which one will be used-which way the information door will swing.

If the door swings in, the computer wants information from the outside world (for more details, see "A Simple Interface" in 80 Microcomputing, February 1980). When the door swings out, the signals are latched by Z5 and Z6 for our use.

Finally, take note of the small circles at four of the outputs of each latch (Z5-Z6). Even at
this final stage, we have our choice of data either in the form the computer sent it, or in its inversion. Some peripherals may turn on with a high signal, others with a low signal. It allows us programming simplicity, as we can always think of "on"' as "one," no matter what control signal the peripheral device expects.

Why, then, do we not have the option of inverted signals on the input? It is possible, but because the TRS-80 is a computer, it can with simple elegance invert the input signal in a pro-gram-the software equivalent of an output latch!

I want to encourage you to understand that this device is versatile and can be a real alternative to searching for the special, expensive hardware that fills your need. I have spent considerable time with this device because from time to time, future columns will describe simple devices to "control your environment": generating sound, operating lights, motors and displays, checking temperature, and so forth. All will need a form of latched and buffered input/output device similar to this one.

## Fair Game

Finally, let's put together a simple, but very useful attachment, a "fair" input for playing games on your computer. Since the TRS-80's keyboard is scanned a row at a time, Player A always has the advantage of being first in action games that use INKEY\$.

Attach a 1000 -ohm resistor between each input of Z4 and the 5 -volt supply. This ensures that the input "sees" a high signal, and that the


Photo by Dennis Kitsz
Before and after versions of the I/O latch project.
millions of changing signals all around it don't accidentally trigger it into producing a zero. Next, obtain a small keyboard, or better for remote use, eight momentary-on pushbuttons. You can make a terrific set for youngsters or any folks who have difficulty with small objects (I built some for a nursing home) by attaching a long strip of aluminum to a large, flat board, so:


Fig. I. Completed Circuit Diagram


Connect a wire between one side of each pushbutton and ground; connect the other contact to its respective input at $\mathbf{Z 4}$. This input floats high; pressing the button brings the signal low.

Here's a subroutine to use it; players in this example are holding buttons 1,3 and 4 (connected to inputs INO, IN2 and IN3):

```
1000 A = INP (178)
1010 A = NOT A
1020 A = A AND 13
1030 X = (A AND 1) + 12
1040 Y = (A AND 4) +9
1050 Z = (A AND 8) +5
1060 IF X = 13 PRINT "X".
1070 IF Y = 13 PRINT "Y"
1080 IF Z = 13 PRINT " Z'
1090 PRINT : GOTO 1000
REM - NUMBER OF PORT IN USE
REM - COMPLEMENT OF INPUT VALUE
REM - MASK FOR BUTTONS IN USE
REM - PLAYER I (INO)
REM - PLAYER 2 (IN2)
REM - PLAYER 3 (IN3)
REM - RESULTS OF INPUT
REM * RESULTS OF INPUT
REM - RESULTS OF INPUT
```

Both space and devilishness prevent me from explaining this program; I leave it to you. Clues? 1. Think it in binary. 2. Write it in binary. 3. Aha!

Next month: software. (phew!)

# More for Less. Speed. Capacity. Price. 

## The Vista V-80 mini disk system is 8 times faster than the TRS-80, 23\% more storage capacity, and costs only \$395.

Compare our performance to Radio Shack's TRS-80*. Then match our price with theirs. Then decide which one is for you.

## Features

- Vista offers 102 K bytes to Radio Shack's 89K. That's 13K more bytes per drive for Vista.
- The V-80 operates at 12 ms versus 40 ms for TRS-80. Our drive can operate at 5 ms , but only $50 \%$ of TRS-80 will operate at that speed; therefore, Vista has purposely set the access time at 12 ms .
- Totally compatible with all available disk operating systems.
- Upgraded system. Increased storage and speed patch supplied at no charge by Vista.
- Drives are interchangeable for any location from Drive 0-thru Drive 3.
- Immediate Delivery.
- 120 Day Warranty


## Prices:

Single Drive System ...... $\$ 395$
Two Drive System .......... $\$ 770$
Four Drive System ....... $\$ 1450$
-TRS-80 is a registered trademark of Radio Shack, a Tandy Company

## TYPICAL CONFIGURATION



Single Density Configuration (102K Bytes)


The Vista Computer Company 1401 Borchard Street • Santa Ana. California 92705 • 714/953-0523

## Bigger Is Better.

## Expandable storage. Greater Versatility.

## The Vista Model II* Disk Expansion System provides one, two or three drives, and adds up to 1.5 million bytes of storage.

You say you want more disk storage, more programming versatility ... at a reasonable price. Say no more. Our Vista Model II Disk Expansion System may be just the answer for you. Choose from 1, 2 or 3 drives, already mounted. Each additional disk drive will add about 1.5 million bytes of on-line storage to your system. Buy only what you need now. As your needs grow, you can continue to expand your capacity by adding another drive. It's that simple.
But the best part we've saved for last. The price. It's cheaper than Radio Shack, yet our Model II will do everything Radio Shack's expansion system can do. The only difference is our Model II will keep on working long after most others have stopped. That's why we are justifiably proud of our product's high reliability. And our 120-day warranty. Actually, it's not hard to stand behind a product - that works - if you know what we mean.
*Model II is a registered trademark of Radio Shack, a Tandy Corporation.

## COMPARE OUR INTRODUCTORY LOW PRICES

| 1-drive Expansion System | . \$1,000 | 3-drive Expansion System | \$2,100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-drive Expansion System | . \$1,550 | Additional Drives Only | \$ 525 |

## NO WAITING • IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.


> 'Someone recently estimated that there was a backlog of \$200 billion . . . in software projects."

Anew Pascal special interest group is being formed this month. The coordinator is Richard J. Bonneau, PhD (6 Tanglewood Dr., Shrewsbury, MA 01545 ). Richard is a computer software consultant and feels more people should be made aware of the potential benefits of higher-order languages. If you have an interest in Pascal pass your thoughts and ideas along to Richard.
Do the FORTRAN, FORTH, COBOL and LISP users out there desire a special interest group for their language? All it takes is one person to take the lead and serve as the coordinator.

## Business Special Interest Group

A local business group is forming in the central coast area of California. The local coordinator is John J. Duemler ( 128 S. Elm St., Arroyo Grande, CA 93420). John works for H\&R Block and has written and is using data processing and payroll programs in three $H \& R$ Block offices. He is currently planning to write a program to check tax returns (a natural). If you use a TRS-80 for business and desire to meet fellow users, you can call John at (805) 489-1414.

## Education Special Interest Group

George Christoph is forming a special interest group for the exchange of information on computers in education. George teaches computer programming in a Cincinnati Junior High School (using seven TRS-80's) and BASIC programming in the local community education program. The first Information Processing Tournament, held in Ohio in 1974, was sponsored by George. To contact George Christoph write to him at Finneytown Junior High School, 8916 Fontainebleau Terrace, Cincinnati, OH 45231.
And don't forget about the High School Science Special Interest Group (Richard A. Marble, c/o Casady School, Box 20390, Oklahoma City, OK 73156).

## Amateur Radio Operators' Group

If you are a ham, interested in the TRS-80 this new group may be just for you. For information contact Sam Martinez N3SM, 625 Kingston Road, Middle River, MD 21220.

## Getting Behind?

Someone recently estimated that there was a backlog of $\$ 200$ billion (that's right, billion) in software projects. Are you among all the others waiting for the "right" program to be developed? If you do not have the expertise to develop the software yourself and do not want to pay the full price for a custom program, there is still hope. Offer a free-lance programmer the mar-
keting rights to the programs he writes for you. I often do this for clients and it benefits everyone. The programmer gets a little something right away and the possibility of a later profit, if he does a good job. You, the customer, get a program to your specifications. The public also gets another program to choose from.

## Programming Hint

To disable the BREAK key in NEWDOS use the following BASIC statement in your program:

## POKE 23461,0

To reactivate the BREAK, you should PEEK the contents of 23461 into a temporary variable before POKEing 0 , and then use another POKE to replace the original value when you want the BREAK enabled.
I am always happy to hear from you. Please send your comments to me at 15906 E .96 St . N., Owasso, OK 74055. Please include a selfaddressed stamped envelope for personal replies.

Recently, I was given the red carpet treatment by Radio Shack while visiting the Tandy Towers in beautiful downtown Fort Worth, Texas, where the West begins.

It's hard not to be impressed by one of the world's nicest private subway systems, a Tandy Center free service given to the residents of Fort Worth. The end of the line takes you to a mall whose center attraction is a large ice skating rink with all the trimmings-beautifully costumed skaters and their pupils.

Upstairs, about seventeen floors higher, are Tandy's corporate offices paneled with oak, offering breathtaking panoramic views of the city.

## Tight Security

About ten minutes away, amid tight security, in what used to be a J. C. Penney's store and later a Motorola factory, is now a Tandy manufacturing plant, assembling TRS-80 Model I's and II's. Inside, in the austere waiting room, visitors sign in, receive passes and wait for a tour escort. Mr. Nishikawa conducted our tour.

Everywhere you look Model II's are in all stages of completion. Much of the sub assembly work is done in the orient, and many of the raw materials for this assembly come from other Tandy enterprises. The assembly line in Fort Worth is a narrow track that winds its way through the room. Each computer rests on a flat car that rolls along until the Model II is fully assembled and packed. Quality is controlled by a machine that can pinpoint any short on a board and reject it, if it is not perfect. Every

Model II has two burn-in periods. One is under normal conditions for 24 hours and the other under extremes of heat and projected user abuse.

In a smaller area of the same building, Model I's are constructed. Only the keyboard-CPU unit is assembled in Fort Worth. But quality is controlled in every step of the production.
Mr. Nishikawa keeps his employees competitive within the organization by recording the progress of various construction stages on a series of five or six TRS-80's mounted in the wall. Each displays the performance records of the departments and the daily percentage completed of their assigned goals.
The number of rejected units is shown and teams of employees endeavor to keep their reject scores low and their daily output high.

## Upgrading

One part of the Model I assembly area is dedicated to upgrading the machines. Everything from new chips to new keyboards are installed.

Repairs are performed in another area with special diagnostic equipment that tells the operator just what's wrong and in most cases how to fix it. Spooky! Computers fixing computers.

John Roach assured me that Radio Shack is planning to maintain support on all existing computers, even though new and more exotic equipment is now being developed to hit the marketplace in late summer or early fall. And witnessing the thousands of computers being cranked along the assembly line, I believe it.

## TRS-80 USER GTOPIII!

## WEVE DONE IT AGAIN! MORE QUALITY ACCESSORIES STARTING WITH TSHORT+! LVII \& DOS SUPER SHORTHAND.

## NOW! WEB'S FAMOUS TSHORT"'EXPANDS!

SAVE MORE TIME THAN EVER... TYPING PROGRAMS WITH TSHORT+'"!

## Look at these new Features:

- NOWI 41 preprogrammed LV II and DOS statement keys.
- NOW! 11 "SAVEABLE" KUSTOM keys: Ten 10-character and one 64-character
- NOWI Includes automatic keyboard DEBOUNCE and AUTO REPEAT
- NOW! RELOCATABLE. Less than 1 k bytes of machine language in low or high memory
- NOW! Available on formatted DISKETTES for 2 or more drives Comes on cassette for LV II and single disk drives
- Hold "SHIFT" or "CLEAR" and press de sired key - entire statement is typed on


TRS-80 Keyboard with decals installed
screen. Installed "CRTL" key can substitute for "SHIFT

- Complete decal set (see picture) included for both LV II and DOS systems.
- Features self-entering commands. ie CONT; GOTO10: KUSTOM
- Automatic Close Paren ")" may be programmed in KUSTOM
TSHORT + cassette w/ instruction manua
\$ 19.95
TSHORT + formatted
DISK version + manua
\$ 24.95


TSEL ${ }^{\text {TM }}$
We'll convert YOUR IBM Selectric I or II to a high quality letter printer, totally compatible with your TRS-80.

- $\mu \mathrm{p}$ control - 512 character buffer
- Special TRS-80 cabie with custom Pause Reset switches Our optional "Y" cable allows it to be plugged in with other printers
- A superior word processing system
- Compatible with Electric Pencil ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ or Radio Shack's Scripsit ${ }^{\text {TM }}$. Patches or modifications not required.
- Completely tested and ready to LPRINT TSEL (cleaning and minor service included) $\$ 795.00$ (Options and shipping extra - call or write for special shipping instructions).


TPAK ${ }^{\text {TM }}$
The best cassette tapes money can buy AGFA 611 . We use them tor our production software, such as TSHORT ${ }^{\text {TM }}$. Pack of $10 \mathrm{C}-10$ blank tape cassettes, boxes. and blank labels \$ 12.95


TBEEP $1^{\mathrm{TM}}$
For Level II and Disk Users - A selfcontained audio alert beeper with a pager-like tone Plugs in-line with "AUX cable from your TRS. 80 (Requires 9V Battery) S 19.95


TBEEP $2^{\text {TM }}$
A TBEEP kit you install inside your TRS-80 keyboard.

- Completely assembled and tested
- Attach to keyboard's PC board with doublesided foam tape (included) and solder three wires to easily located points on keyboard unit. Installs in minutes
- Uses power from your TRS-80. No battery required.
- DEALERSI Install when modifying your customer's TRS-80, and include TBEEP's simple four word BASIC command in your off the shelf Software
TBEEP 2 Kit (with complete
instructions)
\$ 12.95


## TBASE ${ }^{\text {TM }} /$ TTCHAIN $^{\text {TM }}$

2 powerful winners coming up Watch our ads tor release


Now, the best of both worlds! A battery supported memory giving you READ/WRITE capability with ROM security!

- Use for retaining important totals/variables. utility/system software (i.e TSHORT. TLEC). development programs. monitors, etc.
- User programmable Write enable switch + OUT statement ensures memory security
- External plug-in module Available in either 1 K or 2 K . ADDR 3000 to 37 Hex.
- Retains memory contents on power down or failure for 2 weeks or more. Built-in Batteries recharge automatically
- Instant access to memory contents upon power up.
- Uses unassigned area of memory No contlicts with other operating software
- Compatible with either LV II or Disk Operating System. (Special cable required for LV II)
TMEM W/1K
$\mathbf{\$ 1 2 4 . 9 5}$
TMEM $w / 2 K$
$\$ 174.95$


## STAND ALONE INTELLIGENT PRINTER CONTROLLER

## STANDARD FEATURES

- $\mu$ p CONTROLLED (Z80)
- 256 CMTR BUFFER

MANDS:
-DOWNLINE COMMANDS

- JUSTIFY
- PROPORTIONAL SPACING

SEND YOUR NAME \& ADDRESS FOR MORE INFORMATION AS AVAILABLE


TBUFF ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ - OLD FAITHFULL
Stop your cassette when it should with our TBUFF cassette interface butfer
(Specify recorder make \& model) . . . \$
\$ 9.98

PLEASE NOTE: All WEB Associates products are designed to work with Level II and Disk Operating Systems unless specified otherwise

Send Check or Money Order to:
WEB ASSOCIATES $\boldsymbol{r}^{27}$
P.O. Box 60 QF, Monrovia, CA 91016
(California Residents add 6\% tax)

DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED UPS/C.OD. - ADD $\$ 3.00$

FOREIGN ORDERS
Add 20\% (\$10 maximum)

## Radio Shack Support Of Computer Products

According to statements made by company President Lewis Kornfeld in a recent press release, Radio Shack is of fering wider support of their computer products. Computer leasing has been available since January. Computer centers have been opened in the 50 major markets and on-site service is an option to carry-in service.

Kornfeld states that the computer centers each incorporate "a full servicing facility, as well as a classroom, stockroom, sales room and display area."

Charlie Philips, company vice president, explains that, theoretically, each computer center has an instructor and a technician on the payroll. Courses are offered in the basics of computing. Customers are offered advice on devising a system of hardware and peripherals that is best for their specific needs.

The on-site service contract will bring a repairman to your door. To maintain and repair the equipment after the warranty lapses, contracts may be purchased for limited or unlimited on-site service for the Model II. This option is generally available for Model II service only. If you own a bevy of TRS-80 Model I's, it may also be possible to contract for the service.

Contracts and costs for on-site repairs vary


TRS-80 Model II
from system to system. According to Philips, the most common form of the limited service agreement provides an installation visit, one preventative maintenance call and two remedial calls for $\mathbf{\$ 5 0 0}$ within a $\mathbf{5 0}$ mile zone of the service center.
Further information on leasing and on-site service contracts is available from computer centers and from company owned RS stores. Check with dealers as well. Computers centers may be located through the yellow pages or directory assistance in large urban areas. Local Radio Shack owned stores can direct rural residents to the center nearest them.

## Three Software Utilities

There is another editing tool on the market. This one, Packer, is sold by Cottage Software, 614 N. Harding, Wichita, KS 67208. Using five options, Packer helps save memory and time. It is one of three new releases from Cottage Software.

Packer is written in machine language, and is supplied on two tape cassettes in three versions, one each for $16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}$ and 48 K for Level II or Disk BASIC. Packer is sold with an instruction manual for $\$ 29.95$. It works with the following commands:

UNPACK unpacks multiple statement BASIC lines into single statement lines while maintaining program logic. It also inserts spaces for easy reading and editing. You select the starting and ending line numbers, or unpack the entire program.

SHORT removes unnecesary words (eg. LET, GOTO after THEN or ELSE), spaces, and remark statements to shorten program
length. Again, you can specify starting and ending line numbers.

PACK performs UNPACK then SHORT. Next it packs lines into multiple statements up to the maximum length you specify. It maintains complete program logic, including IF/ THEN/ELSE statements, branches, etc. You can PACK the entire program or just sections of it.

RENUM renumbers your BASIC program lines including all branch references, such as GOTO, GOSUB, etc. You may input the first line number to be changed, the new line number and the increment for all subsequent lines to the end of the program.

MOVE moves any number of program lines to any new location in your program, and changes all branch references to the new line number.

Cottage Software's Disassembler disassembles Z-80 object code into Zilog mnemonics and shows ASCII Strings during disassembly.

With the MEMORY DISPLAY/MODIFY routine you can see the contents of $\mathbf{2 5 6}$ bytes of
memory at one time in either hex or ASCII. You can modify the contents of RAM from the keyboard. STRING SEARCH searches through memory for a string of object codes to find subroutine calls, compares, register loads, etc. With READ/WRITE OBJECT TAPE you can read an object tape into memory for disassembly or modification, and then make a copy on tape of any part of ROM or RAM.

A program written in BASIC that edits Disassembler for use on a line printer and a program that allows loading and inspection of any TRS-80 500 baud tape are included in the package which costs $\$ 19.95$.

System Tape Duplicator, another Cottage Software product, duplicates machine language tapes. Programs recorded on your own equipment normally load more easily, as the folks at Cottage Software point out. This item sells for $\$ 12.95$.

Reader Service $\sim 170$.

## Machine Code Disassembler

Datagraphics, P.O. Box 566 Union Station, Endicott, NY 13760, is selling Disassembler-80. This software disassembles ROM or RAM, and has selectable output to either video display or a printer. It prints standard Z-80 mnemonics, with decoded data and addresses, in an easily readable format. Disassembler-80 handles all legal code combinations and traps illegal codes.

It provides an aid to assembly language programmers and is an educational tool for anyone interested in learning the workings of the Z-80 microprocessor. The package is supplied on tape for 16 K Level II with optional line printer and is disk compatible. It costs $\mathbf{\$ 9 . 9 5}$ for the Model I. It has just become available for Model II, as well.

Reader Service 169.

## Products Stretch Memory of Models I \& II

For the Model I TRS-80, Vista Computer Co., 1401 Borchard St., Santa Ana, CA 92705, offers the V-80 Disk Drive System. Available in one-, two-, and four-drive configurations, the V-80 is a 40 -track system which provides 102 K bytes per drive. Track-to-track access time for the $\mathrm{V}-80$ is 12 ms compared to $\mathbf{4 0 m s}$ for the TRS-80.

A program patch, supplied at no charge by Vista, will adapt your TRSDOS disk operating
system to accommodate the 40 -track drives and faster access times. Patches are available for all existing versions of TRSDOS. Cables are available for two and four drives.
Another Vista product, the VXM-80 Expansion Module, operates with the TRS-80 expansion interface to provide double density storage. In other words, total storage on a 40 -track diskette can be increased from 102 K to 204 K bytes. VXM is priced at $\$ 239$, including all hardware and software.
Beware: The VXM-80 is designed for use with Vista's V-80 Disk Drives, and Vista does not guarantee its operation in double-density format with TRS-80 drives.
Vista also offers Model II Disk Expansion System, which is available with up to three eight-inch, 77 -track disk drives. A three-drive system can add 1.5 Mbytes of storage to your Model II TRS-80, giving the system a total of up to 2 Mbytes of on-line disk storage. Vista's Model II is fully compatible with the TRS-80 Model II, and plugs directly into one of the expansion connectors on the TRS-80.
The single-drive expansion system lists for $\$ 1000$, the two-drive for $\$ 1550$, the three-drive for $\$ 2100$ and additional drives for $\$ 525$. Vista products carry a 120 -day warranty which covers both parts and labor.
Reader Service $\sim 180$.

## Level II Data Management

A data management utility for the TRS-80 Level II 32K, TRSDOS or NEWDOS, is available from Standard Systems Corp., Marketing Department, 2421 Tanglewood Road, Decatur, GA 30033.
The program, which is written in Disk BASIC, is called Customized Record Inquiry/Edit System (CRIES). It is menu managed for keyindexed records.
Naturally, the program will EDIT, ADD and DELETE records. It will allow listing of record keys, searching by examples and merging of disk selected portions.
The disk package contains CRIES, DOS command file, documentation and sample data files for $\$ 45$.
Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 164$.

## Create and Compile Graphics and Animation

Electra Sketch is an animation and graphics compiler which is available from Macrotronics, 1125 N. Golden State Blvd., Suite G, Turlock, CA 95380.
Macrotronics explains Electra Sketch will let you create your own movie sequence or combine graphics and plain text to create animation.
Electra Sketch works with one-key commands to control cursor direction, erase, draw vectors, fill in backgrounds, or create titles. Frames are saved on disk, can be recalled, edited and printed on a line printer.

Saved frames are animated by displaying them in either forward or reverse sequence. The speed of the animation can be changed in 10 increments from slow motion to rapid play.

Macrotronics is charging $\$ 14.95$ for Electra Sketch. A catalog of 30 Macrotronics products is available without charge.

Reader Service - 163.


Examples of Electra Sketch graphics

## Series $\mathbf{8 0 0 0}$ Medical \& Dental Management Systems

The Series 8000 Medical and Dental Management Systems for the TRS-80 Model II (and most other $32 \mathrm{~K} C P / \mathrm{M}$ disk based microcomputers) upgrades Univair, Inc.'s early version of the package.

Among other things, the new features include automatic display and computation of normal office charges, improved patient scheduling routines, alphanumeric patient sorting and archiving, provisions to link special userdeveloped programs into the main menu, and detailed operators manuals.

Series 8000 Medical/Dental Systems are on sale from Univair, Inc., 10327 Lambert Int. Airport, St. Louis, MO 63145 for $\$ 495$ each. The price includes telephone consultations on initial set-up. Series 2000 owners may upgrade their systems at a cost of $\$ 100$ and will receive a new six-month warranty. Operators manuals may be bought separately for $\$ 15$.

Reader Service - 177.

## Accounts Receivable/ Invoicing for Model II

Accounts Receivable/Invoicing System for the TRS-80 Model II is available from Taranto \& Ass., Inc. The package design is the result of users' experience with Taranto's Model I conversion of the Osborne/McGraw-Hill Accounts Receivable book, and has also been expanded to include an invoice program.
Customer and invoice files are key controlled for quick access. Up to 51 items may be billed on a single invoice. Both invoices and statements are printed. Package users define sales tax rates as they apply to each customer. Customer service charge rates are also defined by users. These functions are then computed as they apply.
The package generates reports which list invoices that have not been billed, open items, closed items, and an analysis of age and open items.

Osborne/McGraw-Hill's Accounts Payable/ Accounts Receivable Wang Book documents much of the package and must be used in conjunction with it. Both the book and the package are available from Taranto \& Ass., Inc., Box 6073, 4136 Redwood Hwy., San Rafael, CA 94903. The book costs $\$ 20$. Accounts Receivable/Invoicing System costs $\$ 249.95$.
Reader Service - 162.

## Data Base Management

IDM-M2, an interactive data manager for the TRS-80 Model II, provides a general purpose approach to data base management. Micro Architect, who produces IDM-M2, suggests that it allows many applications for users without the technical knowledge required by most data base programs.
The package is a conversion of IDM-IV for the Model I with additions. It includes two levels of security, up to 40 fields, search command, statistics and error trapping. The report generator has optional column justification, dating and automatic paging and a record selection range. The report writer includes field addition and subtraction, and operators for filter criteria, field updates, record deletion and a display format for records.
IDM-M2 is written in BASIC. It requires 64 K memory. The package is priced at $\$ 199$ and is sold by Micro Architect, 96 Dothan St., Arlington, MA 02174. Demonstrations can be arranged.
Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 176$.

## 32K Expansion Interface

An expansion interface for the TRS-80 called Model LX80 is available from Lobo Drives Int. It expands memory capacity up to 40 million bytes, or 32 K of RAM.
A switch permits overriding the keyboard ROM for booting in diagnostics and custom-
ized operating systems. Connectors for the 5.25 and eight-inch floppy disk drives and other peripheral devices are located on the side and rear panels.
Other features include a parallel Centronics printer port; a port for the Lobo Drives Model 7710 T Winchester hard disk drives, a screen printer port, two microprocessor-controlled bidirectional serial ports and a crystal controlled real time clock.
The interface is sold by Lobo Drives Int., 5082 Shirley Drive, LaPalma, CA 90623 for \$525. Dealer discounts are available.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 178$.


Lobo Drives' Expansion Interface.

## Nevada COBOL for TRS-80s

Business Microproducts, Livermore Financial Center, 1838 Catalina Ct., Livermore, CA 94550 , has the Nevada COBOL compiler available for the TRS-80 Model 1 and II. The compiler has been running for one year under PTDOS and was converted to CP/M in 1979. It has been relocated to $\mathbf{4 2 0 0 H}$ for the Model I. while the Model II works with the standard CP/M.
Nevada COBOL by Ellis Computing was designed specifically for small businesses using microprocessors. It quickly translates source language programs into machine language programs and is simple to use.
The compiler is a subset of ANSI-74 and includes random access file support, both fixed and variable length sequential files, debugging capability, copy statement, character string, 16-bit binary and packed decimal (COMP-3) data types, 18 -digit accuracy, hexadecimal nonnumeric literals, English language error messages and interactive ACCEPT/DISPLAY.
Nevada COBOL requires 16 K RAM, two five-inch single density drives, or one eight-inch single density drive.

Including a run time package, sample COBOL program and terminal configuration program, the compiler is supplied on a CP/M data diskette. The cost, including a manual, is \$99. Documentation is available separately for $\$ 25$.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 166$.

## Software for Dentists

Dentalware, a package combining patient treatment plans with patient billing, is being sold by Caldata Systems, P.O. Box 178446, San Diego, CA 92117. Caldata explains that
"complete word processing capability" is thrown into the bargain.
Besides keeping track of past and planned treatment for each patient, the package can take care of all patient accounts. Fees are set by the package user, then the package will issue itemized statements and tally balances. Dentalware can also be used to fill and file insurance forms.
Designed for the Model II, the complete package costs $\$ 2600$. (From what Caldata says, you get the impression that pulling teeth will be just about the only thing left for the dental staff to do.) The instruction manual may be purchased separately for $\$ 35$. The word processor, Word Magic II, costs $\$ 100$ when purchased separately.
Reader Service - 181.

## Electric Pencil Products

Several new Electric Pencil products are available from Michael Shrayer Software, Inc., 1198 Los Robles Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92262.

The Electric Pencil II is being shipped for TRS-80 Model II users who have CP/M. It is available with three print packages:
Standard Print Package runs with serial or parallel interfaced printers. It costs $\$ 275$.
Diablo/Qume Print Package works with serial versions of the Diablo and Qume Micro Sprint 5 printers. It is priced at $\$ 300$.
NEC Print Package works with serial interface NECs only. The price is $\$ 300$.

All these packages contain fractional character spacing (pseudo proportional), bidirectional printing, boldface and automatic negative linefeeds.

The TRS-80 Model 11 TRSDOS version of the Electric Pencil II for non CP/M users is also available. Additional features in this version are word left, word right, word delete and page numbering at the bottom.

Standard Printer Package retails for $\mathbf{\$ 3 2 5}$ and the Diablo/Qume/NEC Printer Packages retail for $\$ 350$. The company makes no upgrades or exchanges between CP/M Model II and TRSDOS versions.

Convert is a conversion utility program which converts files created by the Electric Pencil II to CP/M. Files may be created in assembly language, BASIC, Fortran, etc., using the Electric Pencil and then converted into CP/M files for further processing. Convert is available for $\$ 35$.

Reader Service - 167.

## Personal Finance Package

Investment Portfolio System, a data base management program with a broad range of applications, is available from Personal Fi nance Systems, 1446 Durham Rd., Madison CT 06443.

The program will store and report data on as many as 72 securities and review items in the portfolio by price, yield, percent gain or loss. It
provides four special reports: complete summary data on the portfolio; current value and return; long and short term gain and a security analysis report. This latter report provides information about return on investment, annualized yield and earnings and yield gain compared to market index.
Personal Finance Systems is developing other data base management programs, which will record sales as well as purchases, issue tax reports and Security Exchange Commission reports and update the data base via a telephone modem.
Investment Portfolio System is available in a disk version for TRS-80 32K LII single drive computers, and in a tape version for 16 K LII. Both programs are supplied on a single tape. The package, including documentation, costs $\$ 39.95$. Documentation is available separately for $\$ 7.50$.
Reader Service - 165.


Sample gain on value reports

## Mediamix Typesetter

Mediamix, PO Box 8775, Universal City, CA 91608, is selling PSRJ +2.0 for use with their IBM Model 50 Typewriter/TRS-80 Interface. This machine language program prints out an Electric Pencil text file (or any ASCII file) using the IBM 50 's proportional spacing type elements, with full right justification.

The user can imbed codes in the text for centering of titles, indenting paragraphs, underlining, typing special characters and pauses during printing to allow changing type fonts for titles, italics, etc.
Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 174$.

## TBS-80 DATA PROCESSING SYSTEMS. ONE STEP BEYOND. <br> If you thought the TRS-80'm microcomputer was just a toy, think again. These TBS-80 software systems will turn that computer into a powerful data processor. INFORMATION SYSTEM by Dale Kubler is simply the best in-memory data base manager on the market. It allows you to create files with up to ten fields per record, up to 40 characters per field and 200 characters total per record. Data from the keyboard is entered directly onto a screen display of one entire file. <br> Once entered, you can sort or search your entire data base by any category and have the information desired displayed on the screen. INFORMATION SYSTEM provides a thorough editing mode allowing changes by line without rewriting an entire file. This program allows you to program your own printouts to almost any form you desire for line or serial printers. Screen prints from anywhere in the program are also available INFORMATION SYSTEM creates either disk or cassette files depending upon the version you use. From mail lists to recipes, this program is the ideal small system information manager. The price for this program. <br> 32 K up disk is $\$ 34.50$. For systems 16 K up tape it's $\$ 24.50$. <br> DATA MANAGER by Dale Kubler starts out where INFORMA-

 TION SYSTEM leaves off. Requiring 32 K and one disk, it accepts up to ten user-defined fields with up to forty characters per field and 255 characters per record. As with all TBS software, data entry and editing is professional and simple to use. What makes this program stand apart from "in-mem" data managers is that it uses up to four disks on line as memory, or as much as 320 K of memory storage. Because disk sorts take more time than in-mem sorts, DATA MANAGER enables the user to create and maintain up to 5 "key" sort files for quick access of data. A utility program is provided to calculate the number of records possible since the amount of records you can maintain is dependent on a number of variables. This program also supports the upper/ lower case modification, and printouts can be programmedto almost any format and sent to line or serial printer. Background printing is provided enabling the computer to search and print at the same time. If you already have INFORMATION SYSTEM, DATA MANAGER will accept those files. A necessity for organized people, this program sells for $\$ 49.50$ BUSINESS MAIL SYSTEM by Dale Kubler is designed for large-scale business users. Requiring 32K, two disks and printer, this program will store up to 150,000 names in a single file spread out over multiple disks. Each data disk holds 500 names. After data entry, BMS automatically sorts the data by zip code and alphabetical order within the zip code. The program tells you when and which data disk to insert, expanding your files automatically until youve reached 300 disks. Data is input directly onto formatted screen display with the option to use Company Name/ Attention instead of Last Name/First Name. Three numeric and one alpha code fields are provided to help you use the search and printout mode. BUSINESS MAIL SYSTEM allows you to
program the number and spacing of your labels. With more features than can be described here, this high-powered program sells for \$125.00. TEXT MERGE is the program that puts it all together. If you have the ELECTRIC PENCIL from Michael Shrayer, 32 K and one disk drive, then this program is a must. It will merge your data base from any of the above programs with an Electric Pencil file. For example, when you write a letter that is going to several hundred people, you can "code" it by entering a field name from the above programs in place of the actual information. Then, when TEXT MERGE is run, it will print out your Pencil file and substitute the "code" with the actual data. In other words, you can print out 1,000 personalized letters without stopping the computer. This program will also enable you to selectively search out only the records from your data base that you wish to use. Also included is the ability to set left, right, top and bottom margins, set page numbers anywhere on the page, and print out right justified if you so choose. TEXT MERGE will turn your computer into a powerful data processor and it sells on disk for $\$ 49.50$.
TBS has other incredible software for Tandy's microcomputer. Intent on making it a powerful tool, we have large scale business accounting systems, general accounting systems, system utilities and the Library 100 . We have the only DISK HEAD CLEANER (for APPLE too!) and GRAN MASTER

DISKETTES, the best on the market.
TBS is YOUR COMPANY, and we build systems, not just software. The above products are available now. nationwide. Visit your local Computer Dealer or Associate Radio Shack Store and demand the best, demand TBS. For more information, contact
us through the numbers below.


## The Game Of Life

## Dennis Bathory Kitsz

Roxbury, VT

Classic among challenges in computer programming is the Game of Life, conceived and developed in the early 1970's by British mathematician John Conway. Life is not exactly a game, it is more than a pastime, and most of all, it is a stunning display of video graphics for the TRS-80.

The Game of Life is based on a few very simple rules. A universe of beings is created to live, give birth, and die. An infinite, random universe of these beings would be most interesting. On the other hand, a limited, regularly-ordered universe is the only reasonable way Life can be programmed on a computer, particularly on a computer of the TRS-80's size.

Conway's original universe consisted of a regular grid. Any being on this grid is surrounded by eight immediate neighbors. Conway provided only three rules to determine the fate of these beings.

1. A potential being, surrounded by three, and only three, immediate neighbors, is given birth.
2. A being, once born, stays alive if bordered by two or three such immediate neighbors. With less than two, it dies of loneliness; with more than three, it succumbs to overpopulation.
3. Every generation of births and deaths is commanded simultaneously.

This is an ideal computer problem: Examine the current occupancy of each grid location, check the number of its neighbors, and readjust the grid next time around.

What follows is an assembly listing of the Life program itself, as well as a BASIC listing of a program for generating "seed" populations. I call it Playing "God" with Life.

Complete Assembly Code Listing Begins on Page 54

About this Version
This version of Life was created with certain of the frustrating aspects of real life in mind. In the beginning, when the screen clears and the introductory text is presented, a long delay ensues. Each letter appears separately, and the text builds on the screen. The machine is taken from the hands of the user until the text is complete, and, even then, will accept only the requested input, with no help from the ENTER or BREAK keys.
Take a look at the actions of the program a step at a time. The assembly program, Listing 7 , gives a loading message to the user starting at line 240 . The following statement is displayed:


Notice, also, that a $\cdots \cdots$ GOOD LOAD $\cdots \cdots$ message concludes the process (line 6740), in order to offer a measure of assurance that the program made it.
The first action of the Life machine program is at line 5190. These instructions transfer the opening monologue to the screen a character at a time. A call to a screen-clearing subroutine is made, which is held for a few seconds. At that point, the first two lines of text are displayed, followed by the introductory sentences.
During this time (approximately 15 seconds), the keyboard is disabled, and the user is forced to summon patience. A final delay holds the message on the screen, followed by another clearing of the monitor. The starting address of BASIC's "USR" call is put in place (line 5860), and the user is presented with a message that asks whether a count of the passing generations is desired; the keyboard is scanned for a 0 or a 1.
Another delay is ended by a "return to BASIC" message. When the user enters a zero (the program responds only to this character), the machine is returned to Level II BASIC control. The main Life procontinued to page 44


IIn the Game of Life, the pattern of growth should be fluid - although for theoretical purposes, this fluidity is not important - the beauty of the changes is often the most important reason for programming Life. But the larger the grid of beings, the slower these changes can be calculated by the computer.

A small (and certainly uninteresting) total universe of four cells by four cells demands 16 checks on each cell and its eight neighbors, or 144 examinations in all. A 20 by 20 grid is still small, hardly two square inches on the video monitor, but demands about 3,600 distinct cell checks.

The TRS-80 video graphics system offers an irresistible arrangement of 48 cells deep by 128 cells wide $-6,144$ in all. For that large a grid, over 55,000 cell examinations have to be made to complete each
generation.
After that introduction, the game may sound like a dry process, but the screen patterns produced are beautiful designs that are often referred to by names such as gliders, ponds, space ships, flashers, traffic lights, and by more poetic terms such as civilizations, gypsy troupes, marauding bands, hermits, and so forth. Take a look at the first series of photographs, 1-6.

A simple group of seven beings formed in the shape of an arch (sometimes called pi) develops over the course of 173 generations, producing fascinating symmetrical patterns. Through its life, this civilization grows larger.

One interesting pattern, dubbed a glider in Conway's original description, is among the group of pentominoes, or pat-
terns built from five characters. The glider goes through a few permutations, eventually cloning itself after four generations, but moves in an angular path with each self-duplication. See photos A-D.

Another of the familiar Life patterns is the spaceship, photos E-H, which replicates itself in four generations as well, but appears in mirror image every two generations.

The tall bar presented in photos 7-13 reaches stability much earlier, but during that time offers dozens of designs reminiscent of art deco, or, at the very least, like an old Wurlitzer juke box!

The third series of photos, 14-6, shows three points in the long life of a random initial population, which reaches stability only after hundreds of generations. Some random patterns will continue for thou-

sands of generations, as a small group of beings might develop in one corner, eventually traveling and overtaking another portion of the screen in what could be called a battle or perhaps imperialistic exploration or merely the mixing of great cultures.

Life afficionados will talk about Garden of Eden patterns. These are groups which must be created to exist; that is, they cannot be given birth by any other known combination of cells. But the greater enjoyment for me is becoming an observer in an ageless master plan - a sort of limited deity with control over a Garden of Eden, possessing the power to commit the universe to oblivion or make it grow full.

You can create and destroy at will, but to change the master plan is beyond your power. We can only observe as the generations march by, suspending time to save a few friends.

It is a programming challenge to develop a Game of Life that makes metaphors like these possible. To understand this challenge, it is worthwhile to attempt to produce a single generation from a seed pattern by hand. Let's take a look at three ways of programming Life on the TRS-80.
The first method of programming is to use an entire memory location for each cell. This means, unfortunately, that a grid of only 64 characters across by 16 characters deep can be used. Nevertheless,
this is the easiest choice, and can be programmed in BASIC (Listing 1). Each generation of blocks takes two minutes and 10 seconds to produce.

The second method of programming Life is to use all the graphics cells that make up the TRS-80 video system. Each character location has been broken up into six graphics points, which are accessible through the SET and RESET functions in Level II BASIC. However, the SET and RESET commands are very slow. In order to demonstrate quickly the speed at which the built-in graphics of the TRS-80 function, enter the three short BASIC programs presented in Listings 2, 3 and 4.

The first of these executes in 60 seconds; the second, in 10 seconds; and the third, fastest of the BASIC options, in two seconds. Now, enter the program in Listing 5, which POKEs into place a program to perform the identical function executed by the previous BASIC programs; it returns to BASIC after a short delay.

The speed of machine language changes is considerably faster, because once we have put a cycle of instructions to the machine's central processing unit, we can avoid making the dozens of comparisons and calculations necessary to use the Level II BASIC interpreter in ROM.

This Game of Life has been written in machine or assembly language.
by Dennis. Kitsz

```
```

10 CLS

```
```

10 CLS
20 DEFINT X,N,Q,A,B,C,D,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M
20 DEFINT X,N,Q,A,B,C,D,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M
30 DIM L(1024):O = 191:K=15359
30 DIM L(1024):O = 191:K=15359
40 GOSUB 300
40 GOSUB 300
50 FOR M = 15360 TO 16320 STEP 64: POKE M,32 : NEXT M
50 FOR M = 15360 TO 16320 STEP 64: POKE M,32 : NEXT M
60 FOR X = 15360 TO 16383: N = 0
60 FOR X = 15360 TO 16383: N = 0
70. A = PEEK (x.65):B = PEEK (X.64):C = PEEK (x-63):D =PEEK (X-1)
70. A = PEEK (x.65):B = PEEK (X.64):C = PEEK (x-63):D =PEEK (X-1)
B0 F = PEEK (X + 1):G = PEEK (X +63):H = PEEK (X +64):I = PEEK (X +65)
B0 F = PEEK (X + 1):G = PEEK (X +63):H = PEEK (X +64):I = PEEK (X +65)
90 IF A=Q THENN = N +1
90 IF A=Q THENN = N +1
100 IF B}=\mathrm{ Q THEN N =N +1
100 IF B}=\mathrm{ Q THEN N =N +1
110 IF G = QTHEN N =N +1
110 IF G = QTHEN N =N +1
120 IF O = OTHENN =N +1
120 IF O = OTHENN =N +1
130 IF F=Q THENN =N N+1
130 IF F=Q THENN =N N+1
140 IF G = Q THEN N = N +
140 IF G = Q THEN N = N +
150 IF H=QTHENN = N+1
150 IF H=QTHENN = N+1
160 IF I = Q THEN N = N +1
160 IF I = Q THEN N = N +1
170 L(X-K) =N
170 L(X-K) =N
180 NEXT X
180 NEXT X
200 FOR X = 15360 TO 16383
200 FOR X = 15360 TO 16383
210 IF L(X-K) = 2 THEN 240
210 IF L(X-K) = 2 THEN 240
220 IF L(X-K) = 3 THEN POKE X, 191 : GOTO 240
220 IF L(X-K) = 3 THEN POKE X, 191 : GOTO 240
230 POKE X,32
230 POKE X,32
240 NEXT X
240 NEXT X
250 GOTO 50
250 GOTO 50
300 FOR X = 15360 TO 16383
300 FOR X = 15360 TO 16383
310 J = PND(2) : IF J = I THEN POKE X, 191
310 J = PND(2) : IF J = I THEN POKE X, 191
320 NEXT X
320 NEXT X
330 RETURN

```
330 RETURN
```

```
130 IF F=Q THENN=N+1
```

```
130 IF F=Q THENN=N+1
```

Program Listing 1. Simplified Life in BASIC.


## for the IIS-60 from Micro-Mega

## CASSETTE CONTROL UNIT

- Speed up your cassette tape handling - Pinpoint program locations on tape with an audible monitor e Get protection trom recording and plarback glitches resulting trom ground iopss E Eliminate ine tedious plugging and unplugging of recorder cables.
The Micro-Mega Cassette Control Unit does all this and more. You get in
manual control of the recorder at the fiict of a switch. Want to find the beginning or end of a program? Filick another switch and you'll hear it All cables remain plugged in all the time.
The Bicro Mega Cassette Control Unit does a lot to improve the appear ance of pour ThS- 80 system too As shown, its in a $25^{-1} 85^{\prime \prime}$ bor which snuggles between the keyboard and your recorder. There is no need to move the recorder, and all cabies come neatly into the unit The Casserte
Control Unit as tailored to the CTA-At recordec, Dut may be used with most other recorders as aell

CASSETTE CONTROL UNIT.
Add $\$ 1.00$ for postage and handling

## CPU MONITOR

Ever find yourself with a blank screen wondering what your computer is up fo The Mioro-Mega CPU Monitor
can tell you, for example - If your CPU is in a loop with no exil. When a long sort is nearing completion, or - It a key bounces during keyboard input. The CPU Monifor lets you listen to all CSA VEs and CLOADs and will help you quickity lind the correct recorder volume selting it you have an expansion interface, you will aiways know whether the reathime clock is on or olf because you can hear he The Micro Mega CAU Monitor gives a woice to the 2 so microprocessor Four the of the CPU anich are amplified and plaped through a foudspeat The pickup unit of the CPU Monitor, shown at lett in the photo goes under four TRS so keyboard. it is connected by a $36^{\circ}$ cable to the spenter and controf unit, which includes an onjoft volume controf and an LED "power on " indicator. The Monifor is powersed by an AC sdapter, shown at right in the phota. No batteries are needed and no electricat connections to your TRS-80 are required
By ustening to the CPU Monitor, you will soon become fomiliar with the "pergonalnien "or in run and whethet they are erecuting in a normal way, A dramatic use "personalities" of the programs you enhancement which if provides for computer games siee "Oaming Emvironment" below If in the greu CPU MONITOR.
Add $\$ 2.00$ for postage and handling


THE GREEN-SCREEN
ast mith reding Green Screen tats over the CAT or rour TAS-bo video Display and gives you improved con expensive CAT units
The Green Screen is closely matched to the color and texture of the TRS aO Videe Disptay and imporoves the overail appearance of your system. it is at tached with adhesive strips, which do not mar your druplay unit in any way
The Micro-Mega Oreen Screen gives improved wideo display wisibiuty for all applications and is especially eflective in creating dramatic. high impact displays tor computer games (See -Gaming Environment' below)
THE GREEN-SCREEN.
Add $\$ 1.00$ for postage and handiing

## THE ULTIMATE STAR TREK PACKAGE

Tired of trivial computer games? This complete Star Trek package will provide you with endiess lascination and challenge. in addition to the program cassette if includes comprehensive instructions. a pad a Voyage Log" record sheets, and a tree-standing "Torpedo and Maneuvering Chart
The package is buill around the fatest version of Lance Mickilu' incom. parable Star Tret ilt, a 13.000 byte program with a host of aubtic and amag
inative features. which include nu merous dimamic and sopctacular graphs displays. Ster Trekt ill puts you in command of the Enterprise cruising in a galary of 192 frek il puts you in command of the Enterprise cruising in a Klingons. putsars, and btack notes. You have ar your disposaf scanners various weapons and detense systems, on board computers. and a foyal crew (You will need them all to survive the Klingons)
Your mission is to rid the region of Klingons and to locate five intabitable planets. all within 300 stardays before retuining to Star Fleet Headquarters where your overall effectiveness as a starship commander will be scored. High scores are possible only with carefut planning and eflective battle tactics. The "Voyage combat. (When you engage three Klingon ships you can't afford to miss )
STAR TREK PACKAGE (for Level II, 16 K only).
Add $\$ 1.00$ for postage and handling
CREATE YOUR OWN SPECTACULAR GAMING ENVIRONMENT (and save $\$ 5.00$ )
The Enterprise is in battie trim mith deflector shieids at full power. As her captain, you are taking her m combat The battie-atations stiven nings in pour ears and "CONDITION RED" fastes on your monifor screen on ships. As you select the warp factor, you hear the reassuring cilicking of your navigational gear as if ac tivates the warp drive
Suddenly, you break out of hyperspace and your monitor displays the chilting sight of three Kingon Battle Cruisers floating on your screen! Their evil shapes giow in luminous green against the Diack void of space Migh-energy bear, you hear the characteristic rasping sound of Klingon laser weapona, and. as you wat
 You have been hitl You hesr the dismal sound of the damage control alarm as "DAMAGE TO WARP DRIVE
And "DAMAGE TO PHASERS" tiash on rour scren. The Klingons have st and "DAMAGE TO PHASERS" tiash on your screen. The Klingons have stopped firing! The Enterprise is crippled, but your best weapon is still intact, and iry your turn now You aey in the command for photom rour torpedo chart and key it in. Now you hear the Butz of your photon torpedo as you see it speeding towart a Klingon ahip. It strikes him dead centert As you watch, the Kiingon Batrie Cruiser disintegrates, accompe nied by a satisfying crackling sound
Ooes the above scenario sound lar /etched? Not at all it's a smail sample of what you will erpervence mith Micro Mega's Gamang Environmemt, shich conwass of - The STAR TREK PACKAGE - The GREEN
 graphic displays are preatir enhanced by the Green Screen Finalty, the uncanny sound effects are pro duced by the CPU Monitor, which taithtuily picks up the FOR NEXT IOops and other CPU patterns whic create the distinctive siren sounds that accompany the ALERT and OAMAGE messoges atong with the
harsher notes of the weapons salvos. Once youve tried it. you won't any longer be satistied with silent com puter games

Aemember that with the Gaming Envwonment you atso get all of the other excellent leatures of the CPU
Monitor and the Green-Screen for non gaming applications You also save $\$ 5.00$ off the combuned cost of Monitor and the Green
the indivicuai tems.
GAMING ENVIRONMENT
$\$ 79.85$
Add $\$ 3.50$ for postage and handling
Terms: Check or money order, no CODs or credit cards, please. Add amount shown for postage and handling to price of the item. All items shipped within 48 hours by first class or priority mait. Virginia residents, add $4 \%$ sales tax.

## $-29$

## Mioro-Mega •P.O. Box Eess - Arlington, Va epeas

## From page 39

gram has not yet been activated.
At this point, a set of "seed" civilizations can be created. This article includes a BASIC listing that will create 20 seed populations. (See Listing 6.)

TRS-80's video system has two kinds of blanks, represented by decimal values 32 (a character space) and 128 (a graphics blank). Both these characters appear the same to the eye, but have entirely different results in the Life program. When clearing the screen for use with Life, it is essential that character 128 (hexadecimal 80 ) be used. The following subroutine will produce the desired effect:

10 CLS
20 FOR X = 15360 TO 16383
30 POKE X. 128
40 NEXT X
Program Listing 8. Clears the screen before jumping to Life.

Now a seed population can be created on this blank field. Here is a section of Listing 6 :

```
2300 GOSUB 9999: REM - CLEARS SCREEN WITH CHAR }12
2310 FOR }X=15817\mathrm{ TO 15860
2320 POKE X, 191
2330 NEXT X
2340 M % = USR(0)
```

Following the screen-clearing, these lines will POKE a graphics pattern into place that looks like this:


It is created from a dense bar of graphics cells, and will eventually follow the pattern shown in photos 18-21. Through the USR(0) command, the program now jumps to the machine language Game of Life routines.

## The Action of the Program

The first action of the program is to save the BASIC stack pointer (line 280). The reason for this is that the program as a whole (the seed program and the Life program) will be using two stacks - one for the video display work area, and the other for the BASIC seed programs.

Next, the generation count is set to zero, and the upper and lower borders of the video workspace are blanked. This blanking is necessary because unwanted neighbors to cells in our real population may intrude upon the territory of our universe and produce mutant births.

Now the pattern on the screen is transferred to a scratchpad, or workspace, elsewhere in memory. Have you ever noticed the black streaks that detract from the continuity of the screen display when graphics are being drawn? There is a very short period of time when the video memory circuits must be taken over by the rest of the computer system in order to place information on the video screen, or,
less often, to read information that is there.
The memory is taken out of the video scanning circuit for a very brief moment, so the display blanks out. The more times we need to dip into the video, the more black streaks there will be. In order to prevent our Life display from becoming a jittery mess, you can remove the information displayed as a block and place it elsewhere, whereyou can plunder it at will. The screen then remains passive until the altered block is transferred back to the monitor.

Two very important instructions appear in lines 610 and 760. These commands, which appear early in the program, load values into each of the two index registers available in the $\mathbf{Z - 8 0}$ microprocessor chip. In fact, without these two registers, you could not attain the speed of this game.

## Program Listing 6. BASIC Seed Populations

10 CLS
15 - SPACESHIP
20 PRINTE460, "PLAYING GOD WITH LIFE:
30 FORX=1TO2008:NEXT
40 PRINT"ENTER 1 FOR INSTRUCTIONS ENTER 2 FOR GRAPHICS CHARACTER LIST ENTER 3 FOR LIST OF SEED CHARACTER PROGRAMS*
50 PRINT: INPUT"ENTER 1, 2 OR $3^{\prime \prime} ; A$
60 IFA $=1$ GOTOI 00
76 IFA $=2 G O T O 1000$
80 IFA $=3 \mathrm{GOTO} 2000$
180 CLS
110 PRINT*PLAYING GOD WITH LIFE MUST START WITH A BASE CIVILIZATION CREATED BY A SEED PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM USES TRS-80'S GRAPHICS CHARACTERS SET, WHICH IS PRESENTED A BIT LATER IN THIS PROGRAM."
120 PRINT: PRINT "ASCI I CHARACTER 128 -- CHR $\$(128)$-- IS A GRAPHICS BLANK. ALL THE SEED PROGRAMS FIRST CLEAR THE SCREEN WITH THESE BLANKS,THEN PRODUCE A STARTING CIVILIZATION USING THE TRS-8 8 GRAPHICS ${ }^{\text {n }}$,
121 PRINT"CHARACTERS. FINALLY, THE SEED PROGRAMS JUMP INTO THE MACHINE LANGUAGE *LIFE* PROGRAM."
130 PRINT: PRINT "REMEMBER, YOU MUST HAVE ALREADY ENTERED THE *LIFE9* SYSTEMTAPE THAT PRECEDES THIS "; CHRS (34); "STARTS"; CHRS(34);" SECTION, OR A FC ERROR?WILL BE STARTS ; CHR
140 FORX=1TO10000:NEXT:CLS: GOTO40
1090 CLS
1086 CLS
1016 FORX $=128$ TO 155 STEP 4
1020 PRINTX;CHR $\$(X), X+1 ; \operatorname{CHR} \$(X+1), X+2 ; \operatorname{CHR} \$(X+2), X+3 ; \operatorname{CHR} \$(X+3)$
1825 PRINT
1830 NEXTX
1040 INPUT"PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE"; $X$
1945 NFS
CLS
1058 FORX $=156$ TO183STEP4
1060 PRINTX;CHR $\$(x), x+1$; $\operatorname{CHR} \$(x+1), x+2$; $\operatorname{CHR} \$(x+2), x+3$; CHR $\$(X+3):$ PRINT
1070 NEXTX
1080 INPUT"PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE"; $X$
1090 FORX=184TO191
1100 PRINTX;CHR $\$(X)$ :PRINT
1110 NEXTX
1120 INPUT"ENTER 1 TO REVIEW, 2 TO RETURN"; B
$1130 \mathrm{TFB}=1 \mathrm{GOTO} 100$
2006 CLS:PRINT"ENTER THE NUMBER OF THE SEED PATTERN DESIRED:"
2010 PRINT" 1 - RANDOM 11 - ARCH (PI)
$\begin{array}{ll}2 \text { - BOX } & 12 \text { - LONG BARGE } \\ 3 \text { - LONG BAR } & 13 \text { - }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}3 \text { - LONG BAR } & 13 \text { - LARGE BLOCK }\end{array}$
4 - SMALL RANDOM GROUP 14 - GLIDERS
2820 PRINT" 6 - MIXED SEEDS 16 - TALL RANDOM 7 - 4 RANDOM GROUPS 17 - TWO ARCHES 90 DEG. 8 - FLASHERS 6 GLIDERS 18 - 2 DIAGONAL RANDOMS 2030 PRINT" 9 - THIN SQUARES 19 - SPARSE RANDOM 19 THICK SQUARES
2040 PRINT: INPUT"ENTER 1 THROUGH $20^{\circ}$; C
2650 ONCGOTO $2100,2200,2309,2400,2508,2608,2700,2890,2900,3000$, 3180, 3200,3300,3408, $3500,3600,3700,3800,3900,4000$
2100 GOSUB9999
2110 FORX=15360TO16383
$2120 \mathrm{Y}=127+$ RND ( 64 )
2130 POKEX,Y
2140 NEXTX
$2190 \mathrm{Mt}=\mathrm{USR}(0):$ GOTO2000
2200 GOSUB9999
2210 POKE15829,183: POKE15830,149
$2290 \mathrm{Mz}=\operatorname{USR}(0): G O T O 2000$
2360 GOSUB9999
2310 FORX $=15817$ TO15860
2320 POKEX, 191
2330 NEXTX
$2390 \mathrm{MB}=\mathrm{USR}(0):$ GOTO 2000
2408 GOSUB9999
2418 FORX $=1570$ 日TO $15716: Y=127+$ RND ( 64 ) : POKEX, $Y:$ NEXTX
2420 FORX $=15764 \mathrm{TO} 15780: Y=127+$ RND $(64): P O K E X, Y: N E X T X$
2430 FORX $=15828 \mathrm{TO} 15844: Y=127+$ RND $(64): P O K E X, Y: N E X T X$
2430 FORX=15828TO15844: $\mathrm{Y}=127$ +RND (64): POKEX, Y:NEXTX
2440 FORX=15892TO15998: $\mathrm{Y}=127$ +RND $(64):$ POKEX, $\mathrm{Y}:$ NEXTX
2440 FORX=15892TO15968:
2490 Mit $=$ USR ( $)$ : GOTO20日0
2490 Mi=USR (8):
2590 GOSUB9999
2510 FORX=61TO67
2520 FORY=3TO42

Load the first index register (IX) with the first memory cell in the workspace. Index register IY is crucial; its value is the same as that of the new stack pointer. Initialize the stack at 7AEF (recall line 320), and now push six fresh zero bytes onto it (lines 710 to 740 ). In this way you can manipulate individual bytes near the top of the stack at will. These bytes are left on the stack, and the stack grows as the program progresses, but you still retain control over the contents without digging through the stack and piling heaps of bytes all about.

This extensive manipulation of data is necessary because of the crude but serviceable graphics in the TRS-80. A byte of data is eight bits wide; bits 0 through 5 normally define ASCII characters and control codes (carriage returns, etc.), and bits 6 and 7 are ignored. But in

```
2536 SET(X,Y)
548 NEXTY,X
2598 Mt=USR (8) :GOTO2838
268 GOSUB9999
2618 FORX=15498TO15488:Y=127 +RND (64) : POKEX,Y:NEXTX
2628 FORX=15464TO15472:Y=127 +RND (64): POKEX,Y :NEXTX
2638 FORX=16389TO16311:Y=127+RND (64): POKEX,Y:NEXTX
2640 FORX=16364TO16378:Y=127 +RND (64): POREX,Y:NEXTX
2659 FORX=15828TO15845:Y=127 +RND (64): POKEX,Y:NEXTX
2699 M8=USR(8):GOTO28eg
278B GOSUB9999
2718 FORX=15369TO15378:Y=127 +RND (64) : POKEX,Y : NEXTX
2720 FORX=15424TO15434:Y=127 +RND (64): POKEX,Y : NEXTX
2730 FORX=15413TO15423:Y=127+RND (64): POKEX,Y:NEXTX
2748 FORX=15477TO15487:Y=127 +RND(64): POKEX,Y :NEXTX
2758 FORX=16373TO16383:Y=127 +RND (64):POKEX,Y:NEXTX
2760 FORX=16389TO16319: Y=127 +RND (64): POKEX,Y:NEXTX
2770 FORX=16320TO16330: Y=127+RND (64):POREX,Y;NEXTX
2780 FORX=16256 TO16266:Y=127 +RND (64): POKEX,Y;NEXTX
2790 M&=USR(0):GOTO200g
2800 GOSUB9999
2810 POKE15993,130:POKE15994,155:POKE15857,182:POKE15858,144:
        POKE16369,167: POKE16310,129
2820 POKE15579,183:POKE15571,149:POKE16060,183:POKE16061,149:
        POKE15364,183: POKE15365,149
2836 POKE16160,183: POKE16161,149
2890 Mi=USR(0):GOTO2050
2980 GOSUB9999
2918 FORX=20TO40: SET (X,5) : SET (X,17) : NEXTX
2920 FORY=5TO17:SET(20,Y) : SET(40,Y) :NEXTY
2938 FORX=77TO95:SET(X,28):SET(X,41):NEXTX
2948 FORY=28TO41:SET(77,Y):SET(95,Y) :NEXTY
2990 M8=USR(0):GOTO20eg
3080 GOSUB9999
3018 FORX=15360TO163835TEP3
3820 Y=127+RND (25)
3030 POKEX,Y
3048 NEXTX
3890 M&=USR(0):GOTO208e
3118 POKE15839,151:POKE15848,149
3128 M&=USR(8):GOTO20s0
3288 GOSUB9999
3218 POKE15839,150:POKE15831,148: POKE15894,137 : POKE15895,129
3290 M4=USR (8): GOTO2808
3388 GOSUB9999
3318 FORX=45TO85:FORY=9TO29:SET (X,Y) : NEXTY, X
3398 M&=USR(3):GOTO2Bee
3488 GOSUB9999
3418 POKE15498,160:POKE15499,185: POKE15950,167: POKE15951,129
3498 M4=USR(0):GOTO2E30
35g% GOSUB9999
3518 POKE15746,144: POKE15747,168:POXE15818,164: POKE15811, 176 :
    POKE15812,149
3598 M4=USR(8):GOTO2808
36g8 GOSUB9999
3618 FORX=15392TO16383STEP64
3620 Y=127 +RND (64) : POXEX,Y:NEXTX
3638 FORX=15393TO16383STEP64
3648 Y=127 +RND (64): POKEX,Y :NEXTX
3698 MA=USR(8):GOTO20B8
3788 GOSUB9999
3710 POKE15820,151:POKE15821,149:POKE15859,183: POKE15868,145
3798 M&=USR(8):GOTO2880
388a GOSUB9999
3810 FORX=15360TO16383STEP69:Y=127 +RND (64) : POKEX,Y:NEXTX
3828 FORX=15424TO16319STEP59:Y=127 +RND (64) : POKEX,Y Y NEXTX
3898 M&=USR(8):GOTO2888
3980 GOSUB9999
3918 FORX=16TO36 : FORY=2TO5:SET (X,Y) : NEXTY, X
392B FORX=16TO28;FORY=6TO9:SET(X,Y) :NEXTY,X
3938 PORX=32TO36:FORY=6TO9:SET(X,Y):NEXTY,X
3948 FORX=16TO36;FORY=19TO13:SET(X,Y):NEXTY,X
3968 FORX=58TO55:FORY=28TO34:RESET(X,Y):NEXTY,X
3998 M&=USR(8):GOTO208e
4998 M&=USR(8):
4810 FORX=15368TO16383: Y=RND (255) : POKEX,Y : NEXTX
4898 M&=USR(8):GOTO2088
4898 M&=USR(8)
9999 FORX=15368TO16383: POXEX, 128:NEXTX:RETURN
READY
```

the TRS-80, these most significant bits cause the video circuit to switch from ASCII mode to graphics mode.

A zero in both bits 6 and 7 will produce the expected letters and numbers; but if either or both of these bits goes high, the computer triggers a group of circuits which switch out of ASCII mode, and produce a small graphics block for each of bits 0 through 5 which is also high. It is a simple, functional video system, certainly not high-resolution, but assuredly better than an entire block per character.

A diagram of a video memory cell and the bits responsible for each "hexant" is given in Fig. 1.


Fig. 1.

Recall that the Game of Life rule requires that we look at each neighbor of a cell. If each block were a single byte-sized entity, we could evaluate its neighbors quickly and easily: The one above, the one below, left and right, and the four corners. But this TRS-80 bit system makes things quite nasty. If we label a cell $X$, and it lives in memory location $A$, what are its eight immediate neighbors? Well, there's more to know. What bit position does this upstart $X$ occupy in a byte? Okay, let's arbitrarily say $X$ resides comfortably in bit position zero, thus:

\[

\]

Okay, seems easy. First neighbor, to the right, is bit 1; clockwise, the next is bit 3; then clockwise again it is bit 2. Pretty safe so far. Next neighbor clockwise is . . . hmmmm... memory location $A$ minus one, uh . . . . bit 3. Better draw that:

| $\frac{A \cdot 1}{}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{ll}A \\ 01 & \times 1 \\ 23 & 23 \\ 45 & 45\end{array}\right]$ |
| :--- | :--- |

Yes, fine. Next neighbor further clockwise is memory location $A$ minus 1, bit 1. Still safe. But then, what about the next neighbor clockwise? It's a line above on the screen, and back a space. Since our screen is 64 characters wide, this is back 64 and back one more. Now we've got to look at bits in $A$ minus 65 and probably, if intuition serves, in location $A$ minus 64 too. We'd better draw it.

| $A-65$ | $A .64$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 01 | 01 |
| 23 | 23 |
| 45 | 45 |
| 01 | $\times 1$ |
| 23 | 23 |
| 45 | 45 |
|  | $A$ |
| A-1 | $A$ |

Yes, intuition is correct. We've got to check A minus 65, bit 5, and Continue to page 46


A minus 64, bits 4 and 5 . That's quite a lot of manipulation there, and there are six different bit possibilities for every memory location! And to make matters worse in terms of speed, a machine operation to check the presence of a bit is itself four bytes long.

## Get a Cup of Coffee

If this were in my living room and not a magazine article, I would invite you to have a cup of coffee, sit back, and clear your mind. It took me three months and eight versions of the program to discover the key to speedy operation.

My solution to the fast Game of Life algorithm would not have been possible if the designers of the TRS-80 had chosen another of the popular microprocessor chips. The two index registers -16 -bits wide-are needed, so also are relative jump instructions, bit test and manipulation, and an extensive stack movable anywhere in memory. The index register, you may recall, allows you to store and
adjust data within a certain geography of the register's base value. You may, for example, change the contents of memory location IX, $\mathrm{IX}-32, \mathrm{IX}+17$ and so forth. The relative jump instruction is one byte shorter than an absolute jump, saving considerable time in this program requiring thousands of jumps.

Finally, we need to preserve not only the BASIC stack (which is fairly large) for use with the seed programs, but also maintain an extensive stack of values analogous to the video pattern we are adjusting.

We know further that a check of all the cells in a given memory location must be made; thus, our algorithm for cell checking should probably be done within the context of one memory address at a time. If there are six cells in a video memory location with eight

Continue to page 48


Photos 18-21: A long bar universe created from several hundred cells, at birth; generations 2, 6, 13, and 14.


## CBM ${ }^{\text {TM }} 8050$ dUAL DRIVE FLOPPY DISK

The CBM 8050 Dual Drive Floppy Disk in an enhanced version of the intelligent CBM 2040 Disk Drive. The CBM 8050 has all of the features of the CBM 2040, and provides more powerful software capabilities, as well as nearly one megabyte of online storage capacity. The CBM 8050 supplies relative record files and automatic diskette initialization. It can copy all the files from one diskette to another without copying unused space. The CBM 8050 also offers improved error recovery and the ability to append to sequential files. HARDWARE SPECIFICATIONS FIRMWARE

Dual Drives
Two microprocessors
974 K Bytes storage on two $5.25^{\prime \prime}$
diskettes (ss)
Tracks 70
Sectors 17-21
Soft sector format
IEEE-488 interface
Combination power (green) and
error (red) indicator lights
Drive Activity indicator lights
Disk Operating System Firmware

## (12K ROM)

Disk Buffer (4K RAM)

CBM ${ }^{\text {TM }} 8000$ SERIES BUSINESS COMPUTERS
The new Commodore 8000 series computers offer a wide screen display to show you up to 80 -character lines of information. Text editing and report formatting are faster and easier with the new wide-screen display. The 8000 series also provides a resident Operating System with expanded functional capabilities. You can use BASIC on the 8000 computers in both interactive and program modes, with expanded commands and functions for arithmetic, editing, and disk file management. The CBM 8000 series computers are ideally suited for the computing needs of the business marketplace. SCREEN
2000 character display, organized
into twenty-five
80 -column lines
64 ASCII, 64 graphic characters
$3 \times 8$ dot matrix characters
Green phosphor screen
Brightness control
Line spacing: $1 / 2 / 2$ in Text Mode 1 in Graphics Mode
KEYBOARD
73-key typewriter style keyboard with graphic capabilities
Repeat key functional with all keys
MEMORY
CBM 8016: 16K (15359 net)
random access memory (RAM) CBM 8032: 32K ( 31743 net)
random access memory (RAM)
POWER REQUIREMENTS
Volts: 110V
Cycles: 60 Hz
Watts: 100

SCREEN EDITING
CAPABILITIES
Full cursor control (up, down, right, left)
Character insert and delete
Reverse character fields
Overstriking
Return key sends entire line to CPU regardless of cursor position
INPUT/OUTPUT
Parallel port
IEEE-488 bus
2 cassette ports
Memory and I/O expansion connectors
FIRMWARE
24 K or ROM contains:
BASIC (version 4.0) with direct (interactive) and indirect (program) modes 9 -digit floating binary arithmetic Tape and disk file handling software

The 8000 Series will be available May/June ' 80 Model $8016 \quad$ Model 8032040 Dual Floppy
$\$ 1495 \quad \$ 1795$


Available June/July
\$395

## CBM ${ }^{\text {M }}$ IEEE MODEM

## SPECIFICATIONS

-Full or half duplex operation -300 bits per second
-Standard IEEE 488 interface
-Switch selectable originate, off, answer-full duplex, test, half duplex -Visible indicators are transmit data. receive data, carrier ready, test
-Frequency shifted modulation
'Bell 103/113 compatible
"Execeptional performance even on noisy phone lines"
*CBM is a registered trademark of Commodore. All prices and specifications are subject to change without notice.


DOS version 2.0
Sequential file manipulation
Sequential user files Relative record files Append to sequential files Improved error recovery Automatic diskette initialization Automatic directory search Command parser for syntax validation
Program load and save
neighbors each, that comes to a total of 48 evaluations.
Before your cup of coffee, we were attempting to test a cell and all of its neighbors. If we test cell $X$ in bit 0 of memory location $A$, then bit 1 is among its neighbors. Later, we will need to know, for example, the neighbors of bit 2 in memory location $A$. Or the neighbors of bit 3. Or the neighbors of bit 5 in memory location $A$ minus 64 . If we make our cell checks independent of each other, we will be engaging in enormous redundancy. If cell $X$ has eight neighbors, then doesn't it follow that cell $X$ is itself the neighbor of eight other cells, including the ones just mentioned? Aha!

Examine the diagram below.

```
5454
010
232
45
010
```

Here we have a video memory address together with all the individual cells that can be considered its immediate neighbors. In all, only $\mathbf{2 0}$ cells need to be examined to determine the fate of all six beings in that memory address. Let us now assign this memory address to register $I X$; all the needed addresses are well within the relative addressing range of $I X: I X-65, I X-64, I X-63, I X-1, I X$, $I X+1, I X+63, I X+64$ and $I X+65$.

Return again to the assembly listing, beginning at line 800. This is the test for bit 5 in address IX -41 (the listing uses hexadecimal notation since the screen is numbered in even blocks of 40 hex). Twenty bit tests are made, identical to the pattern described above.

What is done with the result of each bit test? You could store the result, using standard instructions, elsewhere in memory, incrementng to the next or decrementing to the previous address as necessary. But this process consumes considerable time, and requires that flag resisters be saved, addition or subtraction be performed and so forth.

Instead, look at lines 710 through $\mathbf{7 6 0}$. Here, you may recall, six empty bytes were pushed onto the stack, and the IY register was given to the top (actually, to the bottom, as the Z-80 stack moves downward in memory) stack value. If each byte in the stack represents one bit or being, then IY can sum the neighbors of being (bit) 5, IY +1 can hold the total neighbors for bit 4, and so on. This is a terrible waste of memory, you may insist; I agree. It is, however, the fastest way of completing the Game of Life computations using the 80's complex graphic bit system.

## Is Your Neighbor Alive?

Let's follow this process through. Bit 5 of IX -41 is tested. If the neighbor is alive (result of the bit test equals one), increment the value stored in IY +5 . If not, skip it, going on to test bit 4 of IY -40 . If this neighbor is alive, increment the value stored in IY + 5 and $I Y+4$. Why in two locations? Because bit 4 of IY -40 is neighbor to two cells in our memory location, cell 0 and cell 1 . If this neighbor is not alive, skip to the next test.

Time for more coffee. Just to be sure, follow each bit test in lines 800 through 1670 of the assembly listing. Test a bit. Is it alive? If so, add one to the stack byte representing the memory cells to which it is a neighbor. If not, go on. Make 20 tests. When all the checks ar complete, the six-byte stack will contain the total number of neighbors for each bit in the memory address under observation. Finally (line 1680), the memory address under test is advanced. The jump to HOLD shown in line 1700 is one of the special features of Playing "God" with Life, so for the moment, ignore this command.

At line 1740, the BC register is decremented and tested; if all 1,024


23
bytes ( 400 hex) video memory locations have been checked, the process ends. If not, we go back to line 670 and PUSH six more zero bytes onto the stack, each representing a bit in our next universe location. Earlier I mentioned that an extensive movable stack is important to the operation of this Life algorithm; with six bytes assigned to each universe location, and 1,024 locations to examine, this results in a fairly monumental stack more than 6 K bytes deep!

When the examination process is complete, how do we make our changes? First, let's see where we are. You have the initial generation on the screen, a duplicate of it in a workspace, and 6,144 bytes of stack. Your object is to evaluate the stack values, a byte at a time, and alter their corresponding cells according to the result.

At the top of the stack is the last cell evaluated. We begin the generation change process at the last memory address in workspace, STORE + 3FF (line 1830). POP a register off the stack, and compare the first byte to 2 . If it is 2 , remembering Conway's rule,

Continue to page 50

## BUSINESS CONTROL PROGRAMS

## $\square$ PAYROLL $\square$ GENERAL LEDGER $\square$ ACCOUNTS PAYABLE $\square$ ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

These business systems are designed with the business manager in mind. Major changes in your current bookkeeping methods are not necessary to make these programs work for you. Data may be entered into any one of the systems either directly or through subprograms, so that duplicate data entry is not required. This avoids mistakes.
Accurate reports of tinancial activity may be obtained on a scheduled basis or at irregular intervals.
The systems require CPM and CBASIC. Customization, installation and training are available at additional cost. WRITE FOR SAMPLE REPORT AND TRIAL DISK - $\$ 25.00$ (credited toward purchase price).

- A Totally Linked Single Entry Accounting System
- Completely Screen Oriented Systems Provide User Prompting for Each Entry
- User Assignable Account Numbers
- Flexible, Reliable and Efficient
- Installation and Training Available

25000

CP/M 2.2 Control Program for Microcomputers Enabling You to Run Software Published for CP/M 1.4 on the TRS-80 Model II (Imelueding Commentertions Provam!


CPMM is considered the industry standard disk operating system because it gives you the hardware-independent interface you need to make your computer work for you. FMG CORPORATION NOW OFFERS THE CPM 2.2 FOR THE TRS-80 MODEL II. The latest in the evolution of a reliable and efficient software system, CP/M 2.2 features an enhanced upward compatible file system and powertul new random access capabilities. From minidisks and floppy disks, all the way to highcapacity hard disks (when available), the flexibility of CP/M 2.2 makes it a truly universal operating system. The package includes an $8^{2}$ system disk, editor, assembler, debugger and communication software for the TRS-80 Model II. Special utilities not available with other CPM systems are also included in FMG's CP M 2.2
(CPM M is a registered trademark of
Digital Research Corp. TRS-80 is a
registered tradem ark of Radio Shack)

# (9)widit TRS-80 PROJECT 


P.0. Box 16020

Ft. Worth, Texas 76133
Phone (817) 294-2510

- Send for FREE CATALOG



## THE PASCAL/MT螻 $\$ 250.00$

PASCALMT *, a native code PASCAL compiler designed for 8080;8085 and $Z 80$ microcomputer systems, provides an efficient development cycle as well as efficient execution of object programs.

[^3]If you ever do Assembly language programming, or you just want to know more about your TRS-80 ROM, "THE BOQK" is for you.


Volume I will give you access to over fifty machine language subroutines in the Radio Shack Level II BASIC. It includes information on the numeric data formats and a commented listing of the ROM routines.
"THE BØØK, Volume I", encompasses all arithmetic functions and mathematical operations. There are separate routines for integers, single precision, and double precision numbers and the data format for each of these number types is explained. The routines that perform ASCII to binary and binary to ASCII conversion are identified and explained to provide you a means of data $1 / \mathrm{O}$.

A fully commented listing provides the details on the step-by-step execution of these ROM routines. Although a complete disassembly is not provided in order to avoid copyright infringement, you can obtain a complete disassembly using the disassembler program listed in "THE BØФK." Volume I also includes a complete, detailed memory map of the entire machine and a symbol table noting over 500 addresses.
"THE B $\emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{K}$ " will save you hour upon hour of assembler program development time. Don't start programming without it.

Order your copy of "THE B $\emptyset \emptyset K$ ", today!

## DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED

Insiders Software Consultants, Inc.
P.O. Box 2441, Dept. M 1
${ }^{\bullet}$ TRS-80 is a trademark of Springfield, VA 22152 - 305 Tenay Corp.
$\square$ Please send me Volume I of THE B@OK at $\mathbf{\$ 1 4 . 9 5}$ plus $\$ 1.50$ for postage.

NAME
ADDRESS $\qquad$
CITY. STATE $\qquad$ 8 ZIP CODE:Check payable to Insiders Software Consultants, Inc.MASTER CHARGE MC Bank Code:
VISA Exp. Date: Card Number:

Signature
the current contents of a cell remain unaltered-no birth, no death. If it is not 2 , compare it to a 3 . If it is a three, then a cell must be given birth, as in line 1920. (If a live cell is already in place, this action has no effect, but still satisfies the Life rule.) A more exhaustive test is only redundant.

Finally, if our byte is neither 2 nor 3 (the number of neighbors), then of course it must be less than 2 (lonely) or greater than 3 (overpopulated) and Conway's rule stipulates that in such a circumstance, the cell cannot live. Line 1900 resets (turns off, or kilis) this bit.

Line 1930 examines the next byte in the same terms. Although the POP-and-test pattern is identical for all three byte pairs, a CALL to subroutine is not used in the interest of speed. In fact, in the entire Playing "God" with Life program, memory is almost always sacrificed in the interest of speed. This program uses six times the

Continue to page 52


# THERE IS A DIFFERENCE IN TRS 80 DISK DRIVES Camealiv 

Expansion interface - gives your TRS-80 the disk capacity it needs, and much, much more!

10 to 40 MByte, $8^{\prime \prime}$ Winchester drive expands capacity far beyond Model II storage.

Single sided minifloppyup to 150 KBytes of storage capacity.

Single or double sided $8^{\prime \prime}$ floppies - up to 2.5 MBytes in dual drive cabinet - for the serious TRS-80 user.

LOBO DRIVES' new family of disk memory products provides you with a choice of memory capacities you need to effectively execute the complex business software you've developed for your TRS-80*. LOBO DRIVES' selection of readily available, software compatible drives permits you to expand your inventory, payroll, customer list, and accounts receivable files as your business grows.
And LOBO DRIVES brings you more . . . a new plug-in expansion interface that provides an easy way to add hardware enhancements, communications capability, and programmable features . . . and it comes with the LOBO DRIVES famous 1 year, 100\% parts/labor warranty.
Call or write for the complete LOBO DRIVES story. Find out just how competitively priced a family of high capacity drives can be...
$\checkmark 15$ INTERNATIONAL

935 Camino Del Sur Goleta, California 93017 (805) 685-4546
"CAN YOU REALLY AFFORD TO PAY LESS?"

Quantity discounts availableDealer inquiries invited

Yes, I want to know more about LOBO Drives and what they can do for my TRS-80. Send me information on:

| $\square 51 / 4-\mathrm{in}$. Floppy drive | 8-in. Winchester hard disk, 10 Mbyte drive |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8-in. Floppy drive Single sided Double sided | Double density expansion interface |
| Name |  |
| Company |  |
| Address |  |
| City State | Zip |
| Phone No. |  |
| If dealer, provide resale no. |  |

[^4]memory that a slower program would. But for advanced games, the Level II 16K TRS-80 is fairly standard. Were this program a utility, the space would be crucial, but for Life, it's whatever makes the game most effective.

When six byte evaluations are completed, you have altered one memory address ip your workspace. At line 2350, decrement the workspace value, and decrement the loop counter. When this process is complete ( 1,024 evaluations), it is just about time to restore the ne'wly derived generation to the screen.

This is a flat world, this video screen, yet the memory itself is not set up that way. The display wraps around contiguous memory locations: 3C3F (the last location in the first row) is neighbor to 3C40 (the first location in the second row). Lines 2480 through 2550 reset a thin line of memory cells on one side of the screen (actually, at this point, in the workspace). This action provides the remainder of the "border of pestilence" set up earlier for the top and bottom rows of the display. Finally, at lines 2590 to 2620, the workspace is restored to the video monitor, and the new generation comes into view.

The balance of this program is taken up with the special features, including display hold, a generation count, return to the BASIC program, and the "god" control, in actuality only a cursor, flashing on and off over the top of the current contents of four contiguous video positions.

A check of the generation status flag is made beginning at line $\mathbf{2 6 6 0}$. If the user selects a generation count display when the question is posed in the original instructions, the generation counter is incremented, converted to decimal, and finally to ASCII characters (lines 2710 through 3020). Since the numerals themselves can influence future generations, it is necessary to sweep clear a path around them. This is done in lines 3070 to 3180, where the bordering bits are reset.

[^5]
## PROGRAM INDEX FOR DISK BASIC

Assemble an alphaberized index of your entre program labrary from disk directornes. Program names and free space are read
automatically (need not be typed in) and may be alphabectized by dusk or program. The has may also be searched tor any disk automatically (need not be typed in) and may be alphabetized by disk or program. The hast may also be searched for any disk. program, or extension dulsks of programs added or deleted and the whole list or any part sent to the printer Finally, the inst itseff may be stored on disk for future access and update. Reviewed in the lanuary issue of so Microcomputing One drive and
$\mathbf{3 2 K}$ required INDEX.... $\$ 19.95$

## DUPLICATE SYSTEM TAPES WITH "CLONE"

This machine language progrann makes duplicate coples of ANY tape writen for Level II. They may be SYSTEM tapes (continuous or not) or data lists it is not neecessary to know the hile name or where it loads in memory, and there is no chance of system co- rendency. The file name entry point, and every byre in ASCli formati are displayed on the video screen Data may be modified before copy is produced CLONE.....\$16.9s

## EDIT BASIC PROGRAMS WITH ELECTRIC PENCIL

Thas program allows disk users to load Rasse programs or any other ASCII data file into the disk verson of Electrc Penci for edirting Edit lise numbers, move or duplicate program segments. and searsh for the occurance of any group of characters One command from DOS quikly modities existing tiles to Pencil format: PENPATCH.... $\mathbf{\$ 9 . 9 5}$

SPOOLER FOR PARALLEL. PRINTERS
Thus program is a full feature print formatung package featuring uset defineabie hine and page iength (with line feeds inserted

 being done Idedi for Selectric or othet siow printers. Allows printing and processing to run concurrently SPOOLER $\mathbf{S 1 6 . 9 5}$

## RAM TEST FOR LEVEL II

This machune language program tests memory chiph tor open or shorted address of data lines as well as intermuttents. It rests each BIT for vaiddry and each BYTE in the exeevtion of an actual instruction as in real program execution. Bad addresses are dasplayed along with the bad dera and propee dara. One compleer test of 48K takes just 14 seconds. Also includes a test for errors induced by power line glitches from external equipment RAMTEST.... 59.95

## INSIDE LEVEL II

Inside Level II is a comprehenswe reterence guide to the Level II ROM, which allows the machine language programmet to easily wnilize the sophisticated foutines they contain. Concisely explains seet - ups, calling sequences, variable passoge, and $V O$ routines. Special consideration is given to disk systems. Part il presents an entirely new composite program structure which iosds undet the SYSTEM command and exervtes in both Bastc and machine code with the speed and efficiency of a complier. In addition, the 18 chapters include a large body of ocher information useful to the programmer
INSIDE LEVEL II..... $\$ 15.95$

Piease include 75 postage California residents add $6 \%$ siles tax
All programs are usually shipped on cassette Add $\boldsymbol{S H} .00$ for disk. Complete satistaction or full refund
MUMFORD MICRO SYSTEMS
Box 435-E Summeriand, California 93067 (805) 969-4557

Earlier, we ignored a command to jump to the HOLD routine before re-evaluating the generation. You can depress letter H on the keyboard to freeze the current display on the screen (lines 3220 through 3250); or you can return to BASIC by depressing letter X , after first restoring its original stack pointer (lines 3260 through 3300 ). Finally, you can "play god" by pressing the G, and the program is diverted to a series of routines beginning at line 3430.
This controlling cursor is initiated at the top left of the screen (lines 3430 through 3520). A short delay allows a comfortable flashing rate. The keyboard is then scanned for three groups of commands: motion commands (the four keyboard arrows); activity commands (bear or kill, letters B or K); and the cancel command (return to mortality, letter M).



Photos 22-27: A symmetrical block (the 4:3 ratio of graphics blocks in the TRS-80 accounts for the vertical elongation), at birth; generation 1, 4, 7, 8, and 9.

Upon the choice of bear or kill, an asterisk appears, isolating the six points in one memory location. Pressing the appropriate number ( 0 through 5) will set or reset that bit (lines 4090 through 4770), changing one cell on the screen. Pressing $M$ (mortality) returns to the start of the generation checks, so that any change wrought by the cursor will be incorporated into the next generation of beings.

## Flaws, Frustrations and Bedevilment

The individual graphics block visible on the screen is actually a matrix of three dots by four dots. Because of this, symmetrical images will appear vertically elongated. Also, the universe is nearly twice as wide as it is high. Both these flaws are inherent to the TRS-80's video graphics system.

One additional game variable is that the controlling cursor can march omnipotently through any part of memory. Holding the down arrow causes the cursor to disappear off the bottom of the video screen. This little bedevilment will allow "god" to be marched through any part of memory, and the bear or kill commands can be used in any part of RAM (or even on the memory-addressed ports). This invisible action can crash a program or wreak any kind of havoc - something I consider a nice touch.

If your preference is speed over size, it is easy to revise this program to use the 32-character mode. Remember, of course, that alternate, even-numbered memory locations are addressed in this video format, and that the location of the large-character flag is port 255, bit $3(1=$ on, $0=o f f)$. Normal video is always restored whenever the Life program returns to BASIC. With these alternatives, the program's speed will be doubled to nearly 150 generations per minute.

Another modification, not to the software, but to the hardware, yields something I have found very pleasant to watch: Surplus monitors with the slow green phosphor are available in the $\$ 40$ range, and although it is nearly impossible to read normal (64 character per line) text with them, the Life displays appear with high resolution, and the slow phosphor imparts an eerie, organic appearance.

## Acknowledgments and Conclusion

Thanks are due to Philip K. Hooper, a programmer and mathematician, for his inspiring version of Life and Serpent for the KIM; and to Claire Manfredonia, who suggested that a deity could visit this electronic universe of beings to intervene with fate.

I have received a few comments regarding my use of the "god" cursor. No offense was intended; rather, I feel that control even when playing a game, should be approached with caution and even fear. It is surprising to consider the amount of violence embedded and assumed a part of computer games.

## Bibliography

The subject of Conway's Game of Life has been covered well in other sources over the past decade. The following articies are selected from among the dozens published since the game's introduction:
"Mathematical Games: The Fantastic Combinations of John Conway's New Solitaire Game, 'Life'", Martin Gardner, Scientific American, October 1970, pp. 120 ff.
"Mathematical Games: On Cellular Automata, Self-Reproduction, the Garden of Eden and the Game 'Life'", Martin Gardner, Scientific American, February 1971, pp. 112ff.

The following references are from Byte, December 1978:
"Life with Your Computer", Justin Milliun, pp. 45-50; "Some Facts of Life", David J. Buckingham, pp. 54-67; "Programming Quickies: Life", William Englander, pp. 76-82; "One-Dimensional Life", Jonathan K. Millen, pp. 68-74.
"Life Algorithms", Mark D. Niemiec, Byte, January 1979, pp. 90-97.

# This Weekend: STIK IT.... ..to your 

That's right! Esmark's VIDIET-STIK light pen has the TRS-80 CONNECTION for LEVEL 18 II . Your 4K to 48K TRS-80 System will come alive under your VIDIET-STIK within minutes of its arrival. That's because there are no wires to solder or traces to cut. You're up and running as fast as you can plug the interface into your system's cassette EAR-jack. CLOAD our custom LIGHTWAVE demonstration software and RUN. And because the interface has a plug for your recorder, you won't have to unplug it again when loading your other software tapes. The interface allows them to pass right thru whenever you're not using the pen. It's exclusive "switched tip design means the pen's electrically isolated from your system when it s not in use. Just point \& press It's that simple... Plug. CLOAD and RUN. And have we got the software for you to RUN with! Our demonstration tape includes a calibration program (Used to adjust the CRT's brightness and contrast) plus STIK-TAC-TOE, AWARI and TOWERS. Two chalianging games and a puzzie that will keep grownups and children Stik'ing it to your TRS-80 for hours. And there are instructions provided so you can begin writing your own light pen programs (lightware) for fun or profit (Levei II). Or, just sit back and enjoy our LIGHT-WAVE tapes each month. Esmark's unmatched commitment to lightware can bring you up to five new games, puzzies, drills \& educational quizes or simulations each month. Our current LIGHT-WAVE releases are:

LIGHT-PAK 2 - LIGHTPEG (4 peg-jump puzzies)
ENDRUN (Othello with a 'twist')
(LEVEL II) LIFE9 (Conway's LIFE with mutations)
LIGHT-PAK 3 - LITEGAMMON (Backgammon you'll Stik with) $\begin{array}{ll}\text { (LEVEL II) } & \text { STIKWUMPUS (Caves with a little 'lite') }\end{array}$

MAZEMASTER (Maze after maze to poke thru)
PRICE $\$ 19.95$ (including postage \& handling)
Order yours now and we'll include a free copy of FLASHBACK, Esmark's newsletter dedicated to the latest news in lightware applications. And, don't forget to tell your friends. The VIDIET-STIK can also be ordered for use on most other micro systems using the following processor chips:
$8080 \quad 280 \quad 6800 \quad 6502$

All that's required is a standard cassette jack leading to Ground and a readable single bit input port. Driver software is provided along with instructions for writing lightware applications. And tell your local Deaier that Esmark's got a Dealer package he won't want to miss out on. Delivery is 3 to 6 weeks from receipt of your order. C.O.D.'s are $\$ 3.00$ extra but will be shipped within two weeks. All prices are F.O.B. Mishawaka. Indiana. Indiana residents add 4\% state saies tax.

## ALSO COMING FROM ESMARK:

[ ] TRS-80 Printer Interface (Cassette AUX-jack interface for all RS232 printers. Includes LLIST \& LPRINT software)

I I TRS-80 RS232 Communications Interface (Makes your TRS-80 a full I/O terminal to timesharing systems the world over. Gives you intelligent or dumb terminal capabilities at 110 or 300 BAUD. Also includes Printer interface above with 20 mA current loop \& TTL level I/O options.) - TRS-80 is a trademark of the Tandy Corporation -


5071/2 E. MCKINLEY HWY. MISHAWAKA, IN 46544 (219) 255-3035


## COMPLETE ASSEM Playing "God"

| 7BE4 | FD3403 | 01330 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 HE7 | FD3492 | 01348 |  |
| 7 BEA | PD3488 | 01358 |  |
| 7 BED | DDCBE日6 | 01368 | CL12 |
| 7 BF 1 | 2899 | 01378 |  |
| 7 BF 3 | PD3483 | 01388 |  |
| 7BF6 | FD3432 | 81398 |  |
| $7 \mathrm{PF9}$ | FD3481 | 61488 |  |
| 7 BPC | DDCB8146 | 81418 | CL13 |
| 7 CES | 2816 | 91428 |  |
| $7 \mathrm{CB2}$ | FD3484 | 81438 |  |
| 7 Ces | FD3492 | 81448 |  |
| 7 Cas | DDCBe156 | 81450 | CL14 |
| 7 CaC | 2809 | 81468 |  |
| 7 CEE | FD3484 | 81478 |  |
| $7 \mathrm{Cl1}$ | FD3432 | 01488 |  |
| 7 Cl 14 | FD3488 | 01490 |  |
| 7 Cl 17 | DDCBe166 | 01508 | CL15 |
| 7 ClB | 2896 | 01510 |  |
| 7 Cl | FD3432 | 11 |  |


| INC | ( $1 Y+3$ ) |
| :---: | :---: |
| INC | (1Y+2) |
| INC | (IY) |
| BIT | 5, (IX) |
| JR | 2, CL13 |
| INC | (IY+3) |
| INC | (IY+2) |
| INC | (IY+1) |
| BIT | ©, ( $1 \mathrm{x}+1$ ) |
| JR | 2,CL14 |
| INC | (IY+4) |
| INC | ( $\mathrm{Y}+2$ ) |
| BIT | 2, (1x+1) |
| JR | 2,CL15 |
| INC | (IY+4) |
| INC | (IY +2 ) |
| INC | (IY) |
| BIT | 4, (1x+1) |
| JR | 2,CL16 |
| INC | ( $\mathrm{Y}+2$ ) |

## Instructions for Play

## Instructions for Playing "God" with Life

This listing may be entered using the Radio Shack Editor/Assembler in order to produce the Life object code. A machine with 16 K memory is sufficient to hold this source listing.

After entry of this listing is complete, an object code may be produced; owners of EDTASM 1.1 will get seven FIELD OVERFLOW error messages on lines 800, 830, 870, 910, 940, 980 and 1030 indicating a negative offset for IX. However, the line will assemble correctly, and this error message may be ignored; later versions of EDTASM have corrected this flaw.

After the object code has been produced, be sure to save several copies of both it and the source code for future reference or modifications.

In order to load and run Playing "God" with Life:

1. Power-up the TRS-80, or type SYSTEM [ENTER] $/ 0$ [ENTER].
2. Respond to MEMORY SIZE? with 23700 [ENTER].
3. Insert the object tape, type SYSTEM [ENTER], and respond to the *? prompt with the name you used to assemble the object code. (I use "LIFE9").
4. If all is well, the screen will read:

$$
\text { * LOADING LIFE9 } \cdots \text { WAIT FOR "GOOD LOAD" } \cdots \text { THEN ENTER }{ }^{-} r \cdots
$$

5. When the tape has finished loading, the screen will display:
..... GOOD LOAD .....

## 6. Type a slash ( $)$ and [ENTER].

The screen will clear, followed by the introductory text. When you have finished reading the text, you have the opportunity to call for an on-screen generation count:

GENERATION COUNT? ENTER 1 FOR ON-SCREEN COUNT, O FOR NO COUNT

Press 1 or 0 (ENTER not necessary), then:

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO BASIC, THEN LOAD OR PROGRAM CIVILIZATIONS.

Press 0 [ENTER]
Now you may either:

# BLY LISTING FOR with Life 

| $7 \mathrm{C20}$ | FD3480 | 21538 |  | INC | (IY) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 C 23 | DDCB3F4E | 01548 | CL16 | B1T | 1, (IX +3 FH ) |
| $7 \mathrm{C27}$ | 2883 | 01558 |  | JR | 2,CL17 |
| $7 \mathrm{C29}$ | FD3491 | 01568 |  | INC | (IY +1 ) |
| $7 \mathrm{C2C}$ | DDCB4e46 | 81578 | CL17 | BIT | e. ( $1 \mathrm{X}+48 \mathrm{H}$ ) |
| $7 \mathrm{C38}$ | 2836 | 81588 |  | JR | 2,CL18 |
| 7 C 32 | FD3491 | 01598 |  | INC | (IY+1) |
| 7 C 35 | FD3488 | e1688 |  | INC | (IY) |
| $7 \mathrm{C38}$ | DDCB4E4E | 01618 | CL. 18 | BIT | 1. (IX $\mathrm{I}+4 \mathrm{H}$ ) |
| 7 ClC | 2866 | 01628 |  | JR | 2,CL19 |
| $7 \mathrm{C3E}$ | FD3401 | 01638 |  | INC | (IY+1) |
| $7 \mathrm{C41}$ | FD3482 | 01648 |  | INC | (IY) |
| $7 \mathrm{C44}$ | DDCB4146 | 01658 | CL19 | B1T | b, ( $1 \mathrm{X}+41 \mathrm{H}$ ) |
| $7 \mathrm{C48}$ | 2893 | 01668 |  | JR | 2,CL20 |
| 7C4A | FD3488 | 01678 |  | INC | (IX) |
| $7 \mathrm{C4D}$ | DD23 | 01688 | CL. 28 | INC | IX |
| 7 CAF | D9 | 81698 |  | EXX |  |
| $7 \mathrm{C5}$ | C33C7D | 81788 |  | JP | HOLD |
|  |  | 81718 | ; |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 81728 \\ & 01738 \end{aligned}$ |  | ALL | ITIONS CHE |

1) Enter your own program in BASIC, or
2) Enter the STARTS program (Listing 6).

## Notes on Writing Your Own Program:

1. Use POKE statements for graphics, never PRINT or PRINT @. You may POKE graphics on the video display from locations 15360 to 16383 . For example, POKE 15392,191, will give a graphics block (191) a seat halfway into the top line. SET and RESET may also be used.
2. Use ASCII character 128 for a space, not CLS. (Listing 8).
3. The last program statement before Life must be $\mathbf{M} \%=$ USR(0), although any variable may be used in place of M $\%$. The correct starting address for Life has been put in place by the Life system program (see text).

Summary of using the god cursor control:

1. Press G: Mortal time is suspended and GOD $\rightarrow$ flashes on the screen.
2. Move GOD $\rightarrow$ up, down, left or right by using the four keyboard arrows; be careful if you go off the screen (see text). 3. When GOD $\rightarrow$ is pointed at a block of cells: Press $B$ to enter the BIRTH mode, or Press $K$ to enter the KILL mode. An asterisk ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) will appear as a prompt.
3. Press $0,1,2,3,4$, or 5 to BEAR or KILL a cell. (Fig. 2.)
4. You may:

Press Bor K plus 0 through 5 again
Move GOD $\rightarrow \quad$ with the 4 arrows, or
Press M to return to mortal time; Life continues


Fig.2. Note that cells 4 and 5 are below the baseline of the word.


## For MOD I TRS-80™ Tape and Disk Systems

## Extensions to Level II and Disk BASIC \$49.95

Full MATRIX Functions - 30 BASIC commands!! Mathematical and common matrix functions. Change arrays in mid-program. Complete array handling. Tape array read and write, including strings. Common subroutine calls.
Over 50 more STRING Functions as BASIC commands!! String manipulation, translation, compression, copying, search, screen control, pointer manipulation and utility functions. Includes multikey multivariable machine language sorts. Load only machine language functions that you want! Where you want in memory! Relocating linking loader! More than you ever expected!!
$\infty$ BUSINESS (Requires Infinite BASIC) $\$ 29.95$
20 Business oriented functions including:
Printer Automatic Pagination with headers and footers!
Packed Decimal Arithmetic (,,$+- *$, ) 127 digits!
Binary array searches and hash code generator!
COMPROC Command Processor for Disk Systoms $\$ 19.95$
Auto your disk to perform any sequence of DOS commands, machine language loads, BASIC, memory size, run program, respond to input statements, etc. Single BASIC command file defines execution! Includes auto key-debounce, screen print and lower case software driver.
REMODEL + PROLOAD Spectly 16, 32, or 48K Memory \$34.95 REnumber any portion or all of BASIC program. MOve any portion of program from one location to another. DELete program lines. MERGE all or any portion from tape. Save and verify portion or all of combined merged programs to tape.
GSF (Specify 16, 32, or 48K) \$24.95
18 Machine language routines. Includes RACET sorts.

## DISK SORT MEREE 'DSM'

For MOD I and MOD II TRS-80m
Now you can sort an 85K diskette in less than 3 minutes*

- FAST

FAST $\rightarrow$
Perfect for your multi-diskette RANDOM file mailing lists, inventory, etc. Ideal for specialized report generation. Sort, merge or combination. All machine language stand-alone package Efficient and easy to use. No separate key files required! Physical records are rearranged on diskette! Supports multiple sub records per sector including optional sector spanning. Sorts on one or more fields - ascending or descending. Sort fields within records may be character, integer, and floating-point binary. Provides optional output field deletion, rearrangement, and padding.

- Sort timings shown below are nominal times. Times will vary based on sort and system configurations. Nominal times based on Mod I 48K 4-drive configuration, 64 byte records, and 5 sort keys.

| TYPE | FILE SIZE (Bytes) | SORT TIME (Sec) | TYPE | FILE SIZE (Bytes) | SORT TIME <br> (Sec) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SORT | 16K | 33 | SORT | 340K | 1081 |
| SORT | 32K | 49 | SORT | 680K | 2569 |
| SORT | 85K | 173 | SORT and | 85K SORT + | 1757 |
| SORT | 170K | 445 | MERGE | 1275K Merge |  |

DSM for Mod I (Minimum 32K, 2-drives) $\mathbf{\$ 7 5}$ On-Disk
DSM for Mod II (Minimum 64K, 1-drive) $\$ 150$ On-Disk

## Mod II Development Package $\$ 100$

Machine Language SUPERZAP, plus Editor/Assembler and Disassembler patches.
Mod II Generalized Subroutine Facility 'GSF' $\mathbf{\$ 5 0}$

CHECK, VISA, MIC, C.O.D. DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED
Calif. Residents add $6 \%$ WHEN ORERING PLEASE
Telephone Orders Accepted (714) 637.5016
TRS-EO IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF TANDY CORPORATION

WHEN ORDERING PLEASE ADVISE PUBLICATION SOURCE

EDITOR ASSEMBLER
 TRS-80" Model II from GALACTIC SOFTWARE


EDAS 4.0 is the first user oriented Editor Assembler and was designed to utilize all the features of your Model II and TRSDOS operating systern. EDAS 4.0 includes innovative features for ease of coding and debuging. EDAS 4.0 package includes complete, accurate documentation (over 120 pages).

## only $\$ 229.00$

## also from Galactic ...

MAIL/FILE - A true name, address \& phone number data base management system. The most versatile system of its kind. Up to 2,500 records per file.
\$199.00
HOST I/O - Make full use of your Model II's communications ability. Your "BASIC" programs can now make use of the Model II's RS-232 channels, with this full-featured "KSR" system.
\$199.00

GALACTIC SOFTWARE LTD. Dept. 8A, 11520 N. Port Washington Rd., Mequon, WI 53092 -254 (414) 241 -8030
COD \& Money Orders - Shipped Immediately
Check Orders - Allow two weeks.


## Instant Software New Releases



CHESSMATE-80 This versatile chess opponent gives you a choice of ten levels of play, from the "blitz" level (the computer has three seconds to choose a move) to the "infinity" level (where the computer will consider every possible move, which could take years). The program is a con-
servative player and follows all the accepted rules of international play.
You can let Chessmate teach you the moves. A single command has Chessmate making the move for you. Another command can let you watch Chessmate deciding on a move. It's fascinating to see the computer go through all the alternatives until it either runs out of time or finds the perfect move.

Chessmate allows you to set up the board and play end games or special problems.
Watching Chessmate play itself and seeing the computer choose the best move is a fascinating sight. It will give you an excellent insight in the methods computers use to make decisions.

Chessmate-80 plays such a good game, you might be embarrassed to play it in public. This program requires 2 TRS-80 Level I or II 16K. Order No. 0057R \$9.95.


DAREDEVIL The following collection of fast-action contests will test your reactions, your reflexes and quickness-of-eye during high-speed maneuvers:
-SKI RACER - Hurtling down the skislopes, your task is to guide the skier past gates all the way down to the finish line. -Bob Sled - At high speed, the challenge is to avoid taking the curves too "high", because if you do, you could go "over-thetop" and easily crash!
Indy-80 - You will need all the skill at your command, to avoid smashing into the other cars on the racetrack, and to steer clear of the curves!
-Aero Target - The aircraft flash by your
sights, and you get chances to shoot them down.
-Auto Race - You attempt to steer your car past the car driven by the computer. The course is tricky, so be careful.
-RACE-Steering a car around this course is a real challenge, it has potholes and some very tricky curves. But that is not all, because the road becomes gradually narrower!

Don't be charmed by these innocentlooking titles. None of these contests are easy, in fact they all become very difficult, and you will be hard-pressed all the way! For the TRS-80 Level II 16K. Order No.0082R. \$9.95.

абвгдеёжз ийклмноп
BEGINNER'S RUSSIAN The three programs in this package will give you onscreen displays of the Cyrillic letters, detailed instructions on their proper pronunciation, and exercises that will have you recognizing and speaking simple Russian words.

This package is excellent for students, businessmen, scientists, and anyone who is interested in learning the Russian language. For the TRS-80 Level II 16 K . Order No. 0136R \$9.95.


MONEY MADNESS These two programs will let you experience the joy and headaches of being an industrial giant.
-Millionaire - Can you manipulate $\$ 1000$ into a million dollars in fifteen years? It all depends upon your shrewdness and strategy, as you buy and sell properties, negotiate bank loans, collect rentals and accept sealed bids.

- Timber Baron - This is an in-depth experience of the timber business, from the time you cut trees until your milled lumber reaches the market.
Nothing in this life is easy, and you will face the hazards of fire, rotting lumber, equipment failure, strikes and sawmill problems. With some luck you will weather it all, to sell your lumber and make a huge profit!

Money Madness is not just another game. These transactions are affected by real-life variables; those tough, unexpected emergencies which can upset the most careful plans. For the TRS-80 Level II 16K. Order No. 0156R \$9.95.

For a free catalog listing over 200 programs write: Instant Software Catalog Dept., Peterborough, N.H. 03458

Prices subject to change without notice.

EVERYDAY RUSSIAN This program will acquaint you with the words for various foods, places to eat, signs, and the names of stores - exactly what a traveller needs to know.

You can practice typing in Russian. The program will allow you to type in letters, or words, using the complete Cyrillic alphabet. Practice writing words such as hotel names, tourist attractions, and street addresses. All you need is a TRS-80 Level II 16K. Order No. 0137 \$9.95.

# Instant Software New Releases 

FOR THE TRS-80* 16K, 32K OR 48K.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PROGRAMMING } \\
& \text { POWWER! } \\
& \text { Let IRV put power } \\
& \text { in your keyboard }
\end{aligned}
$$

Input shorthand: programmable keyboard up to 255 characters per key plus a pre-programmed command set.
Relocate lines by simply changing the line number. Merge lines and relocate command blocks in the listing with simple one keystroke routine plus the Level II EDIT command.
Video screen editor has full cursor control, full power over anything that appears on the screen including line listings and graphics.
On cassette (DOS compatible).
Order No.0250R \$24.95.


## YOUR CRIBBAGE AND CHECKERS PARTNER

-Cribbage - A popular two-person card game that nicely balances skill versus luck, attack versus defense and tactics versus strategy. This is not a tutorial program - it's a gameworthy adversary.
-Checkers - This is an old favorite for most of us. Whether you call it checkers or draughts, it's still the most widely known board game in existence.

Two modern classics, ready to team up with your TRS-80 and provide you with hours of challenge - the old-fashioned way. Order No. 0068R \$9.95.


SURVEYOR'S APPRENTICE This three part package will display on-screen diagrams of rectangles, circles, triangles, parallelograms, trapezoids and polygons, giving you the formulas to compute the area for each figure, and it will give you examples of how to do the problems. The program will also quiz you and tell you how well you're doing.
These programs are a terrific supplement for any high school geometry course for work both in and out of the classroom. For the TRS-80 Level II 16 K . Order No.0127R. \$9.95.


PROGRAMMER'S CONVERTER Have you always wanted to try your hand at $\mathbf{Z 8 0}$ assembly language, but were intimidated by all of those FO's, 4B's and D02A's? Once you begin using hexadecimal numbering you'll wonder how you did without it! This package contains these three programs:

1. Base Calculator - Turn your TRS-80 into a calculator which lets you convert numbers to any base from 2 through 16 and perform calculations in that/those base(s). Memory, sign change, one's and two's complement are all available. It will even handle fractions.
2. Hexadecimal/Decimal Conversion Training - A dual purpose program. First, it's a handy converter which changes decimal numbers to hexadecimal notation (and vice versa). Second, it's a teaching/testing program that gives you practice in making those conversions yourself.
3. Number Base Conversions - Converts any decimal, binary, octal, or hexadecimal number (up to \$FFFF), to its equivalent value in the other three bases and displays all four values simultaneously.

With these aids, you'll be exploring the inner recesses of your TRS-80 Level II 16 K in no time. Order No. 0058R. \$9.95.

SKIRMISH-80 This four-part package is designed to let you leave the safety of your commonplace world and venture forth into another, more combative place and time.

-Mission Impossible - This program requires both skill and luck to accomplish your mission in this real-time simulation. Your objective is to drive your tank into a prison courtyard, rescue a jailed prisoner and escape. Sound easy? It's not!
-Trap-This is a two-player game, in which you must maneuver your opponent into a position where he is hopelessly trapped. Good luck!
-Wipeout - A two-player game in which your mobile gun accumulates points by destroying as many obstacles as possible on a battlefield.
-Block-em - A two-person competition in which your moving "snake" tries to block your opponent.You'll need a TRS-80 Level II 16K. Order No.0070R. $\$ 9.95$

Look for Instant Software at a store near you. If the store nearest you does not stock Instant Software, use this order blank to purchase your software directly or call Toll-Free 1-800-258-5473.


1 Instant Software Inc. Dept. 70FO L $\quad$ Peterborough, N.H. 03458 USA

SEE INSIDE BACK COVER FOR LIST OF DEALERS NEAR YOU.

# NOBODY CAN BEAT THE MATCHLESS QUALITY/DOLLAR RATIO! 

Others may charge less than Matchless, but their quality can't compare. Don't take our word for it. Ask a Matchless customer. His enthusiasm will eonvince you!


## Here's our line of quality products and the systems with which they're compatible:

| System | $\begin{gathered} \text { MS-80 } \\ 5 \text { /4" } \\ \text { 1-Drive } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { MS-800 } \\ 8^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { 4-Drive } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MS-800 } \\ \mathbf{8}^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { 2-Drive } \end{gathered}$ | MS-204 Printer | MPI B 51 Sgl/Dd Density | Shugart 8 Sgl/Dы Density |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TRS-80 1 | \$395 | \$1695* | \$2195 ${ }^{\circ}$ | S795 | \$270 | \$500 |
| TRS-80 ॥ | N/A | \$1095** | \$1595** | \$795 | \$270 | 5500 |
| Appie II | N/A | \$1645* | \$2145* | 5870** | \$270 | \$500 |
| S-100 | \$395 | \$1095** | \$1595** | \$795 | \$270 | 5500 |
| $\therefore$ includes narawore sottware and documentation (Cabies Extra 53995 ) <br> ... includes norawore and documentation (Cabies Extra 53905 ) <br> ... includes paraliel intertace with documentation |  |  |  |  |  |  |

For your convenience, order Matchless products from these Distributors/Dealers:

| ARIZONA <br> Gold Mind Systems 2810 So. 24 th St. Phoenix. Ariz 85034 (602) 273-7732 | CALIFORNIA <br> Hobby World 19511 Business Center Dr. Northridge, Ca 91324 In Cal. 1-800-382-3651 Out of Cal. 1-800-423-5387 | INDIANA <br> Brookville Electronics 571 Main Street Brookville. Ind (317) 647-5005 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MARYLAND <br> Radio Shack <br> Forrest Plaza Shopping Center Annapolis. Maryland 21401 (301) 224-2900 | Jade Computer 13440 Howthorne Blva Lowndale. Ca 90250 (213) 973-7330 | NEW JERSEY <br> Mountain Electronics 8 Main Street |
|  | Q T Computer Systems. Inc. 15335 S. Hawthorne Blva. Lawndale. Ca 90250 (213) 970-0952 $1-800-421-5150$ | Sparta. N.J 07871 <br> (201) 729-5719 |



# Adventures In Roseland 



Allan S. Joffe W3KBM<br>1005 Twining Road<br>Dresher, PA 19025

This general equation $\mathrm{J}=\mathrm{a}$ SIN X, if properly translated into a program that your TRS-80 can digest, paints a three leafed rose onto your monitor screen.
Program Listing 1 gives a programming possibility. After you have run the program and examined the scenery, the question "Why bother?" may come up.

## Pattern After Pattern

For a partial answer, make the following changes and additions to Listing 1.
$5 G=0$
$15 \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G}+1$ : PRINT [a] 50,G
$30 R=35 \cdot \operatorname{SiN}(G \cdot J)$
80 INPUT Z\$
90 GOTO 10

You now have a program that produces pattern after pattern, because of the changing value of $G$, each time the program runs. Line 80 is merely a way to put in a controlled pause.
When one pattern has been generated, you may examine it for as long as you wish, hitting ENTER to get the next one.

The print statement in line 15 is an index that will help you make a record of any pattern
that happens to strike your fancy.

Running the revised listing, you will see that when G is an even number, the rose has petals equal to $2 \cdot G$, and when $G$ is odd, the petal count equals $\mathbf{G}$. Note also that when $\mathbf{G}$ is odd, the figure is first traced and then retraced by the program.

If you are going to run any number of these patterns, I suggest you alter the STEP in line 20 to read .035. This cuts the print time in half without too much damage to the image.

After you have played with the program for a bit, jump past the rose petal section by changing line 5 to read $\mathbf{G}=29$. Remember that as the patterns form, you can stop them as desired using SHIFT [A].

You will notice that some of the patterns are predominantly circular, while others are spirals. Some are cluttered looking and others quite sharply defined.
You can expand them by setting the value in line 5 to such constants as 99, 199 or 299 to find new patterns. For more visual fun with your TRS-80, set

10 CLS
20 FOR $J=0$ TO 6.28 STEP 0175 $30 \mathrm{R}=\mathbf{3 5} \cdot \operatorname{SIN}(3 \cdot \mathrm{~J})$ $40 X=(R \cdot \operatorname{Cos}(J))^{*} 64$ $50 Y=(R \cdot \operatorname{SIN}(J))^{547}$ 60 SET(X,471(Y/2)) 70 NEXT J

Program Listing 1. <br> \title{
con PRINTROL con <br> \title{
con PRINTROL con <br> for the TRS-80' LINE PRINTER - 1 <br> > fiVE SELECTABLE PRINT DENSITIES <br> One variable, from 10/in to 22/in (approximate) <br> Four constant, user adjustable <br> $>$ TWO WIRES TO PRINTER CIRCUIT BOARD <br> KIT - \$59 <br> ASSEMBLED - \$89 <br> check or money order <br> Pa residents, add 6\% <br> THE HARDWARE COMPANY $\sim 248$ <br> 5601 PENN AVE A23 <br> PITTSBURGH, PA 15206 <br> TRS-80 ${ }^{\circ}$ registered trademark of the Tandy Corp.
}


## THE MICRO CLINIC

## SYSTEM DIAGNOSTICS FOR THE MODELI TRS-80*

THE FLOPPY DOCTOR

- Completoly tests 35 or 40 track drives
- Tests controller functions and status bits
- Tests drive motor speed and allows adjustment


## MEMOAY DIACNOSTIC

- Write/Read section tests each address 2560 times
- Verifies correct refresh operation and address uniqueness
- "M1 Worm" test executes machine code from each address.
- Complete error logging for 1 to 4 drives
Both diagnostics are written in Z-80 machine code and can be run continuously to verify long-term system rellability. Complete instruction manual includes hints to troubleshooting. Supplied on diskette for a minimum 16K single disk system.
- TRS-GO IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF TANOY COAPORATION.


Includes machine lan guage subroutines which allow easy creation of animations, Images larger than the screen, otc.
- Images can be saved on cassette for use in other programs.
- Easily accessed from

BASIC or assembler.

- Full wrap-around
protected.
- Can be used for alphanumerics.
- Includes EDTASM
source, systom/objoct code, BASIC Demo, and 5 demo animations on
cassette.
- 16 page manual
- For Lil 16K. s12.00ppd


## Gix: 天 (1)

## WW I

## FRANK LUKE

Is a simulation based on the explolts of American Ace Frank Luke, Jr. Munt for observation balloons behind the front. If you survive, you get a trip to Parts (created by PCTWDO). For LII I6K.
\$10.00ppd

the value of G in line 5 to 29 . Line 20 should read:

20 FOR $\mathrm{J}=0$ TO 3.14 STEP . 035

This line eliminates some of the clutter you may have noticed in the patterns and also speeds up the printing of the image.

When $\mathbf{G}=35$ you see an image of five tangent circles. If $\mathrm{G}=44$ you have a gaggle of four circles. When $\mathbf{G}=36$ you see a stylized eagle inside a spiral segment.
We aiready have index G as a guide. Add another index so you can see what I see in the following examples.

Change line 30 to read:
$30 R=35 \cdot \operatorname{SiN}(G \cdot J): \operatorname{PRINT} \oplus 0, \mathrm{~J}$

Start the program running again by setting $\mathbf{G}$ in Line 5 to equal 28. The first time you run the program $\mathbf{G}$ will equal 29 . If you stop the pattern when $J=1.12$, you should see what might be interpreted as a barbell weight.

If $\mathrm{G}=33$ and $\mathrm{J}=1.575$, you may see a dinosaur.
If $\mathrm{G}=63$ and $\mathrm{J}=1.47$, you will hopefully see Snoopy the dog.

If $\mathrm{G}=116$ and $\mathrm{J}=1.435$, you will see a running dog.

Here are some other fantasies available by altering G.
$\mathrm{G}=143$, is a stylized Darth Vadar, and $G=144$ gives you a close approximation of the human eye as shown in a cross section of an anatomy book.

## Negative Values

You can also use negative values for $\mathbf{G}$. In this last image, let $G=-144$. The pattern is identical except it has been rotated so that it is now the mirror image of the positive G input.

Since we are dealing with circular functions, this displacement can be left to right as in this example, or top to bottom ( $\mathrm{G}=$ and $\mathrm{G}=-1$ ).

You can also get a combination of shifts, such as both right
to left and top to bottom, as when $\mathbf{G}=36$ or $\mathbf{G}=-36$. There are times when altering the symmetry makes the image more realistic. For example, if $\mathrm{G}=33$ and $J=1.115$, you see what looks like a running horse. If you alter line 30 to read,

$$
30 R=45 \cdot \operatorname{Sin}(G \cdot J)
$$

the running horse becomes more realistic.

This program is a nice way to introduce some imaginative people to the TRS-80. It is one sure way to get rid of the comment, "Shucks, I can do that with my calculator".

## THREE OUTSTANDING PROGRANS <br> PARSECTOR V TwE uLTmate space war \$19.95 <br> Two opponents must nevigete powertul mother ships through the galaxy and capture parsectors. Launch fleet bettle craft: fyters, crusers, and beses. Fire high powered energy beems the gataxy or destroy your oppontent' To mother ship. SPECIAL FEATUMES: Unique aplit screen gives asch pleyer a private video displey. Action Sounds and Craphics: explosiona. Play another person leunches. and more. Variabis galiany sias. LAUNCN A COMPLETE SPACE FORCE IN MINUTES: <br> !!! ANTS!!! A stmuratwe action game \$14.95 <br> Two colonies of ants are at war. Opposing queen ants produce tour types of offapring: workers, soldiers, guards, and drones. The challenging strategy is to produce ants in the proper sequence lo sting the enemy queen or overrun the nest. <br> ants bettie with mechine lenguege seped. 3 geme . Hundrese Piny another pertion of the computier opponent int 4 dimiculty leveis. <br> NAME THAT STATE QUIZ eDUCATIONAL <br> $\$ 14.95$ A trecinating way to mern cbout out 50 states. It teeches the atele shapes, narves capitais, populations, ares, and qeographic rogions Tree typen of quirreas trual talse, multiplo ahoice, and thil in the herassment buzzers Continuous score. Eley to uee. <br> TRS 80 L2 16K required. For sound you must hook up an - 211 inexpensive speeter-amp system to cassefte pin For progrtm castette A instructions send CrCK or MONEY OROER. SNEERGSTIC SOUR NC. PO Boz 560595. MenM FL 33156



Custom furniture for the TRS-80 office or home decer.

| Feafuring <br> - Migh Ovolity. Commercial, and Economy Modeh. <br> - Computer Consoles for $\mathbf{5 1 2 9} 95$; Printer Stands 539.95 <br> - Complete TES-80 Buainess Syatem, built-in. |
| :---: |



## The Playful Professor

You know your child would rather play games on your TRS-80 than practice math. But can you blame him? Let's face it, 'programmed learning' packages can be unspeakably dull. Until now. Med Syatems presents a way for your child to leern mathematics and play a game at the same time!

The Playful Professor places your child in a 30 room mansion haunted by an intelligent ghost who holds the key to the only door out. By correctly answering problems, he moves from room to room. first to get the magic rope before the ghost captures him, and then to catch the now elusive ghost. Options include

- Selection of problem difficulty
- Selection of problem type (+, -, x, /, fractions)
- 1 or 2 player game
- Playing by dice roll* for rusty adults
('Password protectable by parent)
"TRS seo is a repistered trademark of TANOY CORP."
Med Systems Software
-128 P.O. Box 2674, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514


These popular, profesaionally developed applications are low-priced. Guaranteed performance! Detailed booklet included.

- BUDCET \& INVESTMENT
$\$ 17.95$
- budget \& checking
814.95
- hone info retrieval
311.95
- Math (ages 5 and up) 7.95
- STOCK PORTFOLIO
- automobile 818.95
- mastermind game $\$ 12.95$
- MONTE CARLO game $\$ 7.95$
- and others from 84.95

Send order or $\$ 1.00$ for descriptive catalogue (free with order) to: -116

NEWBY SOPTWARE DEVELOPMENT CO 290 DAWLISH AVE. TORONTO. CANADA MAN IJ6

ATTENTION INVESTORS!
COMMODITY AND STOCK MARKET ANALYSIS SOFTWARE

THE ANALYST
Caiculates Wilder Indicators for DMI, RSI,
Parabolic/Time Price Systems.
Eliminates tedious calcuiations.
49.

## THE OSCILLATOR

Filters historical data and locates
profitable oscillators. Provides market
entry/exit points.
Has simulator mode.
$\$ 4$.
FOR LEVEL II 16K OR 32K DISK

- User oriented...just load program and go. - User oriented.

Use commercial data files or make your own Graphic capabilities
\& Printer options
${ }^{\alpha}$ Cleer and complete documentation
\& Monitor numerous markets in just minutes per day
MANAGEMENT SERVICES
2901 CLENDENEN LANE
LONGVIEW. TX 75601
TEX. AES. ADO $9 \%$ SALES TAK

## For Canadian Owners ${ }^{5}$

Lower Case Modification .. $\mathbf{S 6 5 . 0 0}$ Cassette Load Modification. $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 . 0 0}$ Radio Shack Numeric Keyboard Installation $\qquad$
(You supply numeric pad)
RS232C Serial 1/0 Port for Printer etc. (Complete with connectors) For Use With or Without Expansion Box $\$ 169.95$
For a complete catalog and credit vouchers worth $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 . 0 0}$ on future purchases send $\mathbf{5 5 . 0 0}$ to:
-AM Ouotes in Conedilen Puncts ORTHON compurze

12411 Stony Plain Rd. - 108 Edmonton, Alta, T5N 3N3

# Is your random really random? Try this Level I program to plot a bar graph. 

Todd L. Carpenter
6660 Washington
St Louis, MO 63130

At the heart of most game programs is a statement of
chance, the RANDOM statement. Having the ability to look at the shape of the RANDOM distribution, can give you the power of shaping the distribution to suit your purposes.

Graphics displays on the TRS 80 certainly have their

## Randomness

## Program Listing.

```
100 REM ** RANDOM DISTRIBUTION GRAPHICS PROGRAM
110
130 REM ** 10/01/79
140 REM
lorn
300 CLS 
320 P. NT. I'M
320 P.
            P.
330 P.: P."
```





```
420 P. OF TRIALS,"
430 P..
440 P.A.77,"n;: INPUT C
450 CLS
460:
470 :
500 P.A. 348,"THINKING";
510 K=0:F=50
520 FOR I=0 TO 50
530 A(I)=0
540 NEXT I
550 X=INT (X)
560 IF X<=0 THEN 300
570:
580:
#
M
M
M
7 4 0 ~ R E M
760 L=M
770 IF M<50 THEN M=50
775 IF M>50 THEN M=(INT ((M-1)/50)+1)*50
780 N=M/50
790 FOR I=1 TO C
800 REM ** RND (X) STATEMENT **
895 REM *****************************
810 REM Y=RND (X) +RND (X)
820 REM **************************
830 B=INT (Y*50/M)
840 IF B<0 THEN }87
850 A(B)=A(B)+1
860 IF K<A (B) THEN K=A(B)
\/2,
```



```
                                0 <= RND (X) <= X'
    THE SMOOTHER THE GRAPH
150:
            P PER;
135
    *)
        INPUT THE DESIRED NUMB
        THE GREATER THE NUMBER
****
**
```

FOR THE RND (X) STATEME MUST BE A POSITIVE NUM $0<\pi \operatorname{RND}(X)<=X^{\prime \prime}$

INPUT THE DESIRED NUMB THE GREATER THE NUMBER THE SMOOTHER THE GRAPH

```
870 NEXT I
```

870 NEXT I
880:
880:
890:
890:
1000 REM ** PLOT X-AXIS **
1000 REM ** PLOT X-AXIS **
1010 CLS
1010 CLS
1020 J=INT (K/32) +1
1020 J=INT (K/32) +1
1030 FOR I=16 TO 123
1030 FOR I=16 TO 123
lo40
lo40
1050 IF INT (I/10)=I/10 THEN SET (I,39)
1050 IF INT (I/10)=I/10 THEN SET (I,39)
1060 NEXT I
1060 NEXT I
1070:
1070:
1080 :
1080 :
1100 REM ** LABEL X-AXIS **
1100 REM ** LABEL X-AXIS **
1110 FOR I=0 TO 10
1110 FOR I=0 TO 10
1120 P.A.905+5*I,5*I*N;
1120 P.A.905+5*I,5*I*N;
1136 NEXT I
1136 NEXT I
1146:
1146:
1150:
1150:
1200 REM ** LABEL Y-AXIS **
1200 REM ** LABEL Y-AXIS **
1210 FOR I=0 TO 5
1210 FOR I=0 TO 5
1220 P.A.770-I*128,J+J*6*I;
1220 P.A.770-I*128,J+J*6*I;
1230 NEXT I
1230 NEXT I
1240:
1240:
1250:
1250:
1300 REM ** PLOT Y-AXIS **
1300 REM ** PLOT Y-AXIS **
1310 FOR I=6 TO 38
1310 FOR I=6 TO 38
1320 IF INT ((I-2)/6)=(I-2)/6 THEN SET (15,I-1)
1320 IF INT ((I-2)/6)=(I-2)/6 THEN SET (15,I-1)
1330 SET (16,I): SET (17,I)
1330 SET (16,I): SET (17,I)
1340 NEXT I
1340 NEXT I
1350:
1350:
1350:
1350:
1360:
1360:
1400 REM ** HEADING AND LABELS **
1400 REM ** HEADING AND LABELS **
1410 P.A.29,"RANDOM DISTRIBUTION" ;
1410 P.A.29,"RANDOM DISTRIBUTION" ;
1410 P.A.29,"RANDOM DISTRIBUTION"; " M', "TRIALS MAX VALUE=";L;
1410 P.A.29,"RANDOM DISTRIBUTION"; " M', "TRIALS MAX VALUE=";L;
1430 P.A.64," \# OF TRIALS";
1430 P.A.64," \# OF TRIALS";
1440 P.A.976,"EACH BAR IS A";N;"VALUE RND(X) BIN";
1440 P.A.976,"EACH BAR IS A";N;"VALUE RND(X) BIN";
1450:
1450:
1460:
1460:
2000 REM ** PLOT GRAPH **
2000 REM ** PLOT GRAPH **
2000 REM ** PLOT
2000 REM ** PLOT
2010}\mp@code{FOR I=0 TO 50
2010}\mp@code{FOR I=0 TO 50
2030 FOR H=1 TO INT(A(I)/J)
2030 FOR H=1 TO INT(A(I)/J)
2040 SET (20+2*I,38-H)
2040 SET (20+2*I,38-H)
2050 NEXT H
2050 NEXT H
2060 NEXT I
2060 NEXT I
2060 NE
2060 NE
5000 P.A.960,"=;
5000 P.A.960,"=;
6000 INPUT I
6000 INPUT I
790日 GOTO 300
790日 GOTO 300
9999 REM ** END **

```
9999 REM ** END **
```

limitations, but there is one type of display the TRS-80 handles rather nicely-the bar graph. If you are interested in the statement $Y=R N D(X)$, it is important for you to understand the distribution characteristics of $Y$ over its range ( 1 to X ). A bar
graph can display this with a
touch of elegance.

## Is RANDOM Really Random

I had written a custom Star Trek program (hasn't everyone?) for my Level I, 16 K machine. After playing with it for several

Program Listing

# TING TONG by Ray Daly 



Sound effects and fast action combine in this old favorite to provide hours of fun for one or two players. This machine language version of ping-pong has seven levels of play to make it a challenge for everyone.

Each player controls the paddies using two keys. Two players compete against each other while the single player rebounds the ball off a back wall.

Acorn produces several games for the TRS-80*. These include: Codebreaker, Star Warp \& Lunar Lander, Word Challenge. Bandito, Block'em, and Ting-Tong priced at \$9.95. Pigskin, Quad and Star Trek Two are available for $\$ 14.95$. Ask for these and other quality Acorn programs at your local computer store.
'TRS-80 is a trademark of Tandy Corp.


634 North Carollna Avenue,3.E.,Weehington,D.C 20003
weeks, I noticed that the majority of the Klingons were always located near the center of the galaxy. Rarely did I ever find a Klingon in any of the perimeter quadrants. I thought I had used a simple $Y=R N D(X)$ statement in distributing the Klingons; but it seemed that either my RAN. DOM statement was not truly random or the Klingons had succeeded in outsmarting Captain Carpenter. I chose to pursue the former suspicion because, after all, the Klingons are the bad guys and they could not outsmart me-could they?

I set out to write a simple program that would show me once and for all whether or not the
ment over 4,000 times in distributing the elements of the galaxy. As you will see, it was Captain Carpenter who had goofed, not Radio Shack.

## Random Shaping

After a closer examination of my Star Trek Program I discovered that I had inadvertently used a combination of RANDOM statements. How could I test the distribution of this combination? After a few generalizations in my program I was ready to run an analysis on any combination of RANDOM statements that could start with "Y =". I proceeded to test my Klingon distribution. Sure


Photo 1
Photos by Yuan Chang Lo

RANDOM statement really gave me a uniform random distribution. The purpose of the program was to display in a single picture the distribution of the RND $(X)$ statement. The ability to see the RANDOM distribution would enable me to determine immediately the actual randomness of the statement.

I was prepared to make a shattering discovery that Radio Shack had goofed in their design of the RND $(X)$ statement. But why had no one else discovered this biased RANDOM statement? Perhaps, I thought, the bias was slight, and I had discovered it only because my program used the RANDOM state-
enough, they were doing just what I had been telling them to do, concentrating in the middle. In separate parts of the program, I had mistakenly used what amounted to the sum of two RANDOM statements and gotten a dice-like distribution. See Fig. 1.

As all craps players should know, when rolling two dice, more sevens turn up than twos or twelves. In fact, six times as many sevens turn up.

The advantage of seeing any RANDOM distribution before ENTERing it, is that the shape of a distribution can be selected to fit an application. Once you know how to generate some


Photo 2
simple shapes, the next steps seem easier.

## Program Inputs

The program (See Program Listing) starts by asking for the value of $X$ in the RND( $X$ ) statement. It can be any number greater than zero and preferably an integer (although the machine will accept a decimal value and find the integer value itself). For the case of the simplest RANDOM statement, $Y=\operatorname{RND}(X)$, the function $Y$ is uniformly distributed from 1 to $X$. This means that for a single trial, the probability is the same
for getting any integer value from 1 to $X$. For example, $X=6$ is analogous to the case of rolling one die. With six faces, the probability that any particular face comes up is $1 / 6$. See Fig. 2.

Next, input the number of trials to be made. For our example this would be the number of rolls of the single die.

The greater the number of trials performed the more the graph will be delineated. The number of trials made must be large compared to the entered value of $X$. As a rule of thumb $I$ make the number of trials at least 20 times the maximum


Photo 3


DIVISION OF MARK GORDON ASSOCIATES, INC. ${ }^{270}$ 15 KENWOOD ST. CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139 (617) 242-2749 (617) 491-7505

| COMPUTERS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Level-II 4K System. | 529.00 |
| Level-III 16 K System. | 659.00 |
| Model-1I 64 K System. | 3499.00 |
| DISK DRIVES |  |
| 40 Track 51/4 inch drive | 319.00 |
| 77 Track $51 / 4$ inch drive | 549.00 |
| 4 Disk Drive Cable. | 39.00 |
| PRINTERS |  |
| Centronics 730. | 899.00 |
| Centronics 779.2 | 999.00 |
| Comprint 912p. | 599.00 |
| Integral Data 440C | 999.00 |
| NEC 5510 w-tractor. | 2679.00 |
| II 810 Basic | 1895.00 |

MISC HARDWARE

| int | 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Novation Cat modem | 159.00 |
| 16 K Memory Kit | 49.00 |
| Leedex Monitor | 109.00 |
| Printer Cable for above. | 49.00 |
| ISO-2 Isolator | 54.00 |
|  |  |

## STORAGE MEDIA


Plastic Storage Box. 5.00

## OPERATING SYSTEMS

NEWDOS by APPARAT INC . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 49.00
NEWDOS + by APPARAT INC.
MMS FORTH DISKETTE-PRIMER. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 64.95

## DISKETTE TRS-80* BUSINESS SOFTWARE BY SBSG

Free enhancements and upgrades to registered owners for the cost of media and mailing. 30 day free telephone support. User reference on request.
Fully Interactive Accounting Package. General Ledger. Accounts Payable. Accounts Receivable and Payroll. Report Generating.
Complete Package (requires 3 or $\mathbf{4}$ drives) $\quad \$ 475.00$ Individual Modules (requires 2 or 3 drives) $\quad \$ 125.00$
Inventory II: (requires 2 or 3 drives) \$ 99.00
Mailing List Name \& Address II (requires 2 drives)
$\$ 129.00$
Intelligent Terminal System ST-80 III:
The Electric Pencil from Michael Shrayer $\$ 150.00$

File Management System:

## FINE PRINT

TRS-80 is a Tandy Corporation tradernark. Use of above operating systems may require the use of Radio Shack TRS-DOS. Radio Shack equipment subject to the will and whim of Radio Shack.

## ORDERING INFORMATION

We accept Visa and Mastercharge. We will ship C. O. D. certified check or money orders only. All orders must include 4 percent for shipping and handling. Massachusetts residents add 5 percent sales tax.
The Company cannot be liable for pictorial or typographical inaccuracies.


POSSIBLE ROLLS OF TWO DICE
value that $Y$ can be. In this case, make $Y$ equal to $X$ or 6 .

You are now ready to take a peek at Photo 1 which shows a graph of the function, $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{RND}(50)$. There were 1,000 trials, the minimum rule of thumb value, used to determine this graph. (Fifty values times 20 trial outcomes per value, equals 1,000 total trials.) As you can see it yeilds quite an uneven distribution.

I chose to use the number of trial outcomes for the vertical axis rather than probability in this case. But, either way the shape of the graph is the same.

Now consider Photo 2. I ran the same distribution, but this
time with 10,000 trials. As you would expect, the average number of values per "bin" is now 10 times what it was in the previous example, or 200. I have coined the word bin to refer to each bar of the graph. A bar getting larger can be thought of as a bin being filled.

## Changing the Distribution

There are two important statements in the program. They are the RANDOM statement and the MAX VALUE statement. The RANDOM statement is at line 810 and contains the expression which determines the shape of the distribution. This statement must be edited manually when-


[^6]ever a new expression is desired. The MAX VALUE statement is at line 730, and defines the variable $M$ which must be set equal to the largest possible value $Y$ can be in the RANDOM statement. In the listing shown, $\mathbf{Y}=\operatorname{RND}(X)+\operatorname{RND}(X)$, so $M=$ $X+X$. For instance, if line 810 reads $Y=X-R N D(X)$, line 730 would read $M=X-1$. (When a term is subtracted, use its minimum value.)

Photo 3 shows the distribution of the equation in the program listing. I chose to enter $X=6$, so I would be able to extend the dice rolling analogy. This time I rolled two dice and
approximated by using a large sum of simple RND(X) statements. I used six terms here.

As more and more sophisticated functions are used, a definite limitation crops up. A simple statement like $Y=R N D(X)$ takes about six times as long to execute as a FOR-NEXT loop pair, and the statement $Y=R N D(R N D(X))$ takes about 10 times as long. In other words, this program can take quite a long time to run through 30,000 trials. With that in mind, it's wise to start testing a new function with the minimum rule of thumb number of trials. If $Y=\operatorname{RND}(\operatorname{RND}(X) * 2)$,


Photo 5
got a distribution such that the most likely number to come up, seven, was in the center. This is essentially how my Klingons were distributing themselves.

Now, we move on to some more complicated distributions. Photo 4 shows a graph of the distribution, $\quad Y=X+R N D$ (RND(X)) - RND(RND $(X)$ ), where $M=X+X-1$. This was run with 30,000 trials and quite a smooth graph was obtained. On my Level I, 16K machine, the largest number of passes allowable through a FOR-NEXT loop is 32767, so this is the largest number of trials I can enter.

Photo 5 shows a normal distribution, for those of you interested in statistics. It can be
$M=X \cdot 2$, and you enter $X=50$, then you should enter the number of trials as 2,000 (20 times M). This will not produce a very smooth graph, but will take only about $1 / 15$ th as much time to run. Usually this is about two to three minutes.

## Auto Scaling

This brings up one last significant feature of the program. You have seen how the vertical axis scales itself depending on the maximum number of trial outcomes per bin. The same thing applies to the horizontal axis. You are not limited to a maximum value of 50 . It can be 51 or 135 or 1,000 or whatever you like.

# DEBUG-S/S <br> FOR YOUR TRS-80 



## AT LASTII A POWERFUL DEBUG MONITOR FOR THE EXPERT \& NOVICE PRogrammers

DEBUG- $8 / 8$ is 2 uniqualy powerful monitior for: (1) analyzing. (2) crating or modifying. and (3) debugging machine-language programs on your lovel ii, 16K syztom.

EFFICIENT - SIMPLE - FUN
No longer do you need to keep reaching for your reference card or searching through your program listing while debugging your program. - Most all of this information is at your fingertips with DEBUG-S/S. Warning - Debugging your program with DEBUG-S/S is so efficient and convenient that you may find yourself wishing that you had more bugs to find.

RUN IN SLOW MOTION
With DEBUG-S/S you may run your program in slow motion or single step and observe your $\mathbf{Z - 8 0 *}$ registers dynamically and/or observe your message printing on the screen one-character-at-a-time!

> SPLIT/SCREEN DISPLAY

DEBUG-S/S uses a convenient split screen display system. The upper right section of the screen automatically displays upon entry to DÉBUG-S/S from the user's program. This section shows the user's next instruction in hexadecimal and disassembled symbolic form, and also shows the user's major $\mathbf{Z - 8 0 ^ { \circ }}$ registers. The left portion of the screen is for the user's display or a scratch pad area for memory dumps. The lower right section of the screen is where DEBUG-S/S commands are entered and echoed for the user's inputs.

TRAMSPARENT MODE
DEBUG-S/S may be operated in a transparent mode which leaves the entire screen showing all of the user's display data upon entry to DEBUG-S/S, except for the letter 0 displayed on the upper right corner of the screen indicating that DEBUG-S/S has been entered. If the user now wishes to examine his $\mathrm{Z}-80^{\circ}$ registers, he simply types D (Display).
"WO CRASH" BREAKPOINTS
DEBUG-S/S uses a single byte breakpoint which means you may put a breakpoint in the first byte of any instruction in your program and not cause your program to crash because of the breakpoint insertion. Your breakpoint will stay active until you reset it or redefine it. This allows you to run through loops in your program repeatedly without having to redefine your breakpoint each time. You may enter any number of one byte pseudo breakpoints simultaneously in your program manually with the Memory command.

POWERFUL COMMANDS
Examples of DEBUG-S/S commands are: Jump - Go - Breakpoint Memory examine/modify - Hex Dump - ASCII Dump - Symbolic Instruction Dump - Single Step - Automatic Step start/stop - Increase/ Decrease Auto Step rate - Clear Screen and save cursor position - Clear Screen and home cursor position, plus other commands.

## YOU WILL RECEIVE

You will receive a cassette and instruction manual. DEBUG-S/S is assembled into lower memory on one side of the cassette and into the top of 16 K memory on the other side. DEBUG-S/S uses 4 K of RAM.
${ }^{-}$TRS-80 is a trademark of the Tandy Corporation. $\quad \mathbf{z - 8 0}$ is a trademark of Zilog.
Send check or money order pavabie to:

## CAL80FT

4421 Gilbert St. ${ }^{4303}$
Oakland, CA 94611
California Residents add 6.5\% Sales Tax.
(PRINT)
WAME

ADORESS

CITY $\qquad$ STATE $\qquad$ ZIP


If the graph shape is all that is desired, this can generally be accomplished with 50 as a maximum value.

If you decide that some larger number is more convenient, then the axis will be automatically scaled. There will never be more than 50 bins in which to accumulate trial points, but if the maximum value is 64 , for example, the axis will be scaled down
by a factor of two. This makes each bin a two-value, rather than single-value bin.

Now you have an elegantly simple program that lets you see what the RANDOM statement can do. Thanks to this program, my Klingons have been controlled, the galaxy has been saved, and Starfleet Command will not have to give me a desk job.

## DATA ENTRY SOLUTIONS

## ... IN FOUR SIMPLE STEPS

(1) Draw the Data Entry Form on the VIDEO SCREEN
12] Specity Checking for Each Field
Options

- Length Check
- Y/N Check
- Numeric Type Check - No
- Alpha Type Check
(3) Store Data Entry Control Form on Diskette
[4] Use DATAENTR Subroutines in Application to COMPLETELY Control all Data Entry
* BUSINESS APPLICATION ADVANTAGES *

Standard Automatic Operator Error Prompts
Simplified Operator Training
Reduced Program Development Time
Eliminate Garbage In/Garbage Out Problems
DISTRIBUTED ON DISKETTE -. - INCLUDES:

- Screen Prep. Utility -DATAENTR Subroutines
- Sample DE Screen - Example Program
- Complete Documentation

DE 200 MODEL I REQUIRES $32 \mathrm{~K}+1$ DISK $\$ 40.00$
DE 200 MODEL II REQUIRES $64 \mathrm{~K}+1$ DISK $\$ 40.00$

TRS-80 $0^{\circ}$ SOFTWARE FROM:
Johnson Associates -or- 24 Hour Order Line $\quad 293$ P.O. Box 1402M For Bank Card Sales Redding, CA 96099 (916) 221-0740 WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG
TRS-80* is a registered trademark of Tandy Corp

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SPECIAL <br> Printer for your Microcomputer | GE TERMINET 300 PRINTER <br> Pin feed-9" paper <br> - B0 Print positions <br> - Aeceive only - ASCll code | WE HAVE FLAT-PACK ACOUSTIC Modem pickup |  |
| Will run on serial most micros includ | jopers iowercase <br> - Shipping wi 75 <br> 3hipping containars $\$ 15.00$ (used) <br> (good working condition) <br> 2 port of <br> RS 80. <br> $\$ 450.00$ |  |  |
|  | (used) with enclosure <br> SALE $\$ 15.00$ | MICRO SWITCH KEYBOARD USED BUT LOOKS VERY NICE | USED OMNITEK <br> orig. <br> ONLY <br> 95.00 |
|  |  |  |  |

Osbome \&
Associates
Accounting

## Programs

## for

## TRS-80

For two years we have looked for good business accounting programs. After reviewing many over-priced or non-functioning packages, we have finally found some excellent software. And it is available at a reasonable price - $\$ 25.00$ per package.

These programs are the Osborne Associates systems, originally designed for the $\$ 30,000$ Wang computer. Several C.P.A.'s at Full Service Accounting and Processing have made a few minor modifications to the programs. Now, the $48 k$ Model 1 TRS-80 with two disk drives is a business computer!

These programs are not games. They are meant to adapt to your accounting system. You should not expect us or this software to be your accountant. But, if properly used, you will save hours of valuable business time.

All Osborne $s$ Associates programs are fully-documented by their three extensive books "General Ledger," "Accounts Payable 6 Accounts Receivalbe," and "Payroll with Cost Accounting." (These TRS-80 programs do not include the cost accounting system.) These books are available for $\$ 20$ each. Please include $\$ 3.00$ per book for first class shipping (otherwise sent book rate).

Act today! These are special programs at a special price.

General Ledger Accounts Receivable Accounts Payable
-\$25.00

Payroll $\quad \mathbf{\$ 2 5 . 0 0}$
Any book $\quad \mathbf{-} \$ 20.00$

## Ting-Tong

by Ray Daly from Acorn
Ping-pong for the TRS-80. The gamt is for one or two players with eight speeds and includes sound effects. In machine language. Only 4k needed. $\$ 9.95$.


## Graphic Map Adventure

rom Computer Simuletions
These may not be a true "adventure" since they use maps, combat screens and merchant charts, but they are beyond words.

1. Dark Kingdom has four maps where your goal is to defeat the roving monsters, collect gold and silver plus enough fame to combat the evil lord in real life.
2. Lunar Encounter pits you as the protector of the moon colony against the alien force and their leader.
3. Jedi Knight requires you to seek fame and fortune starting as a lowly knight in the last days of the Republic. Struggle with the Lord Vader with your light saber.
4. Mercenary Commander has you as a soldier of Maximillian, the Mexican King. Try to keep the villages under French rule and put down the rebellion.
\$14.95 each.

## Adventure *9

by Scott Adams from
Adventure
International
At long last Scott Adams has released his ninth adventure. \$14.95

## Galactic Revolution

This is the third in the trilogy which started with "Galactic Empire" and then "Galactic Trader," In the time of revolution you must use diplomacy to make alliances, implement social change and fight the bureaucracy if you want to conquer the galaxy.

Sound effects and graphics including bar graphs, tables, charts and other displays make this a great game for one to three players. \$14.95
Galactic Empire \$14.95
Galactic Trader $\$ 14.95$

## Astro-Word Search <br> from Program Design, Inc.

Look for words imbedded horizontally, vertically or diagonally in the puzzles. Words may be backwards or forwards. Three puzzles per tape three different tapes are available: SPANISH \$14.95 FRENCH \$14.95 GEOGRAPHY \$14.95

## Typing Tutor

Ainsworth \& Baker from rosoft
efore this program, we were reiucant to advertise any other typing program. But this one was worth the wait.

The program adjusts to your skill level. There are two sections. In the Tutor section you learn new keys. The program continuously adjusts to help you learn those you don't know and adds new ones as you progress. The Practice Paragraph section gives you an accuracy and words per minute rate. It tells you which keys were missed and where you were slow.

One of the most practical programs for the TRS-80. \$14.95

Editor/Assembler PLUS by Chamberlin and Yates from microsort programming has arrived. If you have reached the limits of editor/assembler or were always a little awed by assembly, then Microsoft's version is for you. You not only get the features found in their Radio Shack version, but included are the debugging fea also included are the debugging features of TBUG and more. This will make your programming, editing and debugging easier, more efficient and more enjoyable.

The 80 page reference manualdescribes all the features. These include the macro facility, assembly directly into memory, conditional assembly, the additional expression evaluators, automatic origin, alphabetic symbol table and the quash command. Additional editor commands and the new debugger are also fully explained.

For 16 k tape system $\$ 29.95$

## Electra Draw

from The Programmers Guild
This disk-based, graphic generating program produces lines of BASIC code for you to merge into any program. It produces low speed, full screen displays. It adds a nice touch to any program. \$19.95

## Pisk Index syatem

Organize your disk program library. This program reads multiple disk directories to produce an index of disk files. You can sort, search, delete, add, or print the index of filenames. You can also save it to disk. "The best thing since sliced bread" said 80 -Microcomputing. Requires 32 k and one disk drive. $\$ 19.95$

## Structured

## BASIC Translator <br> by Gene Bellinger from Acorn

Try structured programming. You can write programs using PROCEDURES, CALLS, CASE-CALLS, IF-THEN-ELSE, WHILE and UNTIL. Once written, SBT will quickly UNTIL. Once written, SBT will quickiy translate the structured code into an
efficient BASIC program. Speeds up program development and documentation. The program is both fast (a 20k BASIC program in less than 4 minutes) and compact. Requires $32 k$ and one disk drive. Supplied on disk for $\$ 29.95$.
Credit card callers may phone us
24 -hours a day at (202) 337-4691.


# Forget pen and paper, use your 80 for doodlinginteresting results can be saved on cassette or disk. 

 Doodle Bug
## R. Daniel Bishop

Department of Chemistry
The School of the Ozarks
Point Lookout MO 65726

Some people are habitual doodlers. Give them a pen or pencil and, without being aware of their actions, they begin sketching or scribbling on anything that might be handy. Their addiction seems to be uncontrollable in certain locations, such as near telephones, and at specific times, such as during long business meetings or conferences. Some even doodie on napkins in restaurants! I know these things because I, too, am a compulsive doodler. Long ago I gave up all hope of ever reforming myself.

It thus should come as no surprise that one of the programs I just had to complete for my TRS-80 was Doodle, a program designed to promote uninhibited doodling using the graphics capability of the microcom-


Fig. 1. Eight direction keys used to control development of the sketch via keyboard input.
puter. Furthermore, in the event that a productive sketch were to take birth during the doodie process, I derived two subroutines to permit saving the video display, either on disk or on cassette tape, and two corresponding subroutines to permit recalling the stored data and recast the video display in its entirety. Thus, a buliding floor plan, a circuit diagram or stylized drawings of equipment or building architecture can be stored for future redesign or viewing.

Once a design has been completed and stored, some simple program statements that employ the PRINT @ XXX, feature can be written temporarily into the redisplay subroutine. Then, when this subroutine is run, not only does the original sketch reappear on the screen, but also the alphanumeric information shows up. This new display can then be saved using the save subroutine, thus allowing complex graphics displays with accompanying labels and captions to be stored.

## The Program

Two sets of keys are used to provide direct keyboard control of the sketch and of the program. Fig. 1 shows the eight direction keys that are used for directing the movement of the graphics display points. With your middle finger on the G key, it is then quite natural for you to tap the $T$ for upward movement, the H for movement to the right, the $\mathbf{C}$ for diagonal movement to

[^7]the lower left, etc.
The program was initially designed to produce only one point each time a key was tapped. I soon decided to let the computer handle any repetitive functions, so that now each of the eight direction keys initiates a line drawn in the direction chosen. Tapping any of the other direction keys once redirects the line.
In addition to the eight direction keys, five control keys were chosen to allow program control to be initiated from the keyboard. These five control keys are listed in Table 1. Pressing
the $P$ causes the program to pause, thus halting the movement of the display point and stopping the line being generated by it.

The $S$ and $Z$ keys function only when the program is in the pause mode. Thus the $P$ key must first be pressed, followed by either S or Z . The S directs the program to the save subroutine, which saves the video display on disk. Similarly, the $Z$ key directs the program to the save subroutine, which saves the video display on cassette. To avoid a possible mix-up between these two, which would result in an error message and destruction of the sketch on display, it is advisable to incorporate only one of these options into your program, depending on the particular storage method you wish to use.

The $G$ and $L$ keys function only after a direction key has been depressed. The G key will cause the pointer to move in the direction determined by the last direction key to be pressed, but it will not leave a permanent display of the points. This allows for moving the cursor to any part of the screen without leaving a trace of its passage. Several unconnected figures can be sketched using the G key to move the cursor from one figure to the next.

The L key is used to erase points that have previously been set. Erasing is accomplished as follows:

1. Use an appropriate direction key and the G control key to


Preserve - Protect - Display your equipment with

CRYSTAL CLEAR PLASTIC COVERS

Special offer: Buy both covers \& save

- Keyboard. interface \& CRT ........ $\$ 12.95 \mathrm{ea}$
- Line Printer I.

Combination price $\$ 21.95$ plus $\mathbf{\$ 1 . 5 0}$ postage
(Indiana residents add 4i, sales tax)
Crown Plastic Co. - 119 3746 N. College 317.925-5566 Indianapolis, IN $\mathbf{4 6 2 2 5}$


WE ALSO MANUFACTURE AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF S-100 PRODUCTS; SEE COMPUPRO S-100 BOARDS IN PERSON AT FINER COMPUTER STORES WORLD-WIDE.



## A year ago, when nobody had ever heard of me, I said these disks could turn aTRS-80 into a serious computer.

## Now they tell me I'm"the standard of the industry."

rm Irwin Taranto, and times have changed In the first twelve months, almost a thousand businesses put me to the test.
You can buy my TRS-80 systems all over the country - dozens of companies sell them. Some are my dealers, some aren't. And this creates a new set of problems.
You see, learning to use a computer - any computer - is like learning anything else. It takes some getting used to. If you sit down with a computer program and the manual and try to figure it out all by yourself, you'll probably just give up and feel you've been had
You have to hang in there for a month. make a few phone calls, and have somebody who really understands the system help you work it out.
That's why I still answer the phone. And why. I guess, people say all those nice things

## The Model I systems

So far, I have six systems for the Model I, at $\$ 99.95$ each, plus $\$ 20$ each for the books where required. For the Cash Journal option on the General Ledger, add another $\$ 50$.
Accounts Payable
Accounts Receivable
Invoicing
General Ledger (Cash Journal optional)
Payroll
Inventory Control

And the Model II programs
Some brand new, highly-sophisticated programs for the TRS-80 Model II, at $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 9 . 9 5}$ each, plus $\$ 20$ for the book where required General Ledger/Cash Journal
Accounts Payable/Purchase Order
Accounts Receivable/Invoicing
Payroll/Job Costing
For the Model I programs, you can tell us what you need in a letter or by phone. You get the disk and all the instructions you need. Any problems, just call me.

For the Model II programs, I ask you to fill out a questionnaire before 1 send you any materials. The systems have so much flexibility we tailor them to your needs.

That way, I make sure you get a system that works. If you have any doubts about that, I'll give you the names of some people in your area who've already been through the process.

Let them tell you whether I really deserve that fancy new reputation.

## TRS-80 ${ }^{\text { }}$ <br> DISK FILE MESS?

Find disk files instantly with the most sophisticated disk indexing program available. Similar Indexing programs exist but none with as many features as FINDISK-II!

AUTOMATICALLY create, sort. print, search a Master Index of all disk files
AUTOMATICALLY read file names. disk numbers (no hand entry) AUTOMATICALLY print disk labels (optional).
AUTOMATICALLY update Index from revised disks
AUTOMATICALLY add optional file descriptions.
AUTOMATICALLY purge disks of unwanted files.

- FINDISK-II (on tape or disk, 32 Kmin ).
$\$ 20.00$
Other powerful programs from Documan available on tape or disk
- STRUCT-I beam design and moment transfer w/graphics (16K)
- SOLAR-I essential calculations for passive solar design (32K) $\$ 30.00$
- RIA-I complex analysis of real estate investments (32K) .............. $\$ 30.00$
- DEPRECIATE-I calculate, print 12 facts on depreciable items (16K) $\$ 10.00$ - 88 VISA OR MASTER CHARGE

DOCUMAN SOFTWARE BOX 387-A KALAMAZOO, MI 49005 (616) 344-0805

position the cursor exactly where erasing is to begin.
2. Depress the appropriate direction key that would be needed to trace over the line to be erased.
3. Immediately press the L key. Each tap of the L key moves the cursor one point along the line to be erased and erases one point on that line. Note that the direction key is pressed only once at the start of the erasing sequence.

Saving Video Displays on Disk or Cassette

The video display may be stored on disk using the subroutine containing statements numbered $300-385$. This subroutine is accessed from the main program by first pressing the $P$ pause command key, then pressing the $S$ command key. Both alphanumeric and graphics characters are stored as eight, 255 byte strings. Thus two lines are fielded and stored at a time. Since two complete lines require 256 bytes, the last character of every other line is deleted. This, however, is a small price to pay for the simplicity of the SAVE and PRINT subroutines and the more efficient use of storage.

Storing the video display on cassette can be accomplished using the subroutine containing statements numbered 500-585. This subroutine is accessed from the main program by first pressing the $\mathbf{P}$ pause command key, then pressing the $Z$ com-
mand key. Be sure that the recorder is in the Record mode before pressing the $Z$ key.

As for the disk, both alphanumeric and graphics characters may be stored, although here each character code must be converted into a 4-byte string, which requires each row to be entered as a separate data string. Thus, the cassette subroutine stores 16 strings. Care must be taken to ensure that each character code fills four bytes (which includes the integer's sign); this is accomplished by adding 100 to each code. Again, for the sake of efficiency, the last two characters of each row are deleted from this routine. This is more critical than the case with the disk subroutine, and should be kept in mind when the sketch is drawn.

In order to reload your sketch from disk storage, load the program and then use the command RUN 400. Be sure that line 400 contains the appropriate file name for the particular sketch you wish to retrieve. Also before running the program, you should modify line 300 , providing the name under which the new sketch will be filed. The subroutine fills in the video screen with the appropriate sketch and then transfers control to the main program, with the cursor's beginning location being the bottom right-hand corner of the screen.

Reloading the sketch from cassette storage requires the command RUN 600. The cas-

## Doodlebug program.



234 : REM STEP AND ERASES NEW POSITION.

235 IF $(X<0$ OR $X>127)$ THEN $X=X-X I$
240 IF $(Y<0$ OR $Y>47)$ THEN $Y=Y-Y I$
$245 \operatorname{RESET}(X, Y)$
256 AS=INKEY \$: IF LEN (A\$) LOC'ASTOP@r50
255 IF AS="L" THEN X=X+XI: Y=Y+YI:GOTO235
260 GOTO 70
261 : REM SUBROUTINE THAT SAVES DISPLAY ON DISK, 2 LI NES AT A TIME. J INCREMENTS ONE FOR EACH CHARACTE R POSITION.
262 : REM $2 \%$ RECORDS THE CHARACTER CODE WHICH IS CONV ERTED TO STRING DATA AND ADDED TO 2PS
263 : REM 2PS ENDS UP WITH 2* $(64+63)=254$ BYTES. PR IS THE PHYSICAL RECORD NUMBER. ZP\$ IS FIELDED AS $\mathrm{Z} \$$

264 : REM
265 CLEAR1000:OPEN"R",1, "SKETCH01"
270 FOR $I=6 T O 15$ STEP2
275 ZP\$=" ${ }^{(1)}$
280 FOR K=0TO1
285 FOR J=0 TO 63-K
290 Z\% $=\operatorname{PEEK}(15360+\mathrm{J}+64$ * $\mathrm{I}+64$ *K)
295 ZZS=MKIS (Z8)
$300 \mathrm{ZPS}=2 \mathrm{P} \$+\mathrm{ZZ} \$$
305 NEXT J
310 NEXT K
315 FIELD 1, 254 AS $\mathrm{Z} \$: \mathrm{PR}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{I} / 2+.5)+1$
320 GET1,PR
325 LSETZ $\$=Z P \$$
330 PUT1,PR
335 NEXTI
340 CLS: PRINT" SKETCH IS SAVED ON DISK."
345 CLOSE
350 END
351 : REM SUBROUTINE THAT LOADS DISPLAY FROM DISK. EA CH OF THE 8 PHYSICAL RECORDS IS BROUGHT OUT AND DI SPLAYED.
352 : REM THE LAST 3 CHARACTERS ARE DELETED TO PREVEN T ROLL-OVER.
353 : REM STARTING VALUES FOR X AND Y ARE ASSIGNED. T HE PROGRAM IS RETURNED TO THE MAIN PROGRAM FOR KEY BOARD INPUT, ALLOWING ADDITIONS TO THE SKETCH.
354 : REM
355 CLEAR1000:CLS: PRINT0515,"** INSERT DISK THAT CONTAI NS SKETCH AND PRESS 〈ENTER〉. ***;:INPUTZM\$:CLS:OP EN"R",1,"SKETCH01"

# ATTENTION SOFTWARE AUTHORS 

From The Company That Brought You Adventure, by Scott Adams

We are now accepting TRS-80, Apple, and Atari software for review to manufacture under the Adventure International label. Join the fastest growing software company in the U.S. and enjoy a money paying hobby as well. Just send a machine readable copy of your program with documentation to: Adventure International, Box 3435, Longwood, Florida 32730


| TRS-80 ${ }^{\circ}$ CP/M ${ }^{\odot}$ E CBASIC® BUSINESS SOFTWARE <br> LOW-COST MOD II DISK EXPANSION over 610,000 bytes/disk with our CP/M. . . plus many other features. <br> Find out why ours is the Better Business Buy! Model II CP/M (rel. 2.0) . $\$ 250.00$ Model I CP/M (re. 1.5) 150.00 CBASIC <br> APH (Automated Patient History) . . . . . 175.00 RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY ANALYSIS <br> system <br> MAGIC WAND ${ }^{\star}$ Word Processor . . . . 400.00 RM COBOL® ( ${ }^{(880}$ code) . . . . . . . . . . 750.00 <br> Osborne \& Assoc. CBASIC source programsOEA Payroll w/Cost Accounting. .... $\$ 250.00$ OEA Accts. Rec./Accts. Payable . . . 250.00 O\&A General Ledger w/Cash Journal. 250.00 O\&A CBASIC books for above (each). . . . 20.00 <br> Send 30 ¢ SASE for CP/M Users Group software list $\mathcal{E}$ free "CP/M Primer". |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

```
360 FOR I=1TO8
365 FIELD 1, 254 AS 2$
3 7 0 \text { GET 1,I}
375 IF I = 8 THEN Z$=LEFT$ ( 2$, 252)
380 PRINT 2$;" " ;
385 NEXT I
390 X=127: Y=47
395 CLOSE
400 SET (X,Y)
4 0 5 ~ G O T O ~ 6 5 ~
406 :REM SUBROUTINE TO CSAVE DISPLAY ON CASSETTE. O
    MIT THE CMD"T" AND CMD "R" COMMANDS IF A DISK-DRIVE
        IS NOT ON-LINE.
407 :REM EACH ROW IS SAVED SEPARATELY AS A STRING OF
        CHRS CODES. TO INSURE UNIFORH RECORD SIZE OF 4 BY
        CHRS CODES. TO INSURE UNIFORA RECORD SIZE OF 4
408 : REM THE CODE IS CONVERTED TO STRING DATA AND ADDE
        D ONTO ZP$. EACH ROW IS THEN RECORDED ON CASSETTE
4 0 9 ~ : ~ R E M ~
410 CLEAR 1000:CMD*T"
429 FOR I=0 TO 15
425 ZP$=**
425 ZPS="n
435 28=PEEK (15360+J+64*I)
440 28=28+100
445 ZZ$=STR$ (2%)
450 2PS=2PS+22$
4 5 5 ~ N E X T ~ J ~
460 PRINT - 1, 2P$
4 6 5 ~ N E X T I ~
475 NEXTI CLS:PRINT"YOUR SKETCH IS SAVED"
475 PRINT"ON CASSETTE AS 16 DATA ITEMS.*
480 CMD "R"
4 8 5 ~ E N D ~
```



```
490 CLEARI000 SUBROUTINE THAT CLOADS VIDEO DISPLAY INFO F
        ROM CASSETTE. OMIT CMD "T" AND CMD"R" INSTRUCTIONS
        IF A DISK SYSTEN IS NOT ON-LINE.
492 : REM EACH LINE IS READ IN AS ZP$. ZPS IS THEN S
        LICED INTO 4 BYTE SECTIONS, EACH BYTE CORRESPONDIN
        G TO A CHR$ CODE, 2%, 10\emptyset IS SUBTRACTED FROM EACH
        CODE AND THE RESULT IS POKED INTO THE DISPLAY.
493 : REM THE LAST TWO COLUMNS OF THE DISPLAY DO NOT
        TRANSFER, SO THESE ARE FILLED WITH BLANKS TO ERASE
        INWANTED CHARACTERS. X AND Y ARE ASSIGNED STARTI
        NG VALUES AND PROGRAM RETURNS TO AWAIT INPUT.
494 : REM
495 PRINT@515,"INSERT TAPE TO LOAD DOODLE; PLAY MODE; P
        RESS <ENTER>.":INPUTZMS
5 0 0 ~ C M D ~ " T " ~
505 CLS
510 FOR I=0TO15
515 INPUT*-1,2P$
520 ZPS="+"+2PS
\
530 ZZS=MIDS(ZPS,4*J+1,4)
535 28=VAL(Z2S)
540 2% = 2% -100
545 POKE 15360+J+64*I, Z8
550 NEXTJ
555 POKE 15423+64*I,032
560 POKE 15422+64*I,032
565 NEXTI
570 POKE 15422,032:POKE 15423,032
575 X=127:Y=47
580 SET (X,Y)
585 CMD "R N
590 GOTO 65
591 :REM
591:REM TIME DELAY SUBROUTINE. LENGTHEN OR SHORTEN
593 : REM DESIRED.
594 :REM
595 FOR I=1TO40:NEXTI:RETURN
450 2PS=2PS+22$
590 GOTO }
```

sette recorder must be in Play mode. Again, the subroutine transfers control to the main program, with the cursor located at the bottom right-hand corner of the screen.
It should be noted that these sets of subroutines are entirely general in nature and can be used with any type of program that generates a graphics display that you might wish to preserve for future use. The following comments relating to the program listing need to be emphasized:

1. Only one Clear 1000 instruction needs to be used for the entire program.
2. For a system that does not have a disk drive, it is not necessary to include a CMD"T" or CMD"R" instruction.
3. For applications other than Doodle, where it is not necessary to set new data points or change the sketch, lines 435 , 445,660 and 665 are unnecessary.

## Program Modifications

You may desire to slow down the program so the lines do not develop so fast. This may be especially true if children are to be using the program. (And, believe me, are kids ever fascinated by the sketches they can generate!) Just change the timing loop in line 999, using a number larger than 40.

On the other hand, you may wish to stop the line generation function altogether, so that only one point is made each time a direction key is depressed. This is most easily accomplished by deleting line 110 , changing the

GOTO statements in lines 116 and 220 to GOTO 115 and GOTO 220 and changing line 215 to SET(X,Y), deleting the GOSUB999 instruction.

The direction keys chosen are those conveniently reached using the left hand. If you prefer to exercise directional control using your right hand, you may wish to change the $U$ key to $Y$ (line number 65). The P and L keys may be moved to the left side of the keyboard, perhaps using 1 in place of $P$ in line 35 and 3 in place of $L$ in lines 125 and 260.
Finally, in order to insert captions, titles, labels, etc., first complete your sketch and then determine just where each of these labels should be placed on the screen using the PRINT (C) XXX, statement. Next, save the sketch on disk or cassette. Now insert your PRINT @ XXX, statements into the program between lines 430 and 450 (disk) or between lines 657 and 680 (cassette), taking care not to erase any other program lines. Now a RUN 400 or RUN 600 will display the sketch complete with titles and labels. This new sketch can be saved right over the disk or cassette recordings of the old sketch, but this time all of the alphanumeric information will be included with the sketch.
With this article, I anticipate a whole new approach to the advertising campaigns of microcomputer manufacturers: "Be the first in your neighborhood with the most elaborate, expensive and versatile doodle-pad ever invented!"


## BUSINESS MICRO LIBRARY

Professionally developed and field-tested business and accounting software for your *TRS-80 Model I or II from the acknowledged leader in micro-business systems.

## CBOOK/80 THE ELECTRONIC BOOKKEEPER

Single-entry bookkeeping system with a chart of accounts which matches Federal Income Tax Schedule C (Profit or Loss from Business or Profession)
Develops standard-format Profit \& Loss Statements throughout the year and automatically produces a full Schedule C in IRS-approved format at tax-filing time.

## DEPCOMP/80 DEPRECIATION COMPUTATIONS

Computes depreciation of depreciable assets by any (selected) method. Prints out depreciation schedules for asset's life, or for selected years.
Stores client's entire asset list and prints out his complete yearly depreciation schedule. Lists are updatable as required. A must for the busy accountant or tax practitioner.

## ASSETS/80 ASSET TRANSACTIONS

Accepts entry of mixed long and short term asset transactions, computes holding period from dates bought and sold, and prints out separate long-term and short-term transaction lists, ready for inclusion in Schedule D at tax time, or for determination of the client's position for any period.

## LOANCOMP/80 LOAN COMPUTATIONS

Computes interest and principal balance for monthly, annual, and loan total periods. Computes payments required to amortize a loan. Makes the "True Annual Percentage Rate"computation! Has a separate section which analyzes ordinary annuities with monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual payments.
For any of the above, prints out summarizing statements or your choice of three types of amortization schedules.
We recommend this program to anyone in the accounting professions or concerned in any way with financing.

## STATEMENT/80 PREPARES ITEMIZED STATEMENTS

of any desired form (Profit \& Loss, Rental Income, etc.) and prints out the form, with computations made automatically.

## FORMLET/80 FOR PREPARING FORM LETTERS

from a selection of pre-written and stored stock paragraphs. Will store up to ten of such letters on disk and allow you to select among them at will. You may intermix fresh text, of course.

## TYP/PRT/80 SMALL BUT MIGHTY

Not only permits use of the printer as a typewriter but will allow you to retain any display already on the video, make notes from it, or actually copy it on the printer automatically. This program will run concurrently with another program you may be using and you can go from one to the other at will. Also contains a calculator. So useful it is hard to describe here.

| Model I | Model II |
| :---: | :---: |
| 169.95 | 199.95 |
| 189.95 | 219.95 |
| 189.95 | 219.95 |
| 67.95 | 97.95 |
| 37.95 | 47.95 |
| 47.95 | 57.95 |
|  |  |
| 17.95 | 24.95 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

$\star \star \star \star \star$ FOR DISK BASED SYSTEMS ONLY $\star \star \star \star \star$ Write on letterhead, or call, for free brochure and sample outputs.<br>-TRS-80 is a registered trademark of Tandy Corporation

# A computerized kaleidoscope for your Level II 16K. 

## Kaleidopen

Robert F. Nicholas 2-B Lennox Heights<br>Lennox, MA 01240

Remember kaleidoscopes? Those little cardboard tubes filled with brightly colored shapes and mirrors? How we stared into them, twisting them around to create dazzling designs!

Kaleidoscopic designs can be fascinating, and they make great patterns for painting, needlepoint, fabrics and other crafts projects.
You've probably seen a kaleidoscope program running on a computer, and you've undoubtedly wished that you could create some of those patterns yourself. Why should the computer have all the fun? Well now you can jump right in there and explore your creative potential.

## How it Works

Before you begin drawing, you need to understand how the program works. As you can see from Fig. 1, your video screen is split into four quadrants. As you draw in the upper left-hand quadrant, the computer creates mirror images of your design in the other three.

Points in quadrant I are defined as ( $X, Y$ ) and are printed by using the SET command. Remember that your screen is 128 ( 0 to 127 ) by 48 ( 0 to 47 ). Therefore, points in quadrant II must be defined as (127-X,Y) in order to produce a mirror image to the right.

Similarly, quadrant III uses


Fig. 1.
( $\mathrm{X}, 47 \mathrm{Y}$ Y) to produce a mirror image looking down. And in quadrant IV, (127-X,47-Y) creates a mirror image looking down and to the right. The total effect is of a kaleidoscopic pattern centered on the screen.
Running Kaleidopen you are asked to specify the starting coordinate for your design. Enter the $X(0$ to 63 ) and $Y(0$ to 23 ) coordinate as a pair separated by a comma. For example, try 20,10. This is the only time you will use the ENTER key while drawing. For the rest of the commands, simply press the key you desire.

Fig. 2 shows the eight directions used in the program. Just press any key (one-eight) and when the line has reached the location you want, press the S key to stop it. Then press the number of the next direction you want. Continue until your design is finished.
Notice that you are only drawing in quadrant I, but that the computer is simultaneously drawing the appropriate mirror
images in the other three quadrants. Always remember that your directions refer to quadrant I only!

## Suppose You Make a Mistake

Now we all make mistakes once in awhile. If you make an error, just press $B$ to clear the board and begin a new pattern from scratch. If, on the other hand, it is just a case of having drawn a line too long, use the $E$ key to erase.

Suppose I drew a line in direction four, but failed to stop in time. I simply press E to erase, followed by eight. I erase in direction eight because, as you can see from Fig. 2, eight is the direction opposite four. If I drew in direction one, I would have to erase in direction five.

You can also use the E key to skip to a new position on the screen without leaving a trace. For instance, pressing E-three moves the point up without drawing a line. Pressing S stops at a new position.

The only problem is that you may pass over a line you wanted. The result is an erasure at that point. The trick is to move up to the line in the E mode, stop, draw one point and then go back into the E mode again to keep moving without leaving a trace. It takes a little practice, but really isn't that difficult.

If you are feeling ambitious, you can build a move command

[^8]

Fig. 2.
(M) that moves without leaving a trace and does not erase anything already on the screen. (Hint: Use the POINT (X,Y) command.)

So what do you do with your masterpiece once you've completed it? Why save it on tape of course! That way you can recall your best creations for use in projects or for putting on your own one man art show.

Put a blank tape into your recorder, position it, note its location, be sure your cables are all connected and depress both the play and record buttons. Now press the $P$ key to save your design on tape.

The entire process takes about 80 seconds. The screen clears when the process is completed and you will be told that the picture has been saved.

If you wish to recall a picture from tape, respond yes when you are asked. Rewind the tape to the correct position, plug in the cables, depress the play button and hit ENTER. Your picture prints on the screen in 45 seconds.

And that's all there is to it! The program includes a brief summary of the drawing commands to refresh your memory. So limber up your fingers and begin creating with KALEID-

## ғROM PROGRAMMA HI-RESOLUTION GRAPHICS FOR THE TRS-80 ${ }^{\circ}$



LOWER CASE
The 80.GRAFIX board includes two sets of lower case characters at no additional cost.


## DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

The 80-GRAFIX board is supplied with a Character Generator software and several demonstration programs.


REAL-TIME GRAPHIC GAMES
With the 80-GRAFIX board you can
write exciting real-time games using BASIC.


## ELECTRONIC DESIGN

The 80-GRAFIX board has unlimited application in Electronic design and Education.


FINALLY, AT LAST. . .
HI. RESOLUTION GRAPHICS is available for your TRS-80 computer system. The 80-GRAFIX board from PROGRAMMA International, Inc. gives your TRS-80 high resolution capability that is greater than the Commodore CBM/PET or even the revered APPLE II.
80-GRAFIX gives the TRS 80 an effective screen of $384 \times 192$ pixels, versus the normal $127 \times 192$ for the TRS-80, $80 \times 50$ for the CBM/PET, or the $280 \times 192$ of an APPLE II. As an added feature, 80-GRAFIX offers you lower case characters at no additional cost. Of course, you zan also create your own set of up to $\mathbf{6 4}$ original characters using the supplied Character Generator software.
The 80-GRAFIX board is simple to install (note that this voids your Radio Shack warranty), and programming is done through BASIC. BO-GRAFIX opens up a whole new realm of software development and excitement never dreamed of for the TRS-80!


EASY INSTALLATION
The 80-GRAFIX board is simple to install and fits inside the TRS-80 case.


80-GRAFIX HI-RESOLUTION
Finally, the only means to protect your computer investment is to order an 80-GRAFIX board TODAY!


INVERSE VIDEO
The 80-GRAFIX board allows you to do inverse video to high-light your screen displays.


CHARACTER GENERATOR
The supplied character generator software allows you to create your own character set of up to 64 original characters.


GRAPHICS GALORE
The 80-GRAFIX board and the supplied Character Generator allow you to become an artist.


EXCITEMENT \& FUN
Open up a new realm of software development with the 80-GRAFIX board.

Available exclusively through PROGRAMMA at the cost of $\mathbf{\$ 1 4 9 . 9 5}$
Please check with us for availability prior to ordering
VISA and MASTERCHARGE accepted
TRS-80 is a registered trademark of the Tandy Corp.

OPEN．

## Modifications

You can modify the program to produce only one mirror im－ age（bilateral symmetry？）by deleting lines 1200，1210， 1260 and 1270．Also change lines 420，

420 INPUT＂ENTER STAKTING COOKDINATES $X(0-63) \% Y(0-47)^{*} ; X, Y$ 440 IF $(x<0$ OR $x) 63$ ）OK（ $Y<0$ OR $Y>7$ ）THEN 420
$\begin{array}{llllllll}440 \\ 1100 \text { IF } X+R<0 \text { OR } X+K & 63 & \text { OR } Y+U<6 \text { OR } Y+U .47 & \text { THEN } 460\end{array}$

## Example 2.



```
1224 PRINT8728，＂＋＂；
210 PRINTE736，＂1＂，
228 PRINTE668，\({ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}\)
238 PRINT \(688,3^{\circ}\) ，
258 PRINTE721，－5＊，
26 PRINT \(788^{\circ} 6^{*}\) ，
278 PRINTP856，－7＊；
289 PRINT \(8796,{ }^{*} 8^{\circ}\) ；
290 PRINTE968，＊＊
308 INPUT＂HIT ENTER TO CONTINUE DIRECTIONS＊； X
32 PRINT＊NOTE THAT YOU DO NOT HIT THE ENTER KEY WEI LE YOU ARE
336 PRINT＂DRAWING A PICTURE．JUST PRESS THE KEY YOU DE SIRE．
346 PRINT
350 PRINT＂IF YOU WISH TO SAVE ONE OF YOUR PICTURES， DEPRESS BOTH
360 PRINT＂PLAY AND RECORD KEYS ON RECORDER AND THEN PRE SS＇ \(\mathbf{P}\)＇．
380 INPUT＂DO YOU WANT TO RECALL A PICTURE PREVIOUSLY SA VED（ \(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}\) ）＂， Z \＄
396 CLS
468 2 \(\$=L E F T \$(2 \$, 1)\)
418 IF \(2 \$=\)＂\(Y^{\prime}\) THEN 1470
426 INPUT＂ENTER STARTING COORDINATES \(X\)（0－63），Y（0－23）＊ ；X， Y
448 IF（ \(\mathrm{X}<8\) OR \(\mathrm{X}>63\) ）OR（ \(Y<0\) OR \(Y>23\) ）THEN 426
450 GOSUB 1170
\(468 \mathrm{E}=8\)
478 AS＝＂
489 BS＝＊＊
\(498 \mathrm{~V}=0\)
\(588 \mathrm{R}=8\)
518 REM INKEY\＄ROUTINE TO ENTER DRAWING COMMANDS
526 B\＄＝INKEY
536 REM STOP DRAWING
546 IF BS＜＞＂\(S^{*}\) THEN 588
550 GOSUB 1178
569 GOTO 468
578 REM GO INTO ERASE MODE
580 IF BS＜＜＂E＂THEN 648
\(590 \mathrm{E}=1\)
696 B\＄＝＂
610 GOSUB 1230
620 GOTO 520
```

440 and 1100 as indicated in Ex－ ample 1.

To create one large drawing board（the entire screen），delete lines 1190，1200，1210，1250， 1260 and 1270 and change lines 420,440 and 1100 as indicated in Example 2.

```
630 REM CLEAR THE BOARD AND BEGIN A NEW DESIGN
649 IF BS〈〉"B" THEN 688
650 CLS
66 GOTO 420
678 REM GO SAVE THE DESIGN ON TAPE
680 IF BS="P* THEN 1388
698 AS=AS+BS
798 REM DRAW WEST
718 IF AS〈〉*5* THEN 768
\(726 \mathrm{R}=-1\)
\(738 \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{B}\)
748 GOTO 1188
758 REM DRAW NORTHWEST
760 IF AS〈〉"4" THEN 818
\(778 \mathrm{R}=-1\)
\(788 \quad \mathrm{U}=-1\)
798 GOTO 1198
898 REM DRAW EAST
810 IF AS<>"1" THEN 860
\(828 \mathrm{R}=1\)
\(830 \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{g}\)
840 GOTO 1100
850 DRAW SOUTHWEST
860 IF AS〈〉"6" THEN 910
\(87 \mathrm{R}=-1\)
\(889 \mathrm{U}=1\)
898 GOTO 1190
990 REM DRAW NORTH
918 IF AS〈〉"3* THEN 968
\(928 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{g}\)
\(938 \mathrm{U}=-1\)
948 GOTO 1188
958 REM DRAW SOUTHEAST
968 IF AS〈〉"8* THEN 1818
\(978 \mathrm{R}=1\)
\(988 \mathrm{U}=1\)
999 GOTO 1188
1988 REM DRAW SOUTH
1810 IF A\$〈>*7* THEN 1068
\(182 \theta \quad \mathrm{R}=8\)
\(1830 \mathrm{U}=1\)
1840 GOTO 1188
1058 REM DRAW NORTHEAS
1050 REM DRAW NORTHEAST
1868 IF AS \(\left\rangle^{*} 2^{\circ}\right.\) THEN 520
\(1879 \mathrm{R}=1\)
\(1880 \mathrm{U}=-1\)
1699 REM CHECK NEW POSITION IS WITHIN SCREEN BOUNDARIES
1100 IF \(X+R<\theta\) OR \(X+R>63\) OR \(Y+U<\theta\) OR \(Y+U>23\) THEN 460
\(1110 \quad X=X+R\)
\(1120 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{U}\)
1130 GOSUB 1178
```



```
1150 BS="゙
1168 GOTO 528
1176 REM SET POINTS IN ALL FOUR QUADRANTS
\(1180 \operatorname{SET}(X, Y)\)
1190 SET(127-X,Y)
\(1208 \operatorname{SET}(X, 47-Y)\)
1218 SET(127-X,47-Y)
1220 RETURN
122 RETURN 123 REM RESET POINTS IN ALL FOUR QUADPANTS
1238 REM RESET POINTS IN ALL FOUR QUADRANTS
1248 RESET (X,Y)
1250 RESET \((127-X, Y)\)
126 RESET \((X, 47-Y)\)
127 RESET ( \(127-\mathrm{X}, 47-\mathrm{Y}\) )
1288 RETURN
1298 REM SAVE DESIGN ON TAPE
139 REA SA
1388 P\$=
\(1318 \mathrm{~N}=1\)
1328 FOR \(X=15368\) TO 16382
1330 P=PEEK (X)
1349 IF P=32 THEN P \(\$=\mathrm{P} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(128)\) ELSE \(\mathrm{P} \$=\mathrm{P} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{P})\)
\(1350 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}+1\)
1360 IF N<250 THEN 1400
\(137 \mathrm{~N}=1\)
1380 PRINTA-1,PS
1398 PSN.
1498 PEXT X
\(\begin{array}{ll}1490 & \text { NEXT X } \\ 1410 & \text { P=PEEK (16383) }\end{array}\)
1416
1426 PREEK ( 16383 )
PRINTA-1,P\$,
1438 CLS
1449 PRINT* PICTURE HAS BEEN SAVED.
1458 GOTO 388
1468 REM RECALL DESIGN FROM TAPE
1470 PRINT \({ }^{*}\) DEPRESS PLAY BUTTON ON RECORDER. APTER \(P\)
    PRINT \({ }^{\text {D }}\) DEPRES
ICTURE HAS BEEN
1480 PRINT"PRINTED, HIT 'ENTER' TO ERASE SCREEN AND BEG
    IN ANOTHER DESIGN.
1498 PRINT'WHEN TAPE RECORDER IS RENDY, HIT 'ENTER'.
1588 INPUTX
1518 CLS
1528 POR J=1 TO 4
1530 INPUTA-1, P\$(J)
1549 NEXT J
155 INPUT:-1,PS(5), P
1550 INPUTE-1, PS
1568 PRINTEA,
1578 FOR \(J=1\) TO 5
1580 PRINT PS (J) ;
1599 NEXT J
1689 POKE Iv383,P
1609 POKE lV383, P
\(161 g\) IF INKEYS \({ }^{6}\) THEN 1610 ELSE CLS
1620 GOTO 380
```


# the electric penci1 II" <br>  for the TRS-80 Model II* Computer 

The Electric Pencil is a Character Oriented Word Processing System. This means that text is entered as a continuous string of characters and is manipulated as such. This allows the user enormous freedom and ease in the movement and handling of text. Since lines are not delineated, any number of characters, words, lines or paragraphs may be inserted or deleted anywhere in the text. The entirety of the text shifts and opens up or closes as needed in full view of the user. Carriage returns as well as word hyphenation are not required since each line of text is formatted automatically.

As text is typed and the end of a screen line is reached, a partially completed word is shifted to the beginning of the following line. Whenever text is inserted or deleted, existing text is pushed down or pulled up in a wrap around fashion. Everything appears on the video display screen as it occurs thereby eliminating any guesswork. Text may be reviewed at will by variable speed or page-at-a-time scrolling both in the forward and reverse directions. By using the search or the search and replace function, any string of characters may be located and/or replaced with any other string of characters as desired. Specific sets of characters within encoded strings may also be located.

When text is printed, The Electric Pencil automatically inserts carriage returns where they are needed. Numerous combinations of Line Length, Page Length, Character Spacing, Line Spacing and Page Spacing allow for any form to be handled. Right justification gives right-hand margins that are even. Pages may be numbered as well as titled.

## the electric pencil <br> -a Proven Word Processing System

The TRSDOS versions of The Electric Pencil II are our best ever! You can now type as fast as you like without losing any characters. New TRSDOS features include word left, word right, word delete, bottom of page numbering as well as extended cursor controls for greater user flexibility. BASIC files may also be written and simply edited without additional software.

Our CP/M versions are the same as we have been distributing for several years and allow the $C P / M$ user to edit $C P / M$ files with the addition of our CONVERT utility for an additional $\$ 35.00$. CONVERT is not required if only quick and easy word processing is required. A keyboard buffer permits fast typing without character loss.

|  | CP/M |
| :--- | :---: |
| Serial Diablo, NEC, Qume | TRSDOS |
| All other printers $\ldots 30.00$ | $\$ 350.00$ |
| A. . $\$ 275.00$ | $\$ 325.00$ |

The Electric Pencil I is still available for TRS-80 Model I users. Although not as sophisticated as Electric Pencil II, it is still an extremely easy to use and powerful word processing system. The software has been designed to be used with both Level I (16K system) and Level II models of the TRS-80. Two versions, one for use with cassette, and one for use with disk, are available on cassette. The TRS-80 disk version is easily transferred to disk and is fully interactive with the READ, WRITE, DIR, and KILL routines of TRSDOS.
TRC
Cassette $\$$
100.00
TRD
Disk
\$ 150.00

- 255



## Features

TRSDOS or CP/M Compatible * Supports Four Disk Drives * Dynamic Print Formatting * Diablo, NEC \& Qume Print Packages * Multi-Column Printing * Print Value Chaining * Page-at-a-time Scralling * Bidirectional Multispeed Scrolling * Subsystem with Print Value Scoreboard * Automatic Word \& Record Number Tally * Global Search \& Replace * Full Margin Control * End of Page Control * Non Printing Text Commenting * Line \& Paragraph Indentation * Centering * Underlining * Boldface

-TRS80 is a registered trade mark of Radio Shack, a division of Tandy Corp.


MICHAEL SHRAYER SOFTWARE, INC
1198 Los Robles Dr.
Palm Springs, CA. 92262
(714) 323-1400

# Have fun with PEEK \& POKE making your game simulations realistic 

# Real-time Graphics 

Richard A. Zidonis 4500 Ardmore Ave.<br>Cleveland OH 44144


#### Abstract

f your friends were like mine, the first thing they asked about your computer was, "What can it do?" Most likely, you responded by loading a game program. As time went on, you became less impressed with the standard Wumpus or lander game and struck out on your own to develop the ultimate game program. And that's where we begin!


## PEEKing

I have a Radio Shack TRS-80,

16K, Level II system.
The TRS-80 has an available command called INKEY\$. The INKEYS function returns a onecharacter string equal to a strobed keyboard depression. This allows you to interact with the system during real time. Visions of real-time video games came to my mind at once. But as often happens, problems came into play. For instance, if you had a dot on the screen that you wished to move to the left, a single keystroke could start it moving, but another keystroke would be needed to stop it. This problem was quite troublesome for awhile, but the solution finally materialized.

We will develop a method of moving and stopping a game paddle with a single keystroke, and at computer real time. Not only that, but we're also going to move it at a speed rivaling a true analog-input video game.

To do this we first need to develop a method of determining the presence of a single depressed key. The TRS-80 system is memory mapped. Upon looking at the memory map, we find that the keyboard is located between memory locations decimal 14336 and decimal 15359. Knowing that, let's PEEK some keyboard locations.

The PEEK command in Level

II requires that a variable be assigned to what is found at the PEEK location. As in the statement $X=$ PEEK (14337), the decimal value of memory location 14337 is assigned to the variable $X$. Still with me? Since we can only assign variables to alpha (A) or alphanumeric (A1) characters, we are only interested in PEEKing the letters of the alphabet. Refer to Table 1. Note the first 16 keyboard memory locations (for the alphabet) and the PEEK value for each letter of the alphabet. If you are saying to yourself that it looks repetitive and long, don't despair; it's not.

If we tell the system $X=$ PEEK


If you haven't made up your mind yet about a subscription to $\mathbf{8 0}$ Microcomputing .. . NOW IS THE TIME. July 1, 1980, the cover price of 80 Microcomputing is increasing to $\$ 2.50$ and along with it the subscription prices are going up. BUT, 80 Microcomputing is extending the time that you can subscribe or renew AT THE OLD RATES until July 18, 1980.

You've seen the first issues of $\mathbf{8 0}$ Microcomputing and now you know that we were serious when we said we'd bring you the most complete journal for the users of the TRS-80* . . one filled with applications, reviews, programs and more of Wayne Green's thought-provoking editorials. SO SIGN UP TODAY at
 $\$ 15.00 / 1$ year, $\$ 24.00 / 2$ years and $\$ 36.00 / 3$ years rather than get hit by inflation again and pay the new rates of $\$ 18.00 / \$ 30.00 / \$ 45.00$.

## ALL PREVIOUS SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS TO 80 MICROCOMPUTING ARE VOID JULY 18, 1980



Card \#


Signature
Expire Date $\qquad$ Interbank \#
Name/Label $\qquad$
Address $\qquad$
City $\qquad$ State Zip $\qquad$
Canadian $\$ 15.00 / 1$ year only US funds Foreign $\$ 26.00 / 1$ year only US funds
THIS CARD EXPIRES JULY 18, 1980
[80 microcomputing
PO BOX 981
FARMINGDALE NY 11737

VERBATIM ${ }^{\oplus}$ ATHANA® GEORGIA MAGNETICS®
Floppy Diskettes for ANY COMPUTER SYSTEM

8"Floppies only $\$ 3^{2 \circ}$<br>HUNDRED LOTS

10 for $\$ 3.65$ ea. - 50 for $\$ 3.40$ ea.

# We reserve the right to ship either of the name brands that we carry. $51 / 4$ Mini-floppies only $\$ 2$ 2os $^{\circ}$ 

 10 for $\$ 3.10$ ea. - 50 for $\$ 2.85$ ea.SPECIFY SIZE, TYPE, \& COMPUTER
$5 \%$ " Soft Sector, 10 Sector, 16 Sector-8" IBM Compatible, Hard Sector
CALL TOLL-FREE 24 HRS. TO ORDER
800-824-7888 $\quad$ й OPERATOR 814

Schools and CALIFORNIA 800-852-7777 ginady yorritios cod C.O.D.

```
DC SOFTWARE & COMPUTER PRODUCTS POST OFFICE BOX 503 SAN BRUNO, CALIF. 94066 FOR INFORMATION 415-348-2387
```


## DISK DRIVE WOES? PRINTER INTERACTION? MEMORY LOSS? ERRATIC OPERATION? DON'T BLAME THE SOFTWARE!



ISO- 1


Power Line Spikes, Surges \& Hash could be the culprit! Floppies, printers, memory \& processor often interact! Our unique ISOLATORS eliminate equipment interaction AND curb damaging Power Line Spikes, Surges and Hash. *ISOLATOR (ISO-1 A) 3 filter isolated 3-prong sockets; integral Surge/Spike Suppression; 1875 W Maximum load,
1 KW load any socket $\qquad$
*ISOLATOR (ISO-2) 2 filter isolated 3-prong socket banks; ( 6 sockets total); integral Spike/Surge Suppression;
1875 W Max load, 1 KW either bank . . . . . . . $\$ 56.95$
*SUPER ISOLATOR (ISO-3), similar to ISO-1A except double filtering \& Suppression . . . . $\$ 85.95$
*ISOLATOR (ISO-4), similar to ISO-1A except unit has 6 individually filtered sockets . . . . $\$ 96.95$
*ISOLATOR (ISO-5), similar to ISO-2 except unit has 3 socket banks, 9 sockets total . . . $\$ 79.95$
*CIRCUIT BREAKER, any model (add-CB) Add \$ 7.00
*CKT BRKR/SWITCH/PILOT any model
(-CBS) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Add $\$ 14.00$
PHONE ORDERS 1.617.655-1532 EsP Electronic Specialists, Inc.

- $58 \quad 171$ South Main Street. Natick, Mass. 01760

Dept. 8M

| 15360 | PLUS $63=$ | 15423 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15424 |  | 15487 |
| 15488 |  | 15551 |
| 15552 |  | 15615 |
| 15616 |  | 15679 |
| 15680 |  | 15743 |
| 15744 |  | 15807 |
| 15808 |  | 15871 |
| 15872 |  | 15935 |
| 15936 |  | 15999 |
| 16000 |  | 16063 |
| 16064 |  | 16127 |
| 16128 |  | 16191 |
| 16192 |  | 16255 |
| 16256 |  | 16319 |
| 16320 |  | 16383 |
| Position 15360 is the same as print location zero. <br> Position 15551 is the last print position in the third row, etc. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Table 2. POKE chart. |  |  |

(14337) and then depress an " $A$ " key, the variable $X$ will have a value of 2 . If the above PEEK statement is locked in a loop, the variable $X$ will take on the PEEK value only during the key depression. With the A key depressed, $X$ returns a decimal value of 2 ; with the key not depressed, X returns a decimal value of zero. Now if that doesn't forward-bias the LED above your head, keep reading. Keep reading anyway; we're not done.

## POKE

First let's change the subject for a moment. The TRS-80 graphics character consists of a block two bits wide by three bits deep. Each of these bits can be accessed and turned on by the set ( $X, Y$ ) command and turned off by the reset ( $X, Y$ ) command. This method is effective but terribly slow. Fortunately, we have an alternative. We can POKE the graphics positions. Refer to Table 2, which shows you the POKE locations of all the print locations. POKE location 15360 is the same as print location zero.

As you can see, the chart is self-explanatory. If you know the print position you can find the POKE position. OK? So now we have established places to POKE, but what do we POKE? Time to move on again.

## Available Graphics

Via the TRS-80, we have available a number of ASCII codes (129-191). If you examine
these codes, you will see that they are different configurations of the $2 \times 3$ graphics block. To do the examining, the command is PRINT CHR\$ ( $X$ ). If $X$ equals one of the available graphics codes, you will see a graphics configuration displayed.

To see what is available, refer to Table 3, which shows the ASCII number and the corresponding display. An $X$ refers to a bit turned on, and an O refers to a bit not on. For instance, a PRINT CHR\$ (191) results in all six bits turning on. A PRINT CHR (149) results in the bits on the left side of the block being turned on. As you can see, we have lots of different configurations available for our use.

## Doing it

Now that all the preliminaries are out of the way, let's get it working. Refer to the short program in Listing 1. While referring to this program, let's decipher each line and see what we have.

Line 10 is easy; it's a standard clear screen command. Line 20 sets the initial value of $X$ to be used when we start POKEing. Table 2 shows that the location of the POKE is on the left side of the display about halfway down.

In line 30 we ae assigning the value of PEEK (14337) to the variable named $Y$. In line 40 we set the stage for moving our paddle. The line starts with IF $Y=2$ THEN POKE $X, 128$. The only time $Y$ can equal 2 is during the depression of the A key on the keyboard.

If $Y$ does equal two then we POKE X, 128. The format for POKE (in my system) is POKE LOCATION, INFORMATION. The ASCII character code for a space is $\mathbf{1 2 8}$. After POKEing the space we increment the value of $X$ by 64 (puts us one line down). The last portion of line 40 keeps the value of $X$ within our video POKE positions; otherwise, we POKE into places we do not need to be, such as the program, the stack, etc. This causes all kinds of nasty crashes. Line 50 decreases the value of $X$ during a key depression, which produces a $Y$ value of 4 , which hap. pens to be the $B$ key. Line 60 POKEs at our new $X$ value the ASCII graphics code 149. Looking at Table 3, we find 149 to be all the bits on the left side of the
graphics block. Line 70 loops us back to our PEEK statement at line 30 .

In a nutshell, what we are doing is quickly lighting a graphics position, erasing it and relighting it at the new location as is appropriate. If you have the program in your system, you will notice that when you depress the A or B key the paddle moves, and when you release the key the paddle stops. What we have is real-time interaction with our program with a single key depression. Use the keyboard table to pick where you want to PEEK. In the case of the UP, DOWN, LEFT and RIGHT commands, you may use several PEEK locations assigned different variables-for instance, $U=$ PEEK (14340). When the $U$

| 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| xo | Ox | XX | 00 | xo | OX |
| $\infty$ | $\infty$ | $\infty$ | xo | xo | xo |
| -0 | $\infty$ | - | - | $\infty$ | - |
| 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 |
| XX | 00 | xo | OX | xx | 00 |
| xo | ox | ox | ox | ox | XX |
| - | - | $\infty$ | $\infty$ | $\infty$ | 00 |
| 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 |
| xo | OX | XX | 00 | xo | OX |
| xx | xx | x $\mathbf{X}$ | 00 | 00 | - |
| 00 | $\infty$ | $\infty$ | xo | xo | xo |
| 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 |
| x x | $\infty$ | xo | OX | x $x$ | 00 |
| $\infty$ | xo | xo | xo | xo | ox |
| xo | xo | xo | xo | xo | xo |
| 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 |
| xo | OX | XX | - | xo | OX |
| ox | Ox | OX | x $\times$ | XX | xx |
| xo | xo | xo | xo | xo | xo |
| 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 |
| XX | $\infty$ | xo | ox | XX | 00 |
| xx | $\infty$ | $\infty$ | $\infty$ | $\infty$ | xo |
| xo | OX | ox | ox | ox | OX |
| 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 |
| xo | Ox | XX | $\infty$ | xo | OX |
| xo | xo | xo | ox | ox | OX |
| ox | ox | ox | ox | ox | ox |
| 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 |
| XX | $\infty$ | XO | ox | x $x$ | 00 |
| ox | xX | x ${ }^{\text {x }}$ | xX | xx | $\infty$ |
| ox | ox | ox | ox | ox | x $\mathbf{x}$ |
| 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 |
| xo | ox | XX | $\infty$ | xo | Ox |
| $\infty$ | $\infty$ | $\infty$ | xo | xo | xo |
| x $\times$ | x $\times$ | x | x $\times$ | xx | x $x$ |
| 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 |
| XX | $\infty$ | xo | OX | xX | 00 |
| xo | 0x | ox | ox | ox | x $\times$ |
| xx | x $x$ | xx | xX | xx | $\mathbf{x x}$ |
| 189 | 190 | 191 |  |  |  |
| xo | OX | x x |  |  |  |
| xX | xx | x $x$ |  |  |  |
| xX | x $x$ | x $X$ |  |  |  |
| Table 3. Graphics chart. |  |  |  |  |  |

## THE LOWEST

prices on this high-quality software. Buy direct and save $50 \%$. Now, also available for CBASIC on CP/M and MBASIC on HEATH HDOS.
DATA BASE MANAGER
Mod-I \$69 Mod-II \$199
You can use it to maintain a data base \& produce reports without any user programming. Define file parameters \& report formats on-line. Key random access, fast multi-key sort, field arith., label, audit log. No timeconsuming overlays. 500 happy users in a year. Mod-ll version with over 50 enhancements.
A/R
Mod-I \$69 Mod-II \$149
Invoices, statements, aging, sales analysis, credit checking, form input, order entry. As opposed to most other A/R, ours can be used by doctors, store managers, etc.
WORD PROCESSOR
Mod-1 $\mathbf{\$ 4 9}$ Mod-II $\mathbf{\$ 4 9}$
Center, justification, page numbering...Used for letters, manuals, and reports. Mod-1 version features upper/lower case without hardware change!
MAILING LIST
Mod-I $\$ 59$ Mod-II $\$ 99$
The best! Compare and be selective. Form input, 5 -digit selection code. zip code ext., sort any field, multiple labels. Who else offers a report writer? INVENTORY

Mod-I \$99 Mod-II $\$ 149$
Fast, key random access. Reports include order info. performance summary, E.O.Q.. and user-specified reports. Many converted their inventory to ours!
PAYROLL. A/R, A/P, and GL available for the Mod-II DOS and CP/M.
L216. a cassette package of 10 business programs for Level II 16 K systems. $\$ 59$.
All programs are on-line, interactive, random access, virtually bug free, documented and delivered on disks. Mod-I programs require 32 K TRSDOS. and credit is allowed when you upgrade to Mod-II. We challenge ali software vendors to offer low cost manuals so you can compare and avoid those high-priced, undocumented, 'on-memory' programs. Manuals alone $\$ 5$ for Mod-I, $\$ 10$ for Mod-II. Don't let our low prices fool you!
Mod-II programs are extensively modified. guaranteed to run with 1 year newsletter and updates. 10\% off for ordering more than 1 Mod-II program. MICRO ARCHITECT. INC., -54 96 Dothan St., Arlington, MA 02174

## TRS-80 - CONDENSE

 The Ultimate in BASICCompression Utilitios
..
Roless 13 Now Avilable ..

- Rolease 1.3 Now Available "
- Write BASIC programs using single statement lines for ease of maintenance.
- Write BASIC programs with unlimited remarks and comments to improve program readability and documentation..

```
OPTIMUM USE OF MEMORY - FASTER PROGRAM EXECUTION
```

- Compresses programs up to $70 \%$ of original size
- Improves execution time by as much as $30 \%$
- Creates multiple-statement program lines
- Blank compression
- Remark and comment deletion
- Renumbers GOTO, GOSUB. THEN, ELSE, and RESUME statements which reference deleted line numbers
- PLUS THESE NEW USER REQUESTED OPTIONS:
- Retention of low numbered remark statements
- Checkpoint / Restart Facilities
- Phase 1 work file

Model I \$21.95
Model II \$24.95
(Diskette)
(Diskette)
IMTERMMTIOMAL SOFTWARE ASSOCIATES P.O. Box 14805

Omaha, Ne. 68124
key is depressed on the keyboard, your variable $U$ returns a decimal 32. When the $U$ is not depressed, you have a zero returned to your variable.
In the case of an actual video display, use Table 2 to find the screen location and Table 3 to find your particular graphics character. Also-hadn't mentioned it before-you can POKE any character, number, symbol or control code that you may desire by referring to the appropriate chart in your user's manual.

## New Thoughts

Now that we have all that accomplished, you can start writing your ultimate game pro-

| 10 | CLS |
| :---: | :---: |
| 20 | $\mathrm{X}=15808$ |
| 30 | $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{PEEK}(14337)$ |
| 40 | IF $\mathrm{Y}=2$ THEN POKE $\mathrm{X}, 128: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+64$ : IF X > 16320 THEN $\mathrm{X}=16320$ |
| 50 | $\text { IF } \hat{\mathrm{Y}}=4 \text { THEN POKE } \mathrm{X}, 128: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-64 \text { : }$ $\text { IF } \mathrm{x}<15360 \text { THEN } \mathrm{X}=15360$ |
| 60 | POKE X,149 |
| 70 | GOTO 30 |
| 80 | REM "A" FOR UP AND "B" FOR DOWN |
|  | Listing 1. |

gram, either a video game as above or the ever-popular lander-type program. Use the above idea to enter fuel and direction during real time. The trouble with a lot of present lander games is that the program stops and allows you to
think. With real-time entries you become a busy pilot. It will also be almost impossible to come up with a set routine to land your lander. How about running a dot through a maze? You could have an incrementing counter in your control loop that gives a relative
time readout upon negotiating the maze.
I put this article together to demonstrate a function that I find convenient. If you find it interesting, then I have accomplished my goal. If you have also picked up some general PEEK, POKE and graphics information, then I have doubly succeeded.

## Conclusions

Just remember to put your PEEK statement in a loop where it will be strobed. You can branch out when your statement is qualified and then return. When POKEing the video section, always put in an upper and lower POKE limit to keep from crashing through.



PACKAGE ONE INCLUDES: GRAPHICTREK "2000" - This full graphics, real time game is full of fast, exciting action!
Exploding photon torpedoes and phasers fill the screen! You must actually navigate the enterprise to dock with the grant space
stations as well as to avoid klingon torpedoes! Has shields, galactic memory
readout, damage reports, long range readout, darmage reports, long range
sensors, etc! Has 3 levels for beginning sensors, etc! Has average, or expert players! *iN Aarth's Solar System Mission: As general of Earth's
forces, your iob is to stop the Worg forces, your job is to stop the Worg
invasion and destroy their outposts on Mars, Venus, Saturn, Neptune, etc! Earth's Forces: Androids - Space Fighters Lazer Cannon - Neutrino Blasters! Worg
Forces: Robots - Saucers - Disintegrators Forces: Robots- Saucers- Disintegrators

- Proton Destroyers! Multi level game lets you advance to a more complicated game as you get better! * STAR WARS Manuever your space fighter deep into the
nucleus of the Death Star! Drop your bomb, then escape via the only exit. This graphics game is really fun! May the Force
be with you! \$ SPACE TARGET be with you! * SPACE TARGET Shoot at enemy Ships with your missiles. - or if you're cruel, destroy them! Full graphics, real time game! * SAUCERS This fast action graphics game has a time limit! Can you be the commander to win
the distinguished cross! Requires split second timing to win! Watch out!

ONLY $\$ 12.95$


PACKAGE FIVE INCLUDES: SUPER HORSERACE - Make your bets just like at the real racetrack! 8 horses race in this spectacular graphic display! Up to 9 people can play! Uses real odds but has that element of chance you see in real life! Keeps track of everyone's winnings and losses. This is one of the few computer simulations that can actually get a room of people cheerng! * MAZE MOUSE-The mouse with a mind The computer you specify, then searches for a way out! The second time, he'll always go fastest route! A true display of artificial intelligence! Full graphics, mazes \& mouses! * AMOEBA KILLER - You command a one man submarine that has been shrunken to the size of bacteria in this exciting graphic adventure! Injected into the president's bloodstream, your mission ravaging his bodyl * LOGIC - This popular game is based on Mastermind but utilizes tactics that make it more exciting and challenging - has 2 levels of play to make it fun for everyone. * SUBMARIN. ER - Shoot torpedoes at the enemy ships to get points. Fast action graphics, arcade type game is exciting and fun for everybody!

ONLY \$12.95


PACKAGE TWO INCLUDES: CHECKERS 2.1 - Finally! A checkers program that will challenge everyonel Expert as well as amateur! Uses 3 -ply tree search to ind best possible move. Picks randomiy between equal moves to assure you of FACE - The computer uses psychology as FACE - The computer uses psychology as Cards are displayed using TRS-80's full graphics. Computer raises, calls, and sometimes even folds! Great practice for your Saturday night poker match! (Plays 5 card draw). *PSYCHIC - Tell the computer a little about yourself and he'll predict things about you, you won't amusement for parties. \& TANGLE MAN. IA - Try and force your opponent into an immobile position. But watch out, they're doing the same to you! This graphics game is for 2 people and has been used to end stupid arguments. (And occasionally starts
them!) $\star$ WORD SCRAMBLE - This them!) * WORD SCRAMBLE - This parson inputs a word to the computer while the others look away. The computer scrambles the word, then keeps track of wrong guesses.

ONLY \$12.95

## HARDWARE $\rightarrow$ TRS-80-HARDWARE MICRO SPEED

Upgrade your "slow" TRS-80 to a SUPER FAST MACHINE!! (2.66 MHZ) over 50\% FASTER! Some of the features:
Auto turn-off during cassette or disk access. (This means NO lost programs EVER!) (Turns back on automatically too!) MANUAL control. (Unit may be turned on or off at any time. Yes even during program execution!) Keyboard indicator light "blinks" when mi-cro-speed is on. Stops blinking when off! Don't wait for SARGON II or any other program!!! Comes with easy to follow instructions. (Some soldering required.) OR take to your local computer store or TV-Appliance Center for quick installation. ( $5-10$ minutes!!) Works with any model, TRS-80.

ONLY \$24.95 complete


PACKAGE THREE INCLUDES: POETRY - This program lets you choose the subject as well as the mood of the poem or names, then the mood, and it does the res'! It has a 1000 -word + vocabulary of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs! * ELECTRIC ARTIST - Manual: draw, erase, move as well as, Auto: draw, erase and move. Uses graphics bits not bytes. Saves drawing on tape or disk! \# GALACTIC BATTLE - The Swineus enemy have long range phasers but cannot travel at
warp speed! You can, but only have short range phasers! Can you blitzkrieg the enemy without getting destroyed! Full graphics - real time! $\ddagger$ WORD MANIA Can you guess the computer's words using your human intuitive and logical abilities? You'll need to, to beat the computer! * AIR COMMAND - Battle the Kamikaze pilots. Requires split second timing. This is FAST action arcade game.

Simple hook up: Just plug cassette remote jack into unit.

EASILY CONTROLLED FROM BASIC:

## OUT 255,4 = on

OUT 255,0 = off

MICRO-BEEP make games more fun as well as provide useful sound output for professional applications!
Works with Any Model I TRS-80

ONLY \$9.95 complete


PACKAGE FOUR INCLUDES: LIFE This Z-80 machine language program uses full graphics! Over 100 generations per minute make it truly animated! You make your starting pattern, the computer does changes magram can be stopped and LANDER - This full graphics simulator lets you pick what planet, asteroid or moon you wish to land on! Has 3 skill levels that make it fun for everyone. * GREED 11 - Multi-level game is fun and chame using your knowiedge of odds and luck! Computer keep: track of his winnings and yours. Quick fast action This game is not easy! * THE PHARAOH - Rule the ancient city of Alexandria Buy or sell land. Keep your people from revolting! Stop the rampaging rats. Re quires a true political personality group of renegade robots have escaped and are spotted in an old ghost town on Mars! Your job as "Robot Hunter" is to destroy the pirate machines before they kill any more settlers! Exciting! Challenging! Full graphics!

ONLY $\$ 12.95$



I




PACKAGE SEVEN INCLUDES: BACK.
GAMMON $5.0-2$ different skill levels GAMMON 5.0-2 different skill levels make this game a challenge to average or
advanced players FAST ( 15 second avg) Looks for best possible move to beat you! FANTASTIC GRAPHICS. Plays doubles and uses international rules , SPEED READING - Increases your reading
speed. AIso checks for comprehension of speed. Also checks for comprehension of
material. Great for teenagers and adults to material. Geading skills $\star$ PT 109 - Drop depth charges on moving subs. Lower depths get higher points in this tast action graphics game: YAHTZEE - Play Yahtis even more fun and challenging against a TRS-80! * WALL STREET I Can you turn your $\$ 50.000$ into a million dollars? That's the object of this great game ONLY \$12.95

> PACKAGE SIX INCLUDES: 20 HOME FINANCIAL PROGRAMS - Figures amp ortization, annuities, description rates, interest tables, earned interest on savings and much, much more, These programs will get used again and again. A must for the conscientious, inflation minded person.

ONLY $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 . 9 5}$

# SDIMUNMS 

$\sim 19$
Exceptional Products through Research \& Imagination Send Check, Money Order or Bank Card No. orders to:

SIMUTEK
P.O. Box 35298

Tucson, AZ 85740

Please Add 2.50 Per Order For
Postage \& Handling

24 HOUR (7 days) HOTLINE
Master (602) 882-3948 Charge

## Same Day Shipment on Bank Cards, Money Orders \& C.O.D.

All Tape Programs Require a Minimum of 16 K Level 2 Packages Available on Diskette (32K System) \$4.25 Extra

3 or More Packages Get 10\% Discount
Dealer Inquiries Invited
TRS-80 IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF TANDY CORP.

# If you don't know your FF from your 00 then try this program for size 

## Hex Display



## Dr. H. J. Campbell <br> Institute of Psychiatry <br> De Crespigny Park <br> London SE5 8AF

The speed of many micro applications could be improved by rapid and accurate hexadecimal conversions of decimals 0-255.

Assembly language programming is tedious without this facility and modifying byte data in main memory or disk sectors can be highly dangerous.

Although converting numbers in this range with a pencil and paper is not difficult when done as an exercise, it is a source of distraction and prone to error when carried out while programming or doing surgery on data registers. Yet there appears to be no software available specifically designed for this purpose.

## Display ASCII as Well

The program Hexadecimal Display, written here in Level II BASIC, displays not only hex conversions but also the ASCII characters and the TRS-80 graphics characters. The latter, of course, appear only as periods in the printed RUN.

Hexadecimals composed only of numbers can be displayed by using the simple variables $A$ and $B$. Since variables consisting of a combination of letters and numbers cannot be assigned or called directly, it is necessary to introduce two modifications to the simple A-B scheme.

Firstly, the calls for all number hexadecimals must be made to leapfrog over the alphanumeric ones. This is done with the Boolean logic of line 120, having initialized the variables in line 110.

Secondly, to call the alphanu meric hexadecimals the variables are first assigned to strings and these are then equated with appropriate CHR\$ functions. This can be seen in lines 50, 260, 270, 290 and 300.

The logic in line 150 ensures correct spacing in the display. Here, as in all the PRINT lines, meticulous care must be taken with punctuation. Throughout, CHR\$(H) provides the hexadecimal number byte and CHR\$(64 $+\mathrm{C})$ or CHR\$(64+E) estab. lishes the appropriate letter byte.

Calling the ASCII and graphics characters cannot be done as a continuous series because many of them are control codes, which execute following a PRINT statement. For example, a simple request such as

## FORI $=0$ TO 255:PRINT CHRS(i):NEXT

will founder in several places. The worst, perhaps, is when CHR\$(23) is reached. This im. mediately converts all subsequent display to 32 -character format.

Higher codes will do other unacceptable things such as clearing the screen and compressing in tabular fashion. Still, this problem is easily overcome by


## GET ONE FOR EACH DRIVE

END THE HASSLE !

* ELIMINATES SHORT CIRCUITS FROM * pinched and worn cables
* Eliminates fumbung or dropping * A DRIVE WHILE MOVING THEM
* ELIMINATES DISASSEMBLY OF DRIVES
* TO REMOVE A DRIVE FROM THE SYSTEM
* eliminates tangled, twisted,
* KINKED AND WORN SYSTEM CABLES
* Eliminates disassembly of drive * CABinets to install cables
* eliminate the headaches
* get one for each drive unit


## JUSt <br> \$16.95 <br> EACH

PLUS LOCAL TAXES SHIPPING \& HANDLING

Remove drive cover; mount cable; replace cover . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . DONE !

$-37$

+ IJG COMPUTER SERVICES 569 NORTH MOUNTAIN AVE, - SUITE B UPLAND, CALIFORNIA 91786 U.S.A.


## up то $30 \%$ OFF ${ }_{\text {añ }}$ IMMEDIATE DELIVERY TRS 80... $\$ 3626.00$ MODEL II 64K <br> in-STOCK <br> FULLY GUARANTEED

ORDER NOW (1) 800-345-8102

## DISK DRIVES $\$ 350.00$

OVER \$149.00 LESS THAN RADIO SHACK
Fully compatible with Radio Shack's operating system TRSDOS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ and drives. Just plug in and runl

- One, two. three or four drive configurations, 102k to 408 k bytes.
- All systems include a patch program to upgrade your TRSDOS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ to 40 tracks.
- Cases are furnished in gray to match your system.

ORDER NOW (1) 800-345-8102


## R DATA'S TRS-80" SWEEPSTAKES <br> Celebrating V. R. DATA's 8th Anniversary

 OVER \$1700.00 in PRIZES GRAND PRIZE - 16K LII TRS-80 Two SECOND PRIZES - DISK DRIVES FOUR THIRD PRIZES - $\mathbf{5 5 0 . 0 0}$ Gift Certificates
## SWEEPSTAKES RULES

1. ALL ENTRIES MUST BE SUBMITTED ON ORIGINAL ENTRY BLANK
2. ONE ENTRY PER PERSON
3. WINNERS SELECTED BY RANDOM DRAWING, NOTIFIED BY MAIL.
4. ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY $10 / 31 / 80$.
5. VOID WHERE PROHIBITED BY LAW, NO PURCHASE NECESSARY.

MAIL NOW TO ENTER V. R. DATA'S SWEEPSTAKES NAME
ADDRESS
CITY $\qquad$
$\qquad$ STATE ZIP
TELEPHONE
 COMPUTER EQUIPMENT OWNED

INTENDED USE

incorporating leapfrogging logic into the lines that display the CHR\$ equivalent of the decimal variable, viz. lines $130,160,250$, 260 and 270.

## Hexadecimal Categories

This set of hexadecimals comprises several groups that fall into two categories. One category is the groups in which the first byte runs from $A$ to $F$; the other category has the numbers 0-9 as the first byte. Each of these categories requires a distinct FORNEXT loop, 1 to 6 and 1 to 10 respectively (see lines $150,270,300$ for the first category; 120, 260, 290 for the second category).
The values of the variables within each loop are changed by the accumulator assignments in lines 140, 170, 260, 270, 290 and 300.

Since each FORNEXT loop assigns its own set of values to the variables, these must be reset correctly for the looping that follows the GOTO statements in lines 230 and 250. Resetting is done in lines 180, 280 and 310.
When the first hexadecimal byte is a letter (decimal 160) and when both bytes are letters (decimal 170) variable values must be reassigned. Line 240 accomplishes this. The pointer is sent here when 9FH is reached (line 220).

As listed, the program scrolls page-size displays with pauses
between each page. Interim pages carry the message WAIT FOR MORE and the last page contains the information END OF DISPLAY. These break points cannot, of course, occur within FORNEXT loops, so lines $190-210$ and $320-330$ call the delay subroutine in line 360 (which may be user-modified to alter the length of the delay period).

When FFH is reached, line 340 sends the pointer to the final message and END of the program in line 380.

Headings for the columns are provided by the subroutine in line 370 , which is called at the beginning (line 100) and which follows the various GOSUB, to line 360.

The program responds to BREAK at any time and the RUN may be printed in whole or in part by using the JKL screen printer of NEWDOS +. In the absence of this facility or if hard copy is desired, obviously the PRINT statements should be changed to LPRINTS.

Deliberate compression of the program by avoiding spaces and REMs produces a memory requirement of only 1.1 K . Thus the program can usually be SAVEd on most disks where surgery is to be carried out, providing an in situ source of hexadecimals which, unlike printouts, cannot become buried under other papers.

WITT FOR NOC

| $\begin{aligned} & H \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ | PSCII | $\begin{aligned} & H \\ & 6! \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | ASCI! | $\begin{aligned} & H \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \$ 8 \end{aligned}$ | PSC11 | $\begin{aligned} & H \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ | RSCL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64 | 180 |  | 65 | 101 |  | 66 | 128 |  | 67 | 183 |  |
| 68 | 184 |  | 69 | 165 |  | 6 A | 106 |  | ¢ | 187 |  |
| 6 C | 188 |  | 60 | 189 |  | 区 | 118 |  | F | 111 |  |
| 78 | 112 |  | 71 | 113 |  | 72 | 114 |  | 73 | 115 |  |
| 74 | 116 |  | 7 | 117 |  | 76 | 118 |  | $\pi$ | 119 |  |
| 78 | 128 |  | 79 | 121 |  | 7 7 | 122 |  | 78 | 123 |  |
| $\pi$ | 124 |  | 7 | 125 |  | $\pi$ | 126 |  | 7 | 127 |  |
| 80 | 128 |  | 81 | 129 |  | 82 | 138 |  | 83 | 131 |  |
| 84 | 132 |  | 85 | 133 |  | 86 | 134 |  | 87 | 135 |  |
| 88 | 136 |  | 89 | 137 |  | 8 \% | 138 |  | 88 | 139 |  |
| 8 | 148 |  | 80 | 141 |  | 8 | 142 |  | ${ }^{*}$ | 143 |  |


| H | 0 | ASCH1 | H | 0 | PSCII | H | 0 | ASCII | H | 0 | RSCl1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 98 | 144 |  | 9 | 145 |  | 92 | 146 |  | 93 | 147 |  |
| 9 | 148 |  | 95 | 149 |  | $\%$ | 158 |  | 97 | 151 |  |
| 98 | 152 |  | 99 | 153 |  | 9 | 154 |  | 98 | 155 |  |
| $x$ | 156 |  | 50 | 157 |  | $\%$ | 158 |  | 5 | 159 |  |
| ค | 168 |  | R1 | 161 |  | R2 | 162 |  | A | 163 |  |
| A | 164 |  | A5 | 165 |  | \%6 | 166 |  | A7 | 167 |  |
| P6 | 168 |  | P | 169 |  | ค | 178 |  | f8 | 171 |  |
| - | 172 |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 173 |  | CE | 174 |  | ff | 175 |  |
| 88 | 176 |  | 81 | 177 |  | 82 | 178 |  | B3 | 179 |  |
| 84 | 138 |  | 85 | 181 |  | \% | 182 |  | 87 | 183 |  |
| 88 | 134 |  | 89 | 185 |  | $\theta$ B | 186 | . | 88 | 187 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | $18 \%$ | . | 80 | 189 |  | $\underbrace{8}$ | 198 |  | $\stackrel{9}{ }$ | 191 |  |



| C8 | 192 | $C 1$ | 193 | $C 2$ | 194 | $C 3$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C4 | 196 | $C 5$ | 197 | C5 | 198 | $C 7$ |
| C | 199 |  |  |  |  |  |


| C4 | 136 | C5 | 197 | C6 | 138 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CF | 199 |  |  |  |  |

$\begin{array}{llll}C 8 & 280 & C 9 & 281 \\ \text { CC } & 284 & \text { CD } & 285\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}1028 \\ 0 & 212\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}88 & 216 \\ \times & 220\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}58 & 224 \\ 54 & 228 \\ & 228\end{array}$
EC 236
WIIT FOR NOPE


Program Listing

*** SECURITY CONTROL CENTER **** You can control light when you're not ot home, at random times. Turn video or recording equipment. applionce, bell. loud alarm device on and off ot preset times. even months odvance. - Comes with program, control module. and ac odoptor* *(\$29.50)*

*     * AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE DIALER * *

You can dial telephone automotically $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ or more. Even if you forgot telephone number. If you remember port of it. you can find the number through seorch commond.

- Comes with program, control module and oc odoptor ${ }^{*}(529.50){ }^{*}$
- . . . . . 80-BEEP * . . . .

To be used to signol the end of long sort and signol you in case of looding etror. It abs lets you know with one beep. two beeps. etc. Exoctly what port of the progrom you ore in. - Comes with instruction. control module and ac adoptor ${ }^{*}(529.50) *$

* S-C COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY * P.O. Box 1246, Covina CA 91722

Phone (213) 332 -2216 or 966.9868
-Visa and Mastercharge accepted- DATA THIEVE ARE HERE...
Don't let computer pirates: DIVINE your DATA FILCHE your FILES PERUSE your PROGRAMS Protect them all with CRYPTEXT, the hardware encryption module that brings ultra-high level security to the small computer user. Once encrypted, your files can be stored or transmitted in strictest privacy. A single CRYPTEXT unit will differentially control the medical, legal or financial records, mailing lists, and design data for an entire firm.
Breaking CRYPTEXT encrypted data is like unscrambling an egg. We don't say its impossible but we have 3 oz . of fine gold waiting for the first person who succeeds in breaking our test message.
SECURITY SYSTEMS FOR USE WITH:


## ADVANCED BUSINESS SOFTWARE FOR THE TRS-80

(Now Available For Model II Also)

- FORECASTING - RISK AMALYSIS - U.S. MACRO MODEL If you're serious about improving your business with a computer, why not use the best business planning software available? Dr. David M. Chereb has made the most powerful and successful business analytical techniques available to micro computer users.
Al programs listed below are in Basic, for 32K (or more) disk based TRS 80 systems.

BUSINESS PLANWING PACKAGE for FORECASTING - An integrated set of forecasting programs to handle a variety of business forecasting needs from Trend Analysis to Advanced Multiple Regres sion (100 pg. User Manual) $\$ 99$
INVESTMENT RISK ANALYSIS . The major ingredient in any investment is uncertainty. This program accounts for cost changes, shifting revenue streams and interest rate fluctuations. Now you can manage risk. (35 pg. User Manual) $\$ 99$
U.S. SIMULATIOM MODEL . Knowing where the economy is going and how it reacts to government fiscal and monetary actions can save you a lot of money. This is a user onented economic situation model constructed to professional standards $(50$ pg. User Manual) \$199.
MOTICE TO CUSTOMERS:
Because of the tremendous increase in recent orders. our shipping response time has slowed. We are expanding in order to correct this situation But for the next month our shipping date will average one week after receipt of your order.
To order CALL 213/424-3652, or write to APPLIED ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, 4005 Locust Ave., Long Beach, CA 90807.

# Sirius Systems introduces lower prices to quality drives! 

Remex RFD 4000/8"
Floppy Disc Drive Double the storage! Double sided. Double density!!

### 54.995



Offers quality and features found in drives costing
 Lock INCLUDED © Write-Protect INCLUDED 180 Day Warranty - Compatible with Shugart 850/851 Low Power Operation ensures LONGER LIFE!! Model RFD 4001 offers Data and Sector Separator aVallable opmons/accessories
$\square$ Dual Drive Power Supply Single Drive Power Supply and Cabinet, $\$ 119.95$ and Cabinet, $\$ 139.95$ Interface Manual, $\$ 2.95$
$\square$ RFD 4000 Manual, $\$ 5.95 \square$ Drive Cabinet, $\$ 29.95 \square$ RFD 4001, $\$ 564.95$

## SIRIUS 80plus

The Perfect Add-On for your TRS-80*

- Comes complete
ready to plug in and run?
- 5 ms track to track

$\underset{\text { SIRIUS } 80+1}{\text { (Single Head) }}+95$
SIRIUS $80+2$ (Dual Head) $\$ \mathbf{4 1 9 . 9 5}$ TRS-80(c) Tandy Corp


## Remex 1000B

If you've been looking for a less expensive floppy disc drive, but not wanting to sacrifice qualityyour search is over!

## $419^{95}$



You get both in the Remex 1000B! For only $\$ 419.95$ look at what you get: $8^{\prime \prime}$ Floppy Drive Single or Double Density $\quad$ Hard or Soft Sectoring Media Protection Feature - Single Density Data Separator 180 Day Factory Warranty
available opnows/accessories
$\square$ Door Lock. $\mathbf{\$ 1 9 . 9 5} \square$ Dual Drive Power Supply. $\$ 91.95 \square$ Intertace Manual. $\$ 295$ $\square$ Write-Protect, \$19.95 Single Drive Power Supply, \$69.95 Interface Adapter, \$12.95 $\square$ Connectors. $\$ 9.95 \square$ Drive Cabinet, $\$ 24.95 \quad$ (Remex to Shugart)


# Six programs from four companies, find out the bottom line as Rod Hallen sees it. 

# Applications Soitware 

## Rod Hallen

State Department-Accra
Washington, D.C. 20520

By looking at documentation, ease of loading, difficulty of use and suitability, I will attempt to help the potential buyer decide whether the programs discussed will be useful to him. At the same time, please keep in mind that your requirements and desires may be different than mine and that what appeals to me may turn you off and vice versa.

## The Software

Vendor: Micro Architect, 96 Dothan Street, Arlington MA 02174

## Name: WORD-1

Purpose: General-purpose wordprocessing system
Documentation: Four pages-well-written
Loading: OK—Level 7
Implementation: Requires a printer to be of any practical value. Also, the TRS-80 should be modified for lowercase. User should have some BASIC pro-
gramming background since text is entered into the system as data statements. This is more difficult than the method used in most word processing systems, but they cost at least four times as much as WORD-1. Also, since this is written in BASIC rather than machine language, it is quite slow.
Sultability: This is not for the author or others with highvolume requirements. It is, however, quite suitable for the letter writer or for someone who needs many copies of the same letter with a different name and address on each one. I like word processors because they allow me to correct all of my mistakes without being committed to paper.

## Vendor: Micro Architect <br> Name: BANK-1 <br> Purpose: Personal checkbook accounting system <br> Documentation: One pagesufficient, mostly self-documenting <br> Loading: OK-Level 7

Implementation: No hardware requirements except the standard cassette recorder. This program will process and store 100 checks in a 4 K machine and 1600 checks if you have 16 K . Data is input from the keyboard and includes check number,
amount and transaction code. Each check is put into one of a number of categories depending upon the transaction code. All checks can be recalled, changed or deleted, and a summary report can be displayed at any time. The summary breaks expenses down into categories with totals for each one. All check data is stored on cassette for future use.
Sultability: A simple but effective personal accounting system. Should be all that most households will need. Since it is written in BASIC, the names of categories can easily be changed to suit your situation. I have already entered all of last year's checks into its data base.

Vendor: Micro Architect

## Name: STOCK-1

Purpose: To keep track of the value of your stock portfolio Documentation: One pagesufficent, self-documenting Loading: OK—Level 7
Implementation: Program comes loaded with sample stocks so that the user can get an idea of what to expect. For your own stocks, you enter the date, original price, number of shares and current dividend. The program then computes your current worth by asking for the latest price for each of your
stocks. It also figures in the present value of your house. As in WORD-1, all data is input as data statements rather than as a response to an input statement. It is also awkward to use if you have blocks of the same stock that were purchased at different times or for different prices. Each block must be input as a separate stock entry. Data is stored on cassette as part of the program which is resaved anytime that changes are made. Suitabllity: The speculator will want something more sophisticated than this. For the user who buys and holds his stocks for a reasonable period of time, this program will compute his net worth and gain or loss position. It will not analyze future stock possibilities.

Other software avallable from Micro Architect: Cassette Data Base Manager, Inventory Management, Mailing List System, Sorting Utility, Key-access Utility, Statistics Package, Sales Analysis and many more.

Vendor: M, M and S Computer Software. 16 Marylyn Lane, Westbury NY 11590
Name: Statistical Package
Purpose: Designed to compute and display mean, variance and standard deviation, linear correlation coefficient, T-test, anal-

## CHEAP BOOKKEEPER

A GENERAL LEDGER SYSTEM

## See to Believe

Sold by Sturdivant and Dunn，Inc：for Radio Shack TRS－80＊ Model I Level II 32 or 48 K systems with 2 drives and at least an 80 character per line printer． Send $\$ 1.00$ for information and sample printouts（ 14 pages） to Sturdivant and Dunn，Inc．，Box 277，Conway，NH 03818. $r^{82}$

Price is $\$ 175.00$ ．
－TRS－80 is a Trademark of Radio Shack，a Division of Tandy corporation．


TRS－80＊TRS－80＊TRS－80＊TRS－80
Model I system owners
SYSTEM TOO SMALL？
We take trade－ins on Model II
We also buy used sysemv outright Call or write for quotation USED TRS－80 SYSTEMS We vell used keyboard．，exp．int． disk drivec，etc．
Call or write for quote
NEW HARDWARE IN STOCK 16K Level $11 \$ 749.00$
Radio Shack disk drives $\$ 499.00$ 16 K Memory－Lifetime warranty $\$ 89.00$ Centronies 730－1 $\$ 749.00$ IDS 440 Paper Tiger $\mathbf{5 9 4 9 . 0 0}$ SOFTWARE Data Management Sywem－Mod I or II An excellem design－th－yourself software package－ $\mathbf{5 9 9 . 0 0}$
Utiliver and requires Racet Computes GSF and COMPROC
WORD PROCESSOR FOR MODEL II WORDSCRIBE－By Mictophave Sytem： A first for Model II－ 5150.00

Compietely integrated automatic ketter writer for Model II Convin of WORDSCRIBE，WORDMAIL． MAll I IST－\＄250．00 He Represent
RACET COMPUTES，NEWDOS，FLECTRK PENCIL．SMAII．SYSTEMS SOFTWARE．， INSTANT SOFTWARE．，TBS．PROGIRAMMA． NONPARIEI．MICROPHASE SYSTEMS．

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { VERN STREEET PRODLCTS } \\
\begin{array}{cc}
114 \mathrm{~W} . \text { Taft Sapulpa, OK } \\
74066 & (918) 224-4260
\end{array} &
\end{array}
$$

TERMSCOD WELCOME，CASH．CHECK，OR MONEY ORDER ADD 3\％FOR MASTER CHARGE AND VISA

## FOOTBALL ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ TRS－80

Now you can play football at home on your level I 4K TRS－80．You and your opponent plan strategies against each other．The computer analyzes the offensive and defensive plays and calculates yardage lost or gained． Send $\$ 19.95$ for your football cassette and instructions．

FERIN ENTERPRISES $\tau 252$ 6310 Underwood Ave．S．W． Cedar Rapids，lowa 52404
－TRS－80 is a trademark of the Tandy Corp

YOU TOO can
become a
successful
computer ENTREPRENEUR！


HOW TO START YOUR OWN SYSTEMS HOUSE is a practical step－by－step guide for the EDP professional or small businessman who wants to enter the micro－computer systems business．
Written by the founder of a successful systems house，this fact－filled 220 －page manual covers virtually all aspects of starting and operating a small systems company．It is abundant with useful，real－life samples：contracts，proposals， agreements and a complete business plan are included in full，and may be used immediately by the reader

Proven，field－tested solutions to the many problems facing the small systems house are presented

From the contents
－New Generation of Systems Houses－The SBC Marketplace－Marketing Strategies • Vertical Markets \＆IAPs－Competetive Posi－ tion／Plans of Major Vendors－Market Segment Selection \＆Evaluation－Selection of Equipment \＆Manufacturer－Make or Buy Decision－Becoming a Distributor－Getting Your Advertising Dollar＇s Worth－Your Saies－ men：Where to Find Them－Product Pricing －The Selling Cycle－Handling the 12 Most Frequent Objections Raised by Prospects • Financing for the Customer－Leasing • Questions You Will Have to Answer Before the Prospect Buys－Producing the System－In－ stallation，Acceptance，Collection－Docu－ mentation－Solutions to the Service Problem －Protecting Your Product－Should You Start Now？－How to Write a Good Business Plan • Raising Capital

6th edition．March $1980 \quad 220$ pages
を－ースーーーーーーーーーーーー
Essex Publishing Co．dept． 4
285 Bloomfield Avenue Caldwell．N．J． 07006
I I would like to order HOW TO START YOUR OWN SYSTEMS HOUSE at $\$ 36.00$（New Jersey
residents add 5\％sales tax）－ 272
｜Check Enclosed VISA $\square$ Mastercharge
I Name
Address
${ }_{1}$ City
｜State Zip
Card＂exp
For immediate shipment on credit card orders
call（201）783－6940
ysis of variation and analysis of covariance from user input.
Documentation: Five pagesexcellent
Loading: OK—Level 6
Implementation: If I lost you reading the purpose of these (five) programs, then we're still together. Quite frankly, I'm not a math major (or math minor either!) and this is way over my head.
Suitability: Math students, scientists and anyone else who understands the terms used above can probably put this package to good use.

Other programs available from M and S Computer Software: A Dissassembler.

Vendor: Contract Services Associates, 1846 W. Broadway, Anaheim CA 92804
Name: Form 1040A Tax Program Purpose: To help the user fill out the IRS 1040A income tax form Documentation: Two pagescomplete
Loading: OK—Level 7
Implementation: You are asked to enter from the keyboard the information that will be used to fill out the 1040A. If you qualify for earned income credit (income under $\$ 8000$ ), this is computed. You are directed to the tax tables and asked to enter your tax. The information required on the form is then displayed on the screen.
Sultability: Since the form

1040A is so simple to fill out, it would be hard to justify the purchase of this program for a onetime use. There is no guarantee that the form will be the same next year or that you will qualify for it.

Other software from Contract Services Associates: All income tax forms and schedules (home and professional), Monitor, Calculator, Loan Payment Computation, Hex-Dec-Oct Conversions, Cash Flow Prediction and many more.

Vendor: Circle Enterprises, Inc., PO Box 546, Groton CT 06340 Name: File Handling
Purpose: To keep a file of names, addresses, telephone numbers and birthdays Documentation: Self-documenting
Loading: OK—Level 7
Implementation: Program is self-documented and easy to use. Names (last name first) can be entered in any sequence and will be arranged in alphabetical order. Any listing can be recalled, changed or deleted, and the entire block-name, address, telephone number and birth-day-will be displayed while it is being modified. You can step your way through the file or cause a list of all of the names and telephone numbers in the file to be displayed. No direct provision for hard copy is made, but this could easily be added.

Suitability: This is another one that l've put into family service. It will handle up to 100 names and should be usable by most households. It ought to make our Christmas card list much simpler to generate this year.

Other software available from Circle Enterprises, Inc.: Moving Signboard, Loan Payment, Prime Numbers, Amway Distributer System and more.

## Conclusion

Note that most programs were loaded with the CTR-41 volume control set between 6 and 7. In order to get a good CLOAD for the first time, I used the following procedure:

10 Set the volume control to 4. 20 CloAD.
30 If CLOAD fails THEN advance volume slightly:GOTO 20
40 RUN

Radio Shack has a modification out for the TRS-80 that uses the data on the tape instead of the computer clock for clocking the CLOAD. This should allow a much greater volume control setting range. I have another computer that uses that method, and I can set the volume anywhere from 1 to 10 and still get a good load.

When I CSAVE my own programs, they CLOAD best with the volume set at $41 / 2$. I don't like to have tapes that play back at different levels because I
usually forget to reset the volume control correctly. Therefore, once I get a good CLOAD. I CSAVE the program back to a second tape. This means that from now on it will CLOAD from this tape with my standard volume setting. Also note that most programs only take up a portion of the tape that they are sold on, so I put many programs on this second tape, which reduces the number of active tapes in my library.

Most of the tapes that I received came without boxes. Since dust and error free digital tape recording are not compatible, I do not like to see cassette tapes lying around loose gathering dust. A box for each tape would be a small part of the vendor's program production expense and would certainly be a beneficial service to the customer.
I have barely scratched the surface of this field. While I was disappointed in some of the above software for the reasons given, I think that we have made a start in the right direction. However, I still think that there is a need for more sophisticated applications-type programming. Personal computing is growing up very rapidly. More and more people who are not interested in computers as a hobby are getting involved. They are going to demand and be willing to pay for good applications software.
converting your TRS-80 requires installing the video memory chip plus wir-

## WHY LOWERCASE?

Wouldn't you like access to YOUR entire typeset? Level II Basic converts lowercase command words into UPPERCASE. All characters contained between quotes remain as typed, but the software in an unconverted TRS-80 allows UPPERCASE display only! This software shortcut allowed Tandy to omit one video memory chip. This chip must be added and the video software repaired before the display of duaicase is possible.
 80 Microcomputing, June 1980

# MALL SOFTWARE YSTEM $_{-30}$ 

## N EW!

MHISTLER: HOME CONTROLLER INTERFACE - 834.95. New hardware product that controls lights, appliances, computer peripherals, darkroom timers and other 115 volt devices anywhere in your house! Software controlled by cassette cable. Use with Sears or BSR Home Control system with ultrasonic ootion. assembled, tested, self-contained, and includes Basic software.

TRS-80 DISK 8 OTMER MYSTERIES $\mathbf{-} \mathbf{5 2 2 . 9 5}$, H.C. Pennington. Best disk book we've seen! Directory secrets, file formats, damaged disk recovery, etc.

LEARMING LEVEL II - $\mathbf{8 1 5 . 9 5}$, D.A. Lien. Learn Level-2 tike you did Level-1, step by step. Same author and style as Level-1 manual. Super new book!

## UTILITIES

RSN-2: MACHINE LANGUAGE MOWITOR FOR 16K TRS-80'S - $\mathbf{8 2 6 . 9 5}$ SN-2D: THREE VERSIOWS OF RSH-2 FOR DISK SYSTENS - 29.95 RSN-2 RELOCATOR: PUT RSH-2/20 AMYWERE IN WENORY - 9.95

Machine Language monitors with $\mathbf{z - 8 0}$ disassembler! HEX and ASCII memory dumps; EDIT, MOVE, EXCHANGE, VERIFY, FILL, LERO, TEST, Or SEARCH memory, read/urite SYSTEM tapes, enter BREAKPOINTS, PRINT with TRS 232 or Centronics, read/urite disk sectors directly! RSM-2 tape loads at toD of 16 K LEVEL I or 11; RSM-2D disk includes 3 versions for $16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}$ and 48 K

DCV-1: CONVERT SYSTEM PROGRANS TO DISK FILES -89.95. Execute Adventure, Air Raid, RSL-1, ESP-1, T-BUG, etc. from disk, even if they interfere with TRSDOS! Nex version works with TRSDOS 2.3.

EASIC-1P: LEVEL-1 BASIC MITH PRIMTIMG! - s19.95. RUN any LEVEL-I BASIC program on your 16K Level-2. PLUS LPRINT and LLIST with our TRS 232 or program on your iok level-2. PLUS LPRINT and llist

## MACHINE LANGUAGE GAMES

AIR RAID, BARRICADE or RSL-1: - $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 . 0 0} \mathbf{e a c h}$, all 3 for $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 . 0 0}$
AIR RAID: A super shooting gallery; our most popular game. Ground based missile launcher shoots high speed aircraft! Hours of fun!

GARRICADE: "BREAKOUT" for the TRS-80! Break through 5 walls with high-speed ball and keyboard controlled paddle! 96 different options!
RSL-1: Enter patterns with repeating keyboard! Save patterns on tape (4 furnished). Play John Conway's LIFE. FAST - about 1 second per generation!

MODEL•II TRS-80
CP/M* VERSIOM 2.0 FOR TME MODEL-II - \$170.00. Latest version from Digital Research. Runs both single and double density disks! "Standard" version runs nearly any CP/M software, including Cobol, fortran, C-Basic, M-Basic. business and accounting packages, etc. Hundreds of programs available!

RSMII: EMMANCED RSA MOWITOR FOR THE NODEL-II - 839.95. Relocatable version of RSM-2D plus screen editor for sodifying either memory or disk sectors in both Hex and ASCII, sDlit screen scrolling, and formatted serial or paralle. printing. Sold on self-booting disk; directions to save as trsoos file.

## PROFESSIONAL SOFTWARE

TME ELECTRIC PENCIL FOR THE TRS-80: TAPE-599.95, DISK-8150.00. PODUlar video editor for creating and saving text files. Prints formatted copy with right justification, page titling 8 numbering, etc. Uoper case only, or lover case with modification. 16K Level-1 or 2 (tape)

CP/M" OPERATING SYSTEM FOR THE WODEL-I - \$145.00. The 8080/280 "Software Bus for the Model-1 TRS-80. Includes TRS 232 and RS-232-C software, lover-case support, debounce, $D C V-2$ and other unique utilities. Allows use of many available programs uritten for CP/M.

PRINTER SUPPORT
TRS232 PRIWTER IWTERFACE - $\mathbf{5 4 9 . 9 5}$ ( $\mathbf{5 5 9 . 9 5}$ after June 30). Assembled 8 tested printer interface for RS232 or $20-$-mil current loop printers. Expansion interface not required. Print from level-ili BASIC, CP/M, BASIC-1P, ELECTRIC PENCIL, etc. Standard cassette software included. Add $\$ 2.00$ for shipping.
tes232 "Formatter" softyare package - 314.95. Adds page and line length control, printer pause, "smart" Ifine termination, etc. to TRS232.

RSM232: Adds RS-232-C capability to RSM-2/20 monitors - $\mathbf{~} 9.95$
PEM232: RS-232-C for cassette version Electric Pencil - 9.95 PEDT232: TRS232 and RS-232-C for tape version of EDTASM - 9.95
other prooucts for the tas-80
Esp-1: \$29.95. Assembler, Editor, Monitor ( 8080 mnemonics) LST-1: 8.00. Listing of Level-1 BASIC with some comments $\cdots$ CP/m to Digitat Research, Inc. $\quad$ TRS-80 tm Tandy Corp. see your deater or order direct. Calif. Residents add ox tax

MAYDAY


## The Uninterruptable Power Supply that....

- Prevents loss of memory when power "blackouts" occur.
- Prevents loss of memory or disk I/O errors when "brownouts" occur.
- Provides time to continue operating complete system with disk drives to finish operations or store information.
- Will handle most mini/micro computers with power consumption up to 250 watts.
- Designed and developed using complete TRS-80 System.


## Protect your Time and Investment

For price list and detailed specifications, contact your nearest Sun-Technology distributor or call direct to:


Sun - Technology, Inc. 151
Box 210
New Durham, New Hampshire 03855
(603) 859.7110

- TRS-80 MODEL II USERS -


Preserve - Protect - Display
your equipment with
CRYSTAL CLEAR
PLASTIC COVERS


Crown Plastic Co. - 266
3746 N. College 317-925-5566 Indianapolis, IN $\mathbf{4 6 2 2 5}$

# If you bought your 80 to learn about computers, why upgrade to Level II? 

## Inside Level I

Robert V. Meushaw 4188 Brittany Dr. Ellicott City, MD 21043

0nce I had worked my way through the TRS- 80 Level I BASIC User's Manual and had run most of the examples, I grew itchy to move on to Level II BASIC. My friends who already had Level II machines constantly reminded me of how primitive my system was. The pressure to move up kept growing.

I would have succumbed to the pressure, if I had not already gone through a similar experience in my younger days when I had been bitten by the stereo bug. I had spent thousands of dollars on speakers, amplifiers, tuners, turntables, etc., in an attempt to own the ultimate system. Clearly, it was an impossible task.

Looking back, I realized that my pretention overcame my better judgement. After all, the purpose of owning a stereo was to

| 10 | $1=1$ | 10 | FOR $1=1$ TO 15000: NEXT I |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | $1=1+1$ | 20 | PRINT "DONE" |
| 30 | $\|F\|=15000$ THEN 50 | 30 | END |
| 40 | GOTO 20 |  |  |
| 50 | PRINT "DONE" |  | ting 3: Single line ver- |
| 60 | END |  | n of timing loop in |
| Listing 1: Timing loop using incremented variable (302 seconds). |  |  | ing 2 (28 seconds). |
|  |  | 1020 | FOR I = 1 TO 5000 |
|  |  |  | *... BASIC STATEMENT $\cdot \cdots$ |
| 10 | FORI = 1 TO 15000 | 30 | NEXT I |
| 20 |  | 40 | PRINT "DONE" |
| 30 | PRINT "DONE" | 50 |  |
| 40 END |  |  |  |
|  |  | Listing 4: Program used |  |
| Listing 2: Timing loop us- |  | to investigate timing be- |  |
| ing FOR-NEXT statement |  | havior of various Level I |  |
| (33 seconds). |  |  | SIC statements. |

listen to music, not to claim the lowest distortion figures of any of your friends' systems.

My ears could have been satisfied with a much less expensive system.

I had to reevaluate my true motives for owning a computer. After several days of mulling it over, I realized I wanted to understand the underlying concepts of the machine. My true desire was to know the details of the $\mathbf{Z - 8 0}$ microprocessor, how the various software routines worked and how the Level I BASIC interpreter worked. There was so much more to learn on the system I already had. I had only scratched the surface of understanding the TRS-80.

## Level I BASIC

What I needed was a more well-defined objective than just to "learn more about Level I." I decided to begin my investigation with Level I BASIC and attempt to learn any technique that allowed me to use the language more efficiently.

A simple timing experiment (Listing 1) opened my eyes. This is a very simple timing loop which increments the variable I
from 1 to 15,000 and then prints "DONE".

There is nothing amazing about this program, but I was dumbfounded to find that it took 302 seconds to execute. In fact, I was so amazed that on the first several runs of the program, 1 terminated the execution prematurely because I thought the computer was broken.

Why on earth, considering the speed of modern day computers, should it take 302 seconds to count to 15,000 ? This was extemely puzzling, so for my second investigation I ran an equivalent program, shown in Listing 2. It took only 33 seconds.

Here was a problem worth investigating: Why should two equivalent programs differ in execution time by a factor of almost ten? More importantly: What can be done to obtain the fastest program execution time?

Out of curiosity, I tried to improve on the results of the program in Listing 2. Listing 3 shows a third program that executed in 28 seconds. This improvement was not as dramatic, but it still amounted to about a $15 \%$ increase in speed.

# The DATA-TRANS 1000 

# A completely refurbished IBM Selectric Terminal with built-in ASCII Interface. 

*FOR YOUR TRS-80 WITH OR WITHOUT EXPANSION INTERFACE.

## Features:

- 300 Baud
- 14.9 characters per second printout
- Reliable heavy duty Selectric mechanism
- RS-232C Interface
- Documentation included
- 60 day warranty-parts and labor
- High quality Selectric printing Off-line use as typewriter
- Optional tractor feed available
- 15 inch carriage width


Real Time 3-D action Graphics \& Sound © Voice optional Projection map/ viewing screen.
Battle a smart alien fleet in this exciting deep space conflict simulation.
SToos

On Disk, 48K only

## Fantastic Software

3305 W. Spring Mt. Rd. Suite 49

- 224

Las Vegas NV 89102

Also works with Exatron's Stringy Floppy, for fast loading of programs.

## HOW TO ORDER DATA-TRANS 1000

1. We accept Visa, Master Charge. Make cashiers checks or personal check payable to:
DATA-TRANS
2. All orders are shipped F.O.B. San Jose, CA
3. Deliveries are immediate

New from


CREATE SUPERIOR GRAPHICS $\&$ ANIMATION
Master Graphics Reference. Displays TRS-80 keyboard and graphics characters in all horizontal and vertical combinations. Thousands of shapes, screened 63 at a time. Or instantly access a specific group. People. animal, vehicle, symbol shapes you didn't believe were there. Ideal reference for animation. graphic ideas. symbology.

FLY, SHOOT, CHASE, TEE UP
Sumfun One. Eight great games in one extended program. Take off and land from "Carrier". Set "Chopper" down sately with engine out. Shoot 'em down in "Jet Attack." Net "Butterfly" in a wild chase. Play "Front 9 " mini-golf. Hit "Fracshot"'s spit-second target. All genuine challenges that sharpen your skill. hold your interest for hundreds of plays. Also "Dead Heat" (horse race). "Hotsy- Totsy" (number search) for family \& party fun. Programmed in BASIC for TRS. 80 Lev. II. 16 K . Double-load no rewind format. Iop quality digital cassettes, double wide pads. stainless pins. nylon rollers, screw shells. Individually lab checked. Cased.

Each, $\mathbf{\$ 1 6 . 5 0}$ Both, $\mathbf{\$ 3 0 . 0 0}$ If dissatistied. return for full refund Florida residents add $4 \%$ sales tax. Order today from


For orders and information
DATA-TRANS
2154 O'Toole St.
$-274$
Unit E
San Jose, CA 95131
Phone: (408) 448-0800


Clearly, for a given program, there could exist a large number of equivalent programs whose execution times might differ substantially. Unless each equivalent program was coded and tested, it might not be possible to determine a priori which would be fastest.

I had defined my project: Determine a set of guidelines which could be applied to an arbitrary program to improve its execution time.

## The Approach

Since I had already obtained execution times for the FORNEXT loop shown in Listing 2, it was a simple matter to add statements in the loop as shown in Listing 4 and measure the total time of execution. The extra time for execution beyond that required by the FOR-NEXT loop would be directly attributable to the extra statement in the loop.

For example, if the timing loop of Listing 2 required 48 seconds to execute its 15,000 iterations after a statement was added, then the additional time required because of that statement would be 48 minus $33=15$ seconds. If the time per execution of that statement was computed, it would be $15 / 15,000=$ .001 seconds.

In practice, the delay loop which I used performed 5000 iterations because it did not result in excessive execution times.

- Firstly, I attempted to categorize the kinds of Level I BASIC statements including:

Assignment Statements;

Arithmetical Statements;
Logical Assignment Statements;

Single Parameter Statements;

Two Parameter Statements;
Transfer of Control Statements;

Conditional Statements; I/O Statements.
Within each statement category, I included various forms of each statement in order to test the effect of the variations. While the list is not exhaustive, it's sufficient to gain an understanding of the overall operation of Level I BASIC.

## The Assignment Statement

Table 1 shows the execution times of the assignment statement variations. The various forms included the assignment of constants, variables, array elements and strings to real variables, string variables and array element variables.

For example, the first two results show that it requires more time to assign a constant to the variable $K$ than to assign the value of $X$ to $K$.

The next two lines show that it requires less time to assign $K$ the value of a variable array element, i.e. $A(X)$, than to assign it the value of a particular array element, i.e. $A(7)$.

Comparing these results with the previous results shows that it requires more time to assign $W$ the value of an array element than a non-array element. For instance, in going from $K=A(8)$ to $K=X$, we can cut the execution time by $41 \%$.

The next three lines show the

| Assignment Statements |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BASI | atement | Execution Time (Sec.) |
|  | $K=5$ | 007 |
|  | $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{X}$ | 0058 |
|  | $K=A(5)$ | . 0098 |
|  | $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{X})$ | 0086 |
| LET | $K=5$ | . 0046 |
| LET | $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{X}$ | . 0034 |
| LET | $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{X})$ | 0062 |
|  | $A(5)=5$ | 0108 |
|  | $A(1)=5$ | 0096 |
|  | $\mathrm{A}(5)=\mathrm{X}$ | . 0096 |
|  | $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{l})=\mathrm{X}$ | . 0084 |
| LET | $A(1)=X$ | . 006 |
|  | A $\$=$ " $A B C D "$ | . 0042 |
| LET | A $\$=$ " $A B C D *$ | 0018 |

Table 1: Execution times for Level I BASIC Assignment Statements.
considerable savings that result from using the optional assignment statement LET. Going from $K=A(8)$ to LET $K=X$ we can cut execution time by over $65 \%$.

The next series of statements shows the results of assigning values to array elements. As you see, the fastest executing statement uses only variables and the LET statement (i.e., LET $A(I)=X)$, and the slowest uses constant parameters without the LET statement (i.e., $A(8)=$ 7).

Finally, the limited string assignment capabilities of Level I are evaluated in the last two statements. As expected, the use of the LET statement results in a considerable savings in time.
Aside from comparing relative speeds it is interesting to examine the absolute times required to execute assignment statements.
It takes approximately 10 ms . to execute these assignment statements. If you approximate the machine instruction execution time of the microprocessor as 6 microseconds, it would appear that as many as 1500 machine instructions are executed in carrying out one BASIC assignment statement.
These crude approximations can give some insight into the relative inefficiency of an interpreted language as compared to a machine code implementation of the same operation.

## Arithmetical Statements

Since so many programs involve arithmetic functions, the results of Table 2 are particularly interesting. The left column of the table shows the expressions

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
\text { Logical Assignment } & \text { Statements } \\
A & =(B=C) & .011 \\
A & =B=C & .0086 \\
\text { LET } A & =B=C & .0062 \\
A & =B>C & .0085 \\
A & =B<=C & .0085
\end{array}
$$

Table 3: Logical Assignment Statement Execution Times.
evaluated in the timing loop described previously.

Each expression is written in a general form using? to stand for one of the functions,,$+- I$, or *, shown at the top of the table. All the functions have relatively close execution times. Addition and subtraction, for example, have nearly identical execution times. The next fastest function is multiplication, and division is the slowest function.

Comparing execution times in each column, we get similar results to those previously obtained. For a given expression, approximately 24 percent more time is required if parentheses are used, and approximately 26 percent less time is required if the LET statement is used. Additionally, substitution of variables for constants improves execution speed. For instance, $A=1+J$ is 24 percent faster than using $A=5+5$.

## Logical Assignment Statements

Often programs require the use of Boolean variables, or variables which take only two values, usually 0 and 1 .

Table 3 shows some examples of statements which compute the value of a Boolean variable. The first statement assigns $A$ the value of 1 if $(B=C)$ and 0 otherwise. The second

| Arithmetical Statements |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | + | - | - | 1 |
|  | $A=5 ? 5$ | . 01 | . 01 | . 011 | . 0118 |
|  | $A=1 ? 5$ | . 009 | 009 | . 01 | . 0104 |
|  | $A=1$ ? J | . 0076 | . 008 | . 0088 | 0092 |
|  | $A=(575)$ | . 0124 | . 0124 | . 0134 | 0142 |
|  | $\mathrm{A}=(175)$ | 0114 | . 0114 | . 0124 | . 0128 |
|  | $A=$ (1? ) | 01 | 0104 | 0112 | 0116 |
| LET | A $=5$ ? 5 | . 0074 | . 0074 | . 0084 | . 0092 |
| LET | $A=1 ? 5$ | . 0066 | . 0066 | . 0074 | . 0078 |
| LET | $A=1$ ? J | . 005 | . 0054 | . 0062 | . 0068 |
| Table 2: Arithmetical Statement Execution Times for Level I BASIC. |  |  |  |  |  |

## CIRCUIT BREAKER PRICE SLASHING



16K MEMORY UPGRADE KITS
for TRS-80*, Apple II, Sorcerer (specify)

## NEC Spinwriter

## Letter Quality High Speed Printer

Includes TRS-80* interface software, quick change print fonts, 55 cps , bidirectional, high resolution plotting, graphing, proportional spacing $\$ 2998$ With Tractor Feed $\quad \mathbf{\$ 3 1 9 8}$ Letter Quality High Speed Printer

## DIABLO 1650



## DISK DRIVES

$\$ 299$
More capacity than Radio Shack 35 Track ( 80 K Bytes) drives. Fully assembled and tested Ready to plug-in and run the moment you receive it. Can be intermixed with each other and Radio Shack drive on same cable. TRS-80* compatible silver enclosure.
90 DAY WARRANTY. ONE YEAR ON POWER SUPPLY.
FOR TRS-80*
CCI-100 51/4", 40 Track (102K Bytes) for Model I \$299 CCI-200 51/4", 77 Track (197K Bytes) for Modell $\quad \$ 549$ CCI-800 $\quad 8^{\prime \prime}$ Drive for Model II ( $1 / 2$ Meg Bytes) $\quad \$ 795$ For Zenith $\mathbf{Z 8 9}$
CCI-189 51/4", 40 Track (102K Bytes) add-on drive $\$ 394$ Z-87 Dual $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ add-on drive system $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 9 5}$ DISKETTES - Box of $10\left(51 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime}\right) \quad \$ 24.95$ $-8^{\prime \prime}$ double density for Model II (Box of 10)

## DISK OPERATING SYSTEMS

PATCHPAK "4 by Percom Data ..... S 8.95
NEWDOS Plus - with over 200 modifications 35 Track ..... \$ 89.00
and corrections to TRS-DOS 40 Track ..... \$ 99.00
CPIM for Model I, Zenith ..... $\$ 145.00$
CPIM for Model II, Altos ..... $\$ 170.00$
COMPLETE SYSTEMS
TRS-80* LEVEL II-16K with keypad ..... $\$ 699$
TRS-80* Expansion Interface ..... $\$ 249$
ZENITH Z89,16K expands to 48K, all-in-one computer ..... $\$ 1949$
ZENITH Z19 ..... $\$ 740$
ATARI $400 \mathbf{5 5 2 4}$ ATARI $800 \mathbf{8 8 4 9}$
MATTEL INTELLIVISION ..... $\$ 249$
TI 9914 ..... $\$ 979$
NORTH STAR rppla ..... Call for prices
CAT MODEM Originate and answer same as ..... $\$ 157.50$
Radio Shack Telephone Interface II

## SOFTWARE FOR THE TRS•80*

## seso

Free enhancements and upgrades to registered owners for the cost of medis and mailling 30 -day tree pilephone support from vendor. User references sup plied upon request. SBSG maintains a timesharing computer where you can dial-up and leave your problems, 24 hours, 7 days a week.
case Keyboard debounce Direct entry of graphic and control characters from the keyboard.
Fely intersetive Acoounting Peckegs: Requires 2, 3. or 4 drives includes General Ledger, Accounts Payable, Well documented and fully tested by accountents. Complete Packepo

AR, ARR CIL, Pugroul for moder II
Individual Modules: tems per disk drive. Reports inclucte comp up to 1000 inventory, listing. and minimum quantity search.

Malling List Neme 3 Address II System; Pequies drives Use with Electric Pencil fies for automatic insertion of name. address and greetings in letters Has abihty to print envelopes Menu driven includes enter, delete. update, search, extract, merge and print

Up to 1250 names per diskette Will sort up to 600 Up to 1250 names per diskette. Will sort up to 600 | names in |
| :--- |
| excellent for bulk mail applications. |

IRS.R.t Torminal Syatem St-80 ilt: Enabies TRS- $80^{-}$to act as a dial up terminal on any standard key. ESC Key, Aepeat Key, Aub Out Key, Break Key full upper and lower case support, selectable printer out put and program selectabie transmission rates $\$ 149.00$

Stock and Bond Portiolio Management Syatem: Deus and sells of assets and to examine the total buy sell porttolio with a minimum of time and effort Sup. ports up to 999 clients, 500 assets and 3,000 outstand ing transactions. This systern has the advantage of maintaining all open information on file by specific
transaction Both $Y$ U Unit and $\$$ amount of purchasel transaction Both Yriounit and samount of purchase
saies are summarized for each client in the Client Master. Current total stock levels for each stock is availabie in the Asset Master.

Cliont Billing Syatem: Designed for CPA and law furms to track time and activities (or services) performed to clients Supports up to 999 chents. 99 employees, 95 pre-coded activities and 3000 outstanding transac tions This system has the advantage of maintaining
all information on file by specific transaction Avail abie information include personnelexpense reports for each client, $Y T D$ hours and $\$$ amount for clients. employees and activities, reports of employee in house activities. and work-in-progress summaries

File Manegement Syatem: For specialized storage needs Sorts files in ascending or descending order on been fixed assets, phone numbers, names, slides. albums Selectively totals numeric and dollar fields Display and print capability

## SAM SYSTEMS

INSEO-EOTM - Indexed Sequential Access Metho (ISAM) lor the TRS-80 Model I Four machine lan guage programs that can be called trom your BASIC program via USR functions to access records eithe
sequentially or randomly The INSEO-80 programs sequentially or randomly the iNSEO-80 programs
maintain all indexes and chains for you includes reorganization utitity to consolidate files.

## CPIM BASED SOFTWARE <br> for Zenith, Altos, Radio Shack

Drortal meseanch
MAC - 8000 Macro Assembler. Full intel macro definitions. Pseudo Ops. include RPC, IRP, REPT, TITLE
PAGE and MACLIB. Z80 library included. Produces intel absolute hex output plus symbols file for use b SID (see below)
SID - 8080 Symbolic debugger. Full trace, pass coun and break-point program testing sysiem with back trace and histogram utilities. When used with MAC provides full symbolic display of memory labels and
siogisis
equated values.
2S1D - As above for 230 . Requires 280 CPU \$13012: TEX - Toxt formatter to create peginated. peoe numbered and justified copy from source text files directebie to disk or printer.
DESPOOL - Program to permit simultaneous printing disk while user execules another pro gram from the console.

## MICAOSOFT

Besic-80. Disk Extended BASIC, ANSI compatibie with long variable names. WHILE/WEND. chainin variabie length file records. \$30012
Basic Compiler: Language compatible with BASIC-80 and 3-10 times faster execution Produces standard Microsoft relocatable binary output include COBOL 80 code modules.

## MICROPRO

WORD-STAR: Menu driven visual word processing system for use with standard terminais Text format ting performed on screen. Facilities for lext paginate. page number, justiy, cenier and underscore. editing second Edit tacilities include global search and replace. Read/Write to other text files, block move, etc Requires CRT terminal with addressable cursor pos
tioning
$s 446 / 5$

## SAM SYSTEMS

Fully Interactive Accounting Package: Includes abnerai Ledger, Accounts Payable, Accounts Aeceiv
able Payroll. Individual Modules. Inventory: $\mathbf{s 1 2 5 / 3 2}$

TELNET Version 5 minal program Supports numerous teleprocessing protocots Reads and stores teleprocessing dat
ondisk on disk

## ACCESSORIES

HEAD CLEANING DISKETTE: Cleans drive Read/Write nead in 30 seconds Diskette absorbs loose oxide particies, fingerprints. and other foreign particles that might hinder the pertormance of the drive head Lasts at least 3 months with daily use
Specity $5 \Sigma^{\circ}$ or $8^{\circ}$

FLOPPY SAVER: Protection for center noles of 5. tioppy disks. Only 1 needed per diskette. Kit contain certering post, pressure tool tough 7 .mal mylat rein rorcing rings instailation toois and rings for 25 disi
ettes



5 Dexter Row, Dept. K6M
Charlestown, Massachusetts 02129
Massachusetts residents add
5\% sales tax

TO ORDER CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-343-6522
Massachusetts residents call (617) 242-3361
For detailed technical information, call 617/242-3350
Hours: 10AM-6PM (EST)M-F(Sat. till 5)
*TRS-80 is a Tandy Corporation Trademark



## Single Parameter Statements

|  | $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{RND}(66)$ | . 0134 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{RND}(\mathrm{X})$ | . 012 |  |
| LET | $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{RND}(\mathrm{X})$ | . 0096 |  |
|  | $K=\operatorname{RND}(30000)$ | . 014 |  |
|  | $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{RND}(0)$ | . 0098 |  |
|  | $\mathrm{K}=$ RND(J) | . 0088 | where $\mathrm{J}=0$ |
| LET | $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{RND}(0)$ | . 0072 |  |
|  | $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{INT}(5)$ | . 0096 |  |
|  | $\mathrm{K}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{X})$ | . 0084 |  |
| LET | $\mathrm{K}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{X})$ | . 006 |  |
|  | $K=A B S(5)$ | . 0086 |  |
|  | $K=A B S(X)$ | . 0074 |  |
| LET | $K=A B S(X)$ | 005 |  |

Table 4: Single parameter statement execution times.
statement may look somewhat strange, but it is equivalent to the first and it executes 22 percent faster.

This is another example of the execution time penalty incurred when unnecessary parentheses are used. As expected, the use of the LET statement provides a significant decrease in execution time over the first statement. In this case the decrease amounts to 44 percent.

The last two statements show that there is no substantial difference in execution time when using logical tests such as "greater than," "less than or equal," etc.

On the average, the logical assignment statements are noticeably slower than the addition/subtraction statements, which surprised me. This may indicate that arithmetical statements can be used in place of

## is HRRD EDP STIRREE a problem? <br> The year's half over and your copies of 80 Microcomputing are still lying around in messy piles or worse! Straighten out the situation with 80 Microcomputing Library Shelf Boxes <br> 

sturdy, corrugated, white, dirt-resistant boxes will keep your issues of 80 Microcomputing orderly and available for constant reference Self-sticking labels are available for the boxes, too, not only for 80 but also for Kilobaud/ Microcomputing. 73 Magazine, CQ, QST. Ham Radio, Personal Computing, Interface Age, Byte and Radio Electronics. Ask for whichever labels you want with your box order Each box holds a full year of the above magazines. Your magazine library is your prime reference: Keep it handy and keep it neat with these strong library shelf boxes. One box ( BX 1000 ) is $\$ 2.00,2-7$ boxes ( $\mathrm{B} \times 1001$ ) are $\$ 1.50$ each, and 8 or more boxes ( $\mathrm{BX1002} \mathrm{)} \mathrm{are} \mathrm{\$ 1.25} \mathrm{each}$. sure to specify which labels we should send Shipping and handling charges are $\$ 1.00$ per order Call in your credit card orders on our toll free line 800-258-5473, or use the order card in the back of the magazine and mail to:

Please allow 4-6 week; for delivery No COD orders accepted

## Two Parameter Statements

|  | $\operatorname{SET}(30,47)$ | . 0112 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SET(X,Y) | . 008 |
|  | REST $(30.47)$ | . 0098 |
|  | RESET(X,Y) | . 0066 |
|  | $K=\operatorname{POINT}(30,47)$ | . 0146 |
|  | $K=P$ OINT(X,Y) | . 0114 |
| LET | $K=\operatorname{POINT}(X, Y)$ | . 009 |

Table 5. Two-parameter statement execution times.
logical statements in cases where execution time is critical.

## Single Parameter Statements

Level I BASIC includes the single parameter functions RND, INT, and ABS, which are shown in various forms in Table 4. The examples given for all of these functions show a modest increase in speed when using a variable rather than a constant parameter.
The speed increase ranges from 10.5 percent for the RND function to 14 percent for the ABS function. A LET statement increases the speed more dramatically. This increase ranges from 28 percent for the RND function to 42 percent for the ABS function.

In Level I BASIC when RND(0) is used, a random number between 0 and 1 is generated. This particular function executes considerably faster than when the RND function is used with a non-zero constant parameter or even a non-zero variable parameter.
The fastest execution of RND results when a variable whose value is 0 is used as a parameter. It is interesting to note that the execution times of the ABS and INT functions are on a par with the addition/subtraction assignment statements shown in Table 2. However, the RND function appears considerably slower than even the division statements shown in that table.

## Two Parameter Statements

There are three statements in Level I BASIC which require two parameters. These statements, summarized in Table 5, are all associated with the TRS. 80 graphics.

The SET statement is used to turn on a particular point in the 128 by 48 point display, while RESET is used to turn off a particular point. POINT is a Boolean function used to determine whether or not a particular point is turned on.

As expected, each of these statements executes faster when using variable parameters rather than constants or other expressions. Oddly enough, it requires considerably more time to turn on a point than to turn it off, despite the fact that the instruction set of the $\mathbf{Z - 8 0}$ microprocessor allows a particular bit in memory to be set to 1 as quickly as it can be set to 0 .

The POINT statement is the slowest of the graphics instructions, even when it employs a LET statement. Unfortunately, the LET statement cannot be used to increase the speed of the SET or RESET statements.

It is possible to determine the approximate time required to turn on or off every point in the display, using the figures in Table 5 and the fact that there are $128 \times 48=6144$ individual points in the display. The time required to turn on 6144 points is approximately 49 seconds, while the time required to turn them off is 41 seconds. But this does not include the time required by the necessary FOR-

[^9]NEXT loops. Using the results of Table 1 to approximate the loop time necessary for 6144 iterations adds about 14 seconds to the total, giving us 63 seconds to turn on all the points and 55 seconds to turn them all off.

## Transfer of Control Statements

Measuring the execution speed of a transfer of control statement required a slightly different approach.

The GOTO statement required a number to which control could be passed. The GOSUB statement required not only a control number, but a RETURN of control to the statement after the GOSUB.

The particular routines which 1 used to test these statements are shown in Listings 5a, 5b and 5 c . Listing 5 a allows the GOTO statement to transfer control to the NEXT statement of the timing loop. Listing 5b was used to test the GOSUB/RETURN statements. Listing 5 c was used to compare the transfer of control to a routine using only GOTO statements with that required by the GOSUB/RETURN statements.

The results are given in Table 6. Interpreting them is not as clear cut as in the previous cases. To execute a given routine using only GOTO statements is faster, but this routine is not as flexible as one that uses GOSUB/RETURN statements, especially in the return of control to the calling routine.

There may be occasions when you can use the increased speed of the GOTO to your advantage. In comparison, the
transfer of control using only GOTO statements is approximately 14 percent faster than using GOSUB/RETURN.

A similar savings should be gained by using the ON N GOTO rather than the ON N GOSUB statement. Of course, the entire overhead associated with the transfer of control can be avoided, at the expense of a longer program, by including the subroutine as in-line code.

Unfortunately, in Level I BASIC you cannot use a variable name in place of a line number in the transfer of control statements (e.g. GOTO K), so this trick does not reduce execution time.

## Conditional Statements

Level I BASIC includes only the IF-THEN conditional statement. At first glance, it does not appear that there is much you can do to improve its operating characteristics.

I found, however, that in some cases the THEN portion of the statement is unnecessary. In an expression such as IF X=1 THEN 100, where control is passed to line number 100, THEN is required, but for conditional assignment statements, etc., it's simply not.

The execution times in Table 7 indicate that there is no penalty in speed for omitting the THEN statement, so this is a four byte savings which is always worth taking.

The execution speed of the conditional statement depends heavily upon whether or not the condition tested is true or false. By comparing the third and

on computers, peripherals, software and other Radio Shack ${ }^{\circ}$ products.

# Pan American Electronics, Inc. <br> Radio Shaek <br> Authorized Sales Center 

1117 CONWAY
MISSION,TEXAS 78572

## Toll Free Order Number 800/531-7466 Texas \& Main No. 512/581-2765 - 64

NO TAXES collected on out-of-state shipments.
V/S' FREE delivery available on minimum orders. WARRANTIES honored by Radio Shack ${ }^{\circ}$.

> Conditional Statements (The following execution times are measured with $\mathrm{J}=1$ )
> IF $\mathrm{J}=1$ THEN $\mathrm{X}=1 \quad .0142$ IF $J=1 X=1 \quad 0142$ IF $J=1$ LET $X=1 \quad .0114$ IF $\mathrm{J}=2$ THEN $\mathrm{X}=1 \quad .007$ IF J=2X=1 . 007

Table 7: Execution times for conditional statements.
fourth statements in Table 7, you can see that when the test fails, its execution speed is increased by a minimum of about 40 percent.

This means that, where feasible, conditional statements should be constructed to allow for failure of the condition tested. It is probably safest to time your program with conditionals that usually test true, and again with conditionals that usually test false, in order to determine which approach is fastest.

## I/O Statements

Because of the limitless number of ways in which strings, variables, TABs, ATs, constants, etc., can be combined in an I/O statement, it is a large field to test. I limited my survey to a few combinations which provide insight into possible areas of saving. These are shown in Table 8.

The first eleven statements
are examples of PRINT statements. The results seem inconclusive, except to say that using a variable parameter in an AT statement is faster than using a constant. It also appears that suppressing the carriage return in a PRINT statement, ending it with a ";", saves time.
After further consideration, it seems to me that the execution speed of the PRINT statement is not really significant because it makes no sense to print huge amounts of data - the display screen only holds 1024 characters. Execution speed is important only in the internal computation that occurs before a print statement.
The data entry statements available in Level I BASIC are the INPUT and READ statements. The INPUT statement, of course, requires manual intervention to supply the data. But the READ statement, since it can execute continuously in a timing loop, is measurable.

It was necessary for me to include a RESTORE statement with the READ statement in the timing loop, since I didn't want to type a DATA statement with 5000 entries, even if I did have sufficient memory to hold it. I determined the execution time for a single READ operation by independently finding the execution time of the RESTORE statement and subtracting this

| Input/Output Statements |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRINT | PRINT | . 0172 |
|  | PRINT . . | . 0184 |
|  | PRINT " " | . 0042 |
|  | PRINT " ${ }^{\text {(64 spaces) }}$ " | . 0278 |
|  | PRINT " (64 spaces) "; | . 027 |
|  | PRINT AT $0, \cdots "$ | . 0098 |
|  | PRINT AT O, " "; | . 0086 |
|  | PRINT AT N, ${ }^{\text {c }}$ "; | 0072 |
|  | PRINT AT O, " (64 spaces)" | . 0178 |
|  | PRINT AT 0, "(64 spaces)"; | . 0178 |
|  | PRINT TAB(10): " ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ : | . 0088 |
| INPUT | Not measured |  |
| READIRESTORE | READ $X$ RESTORE | 012 |
|  | RESTORE | . 0022 |
| (from above we can compute) | READ X | . 0098 |
| DATA | DATA (.. 20 ITEMS ..) | 003 |
| CLS | CLS | . 0262 |

Table 8: Execution times for various I/O statements.
from the combined READ/RESTORE execution time. These results are also displayed in Table 8.

Some interesting tradeoffs are available when using READ/RESTORE statements. For example, if a sequence of numbers is referenced frequently in a program loop, the numbers can be referenced either as array elements or by READ/RESTORE statements.

The DATA statement is not normally considered executable, but it does require time to determine that it isn't an executable statement. When placed in the FOR-NEXT timing loop, I measured an "execution" time of .003 seconds. This time did not vary appreciably with the number of items in the statement.

I arbitrarily included the CLS, or clear screen, statement in Table 8. This is the slowest executing statement in all of Level I BASIC. I didn't know why, so I explored it in more detail.

By consulting a $\mathbf{Z}-80$ microprocessor reference card, I developed an assembly language routine which cleared the screen (Listing 6). It first loads the HL register with the start address of the display memory (i.e., 3000 hex) and then stores a blank at that location (i.e., 20 hex).

Next, the DE register is loaded with the address of the second display location address (i.e., 3C01 hex). Then the BC register is loaded with the number of bytes to be moved in the following "block move" instruction. The effect of the "block move" is to clear the

| Compound Statements |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| $K=\operatorname{INT}(A(X))$ | 0074 |
| $K=\operatorname{ABS}(X+Y)$ | 0094 |
| $K=\operatorname{ABS}(A(X))$ | 0114 |
| $K=\operatorname{INT}(X)$ | 0084 |
| $K=\operatorname{INT}(X+Y)$ | 0104 |
| $K=\operatorname{INT}(A(X))$ | 0114 |
| Table 9: Execution times |  |
| for various compound |  |
| statements. |  |

## screen.

Each instruction in Listing 6 is accompanied by the number of "T cycles" it requires, where a "T cycle" corresponds to the machine clock period. The total time required by this routine is shown beneath the listing.
The number 1023 in the calculations is the number of bytes moved in the block move, and the number $1.8 \times 10^{*} 6$ is the approximate clock speed of the TRS-80. The total time required by the assembly language program is approximately .012 sec onds, just under one-half of the time required by the CLS statement.

## Compound Statements

After determining the execution times of various Level I statements, I decided to examine their behavior when they were combined. Table 9 shows the execution times of the ABS and INT statements used with different parameters. In both cases, the fastest execution time results when a simple variable is used as a parameter, which is not surprising.

It occurred to me that by decomposing them into several simpler statements, I might


# LYNX makes your TRS-80 a whole new animal. 

LYNX isn't just a telephone coupler.
LYNX is a one-piece total telephone linkage system for TRS-80 Level I and II computers. It contains all the functions you need to tap The Source. Engage your business computer. Play games with a computer friend. Or do nearly anything you wish. Best of all . . . LYNX costs only $\$ 239.95^{*}$. A mere fraction of what you used to have to pay for equipment to do the same job.
LYNX. To get your paws on one, call or write:


1262 LOOP ROAD Phone 717/291-1116 VISA or Master Card Welcome

EMTROL
SYSTEMS, INC. $\boldsymbol{\sim}^{278}$ LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA 17601


IRS-80 is a traderak of the Rago Shack Division of lanar Corporation

BRING YOUR TRS-80 KEYBOARD TO LIFE!
Mare than a year ago we used this headline to introduce AuTOK and Mare than a year ago we used this headine to introduce AUTOK and Therive been very popular but we couldn't resist working them over They ve been very popular, but we couldn, resist working thern over ly improved AUTOK, QEDIT, and a few things more.

With EITEDIT and your Level II or Disk BASIC system, you get

- Debouncing No need to use Rodio Shock ; KBFIXI
- Autorepeat on every key. Just hold a key down and atter a half. second delay, the character repeats about eught per second.
- Single-keystroke keyword entry Hold down SHIFT, hit a letter key and on entire BASIC keyword is spelled out at once. Plus. you can as sign any keyword to any key
- Keyboard macra tacility. Any frequently typed pottern can be defined and later invoked in a single keystroke ,ou just till in the blanks rakes the drudgery out of repetitive keying
- Screen oriented editing Kividit s cursor moves anywhere in a disploy ed program listing for instant insertions ond deletions Plus. whole form longer ones without retyping the text Makes BASIC, EDIT tunc thon obsolete:

Easy loading. Kiribit loods from cassene using CIOAD (even though is written in machine longuage), and may be saved on disk Feotures con be deleted selectively just by deleting lines. Once RUN KEViDIT pro ects itself in memory and links into BASIC where it unobtrusively awaits your command

- Thorough documentation. Each teature is explained in detail along with instructions for user modifications

EITIDIT will sove you hours of effort in BASIC program development. So why woste another minute? Bring your keyboard to life today with ment
P.O. Box 464 Port Townsend, WA 98368
$\qquad$

# "HISPED" <br> TAPE OPERATION 

## 2K Baud PLUS

for the TRS-80 ${ }^{\text {тм }}$

- Save, verify and load programs up to 4 times faster than normal
- Save, verify and load array data up to 30 times faster than PRINT\#
- User variable hardcopy formatting (3 output routines work with most printers)
- "HISPED" is a machine language program (not a hardware add-on)
- 2 copies plus a free basic test program supplied on high quality cassette-for level $2,16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}$ or 48 K .

Write for full specifications or send $\$ 24.95$ (ck or mo) $+\$ 1.00 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{H}$ (Calif. residents add $6 \%$ sales tax)

## VST <br> PALOMAR SOFTWARE

170 S. Palomar Dr. Redwood City, Ca. 94062
~ 228
"TRS-80 is a registered trademark of TANDY CORP."
> **SPECIAL**SPECIAL** TRS-80 ADD ON DRIVES IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

> SINGLE SIDED \$225.00
> DOUBLE SIDED \$345.00

> COMPLETE SYSTEMS SINGLE SIDED \$365.00 DOUBLE SIDED \$485.00 INCLUDES
> MINI DISK DRIVE FUSED POWER SUPPLY VENTED CABINET CABLE
> 90 DAY WARRANTY FACTORY ASSEMBLED FACTORY TESTED

> THESE ARE NEW 5"' FD's
> 2 INTERFACE, INC -246 20932 CANTARA ST CANOGA PARK, CA 91304 (213) 341 -7914

> VISA AND MASTER CHARGE ACCEPTED

| $K=A B S(X+Y)$ | . 0094 | $K=X+Y$ | . 0076 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathrm{L}=\mathbf{A B S}(\mathrm{K})$ | . 0074 |
|  |  |  | 015 total |
| $K=A B S((A) X))$ | 0114 | $K=A(X)$ | . 0086 |
|  |  | $\mathrm{L}=\mathbf{A B S}(\mathrm{K})$ | . 0074 |
|  |  |  | 016 total |
| LET $K=A B S(X+Y)$ | 007 | LET $K=X+Y$ | . 005 |
|  |  | LET L $=A B S(K)$ | . 005 |
|  |  |  | 01 total |

Table 10: Execution time comparison of compound and decomposed statements.
reduce their execution time. Table 10 gives three examples. In each of the cases, a single compound statement is replaced by two simpler statements that produce the same result. As the execution times clearly show, using a single compound statement is considerably faster than using two simpler statements.

While it is not fair to say that this will always be the case, it is certainly something that you should investigate when developing your programs.

## BASIC Variations

As a final project in my investigation of Level I BASIC, I decided to examine the behavior of the language when used in ways not documented in the Level I User's Manual. It often turns out that there are quirks in a language, which you can use to your advantage if you can find them.

The first statement I looked at was the FOR statement. A typical form of this statement is:

## FOR I = 1 TO 100 STEP 2

In this example, the start index, end index and step size are all numbers. I wanted to know what would happen if I used something other than a number, and I was pleased to discover that I could replace any or all of these numbers with either variables or expressions.

For example, the following statements will execute properly:

## FORI $=A$ TO B STEP C

FOR $1=A+3$ TO ABS(K/4) STEP RND(5)
This is very useful in program. ming situations. One example is a general purpose subroutine
that can be called and supplied with the particular parameters to be used in its loop calculation. The use of variables or logical expressions can be extended considerably beyond what is described in the manual. It is possible to use logical expressions to define Boolean variables such as:

$$
x=(A>=5) \cdot(B<=7)
$$

It is also possible to use "mixed mode" expressions, or expressions in which logical tests are used with other variables. For instance:

## $\operatorname{SET}((X>Y) * 32+2,42)$

is a valid expression.
In the expressions ON K GOTO and ON K GOSUB, $I$ found that if $K$ is a negative integer the expression will not work. However, if $K$ is zero, or if $K$ is a positive integer greater than the number of parameters in the expression, the first parameter will be selected. For example, in the expression:

## ON K GOTO 100,200,300

if $K$ is zero or if $K$ is greater than three, the statement will transfer control to line number 100.1 tried a sample program which includes multiple statements on the same line as a conditional test. The program line I selected was:

$$
\text { IF } X={ }^{\cdot} \text { THIN } A=0: B=1: C=2
$$

In running the program with several values for $X$, $I$ found that if the test evaluations were true, all the remaining statements on the line were executed; while if the test evaluations were false, all the remaining statements on the line were skipped.

This might be very bothersome, but it can be useful in programs that require multiple actions after some decision. Many interesting variations of program statements are possible as a result of this feature. For example:

IF $X=1$ THEN $A=1: B=2: I F Y=1$ THEN $A$ $=A+1: B=B-1$
will set $A=2$ and $B=1$, if $X=1$ and $Y=1$ or $A=1$ and $B=2$, if $X=1$ and $Y<>1$. $A, B$ are unchanged if $X<>1$.

One final interesting result that I found was that in a program line which includes a PRINT statement, if the final character on the line is a quote the mark can be eliminated, thereby saving one byte of storage.

This means that the following program lines will produce the same result:

PRINT "NO FINAL QUOTE NEEDED" PRINT "NO FINAL QUOTE NEEDED

## Level I Guidelines

Some of the above results have shown you how to conserve memory space, while others have shown you how to increase speed, usually at the expense of program size. You should make the tradeoffs you feel are necessary in your own applications. It should be possible to obtain the benefits of both reduced program size and increased speed if the " $80 / 20$ " rule
of programs applies in your case (i.e., 80 percent of the execution time is spent in 20 percent of the code).

Following is a summary of some general guidelines you can use to increase the performance of your programs.

1) Avoid unnecessary use of parentheses.
2) Use the LET statement in assignment statements.
3) Use FOR-NEXT loops as much as possible without tests for exiting the loop.
4) Use FOR-NEXT loops on a single line
5) Avoid unnecessary statements within loops.
6) Use variables in frequently evaluated expressions rather than constants or array elements.
7 Use compound statements rather than sequences of simpler statements.
7) Use the random function with a zero parameter where feasible.
8) Where possible, use conditiona statements which evaluate taise most of the time.
9) In arithmetical expressions use multiplication operations rather than division operations.

As I have noted, these items are strictly guidelines: Consider them along with the various tim. ing results I have presented.

I have applied some of these guidelines in Listing 7a which was recoded in Listing 7b. The execution time for the first program was 47 seconds. Using the recoded version, the execution time was reduced to 17 seconds, a reduction of almost 64 percent!
While results such as this may not be possible in every case, I believe that the savings you can attain are well worth the effort.


[^10]

No Taxes on Out Of State Shipments
Immediate Shipment From Stock

MICRO MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS, INC. -72 Full Factory Warranty DOWNTOWN PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER on All Items Sold. 115 C SECOND AVE.S.W. CAIRO, GEORGIA 31728 912-377-7120

VISA, Master Charge
and COD's, Add $3 \%$

## STATIC ELECTRICITY YOUR BIGGEST ENEMY!! <br> STATIC IS THE MAJOR CAUSE OF PROGRAM AND DATA LOSS

Compuguard 2000tm can help eliminate static problems now! Compuguard is specially formulated to reduce static electricity in all types of carpeting. You simply spray Compuguard on carpeted and fabric covered surfaces near your data processing equipment and Compuguard immediately goes to work eliminating troublesome static.
You can't afford to be without the protection Compuguard 2000tm will give. Before you lose another program, ORDER TODAY"I Your Compuguard 2000tm Starter Kit, at the low introductory price of \$12.95, includes a half galion of Compuguard 2000тм. spray bottle and complete instruction.

YOUR SATISFACTION IS 100\%
GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK!!!
SEND NOW - Your Check or Money Order for \$12.95 per Kit With Your Complete Return Address To:

Woodland-Hafner Associates $\mathbf{\sim} 230$
Research Building
444 N. 3rd Street
Philadelphia, PA 19123
OR CALL COLLECT FOR
INFORMATION (215)928-1691
Dealer Inquires Invited
Master Charge or Visa Accepted

|  | WORD <br> Processing in BASIC |
| :---: | :---: |
| ULC | UPPER/lower case that is fully compatable with Radio Shack's kit \$4.95 |
| NUM | Listing without line numbers for the final copy. <br> $\$ 4.95$ |
| TERM | No more line listings that run off the page $\$ 4.95$ |
| APOS | Allows BASIC to save text as program files $\$ 4.95$ |
| "WIZ' | Our manual on word processing with BASIC \$4.95 |
| These p cassette turned They are with inst | ograms run on any Level II or disk system and can be or off from BASIC. distributed on cassette tape uctions. |
|  | SPECIAL OFFER |
| $\text { ALL } 4$ only | programs plus the Manual for $\mathbf{\$ 1 4 . 9 5}$ |
| Professional Data Corporation $\sim^{237}$ |  |
| 100 Broadway |  |
| North Ha (203) 239. |  |



THE SPOOLER separates the logical function of input/output operations from the physical function of the same input/output operation. The processor and printer can function independently of each other. As a result, typical commercial applications run nearly TWICE as fast.

THE SPOOLER will fit into your configuration-no required amount of memory or buffer space. The distribution disk provides 40 distinct versions of THE SPOOLER, 20 for use in a 48 K system and 20 for use in a $\mathbf{3 2 K}$ system.

THE SPOOLER requires no modification to your user application program.

Price: S100. Add SA. for credih card orders. Add S5. for C.O.D. orders Documentation available separately for $\mathbf{\$ 1 0}$. Model II version now available.

Phone (513) 891-4496 or write:
Snapp Inc.
இ5(C) Coxporare Pask Drmive Civncumbakio (0)

* tres eo is a irsoemem at ine Resoro Sneck Oivision al tenary Cordoration


# Your neat graphics can get shot to ribbons with CHR\$(23). 

# Double Size Graphics 

Bertram Thiel<br>159 West Main St.<br>Frostburg, MD 21532

IIt's funny how one thing leads to another in computing. I start adapting a hangman program and end by PEEKing, POKEing and performing some fancy logic that has nothing to do with spelling.

While transcribing a hangman program into my TRS-80 Level II machine, I decided that the meager graphics in the original needed some embellishment, like sketching the figure and gallows, followed by a rope dropping down and the head moving to one side with the word "snap" appearing next to it.

## Simple Garbage

That's simple enough, but I am using the double-sized character width for greater legibility on my 9 -inch monitor with the command:

## PRINT CHRS(23)

That's where the trouble begins. I have written the graphics part using $\operatorname{SET}(X, Y)$ and a PRINT@ for the word to appear near the head, but in normal 64 character mode. When I
insert the CHR\$(23) at the beginning and run it, all I get is garbage, and the PRINT@ line fails to appear.

Extensive debugging fails to show anything of importance, except when I eliminate the CHR\$(23), everything works fine. It is also apparent that once you are in the double-width mode, the only way to get out of it is to clear the screen with the CLS command, erasing anything on the screen. Radio Shack gives no information on how to restore single width graphics and letters without erasing the screen.

The article,"Hidden Codes and Missing Chips", by Patrick and Leah O'Connor (80-Microcomputing, January, 1980) starts me on the way to a solution when they describe how double mode works in hardware. I try OUT255,0 and OUT255,8 to go back and forth between the two modes, but it is too quick. The OUT command does not latch, so when it is finished the double mode reverts back to what it was before.

Putting the OUT command in a delay loop helps, but this is impractical. Somewhere there has to be a bit that is flipped and used as a reference to change the bit No. 3 on the output port when it is finished.

To find it, I have to get my feet wet in the swamp of PEEK and POKE to examine the several hundred addresses of reserved RAM that Radio Shack does not
explain.
Since some byte has to change when going from CLS to CHR\$(23), I try writing a short program to test RAM within range of addresses, compare the contents before and after the conversion and store any positive results for display at the end of the run.

Listing 1 does just that, storing the contents of memory in B and C , then comparing them and storing those that changed. I dimension the arrays to 12 places which, as it turns out, are more than enough. Try the program and specify memory locations starting at 16384 and ending at 17128, which is the zero at the beginning of Program Text (see the T-BUG manual for more detailed information).

The results show that there has been a change in the cursor
location, and six other locations in reserved RAM. The one that stands out and says, "BINGO!" is location 16445, which shows a zero in normal mode and an eight (or binary 00001000 ) for data pin No. 3 in the CHR\$(23) mode.

Now all I have to do is POKE 16445,0 to convert back to normal graphics and character size. As far as I can tell, POKE 16445,8 is equivalent to PRINT. CHR\$(23).

Switching back and forth between normal and double mode, it is soon apparent how the thing works.

## Even Numbering

First, the PRINT@, in double mode, only works for a word starting at an even-numbered position. If you are in doublewidth mode and type:


The world's most popular microcomputer, with 16 K of memory and Level 11 basic for only $\$ 675$, complete with full 90 day Radio Shack warranty.
We accept check, money order or phone orders with Visa or Master Charge. (Shipping costs added to charge orders).
Disk drives, printers, peripherals, software \& games.. . you name it, we've got it
(both Radio Shack \& other brands). Write or call for our complete price list.


ELECTRONICS
MART, LTD.


MRT,LTD.



32 EAST MAIN • MILAN, MICHIGAN $48160 \bullet$ (313) 439-1508


## BLANK cassettes PREMIUM GRADE C-20'S 5 SCREW HOUSINGS

$8:\left(-80.10 / \$ 8^{20} 100 / \$ 75\right.$ 응 ORDERS UNDER \$20 ADDS2-IN OHIO ADD5-1/2\%TAX


## Its...SOFTWARE MINIVENT

MINIVENT performs minimal inventory control for the maximum number of inventory iterns. It is written for the TRS-80* 16 K Level II in BASIC, with built-in machine language routines for fast searching and data tape input. MINIVENT can handie up to 1400 inventory items, showing parts on hand, order quantity, and last order day. (it does not permit descriptions or prices.)

MINIVENT can search for, add, or delete items, and change quantities or dates. MINIVENT will display items which need to be ordered, and slow moving items. With optional printer, MINIVENT can print an order list and full inventory.

The full price $\$ 49.95$ includes two versions of MINIVENT ( 8 or 12 position part no. 's) and complete documentation.

> Other TRS-80 Its...Products

COMPU-DIET . Weight Loss System
Behavior Mod, Forecast, Database
SE - Search Entry Retrieval Program
Machine Language, 12 to 44 K ASCl char.
BASICIO - Machine Language I/O for BASIC
Data and Programs to Tape or Disk
Please send
DMINIVENT 2.0 © $\mathbf{S 4 9 . 9 5 \square \text { SE } 2 . 0 ( t a p e ) ~ © ~} \mathbf{S 2 4 . 9 5}$ -COMPU-DIET 1.2 © $\$ 19.95$ DSE 3.0 (disk) © $\$ 49.95$ -Additional Information DBASICIO 1.5 © $\mathbf{\$ 1 4 . 9 5}$
Fla. Res. add 4\% Sales Tax - Total $\$$
$\square$ Check/Money Order DVISA DMASTERCHARGE Card No. $\qquad$ Exp. Date $\qquad$
Name $\qquad$ Bank No. (MC)
Address
Its... Information Technology Systems POB 2667 Sarasota FL 33578
-TRS-80 is a trademark of Radio Shack, a Tandy Corporation

## its...SOFTWARE COMPU-DIET

A computer based nutritional balancing system. Protessional psychologists and nutritionists have combined with computer technology to create COMPU-DIET: a program that allows you to spend minutes a day at your TRS $80^{\circ}$ and lose lbs. per week.

Each day you and your tamily use COMPU-DIET, your bodies will come closer to healthtul equilibrium - using natural foods that you like. With this new scientific technique, your computer will help you create a unique metabolic balance that guarantees optimal weight loss. Finally, the ultimate weight loss diet; one you stay with and lose all you want - 30 . $40,50 \mathrm{lbs}$. or more.

COMPU-DIET is written in BASIC for the TRS-80 16K Level II. The full price of $\$ 19.95$ includes behavior mod program, nutrition data-base, weight forecast program, and Weight Loss booklet.

Other TRS-80 Its...Products
MINIVENT - Minimal Inventory Control
1400 items, 16 K Level II
SE - Search Entry Retrieval Program
BASICIO. Machine Language, 12 to 44 K ASCl char
sicio. Machine Language I/O for BASIC
Data and Programs to Tape or Disk

## Please send

DCOMPU-DIET 1.2 @ $\$ 19.95 \square$ SE2.0(tape) © $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 5}$ $\square$ MINIVENT 2.0 © $\$ 49.95 \square$ SE 3.0 (disk) © $\$ 49.95$ DAdditional Information पBASICIO 1.5 © $\mathbf{\$ 1 4 . 9 5}$
Fla. Res. add 4\% Sales Tax - Total \$
$\square$ Check/Money Order $\square$ VISA $\square$ MASTERCHARGE Card No. $\qquad$ Exp. Date

Name
$\qquad$ Bank No. (MC)
Address
Its... Information Technology Systems POB 2687 Sarasota FL 33578
-TRS-80 is a trademark of Radio Shack, a Tandy Corporation

| Character | Division | Remainder | Division | Remainder | Action |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 0 | $x / 2$ | no | $x / 2 / 2$ | no | $x=x$ |
| 1 | $(x+1) / 2$ | no | $(x+1) / 2 / 2$ | yes | $x=x-1$ |
| 2 | $x / 2$ | no | $x / 2 / 2$ | yes | $x=x-1$ |
| 3 | $(x+1) / 2$ | no | $(x+1) / 2 / 2$ | no | $x=x-2$ |

Table 1. Logic chart.

PRINT \& 100,"HELLO 1":PRINT a 165, "HELLO 2"
you see only the first line printed. Now enter:

POKE 16445,0
and the other line will appear. Note they are both double spaced. Double-width mode inputs characters every other position in memory, and if they don't start in an even position, you'll never see them. This can be surprising when loading the screen memory with a message or graphic in double-width, and you have it suddenly appear by leverting back to the normal mode.

If you have printing on the screen in normal mode and you POKE 16445,8 or PRINT CHR\$(23), you see only one half of what was there before. Also, the whole screen is shifted right one double-character width, which is the clue to understanding how double mode characters and graphics work.

Remember that you can SET any $X$ position between 0 and

127, but in double mode all you have available is every other pair of $X$ memories. If we look at the first four numbers, $0,1,2$ and 3 , you'll see what I mean.

Type in $\operatorname{SET}(0,30)$ and you get a block in positions zero and one (in double width mode), SET $(1,31)$ occupies screen positions two and three on line 31. $\operatorname{SET}(2,32)$ and $\operatorname{SET}(3,33)$ though they do reside in video memory, are not displayed on the screen. POKE 16445,0 and you see them; POKE 16445,8 and they disappear again. To draw in double mode graphics, you have to take this into account.

The only thing left to explain is how to do it easily, especially if you are graphing. Studying the characteristics of the numbers, it becomes apparent that each had a couple of characteristics unique to its own group (multiples of four). Each time you divide by two you have a result that either does or does not have a remainder, with a one added to compensate for odd numbers.

Table 1 shows how a position can be evaluated and, when
true, what action will be taken to set the proper memory bit to give a continuous line.

## Subroutine

The subroutine starting at line 1000 in Listing 2 uses these characteristics from the table with the integer function and the logical AND to determine if there is a remainder after division.

Note that a fourth decision line does not exist since, if the first three are not satisfied, then the X must be of character three type which requires a displacement two positions to the left. Special consideration is given to zero in line 1020 and an over. value check in line 1010.
If you enter the program as shown and run it, you get a nor-
mal graphics line from 0,0 to 47,47. Insert:

## 15 PRINTCHR\$(23)

and note the discontinuous line on a new run. To activate the subroutine, put in the line:

## 35 GOSUB 1000

and you correct this problem. Study how the subroutine is used and insert it whenever you decide to use double mode in graphics.
With the knowledge of the PRINT@ idiosyncracies and the unusual use of graphics memory storage, many unusual and useful effects can be accom. plished.



## EXPANDED MAILLIST SYSTEM By Harry Hopkins


eieases the most complete mailing list system availoble for the TRS.80 at a pecial low introductory price of $\$ 59.95$. The system reauires a single dist a 32k inter'ace and a printer

The Erpanded Maillist Sustem utilizes an exclusive machine lanauage sort Which allow for the sort of 500 records by name state or zip code in 5 seconds! The system has compiete error trapping and recovery such as automaticatly savina the file when memory space is full and remaining in the system under a file not found conditon. The system also has multiple file and reoraanization capabilities.

The folloung fuly inted proquams are inciuded in the Erpanded Maillist
sritem:
I. DUPLICATE CHECKING-Chects for duplicates as vou enter and also has a separate routine that will purge an entire file of dudicate names with a sinale command
2. FILE MAINTENANCE-Used for adding deleting and complete editing
3. LABEL AND LIST PRINTING-Allows selective printina of labels or lists on $u p$ to a ten diqit sey. Also has full suppression capability. For eromple if you want a list of everyone in your file with o 'JAN' in their key code ercept those with an ' 80 y you should select JAN ' and suppress ' $80^{\prime}$ '
4. STATUS ANALYSIS-This program will qenerate statistical reports on the percentages of names with certain keys or regional breakdown. Verv useful for ssue notices on labels.
5. FILE REORGANIZAIION-W ith this progrom you may reorganite your into specific apho or zip code ranaes for true mult. file capobility
6. MULTI-PURPOSE LABEL UTILITY-Provides formatted printina of labels

Expended Maillist System on diskette with manual $\$ 59.95$ Manual only $\$ 3$ with full credit towards purchase.

## AMCT-80

By Earl Paterson
Th.s autamatic morse code teacher for the 16 k level 2 TRS 80 is the only morse code program that will automatically lat your option) slow down or speed uF depending on your proficiency to receive code. it includes 9 preproarammed proqressive crectises. Fully variable speed up to 30 w p.m. 1.9 characters per group and 19 spaces between qroups are wier selected options. The send mode qroup in heppard entry concurrent to sendina br tilina 256 byte alif. There 4 , butter. There are 4 user programonabe messages of 04 characters each


This machine anquage proqram is truly the morse code teacher
today! Dealer inquiries invited.
COST EFFECTIVE COMPUTER SERVICES

(303) 243.3629

## AN INVITATION

July 1, 1980, the cover price of KILOBAUD MICROCOMPUTING is going up to $\mathbf{\$ 2} .95$. Inflation has finally hit. BUT, we would like to extend you an INVITATION TO BEAT INFLATION . . . SUBSCRIBE OR RENEW your present subscription from now until July 18, 1980, AT THE OLD RATES.

Don't miss an issue of the industry's most complete and informative journal by letting this SAVINGS pass by . . . fill out the coupon below today. This price increase makes all other Kilobaud Microcomputing subscription offers void on July 18th . . . so hurry and BEAT THE 18\% INFLATION.

## OF COURSE, I'LL BEAT INFLATION



## TO BEAT

## INFLATION

## 9. 95 <br> SOFTWARE

P.O. BOX 521 Lowell, MA 01853

1 - Memory based printer spooler, overlap processing and I/O.

2 - IBM based terminal driver, EBCD and correspondence code. Full ASCII character set with overstrikes. Scripsit ZAPS

3 - Disk timing program. Meter Type numerical and statistical screen displays. Very easy calibration of all type drives.

4 - Cassette test programs. Writes test data to tape, then displays all errors on screen. Use to check all facets of cassette operation and duplication quality.

## SEND FOR FREE FLYER

- The bottom line -

COST: $\$ 9.95$ Each +.75 postage MA Orders $+5 \% \operatorname{tax} \quad-235$

# FINALLY! 

## PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMMING TOOLS FOR EVERY BASIC PROGRAMMER

Do you write Basic programs with your TRS802* Then you know there are times when you need to:

- RENUMBER part or all of your program.
- DELETE many lines with one command.
- APPEND common routines from tape.

Now, with PROgrammer, you can do all these things! And COMPRESS your programs to speed execution and reduce size. And MOVE blocks of lines within your program quickly and efficiently. Moreover, load PROgrammer just once, and these commands are always available!

PROgrammer: $\mathbf{\$ 2 5}$ on cassette with complete instructions Level II required. Please indicate memory size with order. Calif. residents add $6 \%$ sales tax. -TRS-80 is a trademark of Tandy Corp.

Rational Software im 963 E. California Pasadena, CA 91106 - 307

## Let Your Computer Control Your Home

Now have full computer control of up to 256 lights. appliances and even wall switches without special wiring. The SciTronics REMOTE CONTROLLER permits direct control of the inexpensive BSR remote IIne-carrier switches sold by Sears, Radio Shack and many others.

## Features:

- Controls all 256 remote switches-not just 16
- No ultrasonic link used-prevents erractic operation
- No BSR command module required
- Plugs directly into your keyboard or Expansion Interface Jack
- Simple to use-sample software provided
- Attractive wood grain case


## Applications:

- Make your entire home, business or apartment "computer controlled"
- Save energy by controlling lights and appliances
- Control lights and alarms for security systems

remote switches not included

ENCASED SELF POWERED CONTROLLER FOR TRS-80-I
\$184.

Send check or money order to:

## SciTronics Inc.

523 S. Clewell St.. P.O. Box 5344
Bethlehem. PA 18015
(215) 868-7220

Master Charge and Visa accepted. PA residents add sales tax. C.O.D. is accepted.

# A real I/O Driver for the DEC LA-34 turns it into a fully working terminal. 

## DECwriter Driver

James D. Beauchamp, Jr. 6214 Silverleaf
League City, TX 77573

What is better for a microcomputer's output blues than a line printer, but costs about the same? A printing terminal!

After considering various line printers I decided the best thing that I could buy for my TRS-80 was the DECwriter LA-34. Here was a table top printer, for about the same price as a Centronics line printer, yet was a professional terminal as well. The only thing missing was the software driver enabling the LA-34 to be used as a terminal.

Though the RS-232 port from Radio Shack has a DECwriter Driver listed in the instruction manual, it is only an output driver to be used with the LPRINT command. I wanted a real I/O driver for my DECWRITER.

## The Control Codes

So I sat down, chained myself to the computer and wrote the Term program that Radio Shack had announced but not yet released. The DECwriter I/O driver is broken down into several sections which I have separated with comment lines. The first section of the listing is the control codes.

Control A is used as a BREAK.

The key labeled BREAK on the LA. 34 transmits a .233 ms pulse which is ignored by the TRS-80. The computer decodes its own break as 01 H . This is the control character SOH in ASCII and is transmitted by the CTRL $A$ on the LA-34.

The second control character, S , was added because the TRS-80 has a habit of speeding off during the DOS PRINT command. Every time I tried to list a program from disk, the TRS-80 would outrun the LA-34 and I would lose valuable data.

Since the DECwriter can automatically transmit an X-OFF character whenever its character buffer contains over 100 characters and an X-ON when it contains less than $10, I$ decided to take advantage of this feature.

During the print cycle, whenever an X-OFF is received, the print routine enters a tight loop (at label X-OFF). When any character other than X-OFF is in the RS-232 data register, the loop is terminated.

During normal operation, when the register does not contain the X-OFF character, the loop is ignored. The loop can also be entered by pressing the Control S during printing and exited by pressing the carriage return.

Another control character I added, to prevent printing on the perforations of my fanfold paper, is CTR L or form feed. I added a line counter (actually Radio Shack added it in the line
printer device control block, it just seems that they did not make very good use of it) and a routine (FORMFD) to generate enough line feeds to send the printer to the top of the page whenever the FF character is transmitted.
I also inserted a check for the CTR L in the keyboard routine to allow the form feed routine to be invoked manually.

The Controls 8 and I were recognized by the TRS-80 and required no special programming. So that I could have the option of using typing paper I added a loop (PLOOP for pause loop) in the form feed routine. This caused the computer to pause at the end of each page. This loop responds to a flag (PFLAG) that is set with Control P (for PAUSE) and reset with Control R (for RESET PAUSE).

## Input and Output

The next sections of the program are the Equate Table and the DCB initialization. Here I set the values in all of the DCBs except the keyboard. The keyboard is initialized by going to BASIC and using the SYSTEM command to jump to KBINIT-6 (here I have used 65001-see ORG in line 600).
This is the technique used by KBFIX and is the only way I could get the keyboard to initialize. If anyone else can get the keyboard to initialize from DOS, I would be grateful to hear how you do it.

The next section performs the actual input from the DECwriter keyboard. It first checks the UART to see if it has been initialized and, if so, inputs the character. If FORM FEED and PAUSE commands are present they are acted upon; otherwise, the character is returned. The UART is then initialized - a standard routine suggested by Radio Shack in their RS-232 manual.
FFTEST begins the output routine by checking the line counter to see if the printer is within five lines of the perforation. If it is, the current character is stored and a form feed is output.

The computer next checks the status register to see if the LA- 34 is ready to receive another character, then checks the data register to see if a control character has been received from the LA-34. The possible characters are X-OFF, X-ON, CTRL P and CTRL R. If one of these is detected, it is acted upon immediately, otherwise the next character is output.

After the character is output the computer checks for a line feed and a carriage return. If a line feed has been sent, the line counter is decremented and if a carriage return has been sent, a line feed is also output.

The next section contains the subroutines for decrementing the line counter, generating a form feed, setting and resetting the PLOOP flag and a loop for PLOOP to wait in.


## PRINT MONEY WITH YOUR TRS-80!

If you have a TRS-80 disk system. you already own "Money Machine". It can "print money" for you and your family and do it legally.
Virtually every business in your community has customer and prospect lists. people and companies that they should send mailings to on a regular basis. But. they seldom do. In a typical business, these names and addresses are totally disorganized and seldom used..even though they represent a valuable sales tool.

## PUT YOUR TRS-80 TO WORK

Your TRS. 80 has the ability to totally organize mailing lists for these companies. It also has the ability to supply them with tabular listings and mailing labels upon request. All it takes is a little bit of your time. Any progressive business would be happy to pay you a nominal fee to keep their lists organized and up to date. What's a nominal fee? You can charge 10 cents a name to enter, store and maintain each record in your computer. It's also worth 3 cents to supply this name on a gummed mailing label. Think of it. The label costs three-tenths of a cent going into the printer and, with the value you add, is worth 3 cents when it comes out the other end. That's $1000 \%$ profit. That's a "Money Machine ${ }^{\circ}$

## HOW DO I GET STARTED?

As a minimum, you'll need a 32K TRS-80 with at least one disk drive and a good line printer You'll also need a copy of "LABELMAKER", available on diskette from The Peripheral People. This program will allow you to input names and addresses, plus optional data such as company, phone number and so on. "LABELMAKER" also features a unique method of coding each record You can selectively print labels by using these codes and bypass all others. The records can be sorted by zip code or alphabetically by company or name In other words, you can provide mailing labels or tabular listings any way your customers want them.

ANY FRINGE BENEFITS?
You betl Providing this service is a great way to get the family involved with your TRS-80. Teenagers can easily input and output records during the day. Most women are latent business persons and your wife can easily sell the service... particularly if it means some new clothes, furniture or other "fringe benefits" for her. You can probably promote discounts or trade services with your customers. Once you've established a business in your home you can legally write off a portion of the
rent and utilities even your TRS-80...to your business. This can reduce your taxes substantially. The possibilities for making money with your TRS-80 are endless

YOU RISK NOTHING
If you don't agree that our LABELMAKER program does everything that we say, then return the diskette along with a letter telling us why and we will immediately refund your full purchase price, plus the postage.

TURN THE SWITCH TODAY
Are you willing to invest $\$ 99.50$ to turn the switch on your "Money Machine"? Then call The Peripheral People today and order your copy of "LABELMAKER" You can charge it to your Mastercharge or VISA card.

## START YOUR MONEY MACHINE TODAY BY CALLING THE <br> PERIPHERAL PEOPLE

## The PERIPHERAL PEOPLE Box 524 MERCER ISLAND, WA 98040

-TAS. 80 is a trademark of the Tendy Corporation



## LOWER CASE \& GRAPHIC SYMBOLS GENERATOR KIT FOR TRS-80" CG 16 ...... $\$ 94.50$



TRUE LINE DECENDER LOWER CASE ELECTRONIC SYMBOLS. THIN LINE GRAPHICS GAME SYMBOLS. TEXTURED BACKGROUNDS AND MANY BOLS. TEXTURED BACK GROUNOS
MORE DEMO CASSETTE IS INCLUDED
MORE DEMO CASSETTE IS INCLUDED FOR EASY INSTALLATION
REOUIRES ELECT PENCIL TYPE LC MOD OR ORDER MEMORY AND SWITCH KIT SMK. FOR $\$ 1850$

## SYNCHRONOUS DATA SEPARATOR FOR DISK USERS. SDS $\$ 34.50$

THE SYNCHRONOUS DATA SEPARATOR WILL ELIMINATE 100\% OF THE SOFT READ ERRORS AND SPEED UP DISK ACCESS TIME BY ELIMANATING RETRIES BY THE DISK CONTROLLER

THE SDS PLUGS INTO THE DISK CONTROLLER'S SOCKET AND HAS ONLY TWO WIRES TO CONNECT NO TRACES HAVE TO BE CUT IT IS THE MOST RELIABLE AND ACCURATE DATA SEPARATOR AVAILABLE

ADD $\$ 2$ SOFORS 8 H. CALIF RES ADD6*SALETAX SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO
G.P. ASSOCIATES $\boldsymbol{r}^{203}$
P.O. BOX 22822, SACRAMENTO, CA 95822
TRS-80 IS A TRAOE MARK OF TANDY CORP

The baud rate and variable table are explained in the Radio Shack RS-232 users manual. The last section is the housekeeping routine to return to the video driver.

If you have added lowercase to your TRS-80, remove lines 2400 thru 2420 and all of the proper conversions will be made.

## Conclusion

The only problem I have encountered is that the editor assembler uses upper memory to store its symbol reference table and a large table will wipe out the driver. It will also wipe out
any other routines that you have in upper memory - so beware!

I invoke this routine with SYSTEM /65001 on my computer, but if you have smaller memory, change the ORG in line 600 . This is the address you will use to enable the keyboard.

One last word about this program and assembly language programming on the TRS-80. If you have a disk, but have not bought the Apparat Editor/Assembler patches, you are not realizing the full potential of your TRS-80. The only problem is the lack of a memory size command at assembly to protect the drivers.

## Continued Program




INFLATION
BEATERS
sold with 30 Day Refund Privilege
Mod IPACKAGE. . all for \$ 149

- Receivables - General Ledger
- Payables


## SUPER DISC -

70 PROGRAMS $\$ 13.95$
Write: Elliot Kleiman - 132 National Software Marketing, Inc. 4701 MeKinley St.
Hollywood, Fiorida 33021

## PROGRAM EPROMS!

Now the computer hobbyist can inexpensively program 2708s by building his own programmer. The CC-500, built from readily available parts, will turn any TRS-80* into an EPROM programmer.

The CC-500 can also expand your ROM capacity by 1 K .

The complete assembly manual with software and schematics is now available for $\$ 5.95$
$\int \begin{gathered}\text { COMPUTER CONNECTIONS } \\ \text { P.O. Box } 400\end{gathered}$ P.O. Box 400 Northford, CT 06472

Keyplus is a collection of utilities that can be enabled directly from the keyboard of a Level II TRS-80. Seven different keyboard entry modes include BASIC shorthand (2 modes), direct graphic character input ( 3 modes), typewriter style input and standard TRS-80 entry.

Keyplus supports auto-repeat, lowercase video (optional hardware modification required), restoration of lost programs, keyboard debounce, single key stroke user definable strings and more!

Designed for ease of use, Keyplus routines may be enabled or disenabled in two key strokes.
The Level II version of Keyplus is available for $\$ 14.95$ and a more powerful disk version ( $\mathbf{3 2}$ or 48 K ) sells for $\$ 19.95$. Pennsylvania residents add $\mathbf{6 \%}$ sales tax.

TRS-80 is a registered trademark of TANDY CORP.

# SJW, INC. P.O. BOX 438 HUNTINGDON VALLEY, PA 19006 215-947-2057 

# 779 Line Printer Timer 

Works with TRS $-80^{\circ}$ and Centronics ${ }^{\text {® }} 779$ Line Printers Turns Motor on and off Automatically

No software or hardware changes needed. Saves motor life and power. Just solder 3 wires and mounts inside printer. Dealers wanted, inquire on company stationery, also O.E.M. and service accounts wanted. $\$ 95.00$ complete with one year warranty. Make checks payable to:

## Digital Timing Devices 4306 N.E. 6 Ave. <br> Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33334 USA Phone \# (305) 561-3757

## Division of D.S.S.I.

[^11]FINALLY....
PROFESSIONAL SOFTWARE...
Get results on the first .run
NO MANUALS!
…TRS-80....
DEPRECIATION
MAILING LIST
ADDING MACHINE
TEXT EDITOR
AMORTIZATION
COMPOUND INTEREST
DEC/HEX /BI
PAYROLL (specify)
Weekly,
Biweekly,
Monthly, or
Semimonthly

INVOICE
(check/m. order)
PA residents. . .add 6\%
TRS-80 is a trademark of the Tondy Corp DIVERSIFIED COMPUTER SERVICES 5601 PENN AVENUE A-23 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15206

$$
412-361-7540 \quad-247
$$

NO MANUALS!
. . . . TRS-80* . . .
DEPRECIATION

ADDING MACHINE
TEXT EDITOR
$\$ 99$
s.


## PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT* <br> -ESPECIALLY IF IT'S FUN!

Every child who learns math needs practice. Problem after problem after problem. But sometimes, practice can get boring. And when it's boring, your child won't learn.

Now, though, there is a way to practice that's always interesting. And fun! It's called ARITHMETIC.
ARITHMETIC not only generates problems, it keeps your child involved with entertaining graphics. Moreover, it repeats troublesome problems and automatically adjusts to your child's rate of learning. And it keeps track of your child's progress.
Without a doubt, practice makes perfect. Especially with

ARITHMETIC.
ARITHMETIC. Features $=\ldots, \ldots, \$ 15$ on cassette. TRS-80 Level il required. Calif. residents add $6 \%$ sales tax. TRS-80 is a tradernark of Tandy Corp.

RATIONAL SOFTWARE ${ }^{*}$
963 EAST CALIFORNIA BLVD. PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91106

## A guessing game, where the computers recognize patterns!

## True or False?

## John Krutch

P.O. Box 9284

Fort Worth, TX 76107

The subject of artificial intelligence seems to fascinate everyone, computer scientists and the general public alike. Public interest in Al is amply demonstrated by the popularity of such movies as The Forbin Project and The Demon Seed. (Both of them are shallow and unimaginative; for a much more thoughtful presentation, see the computer-psychiatrist in science fiction writer Frederik Pohl's fine novel, Gateway.)

Computer scientists, like

Terry Winograd and Peter Woods, are hard at work developing programs that someday, perhaps, will make these fictional portraits a reality.

Most of the programs are written for big computers with 32-bit processors and elephant-like main memories. Smaller, but interesting Al programs can be written for 8 -bit processors with modest amounts of memory. The TF program I describe in this article is one of them.

## How the Game Works

TF is a sort of prediction game. The program tries to predict what the player is going to do next, based on its observation of his past behavior.

The player types in the letter $T$ or the letter $F$ at random. The
program must figure out which letter the player plans to type next. The program assumes that a person's behavior is never truly random. No matter how many times the player tries to arbitrarily respond, certain patterns, of which he himself may be unaware, surface in his actions. The program carefully stores each response, whether T or F, and searches for patterns in the player's behavior. If it finds a particular pattern that occurs again later, the program finds itself in a position to make a prediction.
TF is written in Radio Shack Level II BASIC. It requires 16 K RAM in its present version, but it can be converted to a 4 K machine without too much effort. The program stores the first four
characters the player types in order to make its prediction. The character that the player types is known as the "current event." (This terminology is adopted from Al researcher John H. Andreae of New Zealand, although the program itself is not derived from Andreae's work.)

Starting with the fifth current event, TF makes its first prediction by displaying the character it has established the player will choose. The player must wait a second or two for the command READY to appear before typing another character.

The keys you strike do not appear on the display. The letter that shows on the screen after you press a key is the computer's prediction. The program keeps a running score of

Program Listing 1.

```
1 0
0 RANDOM
30 DEFINT C,E,F,I,Q,R,T
4 0 \text { DEFSTR A}
50 DIM Q (11111,2)
60 CNTXTLNGTH = 4
70 CLS
```

```
100 FOR I = MAIN PROGRAM
```

100 FOR I = MAIN PROGRAM
500% CNTXTLNGTH
500% CNTXTLNGTH
INPUT SUBROUTINE
INPUT SUBROUTINE
130 CRNTCNTEXT(1) = EVENTCODE
130 CRNTCNTEXT(1) = EVENTCODE
50 GOSUR 500 , INPUT SURROUTINE
50 GOSUR 500 , INPUT SURROUTINE
160 GOSUB BD| , PRINTING AND SCOREKEEPING SUBROUTINE
160 GOSUB BD| , PRINTING AND SCOREKEEPING SUBROUTINE
170 GOSUB GDD , LOCATION-CALCULATING SURROUTINE
170 GOSUB GDD , LOCATION-CALCULATING SURROUTINE
18\emptyset IF EVENTCODE = 1 THEN Q(LO, 1)=Q(LO, 1) + 1 ELSE
18\emptyset IF EVENTCODE = 1 THEN Q(LO, 1)=Q(LO, 1) + 1 ELSE
Q(LO,2)=Q(LO,2) + 1
Q(LO,2)=Q(LO,2) + 1
190 GOSUB 700 , CURRENT CONTEXT UPDATING SUBROUTINE
190 GOSUB 700 , CURRENT CONTEXT UPDATING SUBROUTINE
200 GOSUR G00 , LOCATION-CALCULATING SURROUTINE
200 GOSUR G00 , LOCATION-CALCULATING SURROUTINE
210 GOTO 150
210 GOTO 150
500 " INPUT SURROUTINE
500 " INPUT SURROUTINE
510 PRINTa 412, "READY"
510 PRINTa 412, "READY"
520 CURRENTEVENT* = INKEY$: IF CURRENTEVENT* = "T" OR
520 CURRENTEVENT* = INKEY$: IF CURRENTEVENT* = "T" OR
CURRENTEVENTs = "F" THEN 530 ELSE 520
CURRENTEVENTs = "F" THEN 530 ELSE 520
530 IF CURRENTEVENT % = "T" THEN EVENTCODE = 1: GOTO 550
530 IF CURRENTEVENT % = "T" THEN EVENTCODE = 1: GOTO 550
540 1F CURRENTEVENT % " "F" THEN EVENTCODE = 0: GOTO 550
540 1F CURRENTEVENT % " "F" THEN EVENTCODE = 0: GOTO 550
550 CLS
550 CLS
560 RETURN

```
560 RETURN
```

How does TF make its predictions? Each time the player types in a letter, TF examines the "current context" - the last four letters you've typed, including the one you just entered. The length of this context is four. That is the value assigned in line 60, but you can experiment with other values.

Suppose you type the letter $T$. Assume that the three previous characters were T, F and F. The program consults array $Q$ to see what you did in the past when the combination TFFT came up.

For example, if you typed $T$ six times and $F$ twice after the pattern TFFT first appeared, the program predicts that the next character you will type is T. If you have typed $T$ and $F$ an equal number of times after a particular pattern, the program generates a random $T$ or $F$ as its new prediction.

Each time you type in a new letter, TF eagerly codes it ( $T=1$, $F=0$ ) and stores it as data. The storage structure set up in line

50 is a $1111 \times 2$ array. The vast majority of the elements in this array go unused. It's done this way only for convenience.

The program consists of six modules, shown in Listing 1. An initialization routine takes care of some housekeeping, followed by the main program and four subroutines.

The REMark statements are intended to help you understand TF, but they can be omitted when typing the program. The long variable names can be abbreviated to the first two letters of the name without damage to the program. However, if the variable name contains the $\$$ character, this must be included in the abbreviation. For instance, CURRENTEVENT\$ must be typed in either as CU\$ or in its entirety.

Incidentally, variable A in line 610 is set to the empty string, not to a blank. The confusion sometimes produced when double quotation marks are printed is one of the few defects of Radio Shack's Line Printer III.

## P\&T CP/M ${ }^{\oplus} 2$ unleashes the POWER of your TRS-80 MODEL II

Pickles \& Trout has adapted CP/M 2, one of the worid's most popular operating systems, to the TRS-80 Model II and the result is spectacular:

- 596K bytes usable storage at double density
- Runs both single and double density disks with automatic density select
- Single drive backup
- Multi-drive software can run on a 1 drive system
- Operates with 1, 2, 3, or 4 drives
- Full function CRT control
- Type-ahead buffer for keyboard input
- Full access to both serial ports and parallel printer port
- Fully software programmable serial ports
- Loads an 18K Basic in 2.5 seconds
- Full compatibility with existing CP/M software and application packages
- Full set of $7 \mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ manuals plus our own for the TRS-80 Model II

Introductory price: \$175


PICKLES \& TROUUT
PO. BOX 1206. GOLETA. CA 93017 . (805) 967.9563 PP/M is a trademerk of Digital Research inc. TRS-80 is a trademark of Tandy Corp.

# WHAT'S NEW? 

(with the "Original" TRS-80® Users Journal) -3

The CONNECTION, our May-Jun cover story, is a smaller-than-a-bread box device that enables even 4K Level I owners to use the RS232, serial printers, and telephone modem WITHOUT the expansion interface or acoustical coupler and to participate in the expanding area of computer-tocomputer chatter via telephone. (We include a phone number listing of resources to call after you've been Connected.) An excerpt from David Lien's "Learning Level II" discusses data sorting. The creator of "ANDROID NIM" cooks up some SOUND producing BASIC routines with machine language stuffing. Our new, magical "Panacea" delves into the ways and whys of the S-80 Bus.

There is a review of Radio Shack's new text editor and a user tells how to (or how not to) handle a "RELIGIOUS ERROR"I? Plus, there are the regular features: A tutorial on the Editor/Assembler for beginners; New Products; Reviews and the Business Section. It isn't called the "TRS-80 Users Journal" for nothing! It is published regularly every two months, and costs just $\$ 16.00$ per year in the U.S. Get a sample current issue (first class mail) for just $\$ \mathbf{3 . 0 0}$. Use your VISA or Mastercharge and call (206) 475 2219 today! Or, send check or Money Order to: 80-U.S. Journal 3838 South Wamer Street Tacoma, Washington 98409

# Learn about assembly language by "looking" into the Z-80. 

Assembly Language Trainer

William L. Colsher
4328 Nutmeg Lane, Apt. 111
Lisle, IL 60532

Sooner or later, most hobbyists get the urge to learn assembly language. Unfortunately, many never get any further. They've heard that assembler is hard to learn, that only advanced programmers use it, and that it is only good for bit twiddling.

Actually, assembly language is no more difficult than any other programming lan-guage-it just takes a slightly different mind set. One must think not only about solving the problem at hand, but also about what is physically going on inside the computer.

Because nothing stands between your program and your computer's CPU, assembler programs can be very fast. Real-
time games with animated graphics come to mind as a case where fast execution is critical. If you have any devices like coffee pots or furnaces you plan to use as peripherals, chances are you'll want to use assembler programs to control them.

I can't teach you assembler in a single article. I can give you a tool-the TRS-80 Trainer-to make learning assembler a little easier. It is an assembler program that will run with changes to the I/O on any Z-80 computer, not just the TRS-80. The program instantly shows the result of nearly all the machine instructions which you're likely to find troublesome.

## Getting the Program to Run

Obviously, you'll need an assembler. This is a not-sosubtle technique to get you into using assembly language quick.
ly. This particular program is written for the Radio Shack Editor/Assembler, so you'll need to run out and buy one.

If you already have another assembler, you may have to make some changes in the code. They shouldn't be major, though. You'll also need a Level II TRS-80 with at least 16 K .

All the information on getting the Editor/Assembler running is included in the Radio Shack manual. Since it is a system format tape you may have some trouble loading it. Be patient and keep turning the volume down. Some of the information about using the assembler won't make too much sense at first, but things should seem more clear after you've started to type in the program.

While you're typing the program, you'll be glad to know that the spaces in the code listing are actually tabs-the right-ar-
row on the keyboard. Naturally, spaces that are inside quotes are actually spaces. Just as in BASIC, comments can be deleted, but really shouldn't be.

Because this program uses many symbols, assemble it with the "/NS" option. This supresses the symbol table, and you can see how many typos you make. When the symbol table is displayed on the screen, it scrolls the error count off.

Once the program is error free, follow the instructions in the Editor/Assembler manual for creating a tape. Make sure you save the source with the "W" command as well.

## Using the TRS-80 Trainer

You're now ready to run the TRS-80 Trainer. Your system format tape should have the TRS-80 Trainer on it. Fig. 1 shows how to load the tape and start up the program.


Fig. 1. How to load the TRS-80 Trainer.

```
A -0000000000 F-0000000000 A1-0000000000 F1-0000000000
B-0000000000 C-0000000000 B1 -00000000 00 C1 -0000000000
D-0000000000 E-0000000000 D1-0000000000 E1-0000000000
H-0000000000 L-0000000000 H1-0000000000 L1-0000000000
    1-0000000000 R-0000000000
        IX -0000000000000000 0000
        IY-0000000000000000 0000
            INSTRUCTION:
    Display format: Register name
            Binary representation of register contents
        Hexadecimal representation of register contents.
```

Fig. 2. TRS-80 Trainer Display.

## Intelligent choice.

Now it's possible to turn your TRS-80 into an intelligent terminal-with the TermCom package from Statcom.
The TermCom package includes the hardware Level II users need for timesharing. and the software to convert it into an intelligent terminal. With TermCom, you can unload entire files and keep up to 13 screens full of data in the terminal, ready for instant use. TermCom also adds the convenience of scrolling. automatic formatting, buffer overflow protection. and the ability to lock data on part of the screen while using the rest.
The TermCom package is only $\$ 150$. The software only is $\$ 50$ on disc. $\$ 40$ on cassette, documentation is $\$ 10$. When you want to add timesharing, test equipment, serial printers. or other peripherals to your TRS-80 ... TermCom is an intelligent choice.


Corporation
5758 Balcones Dr. Suite 202
Austin. TX 78731 (512)451-0221

*Software that means Business*
A vailable for immediate delivery

- Order Entry
- Invoicing
- Inventory Control
- Accounts Payable
- Accounts Receivable
- Payroll
- General Ledger
- Custom Business Programs

All Business Programs Operate With Printer.
Call or send for our complete catalog today.

## Software Mart

24092 Pandora Street
El Toro, California 92630
(714) 768-7818

## Radio Shack Dealer Computer Systems Center

## TRS-80* SPECIAL

4K Levell was $\$ 499.00$ NOW \$440.00

16K Levelll was $\$ 849.00$ NOW $\$ 739.00$

Available for immediate delivery. Warranty honored at any Radio Shack. Add $\$ 7.00$ shipping and handling in continental U.S.A.
Tennessee residents add 6\% sales tax.

Send check or money order to:
Radio Shack Dealer 103 Pico Court
Hendersonville, TN 37075
Phone 615-824-5762

Your display (Fig. 2) shows all the Z-80's registers, except the stack pointer and program counter. They are all initialized to zero to make it easy to see the effects of the instructions you type.

At this point, I caution you: It is quite simple to blow up the Trainer. Entering jump instructions will do it, as will messing with the stack pointer. Storing things in RAM, where the program is $\mathbf{( 4 3 0 0 _ { 1 8 }}$ through $\mathbf{4 7 6 0}_{16}$ ) can foul things up, too.

To use the Trainer, you have to know what kinds of input it accepts. There are exactly three. The hexadecimal digits zero through nine and letters $A$ through $F$ form allowable ma-
chine instructions. Secondly, the ENTER key tells the computer you want something EXECUT. ED. The third is the exclamation mark. If you make a typing error, press the "!", and your input will be erased. If you enter less than five bytes of machine instruction, you have to press ENTER to make the program execute them. Table 1 reviews these commands.

You've already seen that the Trainer sets all the registers to zero when you start out. With this in mind, type 3E01. Now press ENTER. You'll notice that the A register in the upper left hand corner of the display now contains a one. In this example, $3 E$ is the machine code for "load
the next byte into the $A$ register'. Of course, the byte this time is 01.

Now type in 0601 and press ENTER. A one appears in the B register. Type 80 and press ENTER. 80 is the machine instruction for "ADD the contents of register B to register A." If all is well, there should be two in
register $A$.
With the TRS-80 Trainer you can enter up to five bytes of machine code at once. This example loads register $A$ with five, register $B$ with six and then adds the two. Note that as soon as you type the final zero, the computer displays the results. Try this by typing: 3E05060680.


| Program Listing |  |  |  | 4303213451 | ${ }^{68918}$ | ${ }^{\text {LD }}$ | HL, SCRBUP +308 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 43D9 ${ }^{\text {CD2346 }}$ | ${ }^{86989}$ | ${ }_{\text {call }}$ | A, (SE1) |
|  |  |  |  | 43 DC 216451 | 88948 | LD | HL, SCRBUF + 356 |
|  |  |  |  | 43DF 3 34C46 | 88958 | LD | A, (SH1) |
| ${ }_{4}^{43689} 8218858$ | ${ }^{08148}$ | ${ }_{\text {ORG }}$ | 4300H | 43E2 <br> 43852346 <br> 43 <br> 17451 | 88968 | ${ }_{\text {call }}^{\text {cal }}$ | Drspr |
| 4383118158 | 86168 | LD | DE, SCRBUUP +1 | $43 \mathrm{Eg} 3 \mathrm{3A} 446$ | 98988 | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ |  |
| 4386818094 | 88178 | LD | BC, 4 90月 | 438 CD 2346 | -9998 | call | DISPR |
| 43693620 | 96188 | LD | (HL) , 28H | 43 EE 210551 | 81888 |  | HL, SCRBUF+469 |
| 438 BEDBE | -8198 | LDIR |  | $43 \mathrm{P1} 3 \mathrm{3} 5346$ | 81818 | LD | A, (SI) |
| 4380 431815546 11958 | -90298 | ${ }_{\text {LD }}^{\text {LD }}$ | HL, TEXT DE, SCRBuF+25 | 43F4 4 CD2346 43 F 7218551 | ${ }_{8181888}$ | Call | DISPR |
| 4313 E1EEE8 | ${ }_{60228}$ | ${ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {LD }}$ |  | 43 FA 3A5446 | ${ }_{81848}$ | LD |  |
| 4316 EDBe | 82380 | LDIR |  | 43 FD CD2346 | 91858 | call | DISPR |
| 4318115353 | ${ }^{36248}$ | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ | de, scrabup +851 | 4468215752 4493 | 91868 | LD | HL, SCRBuF+599 |
| 431 B 918C08 | ${ }^{802258}$ | ${ }_{\text {LDIR }}^{\text {LD }}$ | $8 \mathrm{BC}, \mathrm{8CH}$ | $44833 \mathrm{SAP46}$ 4486 CD 2346 | 81878 | LD | $A_{1}($ SIX +1$)$ |
| 4328216 F 46 | 88278 | LD | HL, Ll | 4489215 F 52 | ${ }^{10} 1898$ | LD | HL, SCRBUF+6日7 |
| 4323118658 | 98288 | LD | DE, SCRBUP +128 | 448 C 3A4D46 | 81188 | LD | ${ }_{\text {A, }}$, (SIX) |
| 4326 13488 | ${ }^{86298}$ | LD | BC, 52 | 449 CD 2346 | 01118 | call | DISPR |
| 4329 EDBE | 08388 | LDIR |  | 4412219752 | ${ }^{10128}$ | LD | HL, SCRBUF+663 |
| ${ }^{432 \mathrm{~B}} 11 \mathrm{Ces} 8$ | 06310 | LD | DE, scrbiup+192 | 4415335846 | 81138 | LD | $\mathrm{A}_{\text {, }}(\mathrm{SIY}+1)$ |
| 432 E 813488 | 83328 | LD | BC, 52 | 4418 CD2346 | 01148 | call | DISPR |
| 4333119851 | ${ }_{88} 8488$ | ${ }_{\text {LD }}^{\text {LDIR }}$ | DE,SCRBUP +256 | $4{ }_{4} 418182194546$ | ${ }_{81168}$ | ${ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {LD }}$ |  |
| 4336813488 | 88358 | LD | BC, 52 | 4421 CD2346 | 81178 | call | DISPR |
| 4339 EDB8 | 83368 | LDIR |  | 4424 CDE846 | 91180 | call | move ; Move display to screen |
| 4338114851 433813988 | 86378 | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ | DE, SCRBUP +320 |  | 01198 | , THIS SETS UP | R ACCEPTING AN INSTRUCTION |
| 433 E 434134888888 | 81388 | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ | BC, 52 |  | 01208 | ;HL $\rightarrow$ display | area, de $\rightarrow$ execute b is max byt |
| 4343 11D351 | 80468 | $\mathrm{LD}^{\text {LD }}$ | DE, SCRBUF+467 | 442 A 115947 | ${ }_{01228}$ | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ | HL, SCRTOP ${ }_{\text {de, }}$ |
| 4346811188 | 88410 | LD | BC, 17 | 442 D 9695 | 01238 | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ | B, 5 |
| 4349 EDBE | 0428 | LDIR |  | $442 \mathrm{FC5}$ | 91248 | read push | ${ }_{B C}$ |
|  | 88438 86448 | ${ }_{\text {LD }} \mathrm{LD}$ | DE, SCRBUF +596 BC, 3 ( | 4438 4433 CD 9444 | ${ }^{01258}$ | CALL | hixin ; read one hex byte |
| 4351 EDBe | 88459 | LDIR |  | 4434 DA3B44 | ${ }^{81278}$ | P\% | ${ }_{\text {c, }}^{\text {BCINIS }}$ |
| 4353119452 | $8468{ }^{8}$ | LD | DE, SCRBUF+668 | 443712 | 81288 | LD | (DE), A |
| 4356818388 | 84478 | ${ }^{\text {LD }}$ | BC, 83 ${ }^{\text {H }}$ | 443813 | 81298 | INC | DE |
| 4359 EDB8 | 804888 86498 | ,THIS CODE POTS | user reg values in the display | 44391654 | 81380 | DJN2 | READ |
| $435 \mathrm{BCD4145}$ | 66509 | show call | HEXR , display hex values | 4438 ED735146 | ${ }^{1} 1328$ | FINIS LD | USER REGS SET UP |
|  | 05516 | ;REST OP CODE $D$ | does binary values | 443 F 313046 | 91338 | LD |  |
| 4358218358 | 65328 | LD | HL, SCRBUF +131 | 44423 25346 | 91348 | LD | A, (SI) |
| ${ }_{4}^{4361} 43 \mathrm{CD3E46}$ | 08538 <br> 6548 | ${ }_{\text {chall }}^{\text {LD }}$ | A, (SA) | 4445 ED47 <br> 4447 <br> 3A5446 | ${ }^{81358}$ | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ |  |
| 4367219358 | 88558 | LD | HL, SCRBUP +147 | 444 A ED4P | ${ }^{181378}$ | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ | ${ }_{\text {R, }}^{\text {A }}$, (SR) |
| 436 A 323046 | ${ }^{885688}$ | 20 | $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{SF}$ ) | 444 C P1 | 81388 | pop | ${ }_{\text {AFP }}^{\text {R, }}$ |
| $4360 \mathrm{CD2346}$ | 88578 | CALl | DISPR ${ }_{\text {RL, }}$ | 444 D C1 | 01398 | POP | ${ }^{\text {BC }}$ |
| 4373 3A4846 | ${ }^{29598}$ | LD |  | $444 E$ <br> 44 F <br> 1 | 14888 01418 | POP | ${ }_{\text {HE }}^{\text {DE }}$ |
| $4376{ }^{4} \mathrm{CD} 2346$ | 96608 | call | DISPR | 445888 | O1428 | Ex | AF, Ap' |
| 4379 437 C $\mathbf{2 1 2 3 5 4 6}$ | 98618 | LD | HL, SCRBUP +211 | 4451 D9 | 81438 | Exx |  |
| 437 F CD2346 | ${ }_{88638}$ | ${ }_{\text {call }}$ | A DISPR |  | 81448 <br> 1458 <br> 1888 | POP | ${ }_{\text {AC }}{ }_{\text {B }}$ |
| 4382219351 | 98648 | 2 L | HL, SCRBUF+259 | 4454 D1 | 01468 | POP | ${ }_{\text {de }}$ |
| 43855 <br> 4388 <br> CD 2346 | 88658 | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ CALS | $\mathrm{A}^{\text {, (SD }}$ ) | 4455 E1 | 81478 | POP |  |
|  | 98668 | ${ }_{\text {CD }}$ |  | 4456 <br> 445788 <br> 89 | ${ }^{61489}$ | ${ }_{\text {Ex }}^{\text {Ex }}$ | Af, ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ |
| 43888144146 | 818888 | LD | $\mathrm{A},(\mathrm{SE})$ | 4458 DDE1 | ${ }^{15} 158$ | ${ }_{\text {POP }}$ | IX |
| 4391 CD2346 | 86898 | call | DISPR | $445 \mathrm{CDE1}$ | 01518 | POP | IY |
| $\begin{array}{r}4394 \\ 4397 \\ \hline 344446\end{array}$ | 88788 | LD | Hi, SCRBUF+323 | $445 C$ $4468 \mathrm{CD7} 595146$ | ${ }^{81528}$ | ${ }_{\text {call }}^{\text {LD }}$ | SP, (SSP) EXECUTE USER INSTRUCTIO |
| 439 A CD2346 | 88728 | call | DISPR |  | 91548 | ; NExt Code save | T USER REGE |
| 439 D 215351 | 89738 | LD | HL, SCRBUP +339 | 4463 ED735146 | 01558 | LD | (SSP), SP |
| 43 AEO 3A4346 | 88748 | LD | ${ }_{\text {A }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {(SLL }}$ ) | 4467315146 | ${ }^{91568}$ | ${ }_{\text {L }}$ | SP, SIY +2 |
|  | 87758 80768 | ${ }_{\text {call }}^{\text {LD }}$ |  | 446A PDE5 | 81578 | PUSH | ${ }_{\text {IX }}^{\text {IX }}$ |
| $43 \mathrm{A9} 9 \mathrm{34646}$ | 88776 | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ | $\mathrm{A}_{\text {, ( }}^{\text {(SA1) }}$ ) | 446888 | 81598 | Ex | AF, AF' |
| $43 \mathrm{AC} \mathrm{CD2346}$ | 88788 | call | DISPR | 4468 D9 | 01688 | ExX |  |
| 43 AF 218458 | 88798 | LD | HL, SCRBUF+186 | 44788 | -1618 | push | HL |
| $43 \mathrm{B5}$ CD2346 | 6e819 | CaLl | ${ }_{\text {DIS }}{ }_{\text {ISPR }}$ | 4472 CS | ${ }_{81638}$ | PUSH | ${ }_{\text {BC }}^{\text {DE }}$ |
| $4388821 \mathrm{E458}$ | 68829 | LD | HL, SCRBUF +228 | 4473 PS | Q1648 | posa |  |
| 43BB 3 344846 | 88838 | ${ }_{\text {LD }}^{\text {LD }}$ | A, (SB1) | 447488 | ${ }^{81658}$ | ${ }_{\text {Ex }}$ | AF,AF' |
|  | 68848888 | ${ }_{\text {LD }}^{\text {call }}$ |  | 4475 <br> 4476 <br> 85 | 81668 | ${ }_{\text {exx }}^{\text {exs }}$ | HL |
| $43 \mathrm{C4} 3 \mathrm{~A} 4746$ | 80868 | LD | A, (SC1) | 4477 D5 | 81689 | PUSH | DE |
| $43 \mathrm{C7}$ CD2346 | 08878 | call | DISPR | 4478 C5 | 11698 | push | BC |
| ${ }^{43 C A} 43 \mathrm{CD}$ 3A4A46 | 868898 | ${ }_{\text {LD }}^{\text {LD }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 43DE CD2346 | 999808 | call | DISPR |  |  |  | Program continues |



## TELEVIDEO 912C ${ }^{3} 799^{\circ \circ}$

STANDARD FEATURES (partial list)

- Reverse video, Underline, Blinking. Reduced
- Protected fields. Security Blank fields.
- Block or Conversational modes.
- Editing: Line or Character: Insert/ Delete.
- Tab, Backtab; Columnar tab.
- 14 key numeric pad with return key.
- RS232 Printer Port
- Deluxe Selectric* Keyboard

OPTIONAL:
-2nd Page Memory: ${ }^{5} 80^{\infty}$

- 11 Special function keys and 8 edit keys: $70^{000}$

BASE 2 PRINTER \$8: $9^{00}$


## FEATURES:

- 72. 80, 96, 120 or 132 Columns per line
- Bi-directional, 7 dot matrix, impact.
- Graphics Capability
- RS232. Centronics*, IEEE-488, 20 ma.
- 60 LPM / Fast feed.
- User Programmable Character Fonts.
- 16 Baud Rates - to 19,200.
- Expanded Characters.

Interfaces to TRS80, Apple, Atari, PET and most other computers.
 Personal checks require 2 weeks to clear. Add 3\% for shipping and handing. CA residents add 6\%. Manufacturer's warranty included. Prices subject to revision.


COMPARE QUALITY, FEATURES \& DISCOUNT originate $\$ 179^{00}$ 45CPS, receive only \$249900

## TOLL FREE



## TIRED OF PLAYING GAMES WITH YOUR TRS-80*?

Ready to let your personal computer do some real work for you? Then you're ready for MICROCHECK-80, an exceptionally useful and usable checking account handler for 16 K Level Il systems. Many products have lots of fancy glitter, but leave out essential functions. Not MICROCHECK -801 It gets the job done without unneeded gimmicks, using a minimum of hardware and human effort. The programs lead you step-by-step through each operation, and supporting documentation is excellent.

With MICROCHECK - 80 your outstanding checks and deposits can be kept as current as desired, and month-end account balancing is a snap. Cancelled checks are stored on cassette, ready to be listed at any time on either the video display or, If you have one, a line printer. A special feature allows each check to be given a code identifying the category of expense (e.g. . food, medical, contributions, etc.), and the codes supplied with the system are easily tailored to individual requirements. Cancelled checks can be listed by expense category, by month, by any combination of the two, or in total. Also, a summary of expense categories is provided. Checks are normally maintalned in check number order, but another special feature permits sorting and listing by any field in the cancelled check record; these include date, amount, payee, and expense category.

Why not throw away your checkbook and let MICROCHECK - 80 do the arithmetic and recordkeeping for you? $\$ 19.95$ postage paid. Send check of money order, or write for detailed information:

SUMA MICROWARE
10 WEST 41st STREET 1110 WEST 41 st SIREET
LA GRANGE, ILLINOIS 60525

* A trademark of Tandy Corporation


```
FINIS 4438 81328 61278
HEXIT 4585 82390 81948 02018
    02746 92778 02888 02830 02868 42898 42920
    $3168 93988 03018 83048 83070 03188 83138
    |3683198 83228 83258 83280 83318 83346
MEXR 
HXIN 449A 8185
lNSTR 4759 84818
KILLIT 458F
Ll 
MOVE 
ONE 
```



```
llll
SA 
SB
SB 
SC 
SC1 (l)
    lolllol
    00610 00648 98670 89780 80730 85760 857980
```



```
    lllor
    < %2799
    83810
    01210 02960
    38890 03020
    88680 82998
    80928 02998
    80928 03658
    187801918 02750
    08560}013380275
    088e 02810
    40714 83984
    0955 83140
    03588
    01828
    81810 01348 01720 0320e
    81078 81108 03268 03290
    81138 81168 81568 63328 e3358
    88746 83118
    99980 93178
    81848 81368 81748 83238
    1328-1528 81558 81758
    82568
    82668
    88268
    $82380
    82488
```

NEC Model 3315 spinwriter
for the NEW TRS-80 word processing software

| DYSAN |
| :--- |
| DISKETTES |
| The CADitlaC of |
| the Fopyp Diskt |
| at these low prices |



## EPSON TX-8O DOT MATRIX PRINTER

64 Graphic characters. 75 dot matrix (7 6 in graphic) double width charac ters. TRACTOR and FRICTION feed models with interface and cable for PET, APPLE, RS232 available at OUR Iow prices.


TRS SOFTWARE: MICROSOFT ADVENTUAE - The sophisticated fantasy/logic game ... Dur low price $\$ 27$.
FILE MAMAGEMENT SYsTEM - The professional cata base software by the business seftware compary .... $\$ 20$.
15K 4116 RAM for the TRS 80 , APPLE II. PET, ZENITH and other computers set of 3 4116's 250 ns or better $\$ 65,00$ Prices subject to change without notice. Allow ? Phone (213)371-1660
VISA and MASTER CFADBE WELCONE. Alow VISA and MASTER CHARGE WELOME. Allow
weels for cashiers check to ciear, 4 weeks for weeks for cashiers check to clear, 4 weeks for
personal chicks. Add $2 \%$ for shipping and handpersenal checks. Add 25 for shipping and hand-
ling. Calif, residents acd $6 \%$ sales tax. (S0rry. ling Calif.
no $C .0 .0$.
cop
Copyright 1 See - MICRO Business WORLD
 MICRO BUSINESS WOFLD 15818 Hawthorne Bollivara

PACKER: Automatically edits all or part of your Basic program to ease editing, run faster, or save memory. Has 5 sections: UNPACK - unpacks multiple statement lines into single statements maintaining program logic; inserts spaces and renumbers lines for easier editing. SHORT - shortens your program by editing out all REM statements, unnecessary words and spaces. PACK - executes UNPACK and SHORT, then packs lines into multiple statement lines; maintains program logic. RENUM - renumbers program lines including all GOTO's, etc. You specify increment. MOVE - moves any line or block of lines to any new location in the program and renumbers lines. Written in machine language; supplied on tape in 3 versions for 16 K ,
$32 \mathrm{~K}, \mathbf{8} \mathbf{4 8 K}$. For Level II or Disk Basic
$\mathbf{2 2 9 . 9 5}$ DISASSEMBLER: Read, write, and copy system tapes. Display and modify memory contents. misassembie ROM, DOS, and system tapes into 2-80 mnemonics. Search for strings in memory. Much more!! Includes 32 pages of documentation and information.
For 16K Level II $\$ 19.95$ SYSTEM TAPE DUPLICATOR: Copy your system format tapes. Includes verify routine.
For any Level II $\$ 14.95$ CHESDISK: Transfers your copy of Microchess to disk for quick and easy access.
For any Level II Disk system A mini-word processor CASSETTE LABEL MAKER: A mini-word processor
to print cassette labels on a line printer. Includes to print cassette labeis on a line printer. includes manual and 50 peai-and-stick labeis on tractor feed paper.
INSTRUCTION and printer $\$ 15.95$ original priON MANUALS for any Coltage Soltware original programs available for $20 \%$ of progr
price. Refundable when program purchased.
price. Refundabie when program purchased.
TRS- $80^{*}$ repairs and modifications. Call or write for info. MANY MORE items available. Call or write for catalog. DEALER inquiries invited.
Kansas residents add $3 \%$ sales tax. Foreign orders in US Currency only.
Call our 24-hour phone: 316-683-4811 or write
"TRS-80 is a registered trademark of TANDY CORP."
COTTAGE SOFTWARE
614 N. Harding $\quad 233$ Wichita, KS 67208

## HEATH H14

TRS 80

## NO SOFTWARE

## REQUIRED

Serial interface mounts inalde and is powered by expansion interface. Connecta at parallel printer port. Esay installation. May be used externally but requires +5 V and $+/-9$ to 12 V .

Uses printer driver in Level II ROM. No software driver needed in high RAM. No more software compatability problems.

- RS-232-C Interface Free for Other Uses e
- Baud Rate Adjustable From 1200 to 4800 -
- Handahaking Prevents Lost Characters a
- Output Meets EIA RS-232-C 0

May be used with other serial printers which send Line Feed after Carriage Return. Data format is 1 Start Bit, 8 Data Bits, 2 Stop Bits.

> .-. Ordering Information ...

Kit With All Parts
$\$ 24.95$
Printed Circuit Board with Instructions $\quad 12.95$
Assembled \& Teated With 90 Day Warranty 39.95
Please Include $\$ 1.50$ Shipping and Handling
(NOTE: RS-232 Connector Not Supplied)
SPEEDWAY ELECTRONICS v 275
1354 Auburn
Speedway, Indiana 46224


# An additional index for Radio Shack's Editor/Assembler manual-cross-referenced for easy use. 

## EDTASM Index

Terry Kepner<br>P.O. Box 481<br>Peterborough. NH 03458

earning to program in assembly code is like trying to learn a foreign language; how long it takes will depend upon how good a reference book you have.
If the book is well written with a good cross-reference listing the new words, their English equivalents and the pages where you can find their descriptions, you will learn the language more easily. If the book doesn't have these features, you have a hard trip ahead.

Unfortunately, the Radio Shack Editor/Assembler Manual falls into the latter category. While it does provide an alphabetic and a numeric opcodemnemonic cross-reference list at the back, these two lists do not tell the user where their descriptions can be found.
It took only a few frustrating hours before I decided to rectify the situation and produce a good cross-referenced index. However, this proved more difficult than I had thought.

The numeric cross-reference in the Radio Shack Editor/Assembler is actually organized into three separate numeric lists. This meant, in addition to an alphabetic index, I also had to make a new numeric index. properly sorted.

Creating the index, I discovered some errors in the Radio Shack manual, which are detailed as follows:

1. The LD A,R (pg. 22) and LD R,A (pg. 23) mnemonics are not in the Radio Shack numeric and alphabetic indices.
2. OUT (D),R (pg. 103) should be OUT (C),R.
3. LD B,H,NN (pg. 121) should be LD B,H.

I hope these indices are as useful to you as they have been for me. Since I am a beginner at assembly language programming, the time it took to prepare them has been more than repaid by the time saved finding information.

| Object coot | nerowics |  | Page 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{81}$ | Roc | R. (\%) | 46 |
| dosees | HDC | A. (1X+10) | 46 |
| fobees | foc | A. (IV+16) | 46 |
| ${ }^{8}$ | Hoc | A. $A$ | 46 |
| 88 | HoC | A, 8 | 46 |
| 89 | fec | A.C | 46 |
| ${ }^{\text {sf }}$ | ACC | A. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 46 |
| 88 | ACC | A.E | 46 |
| ${ }^{\circ}$ | foc | A. H | 46 |
| 80 | foc | ${ }_{\text {AL }}$ | ${ }^{46}$ |
| ceze | fec | An | 46 |
| EDasa | foc | H.ec | 63 |
| EOSA | Hec | H.OE | 63 |
| EDGA | fec | H.re | 63 |
| ED7R | Pac | H.SP | 63 |
| $8 \%$ | +00 | ALCO | 44 |
| tueses | 500 | R ( $\mathrm{t} \times+110)$ | 4 |
| Fleses | 500 |  | 45 |
| 87 | 500 | A. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 43 |
| ${ }^{*}$ | 180 | a.b | 43 |
| 81 | Reo | A.C | 43 |
| 82 | 500 | n. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 43 |
| 83 | 500 | A.E | 43 |
| 84 | 500 | A.H | 43 |
| 85 | f00 | A.L | 43 |
| C628 | H00 | A. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 43 |
| 99 | H00 | H.6C | 63 |
| 19 | 500 | H.DE | 63 |
| 29 | feo | $\mathrm{H} \cdot \mathrm{H}$ | 63 |
| 39 | 180 | H.SP | 63 |
| 0609 | Reso | ${ }_{1 \times} \times 8 \mathrm{BC}$ | 64 |
| D019 | R06 | IX, DE | 64 |
| 0029 | R00 | LX, IX | 64 |
| ${ }^{0039}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }} \mathrm{A0}$ | ${ }_{\text {12, SP }}$ | ${ }_{6}^{64}$ |
| foes | H60 | IV. BC | 65 |





A specially designed SF TACTICAL BATTLE GAME for your PET, TRSS-80 or APPLE Computer.
The man called Sudden Smith watched the five blips on his screen spread out to meet the enemy. Two freighters converted into something like battlewagons, powerful but slow, and three real cruisers: the most powerful group of warships ever seen near the Promethean system -- except for the Stellar Union fleet opposing them. Everyone was calling it Starfleet Orion, though it existed for only this day. It was life or death, and, after the object lesson on the planet Spring, everyone knew it.
STARFLEET ORION is a complete 2 player game system - rule book - battle manual - cassette - ship control sheets - program listings

Includes 2 programs, 22 space ship types, and 12 playtested scenarios. Game mechanics are extremely simple, but play is exciting, challenging, and rich in detail. Specify PET (8K), TRS-80 (Level II, 16K), or APPLE II (16K \& 32K) \$19.95. Ask your local dealer or send your check to:

8
Automated Simulations Department M P.O. Box 4232 Mountain View, CA. 94040
"TRS-80 is a reoistered trademark of TANOY CORP." California residents please add 6\% sales tax

## SETI SYSTETS. INC. -

PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS SOFTWARE
TO OPERATE ON
TRS-80* COMPUTER

- ISAM Accounting Package: *
- Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, General Ledger with Cash Journal, Invoicing and Payroll
Integrated Accounting System $\$ 425.00$
Separate Modules
\$ 99.00
- ISAM Inventory Control

$$
\$ 125.00
$$

- Above Systems require 2-3 drive Systems.
- Integrated System requires 3-4 drive Systems.
- Systems operate under NEWDOS by Apparat (not included)
- Machine Language Disk Sort
\$ 49.95
- Multiple Keys - Ascending, Descending Callable under Basic
- NEWDOS by Apparat
\$ 55.00


TO ORDER CALL:
(617) 685-0151

Bamtamencano
VISA
(Dealer Inquiries Welcome)
P.O. Box $1225 \cdot$ Haverhill, MA 01830

* Trademark of Tandy Corporation
** Accounting Package not available in the State of California.




## TRS-80* STRUCTURED

 BASICNow available for TRS-80 disk systems


A pre-compiler adding performed procedures, case structures, repeat while, until and many other structured language statements to the already powerful Level II BASIC. Diskette $\$ 50.00$, Listing $\$ 35.00$, Manual purchased separately $\$ 10.00$.


313 Meadow Lane Hastings, Michigan 49058 (616) 945-5334
(Dealer inquiries invited)

- 84

VISA \& MASTERCHARGE ACCEPTED

- TRS.80 is a trademark of Tandy Corp




 ล




PROFIT WITH MICRO COMPUTERS
Shouldn't investing in a Micro Computer yield a profit? CLUB SOFT Investment Analysis programs pay off immediately with time, simplicity, and utility gains. Developed by programing specialist for Professionals:

REAL ESTATE EVALUATION BOND COMPARISON LIQUID MONEY MARKET FUNDS LOAN COMPARITOR/SCHEDULOR STOCK PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Price $\$ 39.95$ each All FIVE and an Inflation Analysis Program for

## $\$ 199.95$

Available for all TRS 80 level II systems and up.

## CONTACT:

## Club रoft -m

P.O. Box 2355

Fitchburg, Ma. 01420
Phone (617) 342-5300
A Division of FERMAC


Experts agree REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS are shelter against inflation today. But with increasing interest rates. profitable investing takes accurate information. CLUB SOFT'S REAL ESTATE ANALYSER allows accurate easy comparison of over THIRTY properties SMMULTANEOUS. LY. With simple controls the program can evaluate:

- CAPTAL GAIN - IAIR MARKET VALUE - MONTHLY RETURN - CLOSNG COSTS - TAXES
- MORTAGE PAYMENTS - SECONDARY MORT. - UTILITY COST - RENT LEVELS
- REPAIR COSTS

OVER 40 OTHER VARIABLES
Graphic projection changes in any quantity
Useful to Buyers. Sellers. Brokers. and Investors
PRICE $\$ 39.95$
Available for TRS-80 16 K Level and up. Contact:

## Club र्णा: $_{-2 \times 1}$

P.O. Box 2355

Fitchburg, Ma.
A Division of FERMAC


| 5\%" Diskettes | 10 | 50 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3M-744-0 | 3.15 | 2.95 | 2.85 |
| Verbatim 525-01 | 2.65 | 2.45 | 2.30 |
| $8^{\prime \prime}$ ' Diskettes |  |  |  |
| 3M-740 | 3.05 | 2.85 | 2.75 |
| 8' Double Density |  |  |  |
| 3M-741 | 4.15 | 3.95 | 3.80 |

Diskette Storage Pages 10/3.95
Plastic Library Cases 5" $\mathbf{~ 1 . 9 5 ~ 8 " ~}-2.85$
CASSETTE TAPES - Agła PE 611
Premium quality in superior 5 screw housing.

| C-10 | $10 / 5.65$ | $50 / 25.00$ | $100 / 48.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C-20 | $10 / 6.90$ | $50 / 30.00$ | $100 / 57.00$ |

TRS-80 Adventures by Scott Adams Machine Language Classics for 16 K . Seven Adventures currently available. SALE! \$12.90 each, 3 for \$35.00.
NEW SARGON II Chess (TRS-80 cassette) regular price $\mathbf{\$ 2 9 . 9 5}$-- our price $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 0}$
Add $\$ 1$ per order tor shipping. We pay balance (UPS surface) on all prepaid orders. "TRS-80 is a registered trademerk of TANDY CORP."

A B COMPUTERS
115 E. STUMP RD. MONTGOMERYVILLE, PA. 18936
(215) 699-5826

WRITE FOR COMPLETE CATALOG

AUTOMATICALIY SORT your records as you enter them.
Machine Language ISAM accessible with Baslc Language.
TRS-80* Model I ( $\mathbf{3 2 K}+\mathbf{4 8 K}$ )
Model II (64K)
Average RECORD RETRIEVAL TIME
1/10th of a second using a 4,000 record file
Also allows you to add/delete records
Allows you to work with 4 data files simultaneously.
Price:

| MODEL I | $\$ 160.00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| MODEL II | $\$ 170.00$ |
| DOCUMENTATION ONLY | $\$ 25.00$ |


$-197$

## RELIABLE COMPUTER RESOURCES 415 MILLBURY STREET WORCESTER, MA 01607 (617) 755-8084

[^12]

## THE BLDNKDNE CURSDR <br> MACHINE LANGபAGE ROUTINE FOR TRS - $80^{\circ} 16 K$ LEVEL. I

LOADS IN SECONDS FROM CASSETTE INTO LESS THAN 1/2K EYTES OF PROTECTED MEMORY AND TIES INTO ROM KEY SCAN。
Customize Your Curgor:
SELECT ANY CHARACTER OR GRAPHICS BLOCK AND WATCH IT BLINKI
CHANGE AS OFTEN AS YOU LIKE.
FEATURES:

- FAST REPEATING $\leftarrow$ KEY AND SPACE BAR - INSTANT SWAR WITH RESIDENT CURSOR - UNAFFECTED BY NEW OR RESET
- WORKS IN COMMMAND-EDIT-EXECUTE MODES - key debounce


A TRS-80 WORD PROCESSING SYSTEM FOR LESS THAN $\mathbf{\$ 6 0 0}$
(If you own IBM Selectric or equivalent)


Turn your typewriter and TRS-80 into a new word processing system with a new device, the "KGS-80".

- Plug in compatible with TRS-80.
- No mechanical modification to the typewriter.
- Can be installed in 5 seconds.

- Software, a versatile Simple Letterwriter, included

179 Riveredge Rd.
Tenafly NJ 07670
(201) 569-8769-149 DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED


| 0023 | INC |  | 66 | D0c8es0e | SET | 3. (1X+140) | 84 | ED69 | aUt | (c). 6 | 183 | FD66e5 | LD | H ( (1\% + 170) | 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0629 | 900 | Ix. ix | 64 | 00CBesE6 |  | 4. (ix+100) | 84 | ED6A | ACC | H. H | 63 | FDGEes | LD | L. ( $14+1 \mathrm{NO}$ ) | 15 |
| 002684e5 | Lo | l, ( me ) | 26 | D0Cseste |  | 5. ( $\mathrm{I} \times+1 \mathrm{NO}$ ) | 84 | EDEF | RLD |  | 79 | F07ees | 10 | (1Y+100), B | 16 |
| D028 | Dec | $1 \times$ | 67 | 00c8esf6 |  | 6. (ix+10) | 84 | ED72 | SBC | H. SP | 64 | FD71es | 10 | (ty + INO) , C | 16 |
| 003495 | INC | ( $\mathrm{IX} \times \mathrm{IN} 0)$ | 54 | D0CBe5FE |  | $7,(1 \mathrm{x}+100)$ | 84 | ED7384e5 | LD | (16), 58 | 28 | F072es | LD | (IV+INO) , 0 | 16 |
| 003565 | DEC | (1X+100) | 55 | DOE1 |  |  | 33 | ED78 | IN | A. (C) | 98 | FD7305 | 10 | (IV+TM0), E | 16 |
| 00360520 | LD | $(\mathrm{IX}+1 \mathrm{N0}), \mathrm{N}$ | 17 | DOE 3 |  | (SP), IX | 36 | E079 | out | (C), A | 163 | FD7405 | LD | (IV+100) H | 16 |
| 0039 | fine | Ix, SP | 64 | DOES | PUSH1 |  | 31 | ED7A | foc | He. SP | 63 | F07505 | L0 | ( $19+110 \mathrm{O}$ ) L | 16 |
| D046e5 | L0 | B, (1x+1N0) | 14 | OOE9 | JP | (IX) | 90 | ED788405 | L0 | SP, (NW) | 26 | F07785 | L0 | ( IY + IND), A | 16 |
| 004E05 | L0 | c. $(1 \mathrm{X}+1 \mathrm{ND} 0)$ | 14 | 00F9 | L0 | SP. $1 \times$ | 38 | EOnA | LDt |  | 37 | FD7Ee5 | 10 | A ( $1 \mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{IND}$ ) | 15 |
| 005685 | 10 | D. ( $1 \mathrm{x}+\mathrm{IN0} 0$ | 14 | DEZ 8 | Sel | $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{N}$ | 48 | EOP1 | CPI |  | 41 | FD8695 | fol | A. ( IV $^{\text {P }}$ IND ) | 45 |
| 005E85 | L0 | E, $(1 \times+1 \times 0)$ | 14 | DF | RST 1 | 18 H | 97 | EDAR | INI |  | 99 | FD8E05 | AOC | A. (IV + INO) | 46 |
| 006685 | L0 | H ( ( $\mathrm{X} \times$ + ND C$)$ | 14 | E8 | RET P | PO | 95 | EDA3 | OUT: |  | 104 | FD9685 | Sub | (IV+ino) | 47 |
| D06Ees | LD | L. ( $\mathrm{IX}+1 \mathrm{NW})$ | 14 | E1 | POP | H2 | 32 | EDP6 | LDO |  | 39 | FD9E05 | SBC | A. ( $\mathrm{IV}+1 \mathrm{NO}$ ) | 48 |
| 007605 | 10 | ( $\mathrm{I} \times+100)$, B | 16 | E284e5 | JP | PO, NSi | 86 | EDA9 | CPD |  | 42 | FDates | ANO | ( $\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{IND}$ ) | 49 |
| 007105 | LD |  | 16 | E3 | EX | (SP), He | 35 | EDPA | INO |  | 101 | fofees | X06 | ( $\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{t} 100)$ | 51 |
| 007285 | L0 | ( $1 \mathrm{x}+10 \mathrm{l} 0$ ), D | 16 | E484e5 | CRuls | P0, NW | 93 | EDP6 | OUTD |  | 106 | FDB6e5 | OR | ( $\mathrm{tY} \times \mathrm{iNO}$ ) | 50 |
| 007385 | LD | ( $\mathrm{I} \times+10$ ).E | 16 | E5 | PUSH: |  | 31 | EDes | LDIR |  | 38 | FDEEA5 | CP | ( $1 \mathrm{y}+\mathrm{in}$ ) ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | 52 |
| 007485 | L0 | ( $\mathrm{I} \times+\mathrm{INO}$ ) , H | 16 | E628 | EWO N |  | 49 | E0el | CPIR |  | 41 | FDCBOSA6 | ac | ( $\mathrm{IV}+1 \mathrm{NO}$ ) | 72 |
| D07565 | L0 | ( $1 \mathrm{X}+10$ ) , 1 | 16 | E7 | RST | 20n | 97 | ED82 | INIR |  | 108 | FDCBese\% | ESC | ( $\mathrm{I}+1 \mathrm{1NO}$ ) | 74 |
| 007705 | 10 | ( $\mathrm{IX}+$ IND) A | 16 | E8 | RET P | PE | 95 | E063 | OTIR |  | 105 | FDCBes 16 | RL | ( $14+1 \mathrm{NO}$ ) | 73 |
| DOTEES | L0 | R (IX INQ ) | 14 | E9 | JP | (t) | 89 | E068 | LODR |  | 40 | FDCBesiE | RR | (IV+10) | 75 |
| 006685 | P00 | A. ( $\mathrm{I} \times+\mathrm{IN} 0)$ | 44 | ER94e5 | JP | PE, nem | $8 \%$ | EDE9 | CPOR |  | 42 | FDCEes 26 | SLA | (IV+100) | 76 |
| D08Ees | HOC | A. ( $1 \mathrm{X}+\mathrm{IND} 0$ | 46 | EB | EX | DE, He | 34 | EDEA | IUOR |  | 102 | FOC8e5zE | SRA | ( $1 \mathrm{~V}+1 \mathrm{INO}$ ) | 77 |
| D096e5 | SUB | ( $1 \mathrm{X}+\mathrm{IN6}$ ) | 47 | EC84e5 | CPLL | PE, NN | 93 | EDEB | OTDR |  | 187 | FDCBes3E | SRL | (IV+IND) | 78 |
| 0096e5 | Sec | A. ( $1 \mathrm{x}+1 \mathrm{~N} 0$ ) | 48 | ED40 | IN | B. (C) | 98 | EE28 | XOR | $N$ | 51 | FDCE0546 | ${ }^{\text {c }}$ P1 | - ( $14 \times 1$ N0) | 82 |
| DDA6ES | feno | ( $1 \mathrm{x}+\mathrm{IND}$ ) | 49 | ED41 | OUT | (C), 8 | 163 | EF | RST | 28 H | 97 | FDCBe54E | BIT | 1. (IV+IN0) | 82 |
| DOPEES | XOR | ( $1 \mathrm{x}+\mathrm{IN0}$ ) | 51 | ED42 | Sec | H, BC | 64 | $F 8$ | RET | P | 95 | FDCBE556 | BIT | 2. (1V+140) | 82 |
| 008685 | $O_{0}$ | ( $\mathrm{IX}+\mathrm{INO}$ ) | 50 | E0438405 | LD | (NW). EC | 28 | F1 | POP | ${ }^{\text {PF }}$ | 32 | FDCBes5E | 815 | 3. (IV+1N0) | 82 |
| D0eces | CP | ( $1 \mathrm{x}+\mathrm{1N0}$ ) | 52 | E044 | MEO |  | 57 | F28405 | JP | P. 1 er | 86 | FDCBe566 | BIT | 4. (IV+1N0) | 82 |
| 00c8ese6 | RLC | ( $1 \times+110)$ | 72 | ED4455 | RETN |  | \% | F3 | D1 |  | 63 | FDCBes6E | BIT | 5. ( $7 \mathrm{~V} \cdot \mathrm{INO}$ ) | 82 |
| docbesee | RRC | ( $\mathrm{I} \times+1 \mathrm{NO}$ ) | 74 | ED46 | If | 9 | 61 | ${ }^{\text {F484e5 }}$ | CRL | P, ma | 93 | FDCBes76 | BIT | 6. (1v+1N0) | 82 |
| 00C8es 16 | $\ldots$ | ( $1 \mathrm{X}+1 \mathrm{NO}$ ) | 73 | ED47 | LD | 1. $A$ | 22 | F5 | PUSH | ${ }_{\text {ff }}$ | 31 | FDCBes7E | BIT | 7. (IV+10) | 82 |
| 00C8esit | Re | ( $\mathrm{IX}+1 \mathrm{NO}$ ) | 75 | ED48 | IN | C. (C) | 98 | F62e | OR | N | 50 | FDCBese6 | EES | C. ( $\mathrm{IV}+1 \mathrm{NO}$ ) | 85 |
| docses26 | SLA | ( $1 \times$ +10) | 76 | ED49 | OUT | (c), C | 183 | F7 | RST | 3e+ | 97 | FDCEesse | RES | 1. (IV+1M0) | 85 |
| tocbesze | Spea | (IX+10) | 77 | ED4A | POC | H. BC | 63 | ${ }^{68}$ | RET | $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | 95 | FDCBes\% | KES | 2. (1V+10) | 85 |
| 00c8es3E | Ske | (IX+IN0) | 78 | ED4884e5 | L0 | BC. (0w) | 26 | F9 | LD | SP. H2 | 29 | FCCBesge | CES | 3. (14+146) | 85 |
| DOCBe546 | BIT | 8. $(1 \times 1$ 10) | 82 | ED40 | REI! |  | 96 | FR94es | JP | M. NaN | 86 | FDCBesfe | KES | 4. (1V+10) | 85 |
| D0C8054E | BIT | 1. ( $\mathrm{IX}+1 \mathrm{NO})$ | 82 | ED4F | LD | R.A | 23 | F8 | EI |  | 68 | FDCBESAE | RES | 5. (IV+IN0) | 85 |
| 00c8e5s6 | $8!1$ | 2. ( $1 \mathrm{X}+100$ ) | 82 | EDSe | IN | D. (C) | 98 | FC8405 | CALL | M. 1 ev | 93 | FDCBese6 | GES | 6. (IV+INO) | 85 |
| D0C805sf | ${ }^{81} 1$ | $3 .(1 x+100)$ | 82 | E051 | OUT | (c), D | 103 | Fbe9 | 900 | IV, BC | 65 | FDCBESEE | CES | 7. $(15+1 \mathrm{ND})$ | 85 |
| D0C80566 | BIt | 4. (1x+1N0) | 82 | E052 | SEC | H. OE | 64 | FD19 | 960 | IV, DE | 65 | FDCE05C6 | SET | 0. (IV+IM0) | 84 |
| D0C8es6E | B1t | 5. ( $1 x+1 \mathrm{ND}$ ) | 82 | ED538405 | L0 | (NW), DE | 28 | FD2184e5 | L0 | IV, Mew | 25 | FDCeosce | SET | 1. (IV+IMO) | 84 |
| D0C80576 | BIT | 6, ( $\mathrm{IX}+$ IND $)$ | 82 | E056 | IM | 1 | 61 | FD2284e5 | LD | ( mol . iv | 29 | FOCE0SD ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | SET | 2. (IV + IM0) | 84 |
| DOCE657E | 815 | 7, ( $1 \mathrm{X}+1 \mathrm{N0}$ ) | 82 | ED57 | LD | A. 1 | 21 | FD23 | INC | IV | 66 | FOCBESDE | SET | 3. (IV+1N0) | 84 |
| D0CBe586 | RES | 8. ( $1 \mathrm{X}+1 \mathrm{NO} 0$ | 85 | ED58 | IN | E, (C) | 98 | F029 | R00 | IV, IY | 65 | FUCBese 6 | SET | 4. (IV+1N0) | 84 |
| docbesse | RES | 1. (1x+100) | 85 | ED59 | OUT | (C), E | 183 | FD2P8405 | Lo | IV, ( $\mathrm{Na}_{\text {( }}$ ) | 27 | FDC89SEE | SET | 5. (IV +100 ) | 84 |
| D0C6es96 | RES | $2 .(1 \mathrm{x}+\mathrm{IN} 0)$ | 85 | EDSA | POC | H. OE | 63 | F028 | DEC | IY | 68 | FDCEOSF6 | SET | 6. (1v+1N4) | 84 |
| D0C805se | RES | 3. (1x+10) | 85 | EDSE84e5 | LD | DE, (N0) | 26 | FD3485 | INC | ( t - 110 ) | 54 | FOCBOSFE | SET | 7. (1v+100) | 84 |
| D0C8eser | PES | 4. (1x+190) | 85 | EDSE | IM | 2 | 62 | FD35es | DEC | ( y + in ) | 55 | FDE1 | POP | 15 | 33 |
| D0CBespe | CES | $5 .(1 x+100)$ | 85 | EDSF | LD | A. $R$ | 22 | FD369520 | LD |  | 18 | FDE 3 | EX | (SP), IY | 36 |
| dосве5е6 | RES | 6. $(1 \times+106)$ | 85 | ED6e | IN | H. (C) | 98 | FD39 | P00 | Iv, Sp | 65 | fDes | PUSH | IV | 32 |
| D0CBesex | RES | $7 .(1 \mathrm{x}+100)$ | 85 | ED61 | OUT | (c). H | 103 | FD46e5 | L0 | B. (IY 1 10) | 45 | FDE9 | JP | (tY) | \% |
| D0CB65C6 | SET | e. ( $1 \mathrm{X}+1 \mathrm{N0}$ ) | 84 | ED62 | SEC | H.H. | 64 | FDates | L0 | c. ( $\mathrm{I} \mathrm{V}+1 \mathrm{NG} 0)$ | 15 | FbF9 | LD | SP, IY | 30 |
| D0CBesce | SET | 1. ( $1 \mathrm{X}+1 \mathrm{LW}$ ) | 84 | ED67 | RRCD |  | 80 | F05605 | 10 | D. (IV 1 10) | 15 | FEZ | CP | N | 52 |
| DDCE8506 | SET | 2. $(1 x+106)$ | 84 | E068 | IN | L. (C) | 98 | F05E05 | L0 | E, ( $14+1 \mathrm{NO}$ ) | 15 | FF | RST | 384 | 97 |



QUALITY TRS-80 SOFTWARE

## KEYWORD Indexing System

A serks of programs that will create a data filk on disc, bulld an Index of all occurrences of "Keywords" In the kest of the data file and allow inguiries or searches intos the fike using the indened heywords. The system featuresi
-flevible record lengiths with location pointers
-deletion of mon keywords írom indes by system

- "and" "or" "nos" look for inquirics
-intsriace fer user mritien inquirics
KEYWORD INDEX - 2 diw 32K DOS system
$\$ 39.95$
SORTS for HOME and BUSINESS
No computer user should be without a vernalle, cass to use mort program. The Northeast Microware in memone surt programs an
written in Level II BASK and have the folleming featuress -Sort ALPHA or NLMERIC data
- Sort on up wo 5 fikids simultancously
- In ascending or descendiny sequentice
- Supports kb, vidko or tape I O
-Supports seq. disk and printer I O (SORT HD) - Supports user I O routines
- I ser caits (SORT- IID only)

SORT-II-I6K Lavel II in memong surt \$19.95 SORT-HD-32K DOS in memong sort

FOR the SERIOUS GAMBLER
BLACKIACK SIMLLATOR. Altows gou to simulatic the playing of thousands of hands of BI and analye the results on tape in livel H BASk.

Manuals for all programs avallable for $\mathbf{\$ 3 . 0 0}$ ca. (price deductlibk on purchaw of prowram)
"TRS-80 is a registered trademark of TANDY CORP."
TVortheast © MICROWARE
BOX 2133,
BOSTON, MA. 02106

## TRS-80 MODEL II

Professional Software NOW AVAILABLE ! WORD PROCESSING: Complete editing capability including center, night. left or full line justification, tabs. margin, length $\&$ width control Lines automatically overtiow from line to line All file specifications stored on disk. Passwords used All printer teatures used (per vour printer) Auto insertion of names/date etc trom other data file(s) Disk index maintained for file con trol You can display index date time created, changed or used \& brief description Svistem LOC; used Filescan be on other disk drives Extract \& build $A$ chain of ditferent files can be printed along with multi-copy con trol \& auto insertion Intertacing with other systems tor auto-data eassly done

Requires $64 \mathrm{~K} \&$ printer of your choice
Documentation $\mathbf{\$ 1 0} 00 \quad$ Iotal $=\mathbf{\$ 2 9 9} 00$ BASIC CROSS REFERENCE: Prepares a listing of your BASIC program Heading contains program name, date, time, \& page \# All 'REM statements print LLONGAIED \& are easy to spot. The cross-reterence report is then printed It shows you at a GLANCE what line \#'s within your program are referenced \& where, all atiable names used \& where Know what is avalable find Dt AD spots We wrote this for ourselves vou n use it too
Documentation $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 0 0} \quad$ Total $=\mathbf{5 9 9 9}$ DISK SORT: Sorts thousands of 'random file' records Capacity is dependent on your disk space Etficient use of strings. Sorts any data area from 1 thru 255 contguous bytes within any part of your record Specifications are input using the question \& answer method They can be stored $\&$ used automatically in your system job stream or you can one-shot sort. Input files are not clobbered by the sort All stored specs can be displaved pronted or changed
single or muitiple drives \& 64 K required
Documentation' $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 0 0} \quad$ Iotal $=\mathbf{\$ 6 9} 99$ COMING SOON: General Ledger, Accounts Receiv able/Payable, Inventory Control \& more
CUSTOM SYSTEMS: If you have a special need, send us d letter We can do it
ANADEX PRINTERS. DP-9500/9501 $\$ 1,65000$ NEW! Send for documentation \& order form

GOOD-LYDDON Data Systems
5486 Riverside Dr, Chino. CA. 91770 - 218 Deductible on sottware purchases

IRS.80 is a registered trademath of landy Corp.

# Use this program to replace your columnar work sheets when doing the books. 

## Accountants Aid

James H. Sheats<br>2036 Headland Drive East Point, GA 30344<br>F rom time to time accountants, bookkeepers, ana-

lysts and the rest of the num-ber-scribbling fraternity (by whatever name called) pick up a sheet of columnar work paper, print a report title and date at the top, print columnar head-

```
10 REM "SPREAD SHEET"
20 REM PROGRAMMED BY JAMES H. SHEATS
30 REM 2036 HEADLAND DRIVE
40 REM 
52 CLEAR20g日
52 CLEAR2000
53 DEFDBL C,T
55 CLS:LPRINT CHR$(31):LPRINT:LPRINT
60 PRINT"SPREAD SHEET PROGRAM"
65 INPUT"REPORT NAME";R$:LPRINT TAB(30)R$:LPRINT:LPRINT
68 INPUT"DATE";DS:LPRINT TAB(35)D$:LPRINT:LPRINT
68 INPUT"DATE";DS:LPRINT TAB
```



```
76 DIM CS(N),C(N),CT(N) &"; L$;
90 INPUT"COLUMN NAME";C$(X)
100 LPRINT USING"& % %";CS(X);
120 NEXT
125 LPRINT""TOTAL"
    130 PRINTLS:INPUT L
    140 PRINTL$:INPUT L
    140 IF L=999 THEN 208 (14)
    145 T=0 
    150 FOR X=
    160 PRINT C$(X),:INPUT C (X):T=T+C(X)
    165 LPRINT USING"#&&&&#.**";C(X);
    170 CT (X)=CT}(x)+C(x
    180 NEXT X
    185 PRINT "TOTAL";T:LPRINT USING"&|{||:|.18";T
    20日 CLS:LPRINT: PRINT "TOTALS":LPRINT"TOTALS ";:FOR X=1 TO N
    204 PRINT C$(X),CT(X)
    205 TT=TT+CT(X)
    208 LPRINT USING"#######.&";CT(X)
    216 NEXT X
    220 PRINT "GRAND TOTAL ";TT
    230 LPRINT USING"*&&tift.t*";TT
    240 END
Program Listing
```

ings across the page, and start filling in lines and columns of figures.

Usually these sheets have both line and column totals, which should be equal when cross-footed. After considerable work with an adding machine and an eraser they usual ly are. Finally.

The Accountant's Writeup Aid is designed to eliminate some of the pain associated with this process. The program can be adapted to a number of purposes in its present state and can be customized to your own needs.

This program is written for a TRS-80, Level II, with a 132 column line printer (in the author's case, an IDS Paper Tiger). $\mathbf{4 K}$ of memory is plenty, since the program is very short, about 874 bytes.

## The Program

The program uses both screen and printer output, but users without printers can eliminate all LPRINT statements and still have a useful program.

The command on Line 55,

LPRINT CHR\$ (31), is a Paper Tiger control command that adjusts the line length to 132 characters. It may not be necessary with other printers. Lines 65 and 68 allow you to input a Report Name and Date. Both of these lines are unnecessary without a printer

Line 70 is the reference name. This can be Date, Check Number, Invoice Number or other suitable reference. This entry is not used for any computations.

In Line 75, input the number of columns that you want for a par ticular task. This version of the program is written with 10 characters per column and will print the reference column, 11 data columns and a line total column. (See Fig. 1.) You may customize your LPRINT USING statements for more or fewer columns.

Lines $80-125$ form a routine to input heading names for the col umns.

In Lines 130-190, numerical data is input. Each entry may be positive, negative or zero. After accepting an entry for each column, the program prints a line
total, and the routine is repeated for the next line. If an input error is made, the same reference number can be re-entered, zero quantities entered for the unchanged columns, and corrections made in the erroneous columns. This procedure is demonstrated in Fig. 1 for day 4.

This program loop is exited by inputting a reference number of 999, but you may establish your own loop exit. Upon exit from the loop, the program prints column totals and a grand total. At that point, the program terminates. This routine is in Lines 200-240.

## One Disadvantage

One disadvantage to this program is that an entry must be made in each column, each time. However, a zero or an ENTER will do. No heading routines for second and subsequent pages are provided, either.

Still, for the computer owner/businessman, this simple program has a great deal of flexibility and should be in his library along with the amortization, checkbook balancing, depreciation and all the rest of the so-called "business" programs.


TRS-80 LEVEL II/16K \$25.00
BASEX COMPILER
AND LOADER
BYPAUL K. WARME
A powerful, easy-to-learn language that runs up to 20 times faster than BASIC. This 8 K interactive compiler works much like BASIC and makes very compact programs. Features include arrays, strings, 16 bit math, block move and search, subroutines, fast graphics and tape I/O, 97-page manual, \$8 extra.

## MIRRORAYS

$16 \mathrm{~K} /$ L II $\$ 7.95$
Flash rays of light into a black box in order to locate hidden mirrors, which light up and reflect the rays when hit.
LUNAR LANDER SIMULATOR
$16 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{LII} \$ 7.95$
This program provides REAL-TIME simulation and control of the Lunar Module through continuous keyboard interaction.
COMPACT GRAPHICS INTERPRETER 4K/LII \$7.95 Elaborate graphic designs can be created and constructed by this interpreter with a simple set of numbers.

## BATTLEGRID

4K/LII \$7.95
A REAL-TIME game of speed and strategy, enabling two players to attack each other's forces.
Add $\$ .75$ postage per order. FREE brochure with full description of each program.

## FILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

## Business/Personal Use

©CREATES-describe the length and name of each field in a disk file and the FMS system allows you to create and update the file without any programming.
-UPDATES-descriptive prompting and length checking for each field are automatically performed by the system when adding or updating records. -REPORTS-FMS allows variable report format and headings as specified by you; reports go to display and/or line printer.
eSORTS-files can be sorted on any field in ascending or descending sequence.

INCLUDES: programs on diskette, sample files and extensive step-by-step documentation.
REQUIRES: TRS-80, disk, 32K.
order FMS from

spECCIAL

## Let Your TRS-80 ${ }^{\circ}$ Teach You

 ASSEMBLY LANGUAGETired of buying book after book on assembly lanquage programming and still not knowing your POP from your PUSH?

REMsOFT proudly announces a more efficient way, using your own TRS-80 , to learn the fundamentais of assembly language programming $\cdots$ at YOUR pace and at YOUR convenience.
Our unique package. "INTRODUCTION TO TRS-80" ASSEMBLY PROGRAMMING', will provide you with the following:

- Ten 45 -minute lessons on audio cassettes.
- A driver program to make your TRS-80 ${ }^{\circ}$ video monitor serve as a blackboard for the instructor.
- A display program for each lesson to provide illustration and reinforcement for what you are hearing.
- A textbook on TRS-80 Assembly Language Programming
- Step-by-step dissection of complete and useful routines to test memory and to gain direct control over the keyboard, video monitor, and printer.
- How to access and use powerful routines in your Level II ROM.
This course was developed and recorded by Joseph E. Willis and is based on the successful series of courses he has taught at Meta Technologies Corporation, the Radio Shack Computer Center, and other locations in Northern Ohio. The minimum system required is a Level II, 16K RAM.
REMASSEM-1 only $\mathbf{\$ 6 9 . 9 5}$


REMsofet, Inc 571 E. 185 st. Euclid, Ohio 44119 (216)531-1338

Include $\$ 1.50$ lor shipping and handling

-70 Onio residents add $51 / 2 \%$ sales tax.

TRS $-80^{\circ}$ is a trademark of the Tandy Corp.

## !!NOW AVAILABLE!!

Index Sequential Access Method

* Get and Put Records to Disk File by "KEY"
* Read File in Key Sequence Without Sorting
* Delete Records Without Recopying File
* Add Records to Disk Files in Any Sequence
* Variable Key Length From 1 to 50 Characters


## BUSINESS APPLICATION ADVANTAGES

- Improved Disk Utilization

Easier Program Development

- Improved Operating Characteristics
- Reduce or Eliminate Sorting
- Improved Performance

ISAM SUBROUTINES Documentation
ISAM UTILITIES On Diskette $\$ 50.00$
PLUS - Free Mailing List Sample Application
Add 6\% Sales Tax for California Orders

- 85

TRS-80* MODEL I \& II SOFTWARE FROM:
Johnson Associates -or- 24 Hour Order Line
P.O. Box 1402M For Bank Cards Sales

Redding. CA $96099 \quad$ (916) 221.0740
-WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG-
TRS-80* Registered Trademark of the TANDY CORP

# Display your buffer contents in hex, ASCII or decimal. 

# Buifier Analysis 

Robert M. Chambers<br>74 Stinson Ave.<br>Nepean, Ontario<br>Canada K2H 6N4

In my efforts to discover the various TRS-80 tape formats, I found that I had to write several assembler and BASIC programs to do little bits and pieces of the work.
To overcome the awkward.
ness of frequently loading the different programs, I decided to write one program which would do all the jobs.

Buffer Analyser is a program which displays the TRS-80's I/O buffer in ASCII, decimal or hexadecimal format.

The whole idea of this program is to read a record into the I/O buffer and display it on the screen in hex, decimal or ASCII. Using the I/O buffer overcomes the problem of truncated data which often occurs when a

| ABS | D9 | GET | A4 | PUT | A5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AND | D2 | GOSUB | 91 | RANDOM | 86 |
| ASC | F6 | GOTO | 8D | READ | 8B |
| ATN | E4 | IF | 8F | REM | 93 |
| AUTO | B7 | INKEY\$ | C9 | RESET | 82 |
| CDBL | F1 | INP | DB | RESUME | 9F |
| CHR\$ | F7 | INPUT | 89 | RESTORE | 90 |
| CINT | EF | INSTR | C5 | RETURN | 92 |
| CLEAR | B8 | INT | D8 | RIGHT\$ | F9 |
| CLOAD | B9 | KILL | AA | RND | DE |
| CLOSE | A6 | LEFT\$ | F8 | RSET | AC |
| CLS | 84 | LEN | F3 | RUN | 8E |
| CMD | 85 | LET | 8 C | SAVE | AD |
| CONT | B3 | LINE | 9 C | SET | 83 |
| COS | E1 | LIST | B4 | SGN | D7 |
| CSAVE | BA | LLIST | B5 | SIN | E2 |
| CSNG | FO | LOAD | A7 | SQR | DD |
| CVD | E8 | LOC | EA | STEP | CC |
| CVI | E6 | LOF | EB | STOP | 94 |
| CVS | E7 | LOG | DF | STR\$ | F4 |
| DATA | 88 | LPRINT | AF | STRING\$ | C4 |
| DEF | B0 | LSET | $A B$ | TAB | BC |
| DEFDBL | 9 B | MEM | C8 | TAN | E3 |
| DEFINT | 99 | MERGE | A8 | THEN | CA |
| DEFSNG | 9 A | MIDS | FA | TIME\$ | C7 |
| DEFSTR | 98 | MKD\$ | EE | TO | BD |
| DELETE | B6 | MKI\$ | EC | TROFF | 97 |
| DIM | 8A | MKS\$ | ED | TRON | 96 |
| EDIT | 9 D | NAME | A9 | USING | BF |
| ELSE | 95 | NEW | BB | USR | C1 |
| END | 80 | NEXT | 87 | VAL | F5 |
| EOF | E9 | NOT | CB | VARPTR | CO |
| ERL | C2 | ON | A1 | $+$ | CD |
| ERR | C3 | OPEN | A2 | - | CE |
| ERROR | 9 E | OR | D3 | - | CF |
| EXP | E0 | OUT | A0 | 1 | DO |
| FIELD | A3 | PEEK | E5 | $\dagger$ | D1 |
| FIX | F2 | POINT | C6 | $>$ | D4 |
| FN | BE | POKE | B1 | $=$ | D5 |
| FOR | 81 | POS | DC | $<$ | D6 |
| FRE | DA | PRINT | B2 |  |  |

Table 1. Level II BASIC Compression Codes.
string variable is used.
According to the memory map provided in the Level II BASIC Reference Manual, the address of the I/O buffer begins at 16870 and ends at 17127 . Us. ing the PEEK instruction within FOR-NEXT loops and referencing this area, one byte at a time is accessed and processed for the chosen display format.

When the command menu is displayed, you press A for ASCII, H for hexadecimal, D for decimal, $N$ to read the next tape record, C to clear the buffer and $X$ to stop the run.

Hexadecimal display is most useful for my purposes and I have, therefore, supplied the list of compression codes in that (Table 1) form. This list is useful in analyzing BASIC program tapes and useful information to use for writing programs to renumber or change BASIC programs. These codes are used in memory and on tapes to reduce
the amount of storage needed for BASIC programs.
The Level II manual also mentions that each line of BASIC code contains a carriage return, a two-byte line pointer and a two-byte line number. The TRS- 80 Microcomputer Technical Reference Handbook says that a CSAVE will generate 128 zero bits, an A5 hex byte for synchronizing a read, a two-byte start address, a two-byte end address, the data and, finally, a one-byte check sum. The check sum is the sum of all the data.

When you examine the buffer you will not see a lot of this. A BASIC program in hex will start 00 2C D3 D3 D3. Presumably, this portion follows the sync byte A5, which is not shown. Using the code compression table below, you can find the start of the program statements and proceed to decipher the program.

## Program Listing.

```
CLEAR1000
5 A $="0123456789ABCDEF"
10 CLS:PRINTCHR$(23):PRINT@528,"BUFFER ANALYZER";:FORZ=
            1TO1200:NEXTZ
GOTO3@ REM >>>>>>> TO MAIN LINE START <<<<<<<<<
20 CLS:AF$=CHR$(0):PRINT@530,"PRESS A KEY TO READ THE N
        EXT RECORD"
25 AF $=INKEY$:IFAF $<CHR$(1)THEN25ELSECLS:PRINT@534,"TAP
        E RECORD BEING READ";;INPUT#-1,BS
30 AF $=CHR$(|):CLS:PRINT@412,"PRESS";:PRINT@515,"A FOR
            ASCII, H FOR HEX, D FOR DECIMAL'N FOR NEXT'OR X TO
                END";:PRINT@658,"PRESS C TO CLEAR THE BUFFER";
35 AF$=INKEY$:IFAFS<CHR$(1) THEN35
40 IFAF $= "A"THENGOSUB176:GOTO500
45 IFAF $="H"THENGOSUB95: GOTO500
45 IFAF $="D"THENGOSUB200:GOTO500
50 IFAF $="D"THENGOSUB200:GOTO500 
60 IFAF $="X"THENCLS: GOTO999
65 IFAF $="C"THENGOSUB700:GOTO30
90 GOTO30
94 1******************************************************
            *****
            l***** THE CONVERT BUFFER AND DISPAY IN HEX ROUTINE
                ******
96 '******
        *****
1 0 0 ~ C L S ~
150 FORX=16870TO17127:A=PEEK(X)
```

$155 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{FIX}(\mathrm{A} / 16): \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{B} * 16: \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{C}$
160 PRINTMID $(A \$, B+1,1) ; \operatorname{MID}(A \$, D+1,1) ; "$ ";
165 NEXTX
179 RETURN
175 '*****
$1766^{\prime * * * * *}$ THE READ BUPFER AND DISPLAY IN ASCII ROUTINE
****
$177 \begin{gathered}\text { '***** } \\ \text { ***** }\end{gathered}$
180 CLS
185 FORX=16870TO17127: PRINTCHR ${ }^{18}(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{X}))$ ) " ";:NEXTX
190 RETURN
$199^{\prime * * * * * *} \begin{gathered}* * * * *\end{gathered}$
200 '**** THE READ BUFFER AND DISPLAY IN DECIMAL ROUTIN $\underset{1 * * * * * *}{\text { E }}$ *****
205 CLS
210 FORX=16870TO17127:PRINTPEEK (X) ; : NEXTX
234 RETURN
235 '*****
500 '******** THE DELAY AT END OF DISPLAY ROUTINE ***** *****
501 '*****
$505 \mathrm{AF} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(8)$
510 AF $\$=$ INKEY $\$$ : IPAF $\$<C H R \$(1)$ THEN510
515 GOTO30: REM BACK TO MAIN LI
599 '*************************************************** *****
‘************** CLEAR BUPFER ROUTINE
*****
$701 \begin{gathered}\text { '***** } \\ \text { ***** }\end{gathered}$
702 CLS: PRINTe540,"CLEARING";
705 FORX=16876TO17127:POKEX, $6:$ NEXTX
706 CLS:PRINTe540,"CLEARED!";:FORZ=1TO333:NEXTZ
710 RETURN
997 1***************** THE END ROUTINE **************** *****

## 998 '******

999 END
1000 '*****


## SOFTWARE CPUtm

## Mecinine languoge metides Initing with TBUS

super sTEP: Single-step/TRACE/Disassembler for TBUG; the successor of TSTEP with the features of EMU, and more! Variable speed TRACE mode lets you run any $\mathbf{Z 8 0}$ machine language program under total control, absolutely invaluable for analysis or debugging.

- Disassembler posts $\mathbf{Z 8 0}$ mnemonic in scrolling fieid.
- Single-stepper displays selectable before/after Z80 Programming Models, stack elements and flag status.
- Variable speed TRACE mode animates 280 Models and Disassembier under dynamic user control.
- Intelligent RAM Window Shows selected local RAM environments or user designated RAM area.
- Foreground/background breakpointing.
- Implicit keypad includes Backspace, Relative space, Block RAM displays, local editing, faster ${ }^{*} P$ and ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{L}$, CLEAR, more. - Super TLEGS relocates for total address space access.

Direct or single-step execution of CALLs and RSTs, fully independent display suppression, big bookiet of instructions and 16 K Level II TRS-80. TBUG required. No. BL - 0

EMU 02: Software emulation of the $\mathbf{6 5 0 2}$ microprocessor. TBUG Ean 02. Soltware emulation of the 6502 microprocessor. TBUG displays byte, EMU takes it trom there. Now you
debug and execute 6502 programs on your Ths-80.

- Disassembler posts 6502 mnemonic in scrolling field.
- Single-stepper displays 6502 Processor Model, stack, flag status in before/after form.
- 4.Speed TRACE mode animates 6502 models, activates a keyboard scan port accessible to 6502 instructions.
- Fast interpretive RUN mode for rhealistic execution.
- Implicit keypad with Backspace, Relative space, more How to have a 6502 without having a 6502 ! Compare, contrast. learn a powertul programming lanquage distinct from 280 or BASIC, read Apple, PET code. A 6502 software CPU ${ }^{\text {tm }}$ 16K Level II TRS-80, TBUG required. No. BL-1 $\$ 24.95$ Super TLES8: Onboard relocator for TBUG. TSTEP. Super STEP 16K Level II TRS-80, TBUG required. No. LL.0 $\mathbf{\$ 9 . 9 5}$
TSTEP: Single-stepper for TBUG, totally reifies your $\mathbf{Z 8 0}$. TSTEP: Single-stepper for TBUG, totally reifies your Z80.
16K Level II TRS-80, TBUG required. No. LL-1 16 K Level il TRS-80, TBUG required. No. LL-
$\qquad$ postage, CA add 6\% ALLEN GELDER SOFTWARE Box 11721 Main Post Office San Francisco, CA 94101

TRS-80, TBUG tm Radio ShacikTandy Corp. Software CPU tm Allen Gelder Software.

## TRS-80 <br> - Level II-16K - Expansion Interface - Centronics Printers - Verbatim Diskettes <br> - Pertec Disk Drives <br> - TRS-80 Disk Drives <br> Reg. Our Price $849.00 \quad 749.00$ $299.00 \quad 264.00$ 79900 \& up 3.20 ea or 32.00 box of 10 389.00 449.00

## Business Software by

- Robitron
- Data Access Corp.
- Newdos + by Apparat

Specialist in complete business computer systems.


## Computer Center <br> 2

615 East A venue
Cedartown CA 30125 r206 404-748-3614 or 748-8585 *

## GIN! <br> YOUR TRS-80 CAN BE A TOUCH OPPONENT

GIN RUMMY 2.0 plays a strong game, good enough to challenge an expert player Plays a full regulation game, keeps score to game level, allows rearrangement of player's hand, and changes strategy to counter its opponent's play. Hours of good card playing, a fascinating program, one you'll enjoy playing against and trying to beat. MGR-1 \$14.95
CHECKBOOK PLUS solves the problem of monthly bank statement reconciliation No cumbersome tape record keeping. Just do your checkbook once a month and let Checkbook Plus handie all the details and find the errors.

MCB-1 \$9.95
CALCULATOR PLUS is an on-screenor printing calculator, with chain and mixed calculations, memories for answer storage or calculations with constants. Item count and on-screen or printed review of long add-and-subtract operations. Optional dollar format.

MPC-1 \$9.95
CHECKBOOK PLUS and CALCULATOR PLUS both on one cassette. MC-2 \$14.95

THE LISTMAKER Powerful, versatile program allows entry of 400 names with codes in 16 K . Lists by code on-screen or to printer. Sorts, provides editing of name or code, dumping, loading lists. Ideal for clubs, organizations, small businesses, individuals.

## -90 <br> MLM-1 \$9.95

MANHATTAN SOFTWARE, Inc.
P.O. Box 5200 Grand Central Station New York Clty, New York 10017

# Lots of data to display? <br> Try these techniques for a tidier screen. 

## Display Formatting

Allan S. Joffe W3KBM<br>1005 Twining Road Dresher PA 19025

The time will soon arrive when you wish to display large numbers of data bits on your monitor. You have been aware of the formatting aids, such as the four printing zones and the TAB function, built into the TRS-80. As a start, enter Listing 1 and Listing 2 and run first one and then the other for comparison.
You may have to carefully examine Listing 2 to fathom how
you got the same 40 numbers that Listing 1 gave you. The item of concern is really the difference in format. In Listing 1 the consecutive numbering is basically horizontal, while in Listing 2 the consecutive num. bering pattern is basically vertical. While it is a matter of choice, I prefer the Listing 1 ap proach when formatting data on the video screen.

## Modifications

Now consider this slightly revised version of Listing 1 . If you are working with this article at your computer (which is the way to fly), just make the appropriate changes in the listing on your screen (see Example 1). In line 7 there are three spaces between each $X, X \uparrow 3$ couplet.

When you run this program, you will see we have added some data to illustrate the formatting look. Beside each value of $X$ (1 to 40) we now show the cube of each $X$ value. If your TRS-80 has the same firmware quirk that my machine has, it will show a value of 8000.01 as the cube of 20. Now look at Example 2.

Line 70 may be a momentary headscratcher, but if you worked out how line 70 in Listing 2 functioned, the new line 70 in Example 2 will fall into place. Once again the difference in formats is a matter of taste and what you are used to. I personally opt for Listing 2.

Another formatting aid is shown in Listing 3. The equation in line 20 is a centigrade (Cel-
sius) to Fahrenheit conversion based on the fact that -40 degrees is a point of numerical equality for both systems. Line 10 prints out Celsius temperatures from 0 to 102 degrees in steps of 2 degrees (in conjunction with line 30 ), and with the further aid of line 30, prints the corresponding Fahrenheit temperature beside the Celsius tem. perature.

The real value you get from this effort will only come if you enter the programs into your computer. Once you have a feel for and an understanding of the methods outlined here, then comes the fun. You can experiment and improvise, and in so doing you are in great danger of becoming a better programmer. Don't say I didn't warn you!

5 CLS
10 FOR $X=1$ TO 40
20 PRINT $X$,
30 NEXT X
40 END

Listing 1.

## 50 CLS

60 FOR $X=1$ TO 10
70 PRINT $x, x+10, x+20, x+30$
80 NEXT $X$
90 END

Listing 2.

50 CLS
55 PRINT @ 0, " $x \quad x+3$ ", " $X \quad x+3$ ", " $x \quad x+3$ ", " $x \quad x+3$ "
60 FOR $X=1$ TO 10
70 PRINT $x ; x+3, x+10 ;(x+10)+3, x+20 ;(x+20) \uparrow 3, x+30 ;(x+30)+3$
80 NEXT $X$
90 END

Example 2.

5 CLS
10 FOR C $=0$ TO 24 STEP 2
$20 \mathrm{~F}=((\mathrm{C}+40) \cdot 1.8)-40$
30 PRINT C;F,C $+26 ; F+46.8, C+52 ; F+93.6, C+78 ; F+140.4$ 40 NEXT C

Listing 3.

## The CONNECTION

## Telecommunication on All TRS-80's with or Without an Expansion InterfaceFor ONLY ${ }^{\text {s } 24900!~}$



Direct connection between all TRS-80's (Level I 4 K to Level II, 48K) and the telephone network without accoustic coupling.
RS- 232 input / output operates printers and other serial interface devices Accurate performance at 300 baud (Bell 103 compatable)
Connects to two-way radio equipment for computer communications "over the air
Supplied with software and documentation. Extensive optional software available.
For more information or to order:
the m!croper!pheral corporat!on $\quad 306$
PO. Box 529 Mercer Island WA 98040 2064543303

TRS. $80^{\circ}$ is a registered trademark of Tandy Corp.
TMCONNECTION is a trademark of The Microperipheral Corp.

QWORDFORMATTERRBGCYPQGZIVJBPCEB SHNOBTXADOFREEIDEASEEDSRPVYXXON VLTWGYROSGREDPVJKLMRHECTVXHNAFH BJELFEQAZGZPPCRYPTOUPZAXZQJEJTS ZDQINKFSNAGTHLGFJSEYWTVNPFJVZVC BVLFGULMNSNEKDTTSCYMBCGWBQOFMPO UOVZKBFIOEPUYASEXMOLERZJXACHYRU PKBMYUCWOCGLDMRXSEWMCZTIONGULYK ZMHOUPXBLKACAPJJUKBFLIPCNEFQAFE JWTAYCJGWHETMNHAQZQJLOWERCASETH HRSSKVCDGCBOAPTGTHTXTPMLEILRETQ EYINDLXXCBCVXDZHOPRYVYPRVADNTOL free ldea seeds ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

Have you ordered yours? If not, you better reconsider. More than 5øø happy subscribers think you don't know what you are missing. These are FREE programs for your TRS-8 and all you have to do to get them is send us a legal size SASE. That is all there is to it. Simple? You betl Every month there's a new program and you really don't want to miss any of them!
When you stop and think about it there are only three ways to bulld your software library. One way is to write the program yourself. Another way is to purchase programs. The best way is to have the programs given to you and that is just what we are doingl All FREE IDEA SEEDS are our own original programs and we want you to have them to use, rewrite, and expand.
Send your legal slize SASE to:
CECDAT, Inc. -62 PO Box 8963 Moscow, 1083843 PAID ORDERS PER PACKAGE

## ALL FOUR ${ }^{599}{ }^{\circ 0}$

SOPHISTICATED ACCOUNTING SOFTWARE

OSBORNE \& ASSOC. CBASIC, G/L, P/R, AR, AP (4 pkgs) CONVERSION - TRS-80

## East Coast Office (703) 573-7300

West Coast Office (801) 225-0497

FULL SERVICE
ACCOUNTING \& PROCESSING 5423 Crows Nest Ct. Fairfax, VA 22030

## M/C • VISA

- Regular price $\$ 49 / \$ 196$ Media \& Manual Separate

You will appreciate this accessory every time you turn your computer on!

## READ THIS

- Give your CRT the luminous green characters found on the very expensive computer systems
- Add a professional look to your system and your programs.
- Dramatically improved contrast for easier reading and improved graphics

We manufacture an optically correct, $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ plexiglas ${ }^{*}$ screen that mounts easily over the CRT on your video monitor. This is a quality accessory that enables your TRS-80* monitor to produce the luminous green characters identical to those found on expensive terminals. For business applications this means enhanced appearance and reduced eye strain, for the hobbyist, graphics are brighter and bolder. The screen may be easily
removed - no modification to monitor.


Screen for Model I . . . . . $\$ 19.95$
Screen for Model II. . . . $\$ 24.95$ VISA - Mastercharge

We ship within 24 hours.
30-day money back guarantee
National Tricor, Inc. / 3335 Greenleat Blvd. Kalamazoo, MI 49008 / 616-375-7519

## Call us. Write us, or Circle our reader service \#

If you like to receive mail related to the TRS-80* Modell or Model II, then send us your name and address. Companies and individuals all across the country have products and programs they want to tell you about. Products that will enable you to use and enjoy your computer more.

Each day a trip to your mailbox can bring you useful, interesting information on accessories, business programs, game programs, hardware, supplies, etc

And by mailing directly to you the companies can go into greater detail on their products and services. So send your name and address today. Tell us if you own a Model I or Model II and if your interest is in personal/ hobby or business use


TRS-80* Reg Trademark of Radio Shack

- 216

National Tricor, Inc./3335 Greenleaf Blvd./Kalamazoo, MI 49008/616-375-7519

# Use your 80 to check test measurements automatically. 

# Testing 1, 2, 3 

D. C. Neison

4733 E. Linden
Tucson, AZ 85712

Have you ever wanted to use your computer as part of a measurement system? Soon after getting a computer, I began to wish that I could use it for recording and analyzing measurements from test instruments.
The thought of my computer functioning as a data logging tool was enticing, but the thought of having to manually
key in the data was not. There had to be a better way!

## Parallel Ports

Fortunately there is a better way. I am referring to the parallel port, that neglected feature commonly used for little more than reading keyboards or driving printers.

You can create both the hardware and software necessary to link your computer to outside measuring instruments without having to learn assembly lan guage, since everything can be done under BASIC.

Although most of what is presented is oriented toward the TRS-80, it is by no means limited to it. The S-100 bus computers
are equally usable. Let's look at some of the requirements for linking test equipment to a computer.

First, the data must be in a computer recognizable format and at TTL compatible levels. However, this does not mean that we are restricted to using only binary numbers. Binary code makes the most efficient use in space of a given number of bits but it is not always the easiest code to use.

By redefining the meaning of each bit position in an eight-bitword, we can make the code easier to work with in terms of the outside world. This is called binary coded decimal, or BCD for short.


Fig. 1. One Parallel IIO Port. This example shows address 31 decoded.

## BCD Data

A single eight-bit-word can express any binary value from 00000000 to 11111111 , or from 0 to 255 decimal. In a single-decimal-digit, it takes four bits to specify any of the possible values from 0 to 9 . The remaining binary combinations from 11 to 15 are discarded.

Since the computer operates on eight-bit-data, it is only logical to use the remaining four bit positions to represent another digit. Thus an eight-bitword can be used to represent any number between 0 and 99 in BCD format. Unlike a straight binary format, we now have some bit patterns that are illegal. Example 1 shows how this process works.

Why go to BCD? A quick look through an IC catalog will give part of the answer. Many common components such as counters, $A / D$ converters, and clock chips have BCD outputs already available. Many commercially available measuring instruments have auxiliary outputs that are BCD coded.

In addition, it is easier to tailor your computer to the number of digits you wish to resolve by using BCD.
$B C D$ also has some disadvantages. First is the need for a method of converting between $B C D$ and binary.

Second, to have a large number of BCD interfaces you must also have a large number of interconnections. Remember that each digit requires four bits, therefore four leads will be needed. For a six-digit frequen-
cy counter this means 24 bulky connections. (Multiplexing can cut this down but that gets more complicated.)

## Hardware

Let's look at what it takes to get paraliel data in and out of our computer. The TRS-80 has an edge connector on the back left that provides access to the CPU bus inside.
An explanation of the pinout can be found in the back of the Level I manual. Oddly enough, this diagram was omitted from the Level II manual in the system I worked on. You will need Level II BASIC to make both the hardware and software function properly.

The parts of the bus that interest us are the address lines, the data lines and the two control lines labelled $\mathbb{N}$ and $\overline{O U T}$. The Z-80 CPU can address up to 256 I/O ports. When this is done in the TRS-80, the CPU places the port address ( $0-255$ ) on the lower eight address lines and issues the appropriate $\overline{\mathbb{N}}$ or $\overline{\mathrm{OUT}}$ control command at the rear connector.

If a word is being written to the port, the data bus will contain the byte being output and the OUT line will be strobed low. If an input byte is requested, the data bus is tri-stated to allow the input port hardware to place its byte on the bus and the $\overline{\mathbb{N}}$ line is strobed low.

Whether a specific port number is used for input or output depends upon the design of the external hardware. It can be both.

The first requirement in setting up a paraliel port is for the computer to recognize its port address. This means we must decode a particular address. At the same time we must check to see if either the $\overline{\mathbb{N}}$ or $\overline{\mathrm{OUT}}$ line is valid. These control lines tell us that the address is a port and not a memory.

Fig. 1 shows an example of how this works. First we must pick an address that is not already in use. Let's use 31 as an example.

The address bus has the appropriate lines inverted to make the inputs to the eight input


Fig. 2. Decoding 8 Parallel I/O Ports. Input \& output circuits are the same as Fig. 2.

NAND gate high when address 31 is given. This signal is inverted and gated with the inverted ОUT command to form a strobe pulse for the latch.

For an input port we decode the address in the same way except we use the $\mathbb{I N}$ line. Instead of a latch, we must now use a tristate buffer to place the input byte on the data bus. Note that it is possible for an input and an output port to have the same numerical address. The control lines tell which of the two is to be active.

## Multiple Ports

Obviously, a single I/O port will not suffice for all measurement applications. In order to address at least four, and preferably eight ports, the address is decoded differently.

First, we will say that all port addresses will be contiguous, or numerically sequential. The lowest address will be the boundary of the block. Since

| BINARY | BCD | DECIMAL |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 01010010 | 10000010 | 82 |
| 01001101 | 0111001 | 79 |
| 00000011 | 0000001 i | 3 |
| 10000000 | ILLEGAL | 128 |
| 01010110 BCD $=56$ DECIMAL |  |  |
| Example 1. Binary, BCD and |  |  |
| Decimal Equivalents. One |  |  |
| byte can represent any two |  |  |
| digit number. |  |  |

eight ports will require three bits for the address within the block, this leaves five bits to define the block boundary.

Addressing a specific port now requires three events to be true: The proper boundary as defined by A3-A7; the proper three-bit address as defined by AO-A2; and the IN or OUT command as appropriate. Fig. 2 illustrates this. (There are other ways of implementing parallel I/O ports. This method is shown because of its simplicity and the low cost of the parts.)
If a full eight ports are placed on the bus, it should be buffered. If not, there is the possibility of overloading the bus with all the additional decoding and latching circuitry.

Also, if you locate your interface at the end of several feet of cable, you can introduce error causing reflections onto the bus. As a final thought, consider the consequences if something goes haywire externally; you end up damaging some ICs and your connections are straight
onto the bus. Need I say more?
I built my buffer using tri-state gates on a small card that plugged straight into the edge connector. The buffer in turn had its own edge connector where the cable from the expansion interface was attached. I retained full use of the extra memory and the disk drive.

Circuit speed posed no problem. The $\overline{\mathbb{N}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{OUT}}$ signals are 1.4 microseconds wide, more than adequate settling time.

Incidentally, the manual showed one of the pins on the edge connector providing +5 volts. Check before you use it as mine turned out to be a ground. Because of the power draw of an eight port interface, plan on building a separate power supply.
(If you are working with an S-100 computer, see the article on building parallel port interfaces in the Oct. '77 issue of Microcomputing, pp. 102-108. Although the mechanics of decoding differ slightly, all other

| 1000 REM BCD SUBROUTINE |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1010 \mathrm{~N}=$ INP $(8)$ | $\mathrm{N}=10010101=95 \mathrm{BCD}$ |
| $1020 \mathrm{~N} 1=\mathrm{N}$ AND 15 | $\mathrm{~N} 1=00000101=5$ |
| $1030 \mathrm{~N} 2=\mathrm{N}$ AND 240 | $\mathrm{~N} 2=10010000=9$ |
| $1040 \mathrm{~N} 2=\mathrm{N} 2 \cdot 16$ | $\mathrm{~N}=10^{*} 9+5=95$ |
| $1050 \mathrm{~N}=10^{*} \mathrm{~N} 2+\mathrm{N} 1$ |  |
| 1060 RETURN |  |

Example 2. Subroutine to read an decode two BCD digits. Bit masking and shifting are employed.
principles remain the same.)
Check your work by instructing the processor to write a specific byte to a port. Verify this with any instruments, from an LED to an oscilloscope.

At the same time make sure that none of the other output ports are affected.

To check an input port, selectively ground each bit and verify that the binary number returned changes by the appropriate power of two.

## Software

Now that the hardware has been resolved, let's look at the necessary software. Under Level II BASIC we will make use of some special commands. The first are INP( $X$ ) and $\operatorname{OUT}(X, Y)$.

The statement $A=\operatorname{INP}(8)$ instructs the computer to read input port \#8 and equate the value there to the variable $A$. (Note that at this time $A$ can be from 0 to 255 decimal.)

To write to a port, tell the computer to OUT 8,Y and the value of $Y$ in binary (not BCD) will appear on port \#8. In the examples I am describing we cannot handle floating point numbers.

Now we need the ability to selectively examine specific bits for deciphering the incoming BCD data. Earlier I said that one byte, and therefore one port,
can represent two BCD digits. Since the computer uses binary and we are using BCD, some translating will be necessary.

Assume we are using port \#8 and that it contains the BCD representation of the number 95. Our program must read the port and return the number 95 in binary to the processor.

The first step reads the port and places the number in the variable N. Next we mask off, or zero, the four most significant bits, leaving only the units digit. This is directly equated to the variable N1 for temporary storage.

Then the four least significant bits of N are masked and the remaining bits are shifted right four places. This number is directly equated to N2 for storage. An artificial binary number is now created from each half of the BCD byte. Since the four least significant bits equate directly to 0-9 (not counting the illegals), the interpreted digit must lie in the four least significant bit positions. Anything else will give an erroneous result.

The final step is to multiply N2 by 10 , add it to N1 and return the number as N . If this process is made into a subroutine, any portion of the program can get a two-digit number from port \#8.

Example 2 shows the me-

```
1000 REM 6 DIGIT BCD READ
1010 N1 = INP(8)
1020 N2 = INP(9)
1030 N3 = INP(10)
1040 N1 = N1 AND 15 + (N1 AND 240)/16* 10
1050 N2 = N2 AND 15 + (N2 AND 240)/16* 10
1060 N3 = N3 AND 15 + (N3 AND 240)/16 * 10
1070 N = N1 + 100`N2 + 10000`N3
1080 RETURN
```

Example 3. 6 digit BCD read subroutine.
chanics and the coding in more detail. Try it longhand to convince yourself that it works.

## Masking

The masking process is the key step in the conversion. Using the AND command makes it possible to selectively turn off any combination of bits in a word and leave the remainder unchanged.

Think of each bit in the input byte as one input to an AND gate and the other gate input as being the corresponding bit position in the mask word. If the mask bit is high, the gate output equals the second input bit.

If the mask bit is a zero, then the gate output is a zero, regardless of the state of the other bit. This command will act on all eight bits at once.

To determine the numerical value of the mask word, add the binary weight of the bit posi-


Fig. 3. Interfacing a DVM chip. Multiplexed data is in latched parallel format.
tions you want left unchanged.
Following the masking process (which leaves the tens digit), the shift right by four is accomplished through dividing by 16 . Since dividing by two is the same as shifting every bit position right by one, it follows that a division by 16 will produce four shifts to the right. The code in Example 2 is shown one step at a time for clarity.

To obtain more than two digits of resolution (one part in a hundred is inadequate in many cases) use some of the additional ports to give whatever amount is necessary.

Each port is treated as in Example 2 except that the decoded numbers are scaled by the appropriate power of ten before being added. Remember when I said how easy it was to scale the system for any number of digits? All you have to do is to allocate sufficient ports and do the appropriate decimal scaling on the numbers. Example 3 shows a subroutine for reading a six-digit frequency counter connected to three input ports.

Output ports can be used to control relays, triacs, D/A converters, etc. One port can be used to control eight separate circuits by means of TTL compatible reed relays or optical isolators. The OR command controls any specific bit without affecting the others.

To establish how fast I could transfer values in and out I tried a couple of benchmark programs. In each case the program transferred 1000 values to a single port in a FOR NEXT loop while doing nothing else. The output was finished in 6.4 seconds while the input took 7.3 seconds. Using the subroutine in Example 3 took 115 seconds. Obviously the calculations
take their toll in speed. Consider however, the application you will be involved with, and if your experience echoes mine, the comparatively low speed is of little matter.

What is important is that the computer is now doing more work and the programmer less! Also, it is almost always necessary for the computer to wait idly while the external instrument makes its measurement.

A do nothing FOR NEXT loop can be used as a timer for such occasions. I have found that 340 iterations take one second.

## Examples

Let's look at a circuit that
uses the methods I have described. Fig. 3 shows an analog to a digital converter using the Motorola MC14433 IC. This chip is the basic building block for a $31 / 2$ digit DVM.

Note that most of the parts are used to convert the multiplexed BCD output to parallel latched BCD, which is compatible with the software described. This is a typical requirement for most instruments. In this application the multiplexing works against us. It is possible to directly read a multiplexed output, but it requires an intimate knowledge of the timing of both the instrument and the computer.

To do this, the computer must test the digit position it needs to read. When that digit is enabled, it must be read before the scan continues. All digits must be read in one scan so that an erroneous reading will not be returned. This would occur if the measuring instrument updated its reading to a new value while the computer was still trying to read the remainder of the original one.

Taking two readings and comparing them before returning to the calling program is a worthwhile check, if BASIC reads the data.

The circuit shown in Fig. 3 illustrates a typical requirement
for latching multiplexed data. If you intend to build it, or need more information on this particular device, consult the Motorola CMOS manual.

You can also call a machinelanguage program from BASIC to demultiplex the data in software and POKE the digit pairs into successive memory locations. This eliminates the demultiplexing hardware.

The subroutine in BASIC would then be modified to PEEK the memory locations as a source of data. Since the final program will depend on the specific instrument being interfaced I will leave the rest to you.

## lc lower Case

ADD LOWER CASE TO YOUR CENTRONICS 779 or RADIO SHACK LINE PRINTER I with the 779 UPPERCASE/ LOWERCASE "conversation kit" from SERVICE TECHNOLOGIES
Now you can expand the capabilities of your line printer to include WORD PROCESSING with a full 96 ASCII upper and lowercase character set. You can even change the slash zero to a standard zero.
Installs in minutes with an ordinary screwdriver.



SPEEDUP BOARO
REVERSE VIDEO
SPEED MOD-You don't have to spend $\$ 3,500$ on a TRS-80 Model II to gel faster computing. Now you can speedup your Levol Ill TRS-e0 - Disk systoma Included! - by up to 100\% ( $50 \%$ guaranteed) with our speedup board. The result is more animated graphlics, shorter program run times, and generally far groater computing power tor your doliar. Change botwe n normai and fastor
operation by using a simpio BASIC statement. The conoperation by using a simpif eAsic statemen. The cona switch is not required (as switch may be instalied it manual speed solect is desired). Changes are provided for NEWDOS, DOS 2.2, and DOS 2.3 that allow dilak systems to run rolliably at both the normal and accolorated rate. Buy the most versatiio, easiest to install, and most publicly recognized speed mod on the markei today. Recommended by Interface Age, January, 1980 lssue.
ASSEMBLED \& TESTED \$24.95
REVERSE VIDEO is finally here ! If you're tired of going blurryeyed looking at your video display, then you are ready for reverse video. It provides dark black characters and graphics on an all white screen for a much crisper and much sasier bo
read prosentation. Change between normal and reverse by rimutaneeusty proseing a cembination of three keys on the keybeard.

ASSEMBLED \$23.95
Add 5\% for postage and handling California residents add $6 \%$ sales tax
Archbold Electronics
Dept 80 - P.O. Box 7123 - Sacramento, CA 95825 (916) 362-3627

## CHECK US OUT!

Order any of the software or books below from this ad and receive absolutely free, an issue of the Alternate Source (newsletter) and details on several great offers!

- Z80ZAP - the machine language monitor for accessing and modifying disk files. $\$ 29.95$
- TRS-80 Disk and Other Mysteries - compliments Z80ZAP very well even though written for another monitor! $\$ 22.50$
- Disassembler $\mathbf{2 . 0}$ - for disk users. $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 . 0 0}$
- Disassembler 1.2 - for Tape users. $\$ 15.00$ (both 1.2 and 2.0 create output files that can be loaded with EDTASM!)
- Packer - Z80 compression for BASIC programs. move blocks. Renumber and more! Very useful for Level II or DOS! $\$ 29.95$
- Disassembled Handbook for the TRS-80 - (by Richcraft Engineering) Volume 1: $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 . 0 0}$ /Volume II: $\$ 15.00$
- Structured Basic Translator - a utility that enables you to use structured design techniques even with Basic! (disk only) $\mathbf{\$ 2 9 . 9 5}$

Please add $\mathbf{\$} .50$ per program and $\mathbf{\$ 1 . 0 0}$ per book for firs class postage. We also handle NEWDOS + and NEWDOS 80 (which may or may not be officially announced by the time you read this). Call for more info, Box of 10 Verbatim Diskettes w/Storage box $-\$ 31.00$ postpaid. Order directly from this ad! Mail to: The Alternate Source, 1806 Ada, Lansing. MI 48910. Phone six days! 517/487-3358. Michigan residents add $4^{*} \%$, sales tax. TRS-80 is a trademark of the Tandy Corporation. The Alternate Source handles products for the TRS-80 exclusively. none of which are in any way affiliated or approved by Tandy. 138

## T bidam now ayallable For TRS-80

Basic Indexed Direct Access Method (BIDAM) is a disk access method designed to simplify programming of disk applications, reduce disk I/O and space requirements and improve response time, while maintaining a key-sequenced index to a data file. BIDAM permits programmers to place emphasis on applications rather than file accessing techniques, sorting, searching and disk space management.

BIDAM functions are performed by invoking basic subroutines which include: key searching, changing, addition and deletion. Each subroutine returns a status code indicating the completion status of the requested function and a record number to enable direct retrieval of any record on file with one (1) I/O operation.
BIDAM ON DISKETTE WITH SAMPLE APPLICATION $\$ 79.00$
TRS 80 is a trademark of the Radio Shack Division of Tandy Corporation

> Task Compiter Appligations Dayton, Ohio PO Box 24001 45424 (513) 233-2118
> - 220

# Keyboard Interrogation 

Michael R. Yarbrough
14 Carmel Terrace
Hampton VA 23666
James B. Vosteen
1765A 11th Street
Hampton VA 23665

Have you ever wanted to do something over and over, while holding a key down? You found INKEY a little frustrating right? INKEY senses each key only once and then the key must be pressed again.

What about the time you designed a real-time two-player video game and tried to process several keys at once? Again you were left hanging, since INKEY only processes the last key pressed. You can overcome these INKEY limitations by directly accessing your keyboard memory, PEEKing.

## The Keyboard

The TRS-80 keyboard consists of 53 single-pole singlethrow normally open keys. The keyboard is designed as an 8 by

8 matrix with the eight address lines (A0-A7) running horizontally and the eight data lines (D0-D7) running vertically (Fig. 1).

The keys are divided into eight groups, most of them having eight keys per group. Each key represents an intersection of one address line and one data line. The CPU scans the data lines looking for an 'on' condition (logical 1); once this is found it begins scanning the address lines for a similar 'on' condition.

For example, if C is pressed the data value eight is stored in. to decimal address 14337; likewise if 5 is pressed the data value 32 is stored into decimal address 14352. This informatoin is then processed by the Level II ROM which checks to see if the shift key has been pressed and then converts the code into the correct ASCII equivalent.

Program Listing 1 generates Fig. 1 using Level II BASIC. Use it in the future when a program requires direct access to keyboard memory.

```
```

10 CLS:PRINT TAB(21)"KEYBORRD INTERROGRTION":PRINT

```
```

10 CLS:PRINT TAB(21)"KEYBORRD INTERROGRTION":PRINT
29 PRINT"ADDPESS": }\textrm{C=14J37:D=1:C=64:Z=192:}\textrm{Y}=
29 PRINT"ADDPESS": }\textrm{C=14J37:D=1:C=64:Z=192:}\textrm{Y}=
30 FORI-1TO4:GOSUB500:NEXTI
30 FORI-1TO4:GOSUB500:NEXTI
40 C=43:FORI=1 T02:GOSUB500: NEXTI
40 C=43:FORI=1 T02:GOSUB500: NEXTI
5 0 ~ P R I N T G ' , ~ \% : ~ Y = ' \gamma + 3 : P R I N T Q Y , ~ " E N T E R ~ C L E A R ~ B R E A K " ; ~
5 0 ~ P R I N T G ' , ~ \% : ~ Y = ' \gamma + 3 : P R I N T Q Y , ~ " E N T E R ~ C L E A R ~ B R E A K " ; ~
60 C-91:\gamma-\+23:FORI=1TO4:PRINTEY,CHR\$ (C);
60 C-91:\gamma-\+23:FORI=1TO4:PRINTEY,CHR\$ (C);
70 C-C+1: }\gamma-\gamma+7:\mathrm{ NEXTI
70 C-C+1: }\gamma-\gamma+7:\mathrm{ NEXTI
B0 PRINTG'-2,"SFRCE";:}Z=Z+64: X= X+D
B0 PRINTG'-2,"SFRCE";:}Z=Z+64: X= X+D
90 PRINTQZ, X:PRINTEZ+3,"SHIFT";
90 PRINTQZ, X:PRINTEZ+3,"SHIFT";
100 PRIHTQT31, "DATA UALUE";
100 PRIHTQT31, "DATA UALUE";
110 \because==77:D=1
110 \because==77:D=1
120 FORI }-1\mathrm{ TOS:FRINTEY,D:D=D*2: }\textrm{Y}=\textrm{Y}+
120 FORI }-1\mathrm{ TOS:FRINTEY,D:D=D*2: }\textrm{Y}=\textrm{Y}+
130 IENTI
130 IENTI
140 GOTOI4a
140 GOTOI4a
\00 PRINTGV,X:V=Y+3:FORJ=1TOS
\00 PRINTGV,X:V=Y+3:FORJ=1TOS
510 %-%+7: IFC>90THEN PRINT\&V," ":GOTOS30
510 %-%+7: IFC>90THEN PRINT\&V," ":GOTOS30
5:0 '-\gamma+7:IFC>YGTHEN PRINTgY," ":GOTOSJ0
5:0 '-\gamma+7:IFC>YGTHEN PRINTgY," ":GOTOSJ0
5J0 : IENTJ:Z=Z+64:\gamma=Z:X=\gamma+D:D=D*2
5J0 : IENTJ:Z=Z+64:\gamma=Z:X=\gamma+D:D=D*2
540 RETUIRN
540 RETUIRN
50 Eld

```
```

50 Eld

```
```

Program Listing 1.

The reason direct access to keyboard memory is so useful is because a key's value can be repeated. The instant a key of a certain group is held down the address of that group will continue to have that key's data value as long as the key is held down. Once the key is let up, the value in that address immediately goes to zero. As long as a certain data value is contained within a group address you can execute a set of instructions. This function eliminates the frustration of using INKEY in your quick interactive games.

Another INKEY weakness is that it can only return one keystroke at any given time. Using PEEK you can detect two, three or even more keys being held down.

There are two ways of doing this depending on what type of processing you need. If you need speed, design your program to use keys of the same group-one PEEK and several

IF statements in a row.
When looking for a single key pressed, use whatever data value is associated with that particular key. To check for two keys being pressed at the same time, take the data value of both keys, add them together and that is the value to check for.

For example, suppose we want to make a game that moves a rocket up and down the left side of the screen and fires to the right from wherever it is currently located. The program might work as follows: to go up, press the up arrow; to go down, press the down arrow; to fire, press both the up and the down arrows.

Note that the arrows are located in key group A6. The keyboard routine might look something like this:

[^13]

600 Process up arrow and GOTO 100
700 Process down arrow and GOTO 100
800 Process both arrows and GOTO 100

Two or more keys pressed that are not in the same group must be checked separately. For example, if you are looking for the A and L keys pressed at the same time you can check it as follows:
$X=$ PEEK (14337)
$Y=$ PEEK (14338)
IF $\mathrm{X}=2$ AND $\mathrm{Y}=16$ GOTO $\qquad$

## Keyboard Interrogation

Program Listing 2 is a demonstration of keyboard memory interrogation. The following is a brief description of each routine in Program 2:

| $\begin{array}{r} 1000-2400 \\ 2500-2700 \end{array}$ | Set |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Saves next rocket position |
|  | Restores old position |
|  | Moves rocket to next position |
| 2800 | Call keyboard scan |
| 2900-3400 | Make sure rocket doesn't go off top or bottom |
| 3500 | Continue looping |
| . | KEYBOARD SCAN |
| 3600 | Get data value |
| 3700 | Checks for up arrow |
| 3800 | Checks for down arrow |
| 3900 | Checks for left arrow |
| 4000 | Checks for right arrow |
| 4100 | Checks for up and left arrows |
| 4200 | Checks for up and right arrows |
| 4300 | Checks for down and left arrows |
| 4400 | Checks for down and right arrows |
| 4500 | Checks for no inputbranches if true |



Fig. 1.

INKEY remains a powerful function that allows input of an ASCII character (string) that can be used without further processing. Using a combination of $\operatorname{IN}$ KEY and directly accessing the keyboard memory, PEEK, you will be able to meet most of your programming needs.

## Conclusion

In order to receive a response using the PEEK function, the key must be held down at the time the PEEK statement is exe-
cuted. You will receive the same response as long as you hold down the key.

You can access all the keys using PEEK, except for BREAK and CLEAR. The reason being the Level II ROM Interpreter is constantly checking these keys and has priority over them.

Return to main pro gram


Applied Micro Technology introduces the first truly powerful Instrumentation Interface designed for use with TRS-80* microsystems

The PC80 connects directly to the Expansion Port Edge Card, and accomodates up to 4 of Appined Micro's Z-80* based special function circuit cards.

Circuit cards presently available are

- 32-Channel A/D Converter (12-oin mesoution)
- 8-Channel D/A Converter ( 1 llos S 100.420 mA )
- Programmable Clock (w/bathery beck-up)
- Floating Point Arithmetic Processor (AMss11 besed)
- 2-Channel Serial I/O (RS-232C or curmen loop)
- 48-Bit Parallel I/O (ueer confgunatie)

For complete information, contact

## APPLIED

MICRO
842 W Grant Road Tucson. Arizona 85705 (602) 622-8605

# Teletype Interiace 

Peter E. Noeth<br>6906 Lenwood Way<br>San Jose CA 95120

Perhaps, like myself, you don't have a line printer to obtain hard copy from your TRS-80 but do have access to a Model 33 Teletype. The following circuit and assembly language program provides the necessary interface to the TRS-80 CPU (keyboard) through a 40 -pin ribbon cable without making any modifications to the unit. It requires the Level II ROM modification.

Whenever you power up your TRS-80, this program must be entered and started. If a program you are running crashes and you get "memory size" displayed on your screen, the program must be restarted because the normal initialization routine within the ROM will place the regular line printer pointer (058DH) in location 4026 H and 4027 H . If this happens, the teletype will still print but will not provide a line feed for each carriage return.

## The Circuit

The address decoder section, made up of the 74LS30, 74LS139, 74LS155 and one gate of the 74LSO4, decodes the address $37 E 8 \mathrm{H}$. This is the memory mapped address for the line printer. When it is available on the address bus and RD line is pulsed low, pin-5 of the 74LS155 goes low enabling the Tri-State Buffer 74LS367. This places the binary bits 0011 or 3 H on data
lines D4-D7. The printer status routine within the ROM is looking for this combination to determine that the printer is ready for a character. The four bits are associated to the logic within the TRS-80 line printer. This interface only requires the use of one bit to indicate the printer is busy with an output.

If the WR is pulsed low when the address is decoded, pin-11 of the 74LS155 goes low taking pin-25 (TBRL) low on the UART. This loads the character on the data lines into the UART's internal buffer. Then, it is transferred to the transmit register for output as serial data on pin- 25 (TRO).

The Intersil IM6402 UART that I used has two signals which in. dicate this activity.

Pin-22 (TRBE) goes low when the buffer is being loaded. Pin- 24 (TRE) goes low for the duration of the output of the character on Pin-25 (TRO).

These two signals are ANDed together by the 74LS03. Its output is used to indicate "busy" status to the TRS-80. See Fig. 1 for the timing diagram.

The UART's reset is tied to the TRS-80 system reset line so that when you hit the reset button on your TRS-80, the UART will also be reset and will clear its internal registers.

The NE555 timer chip is used to provide the necessary clock input to the UART. The clock rate is $16 \times$, therefore, an input frequency of 1.76 KHz will provide serial output of 110 Baud. The adjustment can be made with a frequency meter on pin-3 of the timer, if you have one, or can be adjusted using the tele-
type itself as follows: input the following basic program and enter run.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \text { LPRINT "This is a test" } \\
& 20 \text { GOTO } 10
\end{aligned}
$$

This provides a continuous output to the teletype. Adjust the 50 K potentiometer until the teletype begins to type the line correctly. Continue to turn the potentiometer until the teletype stops printing the message correctly. Noting the number of turns between these two points, readjust the potentiometer to a point midway. This should then provide the proper Baud rate.
The output at Pin-25 (TRO) is input to a gate of the 74LS04 which is used as a buffer for the 20MA current loop circuit. The two points marked + and should be tied to the printer
magnets in your Model 33 teletype using its instruction manual for the proper connections.

## Hardware

I built my interface on a general purpose wirewrap card with a 44-pin card edge connector using sockets for all ICs. The ribbon cable was soldered to a 44 -pin card edge connector as were the connections for the teletype and external +5 V power supply.

The only caution with this interface is the IM6402 UART which is a CMOS device and requires the normal grounding for static when handling. Also, remember not to insert or remove this device with the power turned on.

The parts can be purchased

| Quantity | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | UART-Intersil IM6402 |
| 1 | 74LS139 2 -line to 4 -line decoder |
| 1 | 74LS155 2 -line to 4 -line decoder |
| 1 | 74LS04 Hex Inverter |
| 1 | 74LS03 2-input nand-open col. |
| 1 | 74LS30 8 -input nand gate |
| 1 | 74LS367 Tri-state buffer |
| 1 | NE555 Timer |
| 1 | 2N3638 PNP transistor |
| 2 | $4.7 \mathrm{~K} 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ Carb. Comp. Resistor |
| 2 | 100 ohm 1/4W Carb. Comp. Resistor |
| 1 | 470 ohm $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ Carb. Comp. Resistor |
| 1 | 10K 1/4W Carb. Comp. Resistor |
| 1 | 10K 5\% 1/4 Carb. Comp. Resistor |
| 1 | 50K 20-turn P.C. Board Pot |
| 2 | . 01 ul Mylar caps |
| 1 | . 001 ut Mylar caps |
|  | Misc. |
| 1 | 40-Pin IC socket |
| 3 | 16-Pin IC socket |
| 3 | 14-Pin IC socket |
| 1 | 8 -Pin IC socket |
| 1 | General purpose 4.5 in . P.C. Board w/44-Pin card edge connector |
| 1 | 44-Pin card edge connector |
| A/R | . 1 uf Bypass caps (for I.C.s) |
| 1 | 40-Pin ribbun cable w/connector |
| 1 | +5V 1 amp Power Supply |



TRS-80 Teletype Interface.


Fig. 1. UART timing diagram.
from most of the suppliers who advertise in 80 -Microcomputing. All parts, except the UART and the ribbon cable can also be purchased from any Radio Shack store. A three-foot ribbon cable with 40 -Pin card edge connector can be purchased from Electronic Systems, San Jose CA, part number 3CAB40 and the IM6402 UART from Advanced Computer Products, Irvine CA.
Any +5V DC power source can be used or a small one can be built. Don't attempt to borrow +5 V from your computer because with the Level II modification and 16K RAM the power output is running close to maximum.

## Software

The assembly language program is shown in Fig. 2. The initialization routine loads the new line printer pointer into location 4026 H and 4027 H as well as
changes the lines per page to 56. The routine checks for printer status (call 05D1H) and outputs the character when ready. It checks each character for a
carriage return ( $O D H$ ) and if it is found, outputs a line feed (OAH). It then increments the lines/ page counter, compares it to the line/page number $(39 \mathrm{H})$ and if 56

```
10 REM * Teletype Interface - 16K TRS-80 Level II*
2g REM * P.E. Noeth, San Jose, CA. May, 1979*
30 REM * Answer Memory Size? -- 3261ø*
4| REM * Run this Program - Enter System Command*
5| REM * Answer Prompt with /3261ø*
7\varnothing For I = 3261\varnothing to 32680
8| Read D
9\varnothing Poke I, D
1gg Next I
11% End
12\emptyset Data 38, 127, 46, 111, 34, 38, 64, 62, 57, 50, 40, 118, 121, 183
13g Data 202, 209, 05, 245, 205, 209, 05, 32, 251, 241, 50, 232, 55
14g Data 254, 13, 192, 205, 209, 05, 32, 251, 62, 19, 50, 232, 55
15\varnothing Data 221, 52, 04, 221, 126, 04, 221, 190, 03, 121, 192, 221
16| Data 54, 04, \Omega, 06, 09, 205, 209, 05, 32, 251, 62, 1\varnothing
17\varnothing Data 50, 232, 55, 16, 244, 201
```

Fig. 3. BASIC program to interface a teletype to a TRS-80.
 system can be very frustrating, particularly if you can't read an important cassette. JPC Products Company has developed an improved cassette system that uses your present cassette recorder but operates much faster with better reliability. The TC-8 plugs into the expansion connector on the back of the keyboard and saves and loads 5 times faster! Less than
ONE BAD LOAD in a MILLION BYTES! With the VOI.UME CONTROL ANYWHERE BETWEEN 1 AND 8 . The TC-8 is available in an easy to assemble kit or fully assembled. JPC has an exclusive "can't fail" kit guarantee. If you build the TC-8 and for any reason it doesn't work, we will make it work at NO COST. All you have to pay is the shipping. We guarantee it. The TC-8 magic is partly done in software. So you have to load a small program in upper memory. It is usually out of the way there. We provide the software on a cassette that comes with the TC-8. Just load it in. Here's how you order. Send $\$ 90.00$ for the kit ( $\$ 120.00$ fully assembled) plus $\$ 3.50$ postage and handling to JPC Products Co., 12021 Paisano Court, Albuquerque, NM 87112 (N.M. Res. add $4 \%$ sales tax.) Credit card orders accepted by phone or mail.

# Treat assembly language tapes like BASIC with this interesting technique. 

# CLOAD Assembly Language 

Alfred S. Baker, II 2327 S. Westminster St. Wheaton, IL 60187

Have you used the Radio Shack T-BUG program, In Memory Information program or Editor/Assembler? If you have, then you are probably wondering how these programs steal the computer away from Level I BASIC. You type CLOAD, load the tape, and then the unexpected happens. Instead of getting the READY message, you are suddenly running the program on the tape. What happened to BASIC? Where did it go? How did Radio Shack do that?
I had to find out. Beyond simple curiosity, I needed to do it myself. In this article you will see the detection process 1 used to discover how Radio Shack uses the CLOAD command to load assembly language programs. I also provide a section of program code that will help you do the same thing with your assembly language programs.

## Why Bother?

There are two ways to load an assembly language tape on a Level I TRS-80. The way Radio Shack tells you to do it is crazy. First, set the tape volume for Level I tapes and CLOAD the Editor/Assembler System tape. Next, change the volume to handle Level II tapes, type in the name of the assembly program's object file, and load that tape. And now comes the good part. The program should now
be in the machine, but you still have to run it. To do this, type a slash () followed by the memory address of the program... in decimal, no less!
I had written a simple assembly language game for my two-year-old to play. My wife knows nothing about computers. Can you imagine me explaining this to her? Can you imagine the look she'd give me if I tried? You can also imagine how often she would do it. l'll pass her most likely comment on to Radio Shack: "You've got to be kidding!"

Fortunately, there is another way of doing it. The Editorl Assembler System tape, as well as the other programs I mentioned above, are all written in assembly language. They are all loaded with the CLOAD command. Unfortunately, how this is done is not documented. If my son was to enjoy the "benefits" of a computerassisted education, then I had to figure it out.
The first step was to go to my friendly Radio Shack store and buy the T-BUG program. This useful little product lets the user look around in memory and, in general, find out what is going on. If you plan to write very many assembly programs, I recommend that you get it.

If I was going to figure out how to successfully abuse the CLOAD command, I needed an hypothesis.
The one I developed was based on the way I write large programs for Z-80-type computers. I assumed that the CLOAD routine gets control from the statement-reading routine via
standard Z-80 CALL-RET Logic.
The statement routine reads the word CLOAD from the keyboard and does a CALL to the CLOAD routine. The CALL instruction in the $\mathbf{Z - 8 0}$ places the address of the next instruction in the statement-reading routine on the stack.

When the CLOAD routine has finished reading in a tape file, it issues a RET instruction. This instruction takes the top address off the stack and branches to it. This takes the computer back to the state-ment-reading routine.

Suppose the program being CLOADed replaces the address on the stack with its own address? Once the CLOAD routine is done it will pick up this new address and return to it. Voila! The CLOADed program has taken control of the computer away from BASIC!

There were two problems
though. I didn't know where BASIC kept its stack, and even if I did, I still didn't know where on the stack the CALL instruction would place the return address from the CLOAD routine. If I was going to replace it, I had to know where it was.

First I had to find the stack. This turned out to be simple. At the back of the Editor/Assembler manual is a list of the addresses for important routines. One of the addresses, 01 C 9 H , is the entry point for Level I BASIC. I loaded T-BUG and, using its MEMORY command, looked at the routine beginning at 01C9H. One of the first things BASIC would have to do would be to set up the location of its stack. The first three bytes at this location were 310042. Paydirt!

If you know your Z-80 machine language (or have a reference book), you'll recognize these three bytes as the in-

| ; REPLACE THE CORKECT STACK LOCATION. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41FE | 80180 | ORG 41FE |
| 41FE 004288809 TESTRD DEFW TES |  |  |
| ; SET UP THE LOCP VFLUES: |  |  |
| HL-3TV SCREEN |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 0080 ¢0360 TEST DEF |  |  |
| $420621083 C$ | 80460 | LD HL, ЗCeEH ; TV |
| 428397 6056\% SUB |  |  |
| ; NOW FOR THE LOOP. ERCH SUCCESSIVE |  |  |
| ; CHPRRCTER IS PLRCED IN ERCH |  |  |
| ; SUCCESSIVE SCREEN POSITION UNTIL WE |  |  |
| ; PREE BRCK TO CHFRACTER 80. |  |  |
| 0000 606ध0 LOOP |  |  |
| 428477 9076 |  |  |
| 426523 90880 INC |  |  |
| 42863 Cl 80990 INC A |  |  |
| 4287 20FB - 01600 JR NZ, LOCP1 |  |  |
| ; THE PROGRFAT IS DONE PROVE IT BY <br> ; LOOPING FOREVER. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 0006 | 01160 | LOOP2 DEFS 0 |
| 4269 18FE | 01200 | JR L00P2 |
| 0686 | 01380 | END |

Fig. 1. Testing the CLOAD hypothesis.


Listing 1. The instructions needed to prepare an assembly-language program for loading with the CLOAD command.
struction "LD SP, 4200H." SP is the stack register and 4200 H is where the BASIC stack is located. One down and one to go.

Now I had to find out which address on the stack I had to replace. Again, a little thought presented me with an easy answer. I had just loaded T-BUG, hadn't I? T-BUG is one of those enigmatic programs that already was doing what I was trying to do. If it didn't use the same stack and if it didn't cover its trail, then somewhere on the BASIC stack should be the starting address for T-BUG, 40B1H.

This address is provided in the Editor/Assembler documentation. I took a look at the addresses on the BASIC stack using the T-BUG memory command. Again success! The T-BUG starting address was sitting at location 41FEH, the first position on the BASIC stack.

## Into the Lab

So far, I only thought I knew what was going on. Now I had to run an experiment. The test I decided on was quick, but it presented a slight gamble. I assumed that T-BUG didn't use the 13 bytes between memory locations 41FEH and 420AH. Using the memory command, I hand loaded the machine language code for the program in Fig. 1. I then used the T-BUG
tape Punch command to put it on tape. I had a tape that should CLOAD on a Level I TRS. 80.

Studying the program in Fig. 1 will tell you that it prints out the entire set of characters on the TV screen and then loops forever. I turned off the computer and then turned it back on. I wanted to make sure that the test wouldn't be fouled by anything left in memory.

Next, I CLOADed my test tape. It suddenly became difficult to read the screen. It was filled up with a large collection of characters. Not only that, but the keyboard wouldn't respond. The computer had gone into a loop. I had successfully CLOADed a home grown assembly language program.

## Doing it Right

So much for the prototype. I needed a "production" version of this code. I needed a program or routine that could be used to create a CLOAD-able version of any assembly language program. Listing 1 contains the result. I place this piece code at the beginning of each of my assembly language programs. It divides the program into three logical components: CREATE, LOAD and RUN.
The easiest way to describe this program addition is to take
the three parts in reverse order. The RUN component is the orig. inal assembly language program unchanged. The only difference is that the line ENDIT DEFS 0 is added just before the END line.

The LOAD routine contains three statements. It turns on the cassette tape, reads in a file and then jumps to the RUN program. Which file does it read in? Oddly enough, it is reading in everything: the CREATE, LOAD and RUN programs. How can a program read itself in? This is handled by the first component of the program.

The CREATE routine performs the actual magic of this act. First, it copies the LOAD routine down to locations 41 FEH to 4208 H . The condition for CLOADing an assembly program has been met. The location on the stack that must be replaced, 41FEH, now points to 4200 H . Location 4200 H now contains a routine that will load a tape file containing the RUN routine and jump to it.

Now that the conditions have been set up, a tape must be prepared. The tape is written out four times. I never trust data on tape just once. The repeated section of code generates two tape files separated by a time delay loop. The first file is the LOAD routine beginning at location 41FEH. The
second file is the complete program. We now have a tape of an assembly language program that can be loaded with the CLOAD command.
Why didn't I let the entire program begin at location 41FEH instead of moving a load routine down to that location? I had two reasons. I use T-BUG, which sits in locations 4000 H to 43FFH. Also, when 1 flip between my program and BASIC, BASIC destroys the contents of 41 FEH . That is where its stack is, remember?

## Conclusion

What have we learned? First, even with a computer with poor or missing system documentation, such as the TRS-80, it is still possible to learn a lot about the behind-the-scenes software. All that is needed is a little careful thought and some diligent experimentation. You must also have at least a few simple tools to work with, but without the former, they are nearly useless.

Finally, we now have a simple method for loading TRS-80 assembly language programs. A process that Radio Shack made too complicated can now be done by my six-year-oid daughter. As for two-year-old Nathan, his mother is having a ball teaching him on "her" computer.

# Use your disks to store questions and answers. 

## Quiz Master

Richard R. Eckert<br>Colegio De Ciencias<br>Universidad Catolica<br>de Puerto Rico<br>Ponce, PR 00731

Because of the microcomputer revolution presently occurring, it is feasible for individual departments of universities or colleges to purchase sophisticated computing equip. ment that can be used in a myriad of different applications.

One such application creates question and answer files for exams and quizzes. Such a technique is used by the Physics and Chemistry Departments of the

Catholic University of Puerto Rico in multi-section introductory courses.
The university recently purchased a Radio Shack TRS-80 microcomputer with expansion interface, dual mini-floppies and a friction feed line printer. The total cost was slightly more than $\$ 3000$.
Two computer programs written in TRS-80 Disk BASIC form the heart of our exam-creation technique. The first program (Listing 1) permits a professor or secretary to add questions to a file on a mini-diskette. The second program (Listing 2 ) is used to prepare a quiz with questions selected from a given file either at random or by the professor.
Once the questions have
been selected, they are printed out on a ditto master on the line printer. The professor can then run off as many copies of his quiz as he desires.

## File Creation

The first program reserves string space for all of the string variables used in the program, including 255 bytes for the characters used in a question. This number was determined by our decision to use just one physical record ( 255 bytes) for each question.
In practice our courses are divided into chapter-size units with common objectives. We create one file for each unit, which usually means some 50 to 100 questions. Since the capaci-
ty of a Radio Shack formatted data diskette is 85,760 bytes, we can place up to 335 questions on one disk. This means some three to six course units per disk, and, depending on the course, some four to eight diskettes for all of the questions in a course. (Since our project has just begun, we have actually created only four question files on one diskette.)
After clearing string space, the first program gives the user instructions. First, he is told to place the correct diskette in position and then asked the name of the file (course unit) to which he is going to add questions. The variable used for this name is $\mathrm{Y} \$$. The program requests the number of the last

## Program Listing 1.



[^14]question filed $(\mathbf{N})$; if it is a new unit he should answer with a zero. The next few print statements describe the way in which the user should enter questions.

The important point here is that when the user comes to the end of a line, but not the end of the question, he should use the down arrow instead of the ENTER key. This is necessary since the LINEINPUT instruction (used later in the program) terminates the input of a string when it receives an ENTER (ASCII code 10 or 13). The down arrow (ASCII code 26) causes the computer to jump to the next line without terminating the input of the string.

After the program finishes giving the user instructions, the loop beginning at line 260 asks for a question, receives it in the variable A\$ through the LINEINPUT instruction (line 290), prints the question as received and asks if there are errors or not (lines 300 to 330 ). If so, the user must enter the question again. If not, lines 370 to 420 file the question $A \$$ in the appropriate record $(I+N)$ of the appropriate file $\mathrm{Y} \$$. The file is then closed, and the loop repeats.

## Selecting Questions

The second program selects questions from a file and prints them on a ditto master in the line printer. The user must insert the correct diskette, give the computer the name of the question file desired ( $\mathrm{Y} \$$ ), the total number of questions in the file $(\mathrm{N})$, the number of questions to
be selected for the quiz (M), and whether they are to be chosen at random or by the user.

If they are to be selected at random, the computer will make the selection without duplications (lines 260 to 320), print out the numbers chosen, and ask whether they are satisfactory (lines 330 to 370 ). If not, it will choose another random group. If the user wishes to choose his own questions, the computer will request the numbers desired (lines 210 to 240).

The program finally instructs the user to place a blank ditto master in the line printer, and, when everything is ready, proceeds to get the selected questions from the file and prints out the quiz (lines 410 to 520 ).

## General Comments

Although we are just starting to use the exam-creation technique it seems especially helpful to those instructors who have many sections of the same course and wish to give frequent quizzes without duplicating questions.

Also in small departments which do not have a full-time secretary (such as in our Physics Department), the technique can be of enormous value, as countless hours of typing time are saved.

In the near future we hope to modify the technique so that the question files can be created on cassette tape using a simple TRS-80 Level II BASIC system. Entering these questions is really time-consuming!

## Program Listing 2.

10 REM <THIS PROGRAM WAS WRITTEN BY RICHARD R. ECKERT> 20 REM <ITS PURPOSE IS TO SELECT QUESTIONS FROM A DISK ETTE FILE AND>
30 REM <TO PRINT THEM ON A DITTO MASTER IN THE LINE PR
INTER. ${ }^{\circ}$ > 46 PRINT
50 DIMZ (20)
60 CLS
70 CLEAR1000
80 PRINT"PLACE THE CORRECT DISKETTE IN DISK DRIVE 1.* 90 PRINT"TELL. ME THE NAME OF THE QUESTION FILE YOU WISH 100 INPUTY\$
110 PRINT"WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN THE FILE";
120 INPUTN
130 PRINT"HOW MANY QUESTIONS DO YOU WANT IN YOUR QUIZ"; 140 INPUTM
150 PRINT
160 PRINT"NOW WE'LL SELECT THE QUESTIONS---IF YOU WANT
THEM AT RANDOM, "
178 PRINT"ANSWER WITH AN 'R'"
186 PRINT"IF YOU WANT TO SELECT THEM YOURSELF, USE ANY OTHER KEY."
199 INPUTC\$
290 IFC ${ }^{29}={ }^{\circ}$ R"THEN 260

210 PRINT"ENTER THE NUMBERS OF THE QUESTIONS YOU DESIRE --ONE BY ONE"
220 FORJ=1TOM
23日 INPUTZ (J)
240 NEXT
250 GOTO4日0
259 REM <THE FOLLOWING ROUTINE SELECTS THE QUESTIONS A T RANDOM >
260 FORJ=1TOM
$27 \mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{J})=$ RND (N)
280 IFJ=1THEN 326
290 FORL=1TOJ-1
390 IFZ (L) $=2(\mathrm{~J})$ THEN 270
310 NEXTL
320 NEXTJ
339 PRINT"THE QUESTIONS CHOSEN WERE: *
340 FORJ $=1 \mathrm{TOM}$
350 PRINTZ (J)
360 NEXTJ
370 PRINT"IS THE SELECTION SATISFACTORY (YES OR NO)";
380 INPUTE
390 IFE $\$=$ "NO" THENPRINT" WE'LL TRY AGAIN": GOTG260
409 PRINT
410 PRINT"NOW WE'LL GET THE QUESTIONS FROM THE FILE AND PRINT THEM"
420 PRINT"ON A DITTO MASTER IN THE LINE PRINTER.*
430 PRINT" PUT THE DITTO MASTER IN THE PRINTER AND TURN IT ON."
449 PRINT"WHEN YOU'RE READY HIT ANY KEY.*
450 INPUTF $\$$
459 REM <OPEN THE FILE AS A RANDOM ACCESS FILE USING B UFFER $1>$
$460 \mathrm{OPEN}^{*} \mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime}, 1, \mathrm{Y} \$$
469 REM <FIELD THE BUFFER---ALL 255 BYTES FOR A QUESTI ON, AS IN THE FILING PROGRAM>
470 FIELD 1, 255 AS DS
479 REM <BEGIN LOOP TO GET AND PRINT THE QUESTIONS CHO SEN $>$
480 FORJ $=1$ TOM
489 REM <GET RECORD $Z(J)$ FROM THE FILE AND PLACE IT IN THE BUFFER )
490 GET1, 2 (J)
499 REM <PRINT OUT ON THE LINE PRINTER THE QUESTION SE LECTED>
500 LPRINTD\$
506 LPRIN
510 NEXT
526 CLOSE


# THE ORIGINAL MAGAZINE FOR OWNERS OF THE TRS-80 ${ }^{\text {m* }}$ MICROCOMPUTER 

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

- BUSINESS
- GAMBLING•GAMES
- EDUCATION
- PERSONAL FINANCE
- BEGINNER'S CORNER
- NEW PRODUCTS
- SOFTWARE EXCHANGE
- MARKET PLACE
- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
- PROGRAM PRINTOUTS

AND MORE

PROGRAMS AND ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN OUR FIRST 12 ISSUES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- A COMPLETE INCOME TAX PROGRAM (LONG AND SHORT FORM)
- INVENTORY CONTROL
- STOCK MARKET ANALYSIS
- WORD PROCESSING PROGRAM (FOR DISK OR CASSETTE)
- LOWER CASE MODIFICATION FOR YOUR VIDEO MONITOR OR PRINTER
- PAYROLL (FEDERAL TAX WITHHOLDING PROGRAM)
- EXTEND 16 DIGIT ACCURACY TO TRS $80^{\circ *}$ FUNCTIONS (SUCH AS SQUARE ROOTS AND TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS)
- NEW DISK DRIVES FOR YOUR TRS 80'*
- PRINTER OPTIONS AVAILABLE FOR YOUR TRS 80**
- A HORSE SELECTION SYSTEM**ARITHMETIC TEACHER
- COMPLETE MAII ING LIST PROGRAMS (BOTH FOR DISK OR CASSETTE SEQUENTIAL AND RANDOM ACCESS
- RANDOM SAMPLING**BAR GRAPH
- CHECKBOOK MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
- LEVEL II UPDATES*"LEVEL II INDEX
- CREDIT CARD INFORMATION STORAGE FILE
- BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO MACHINE LANGUAGE AND ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE
- LINE RENUMBERING
- AND CASSETTE TIPS. PROGRAM HINTS. LATEST PRODUCTS COMING SOON IGENERAL LEDGER. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND RECEIVABLE. FORTRAN 80 . FINANCIAL APPLICATIONS PACKAGE, PROGRAMS FOR HOMEOWNERS. MERGE TWO PROGRAMS. STATISTICAL AND MATHEMATICAL. PROGRAMS (BOTH E.LEMENTARY AND ADVANCED)

AND

## (Cassette or Disk)

For writing letters. text. mailing hists, etc with each new subscriptions or renewal

DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
(Cassette or Disk)
Complete file management for your TRS 80*

## LEVEL II RAM TEST

(Cassette or Disk)

## CLEANUP

(Cassette or Disk)
Fast action Maze Game

- TRS NI- IS A TRADEMARK OF TANDY CORP
iocations are working properly
SEND FOR OUR NEW 48 PAGE SOFTWARE CATALOG INCLUDING LISTINGS OF HUNDREDS OF TRS $80^{\circ}$ PROGRAMS AVAILABLE ON CASSETTE AND DISKETTE) $\$ 2.00$ OR FREE WITH EACH SUBSCRIPTIONS OR SAMPLE ISSUE


ONE YEAR SUBSCRIPTION $\$ 24$
TWO YEAR SUBSCRIPTION $\$ 48$
SAMPLE OF LATEST ISSUE \$ 4
START MY SUBSCRIPTION WITH ISSUE
("1-July 1978•\#7-January 1979•\#12 - June 1979•*18-January 1980)
NEW SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL

CREDIT CARD NUMBER
SIGNATURE
NAME
ADDRESS $\qquad$ STATE ZIP

[^15]
# :CLMPUTRINEES: $\bullet \bullet$ EVERYTHING FOR YOUR TRS-80"••• <br> TRS 80 is a trademark of the Radio Shack Division of Tandy Corporation 

$\star$ All Orders processed within 24-Hours
$\star$ Free Shipping within U.P.S. areas (add $\$ 3$ for orders outside of the U.S.A. or U.P.S. areas).
$\star$ 30-Day Money Back Guarantee on all Software (less a $\$ 3$ penalty for handling).

* 10-Day Money Back Guarantee on Disk Drives and Printers PLUS 120-Days Free Service.
 $\$ 1595$


## - TRS-80 DISK AND OTHER MYSTERIES

 $\mathbf{\$ 1 9 . 9 5}$ ( $\mathbf{\$ 2 2 . 9 5}$ after 2/1/80). Over 100 pages of indespensible information for disk owners Learn to recover information from bad disks. how to make Basic programs unlistable and 12 more chapters of never published tips and information Written by H.C Pennington (For all Disk Owners)NEW SBSG BUSINESS SYSTEM FOR
MODEL I OR MODEL II - IN STOCK

- General Ledger
- Accounts Receivable
- Accounts Payable
- Payroll
- Inventory Control With Invoicing
- Each module can be operated individually or as a coordinated SYSTEM. Turn-Key error catching operation for beginners
- Complete manual and documentation accompany each program
- Minimum System requirements 2-Disk

Drives for Model I...1-Disk Drive for Model II - Each module can be formatted to span data on Upto 4-Disk Drives

- Free 30-Day telephone consultation
- Call for complete specifications
- Model I Version \$125 per module \$495 per System
- Model II Version $\$ 225$ per module $\$ 995$ per System


## DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

- DMS replace index cards or any data requiring long lists of information.
- TBS In-Memory Information System (for cassette systems)
- TBS Disk Data Manager (requires 1 or more disk drives)...Set up fast random access files in minutes. Stores up to 320 K of information on 4 Drives. Up to 10 fields and 255 characters per record. Supports upper and lower case RS-232 or TRS-232 Features complete editing $\$ 49.50$ - Personal Software CCA Data Management System...Completely user oriented, menu drive, 130 page Step by Step Manual... capable of inventory control, sorting data, reporting data in nearly any form (for reports and mailing labels). Sorts data by up to 10 fields for zip code, balance due. geographic location or whatever. Prints reports with subtotals and totals automatically calculated. Fast random access


## :CRMPITHanace:

Box 149 New City, New York 10956

## FROM RACET COMPUTES

- REMODEL-PROLOAD - Renumbers program lines, combines programs. The only renumber program that will renumber the middie of a program Specify 16K, 32K or 48K. Works with Cassette or Disk . . . $\mathbf{\$ 3 4 . 9 5}$
- GSF - Use in your Basic Programs for Instant Sorting (will sort 1000 rtems in 9 seconds). Other commands include Cempress and Uncompress Data. Duplicate Memory. Display Screen Controls and Fast Graphic Controls . . . $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 5}$ (For Cassette or Disk, specity 16K, 32K or 48K)
- DOSORT - All G S F commands plus special Multiple Disk Sorting Routines . . . \$34.95 (Specify 32K or 48K)
- INFINITE BASIC - Adds 70 commands to your TRS-80 including Instant Sort, Matrix Commands. String Commands. Left and Right Justification, String Centering. Simultaneous Equations. Upper and Lower Case Reverse and more . . . 549.95 (For Cassette or Disk)
- INFINITE BUSINESS (Requires Infinite Basic) Eliminate Round-off error. 127-Digit Caiculation Accuracy. Insert New Elements in Sorted Arrays. Automatic Page Headings. Footings. and Pagination. Multipie Precision Arithmetic and more . . . \$29.95. (For Cassette or Disk)
- COPSYS - Copy Machine Language Programs . . \$14.95 (For Cassette only)


## FROM SMALL SYSTEM SOFTWARE

- RSM-2 Machine Language Monitor . . . $\mathbf{5 2 6 . 9 5}$
- RSM-2D Disk Version of RSM-2 . . $\$ 29.95$
- DCV-1 Converts Machıne Language Programs from tape to disk. . $\$ 9.95$
- AIR RAID - The ultimate TRS-80 game converts your TRS-80 into a real time shooting gallery . . $\$ 14.95$
- BARRICADE - A fast pong style game .. $\$ 14.95$
- CPM - $\$ 150$ (for Disk only)
- TRS-232 INTERFACE - Interface with Software driver RS-232 printers to your TRS-80 . . \$49.95
- TRS-232 FORMATTER-Additional (optional) Software for TRS-232 owners Ads many printer commands to your TRS-80 ... $\$ 14.95$ ( $\$ 9.95$ with purchase of TRS-232)
- MAIL PAC - For Model I or Model II Disk Systems only ... \$99.95. Quick-sorting full user control over mailing list from Gallactic Software

FROM ADVENTURELAND INTERNATIONAL

- ADVENTURE 1 - W8 by Scott Adams $\mathbf{8 1 4 . 9 5}$ each ...available on Cassette or Disk

SARGON II
THE CHESS CHAMP
$\$ 29.95$
FROM APPARAT
NEW DOS + \$89.95
35. 40 and 77 Track Versions available

FROM THE BOTTOM SHELF

- CHECKBOOK II (for Cassette or Disk) . $\$ 18.50$
- INFORMATION SYSTEM (for Cassette or Disk. . . $\$ 24.50$
- SYSTEM DOCTOR (a complete diagnosis of your TRS-80 checks memory. video, cassette. disk. ROM and all other parts of your system) disk. ROM and all other parts of
for Cassette or Disk . . $\$ 28.50$
- CHECKBOOK REGISTER ACCOUNTING SYSTEM (requires 2 disk drives) .. $\$ 49.50$
- LIBRARY 100-100 established business. game and educational programs plus FREE Tiny Pilot all for . . . $\$ 49.50$
- BASIC TOOL KIT - lists all variables, GOTO's and GOSUB's in your program . . . \$19.80
- SOUNDWARE - Ads sound to your TRS-80 Just plus it in . . \$29.95. Sample programs included.
- TING TONG - Can be used with Soundware for a Sound version of pong . . . $\$ 9.95$.
- VIC-The Carta Visual Instructional $\$ 19.95$ Computer Program
The Level II 16 K Cassette is designed to teach beginners the Basics of Machine Language and Assembly Language Programming See every Machine Language Instruction Display on your Video
VIC includes a Step By Step 55 page manual
VISTA V80 DISK DRIVE
110 K OF STORAGE
$\$ 395$
Add $\$ 29.95$ for Cable
(Free with Purchase of Two Disk Drives) - 10 Day Money Back Guarantee -


## FROM HOWE SOFTWARE

MON-3 - Machine Language Programming for Beginners. MON-3 is a Complete
System Monitor with Users
Manual .. $\$ 39.85$
MON-4 - Disk Version of MON-3 . . S49.85
LEVEL III BASIC . . . SA9.95 FROM
MICROSOFT - Now Cassette owners can add Disk Commands to their TRS-80 without owning a Disk Drive.

- BRAND NEW OLIVETTI PRINTER . . .\$2495 Business Lefter quality print. Automatic Line Justification (on request). Quick Printing, can be used as a Memory Typewriter. plugs right into your TRS-80 without any modification or software.

THE ELECTRIC PENCIL Ceseette . . . 809.85 Disk . . . $\$ 150.00$

- HORSE SELECTOR II by Dr. Hal Davis. 850. The TRS-80 version updated for the TRS-80 and originally reviewed in Systems and Methods


## 48-Page Catalog $\$ 2$ FREE With Any Order

Order by Phone or Mail<br>No Shipping Charge Add $\$ 3$ for C.O.D. Add $\$ 3$ for all Foreign and non.UPS shipments Add \$3 for UPS Bhe Label



## COORDINATED BUSINESS SYSTEMS

- COMPLETE MANUAL AND DOCUMENTATION ACCOMPANY EACH MANUAL
- MINIMUM SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS - 2 DISK DRIVES FOR MODEL I...1-DISK DRIVE FOR MODEL II


## ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

The accounts payable system receives data concerning purchases from suppliers and produces checks in payment of outstanding invoices. In addition, it produces cash management reports. This systern aids in tight financial control over all cash disbursements of the business. Several reports are available and supply information needed for the analysis of payments, expenses, purchases and cash requirements. All A/P data feeds General Ledger so that data is entered into the system just once. These programs were developed 5 years ago for the Wang micro-computer and have been tested in many environments since then. The package has been converted to the TRS-80"0 and is now a well documented, on-line, interactive micro-computer system with the capabilities of (or exceeding many larger systems.

## ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The objective of a computerized $\mathbf{A} / \mathrm{R}$ system is to prepare accurate and timeley monthly statements to credit customers. Management can generate information required to control the amount of credit extended and the collection of money owed in order to maximize profitable credit sales while minimizing losses from bad debts. The programs composing this system were developed 5 years ago, especially for small businesses using the Wang Microcomputer. They have been tested in many environments since then. Each module can be used stand alone or can feed General Ledger for a fully integrated system.

## PAYROLL

Payroll invoices many complex calculations and the production of reports and documents, many of which are required by government agencies. It is an ideal candidate for the computer. With this Payroll system in-house, you can promptly and accurately pay your employees and generate accruate documents/reports to management, employees, and appropriate government agencies concerning earnings, taxes, and other deductions. The package has been converted to the TRS-80" and is now a well documented, on-line, interactive micro-computer system with the capabilities of (or exceeding) many larger systems.

## CAPABILITIES:

* performs all necessary payroll tasks including:
- file maintenance, pay data entry and verification
- computation of pay and deduction amounts
- printing of reports and checks
* can handie salaried and hourly employees
* employees can receive.
- hourly or salary wage
- vacation pay
- holiday pay
- piecework pay
- overtime pay


## CAPABILITIES

* menu driven; easy to use; full screen prompting and cursor control
* invoice oriented; everything revolves around the invoice; handles new invoice or credit memo or debit memo
* invoice information recorded; invoice \#, description, buyer, check register $\#$. invoice date, age date, amount of invoice, discount (in \%). freight, tax (\$), total payable
* transaction print and file maintenance procedures insure accuracy
* flexible check calculation procedure; allows checks to be calculated for a set of vendors - or - for specific vendors
* program prints your checks; contiguous computer checks with your company letterhead can be purchased from SBSG
* reports include (samples on back):
- open item listing/closed itern listing - both detail and summary
- debit memo listing/credit memo listing
- aging
- check register report (to give an audit trail of checks printed)
- vendor listing and vendor activity (activity of the whole year)
* fully linked to GENERAL LEDGER; each invoice can be distributed to as many as five (5) different GL accounts; sysem automatically posts to cash and $A / P$ accounts


## CAPABILITIES

* menu driven; easy to use; full screen prompting and cursor control
* invoice oriented; invoices can be entered before ready for billing, when ready for billing, after billing or after paid
* allows entry of new invoice, credit memo, debit memo, or change/delete invoice
* allows for progress payment
* transaction information includes:
- type of A/R transaction
- customer P.O. \#
- description of P.O
- billing date
- general ledger account number
- invoice amount
- shipping/transportation charges
- tax charges
- payment
- progress payment information
- transaction print and file maintenance procedures insure accuracy
* customer statements printed; computer statements with your company
letterhead can be purchased from SBSG
* reports include; (samples on back)
- listing of invoices not yet billed
- open items (unpaid invoices)
- closed items (paid invoices)
- aging
* fully linked to General Ledger, will post to applicable accounts: debits A/R, credits account you specify
(Continued on next page)


## (PAYROLL CAPABILITIES CONTINUED)

* employees can be paid using any combination of pay types (except, hourly cannot receive salary \& salary cannot receive hourly)
* special non-taxable or taxable lump sums can be paid regularly or one time (bonus, reimbursements, etc)
* health \& welfare deductions can be automatically calculated for each employee
* earnings-to-date are accumulated and added to permanent records; taxes are computed and deducted: US income tax, Social Security tax, state income tax, other deductions (regular or one time)
* paychecks are printed; computer checks with your company letterhead can be purchased from SBSG
* calculations are accumulated for, employee pay history. 941A report, W-2 report, insurance report, absentee report
* fully linked to General Ledger. Each employee's payroll information can be distributed to as many as (12) twelve different GL accounts; system automatically posts to cash account.


## INVENTORY/CONTROL INVOICING

- OVER 1000 ITEMS ON MODEL I
- OVER 3000 items on model II
- LOW STOCK ALARM
- INVOICING DEDUCTS FROM INVENTORY
- COMPLETE INVENTORY REPORTS
- REORDER POINT REPORT
- QUICK ITEM ACCESS

CLIENT BILLING, STOCK CONTROL, DENTAL BILLING, COMMODITIES Medicare/Medicaid billing also available

## MODEL I

MODEL II

## GENERAL LEDGER

The General Ledger accounting system consolidates financial data from other accounting subsystems (A/R, A/P, Payroll, direct posting) in an accurate and timely manner. Major reports include the Income Statement and Balance Sheet and a "special" report designed by management. The beauty of this General Ledger system is that it is completely user formatted. You "customize" the account numbers, descriptions, and report formats to suit your particular business requirements. These programs were developed 5 years ago for the Wang micro-computer and have been tested in many environments since then. The package has been converted to the TRS-80 ${ }^{\circ}$ and is now a well documented, on-line, interactive microcomputer system with the capabilities of (or exceeding) many larger systems.

## CAPABILITIES

* more than 200 chart of accounts can be handied
* account number structure is user defined and controlled
* more than 1,750 transactions may be entered via:
- direct posting: done by hand; validated against the account file before acceptance
- external posting; generated by A/R, A/P, Payroll or any other user source
* data is maintained and reported by:
- month
- quarter
- year
- previous three quarters
* reports (samples on back) include:
- trial balances
- income statement
- balance sheet
- special accounts reports and more
* user formats reports with the following designed as you wish:
- tities
- headings
- account numbers
- descriptions
- subtotals
- totals
- skip lines
- skip pages
* up to eight levels of totals - fully user designated
* menu driven; easy to use; full screen prompting and cursor control

WE ARE THE ONLY SOFTWARE COMPANY THAT OFFERS A REFUND WITHIN 30 DAYS ON ALL SOFTWARE (H \& E COMPUTRONICS MONTHLY NEWSMAGAZINE SUBSCRIBERS ONLY). WE DO CHARGE A \$3 PENALTY TO COVER POSTAGE AND HANDLING.


## Fit an external fuse to your power supply.

## Fuse Fix

William P. Winter Jr.
O'Higgins 3168
1429 Buenos Aires
Argentina

Having just purchased a TRS80 keyboard/CPU, adding a TV monitor and cassette recorder, I had the system up and running, when-poof!-a fuse blew.


Fig. 1. Original PC Board.

Off went the TRS-80.
To get to the fuse I cut open the plastic power supply case (badly designed by Radio Shack). The fuse, soldered to the printed circuit board, has pigtails. I soldered leads to a similar fuse and then turned on the TRS-80 again. (Radio Shack had incorrectly installed fast blow fuses, instead of the required slow blow, in a production run.)

Everything worked fine for a half hour or so and then off it went.

During the next few days the story repeated itself, and each time the fuse went, so did whatever program I was working on.

## Change Your Fuse

I knew the fuse was there to protect the expensive chips and that the TRS-80 designers prob-
ably wanted to keep inexperienced users from installing too heavy a fuse. However, it was also impractical to send the unit to a service center every half hour from Argentina.

If you have similar trouble you can remedy the situation by following these steps:

1. Remove the fuse and solder a jumper wire in its place.
2. Remove the line cord lead from the printed circuit board and insert an in-line fuse holder


Fig. 2. Modified PC Board.
in series with the line cord lead just removed. Cut one lead of the fuse holder long enough to pass through the opening at the, base of the supply and solder this lead to the hole previously occupied by the line cord lead.
You can now solder the other fuse holder lead to the line cord, or do as I did and solder the line cord directly to the contact inside the fuse holder. This requires more work but makes for a much neater job.
3. Replace the fuse with a slow blow fuse of the same current rating.
4. You can now glue the case back together. Use the special plastic cement available at toy and hobby shops.
Since performing this minor surgery, I haven't blown a single fuse.

## DISASSEMBLED HANDBOOK FOR TRS-80

VOLUME 1-SIO. POSTPAID
Using ROM Calls in assembly language programming Self-programmed leaming course-10 Chapters
All BASIC ROM Calls-ROM ancillary functions CINT, CSNG \& CDBL arith/trig/log/etc. demo pgms

VOLUME 2-\$15. POSTPAID
Advanced assembly language course-13 Chapters
Storing video in MEM for later use \& recall
Sprit-screen video with scroll/store/recall
Split-screen video with scroil/store/recail
COMMENTS
COMPUTER INFORMATION EXCHANGE-ship 100 Vol. 2
George Blank-Vol. 1 good intro. to ROM CALL SOFTSIDE-will reprint 3000 copies of Vol. 1 Alan Moluff-I especially recommend this book S-80 BULLETIN-A must for every 80 booksheff Charies Butier-most informative and accurate INTERFACE-save you 1 year's assy. lang. study Joni Kosloski-we sold over 500 first 30 days THE ALTERNATE SOURCE-std. text for using ROM Miller Microcomputing - ship us a carton ASAP CHICATRUG-ship us another carton via Air Mail Bill McLaughlin-ship another 300 air freight
RICHCRAFT ENGINEERING LTD. - 276 Drawer 1065, Wahmeda Industrial Park Chautauqua, New York 14722 phone (716) 753-2654 for COD orders


# America's Largest Mail-Order Computer Store HOBBYWORLD ATARIT Electronics, inc. Home Coll Toll-Free: USA (800) 423-5387 <br> In Calif: (800) 382-3651 <br> The nation's best selling home video entertainment center is here! Currently supports a library of twenty Video System 

 Video System}

Local \& Outside USA: (213) 886-9200

Chess
Challenger "7" Chess "VOICE" Challenger

## "Chou're into chess you will love

 Mata in Two and "Chess by Mall the moves? Try voice chess Chatlenger, 96,000 Bits of Read Only Memory, and over 8,000 bits of Random Access Memory. Can be used by the blind as the game will audibly call every move, capture, and repeat board position
Cat No. 2399
Cat No. 2398
Chess Challenger " 7 "
Chess Voice Challenger

Backgammon Challenger \$109.95
You will be challenged and intrigued by this game. Uses all strategies of
the game, including a running game the game, including a running game,
hit and run, blocking and bear off git and run, biocking and handle the dice! Choose garnes. YOU handle the dice! Choose
offense or defense. Computer responses vary every game. Weight 3 lbs


## TRS-80/APPLE/EXIDY

16K Memory Add-On Kit
$\$ 88.00$
Everything needed to upgrade your
TRS-80, Apple or Exidy! An additional 16 K inciudes illustrated instructions. RAMS and preprogrammed jumpers. No Special tools required. WI. 4 oz . CAT NO. DESCRIPTION
$\begin{array}{ll}1156 \\ 1156-A & \text { TRS-80 Keyboard Unit }\end{array}$ 1156-A TRS-80 Exp. Interface 1156-B $\quad$ (prior to $4 / 1 / 79$ ) 1156 - (affer 4/1/79) 1156-D for EXIDY

## STAR TREK III

One of the most advanced Star Trek games ever. Locate the. 5 Class M
Planets, battle Klingons, but watch out for black holes and pulsars. This version is 3 dimensional, not flat like other versions. Watch the Enterprise phasers hit and explode the Klingons! Extensive use of graphics throughout. At the end, return to Star Fleet command, where the data in the ships computer evaluates and rates your performance. Takes about 2 hours to play a game. Cat No. 1041 TRS- 80 level II/16K $\$ 14.95$
video game cartridges with over 1300 variations and options. Comes with interchangeable joystick and paddie controllers, special circuits to protect home TV, realistic sound effects and produces crisp, bright colors on your TV screen. Also includes ATARI's "Combat" game with 108 variations and options.

| CAT NO. | DESCRIPTION | WT. | PRICE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2375 | ATARI Vidoo Computer System | 8 ib. | $\$ 179.95$ |
| 2206 | Driving Controller-Pair | 2 lb. | $\$ 19.95$ |
| 2207 | Paddie Controller-Pair | 2 lb. | $\$ 19.95$ |
| 2208 | Joystick Controller-Pair | 2 ib. | $\$ 19.95$ |

ATARI Game Cartridges

| CAT NO. | DESCRIPTION | WT. | PRICE |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2376 | Starship | 602. | \$15.95 | 2390 | Bowling | 6 oz . | \$19.95 |
| 2377 | Black Jack | 602. | \$15.95 | 2391 | Skydiver | 6 oz. | \$19.95 |
| 2378 | Space War | 602. | \$15.95 | 2392 | Fun With Numbers | 602. | \$19.95 |
| 2379 | Surround | 602. | \$15.95 | 2393 | Brain Game | 502. | \$19.95 |
| 2380 | Slot Machine | 602. | \$15.95 | 2394 | Superman | 602. | \$26.95 |
| 2381 | Outiaw | 602. | \$17.95 | 2395 | Casine | 6 oz . | \$26.95 |
| 2382 | Slot Racer | 502. | \$17.95 | 2396 | Backgammen | 602 | \$44.95 |
| 2383 | Videe Olympics | 602. | \$17.95 | 2397 | Video Chess | 602 | \$44.95 |
| 2384 | Breakout | 602 | \$17.95 |  |  |  |  |
| 2385 | Canyen Bomber | 602. | \$19.95 | NOTE: Not for use with |  |  |  |
| 2386 | Street Racer | 602. | \$19.95 |  |  |  |  |
| 2387 | Homerun | 602. | \$19.95 | ATRRI Programmoble |  |  |  |
| 2388 | Basketball | 602. | \$19.95 | Computers |  |  |  |
| 2389 | Football | 602. | \$19.95 |  |  |  |  |

## ADVENTURE

Explore an almost endiess maze of treasures and pitfalls. Challenging TRS-80 L1/L2 16k

## BARRICADE

Similar to breakout. A real time game, with options of speed balls, angle, TRS-80 L1/L2 16 k Cat No. $1362 \quad \$ 14.95$

## MATCHLESS MS-80

## NOVATION "CAT" ACOUSTIC MODEM

small computer user. Transmits data over standard telephone lines. Exchange data or pro grams with other systems. Data transter rate up to $30 \mathrm{char} / \mathrm{sec}$. Complete and ready to use. Requires 110 VAC, 60 Hz .
$\qquad$
Weight 3 lbs.
V $\in$ RBATIM $51 / 4$ " DISKETTES
10 per box
CAT NO. TYPE DESCRIPTION
1147 525-01 soft sector, TRS-80,

1148 Etc
525-10 10 hole, hard,
$1149 \quad 525-16 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Apple, North sta } \\ & 16 \text { hole, hard, }\end{aligned}$ 16 hole, hard
micropolis
$2330 \quad 577-01 \quad \begin{array}{ll}\text { micropolis } \\ \text { soft sector certified }\end{array}$
2331 577.10 10 hole, hard, certified
$2332 \quad 577 \cdot 16$
certilied $\$ 49.95$

## TRS-80 TO S-100 BUS ADAPTOR-MINI 8100

Mini size, mini price, but max performance. Available with adaptor circuitry and four slot shielded motherboard for direct Cat No. or with adaptor

| 1907 |
| :--- |
| 1908 |

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Cat No. } & \text { Description } & \text { Price } \\ 1905 & \text { Kit w/motherboard, one S-100 Conn. } & \$ 115.00 \\ 1906 & \text { A\&T, Motherboard } 4 \text { S-100 Conn. } & \$ 155.00\end{array}$
1906 A\&T, Motherboard, 4 S-100 Conn. $\$ \$ 155.00$
S-100 card to plug into external S-100 maintrame. Opens up the vast world of S-100 Bus products to TRS-80 owners. Wt. 3 lb
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { AgT, Motherboard, } 4 \text { S-100 Conn. } & \$ 155.00 \\ \text { kit, plugs into } \mathrm{S}-100 \text { mainframe } & \$ 95.00\end{array}$
A\& $f$, plugs into S-100 maintrame

Two "double sided" drives yield Power Supply and Cabinet. Fac358 k Bytes on TRS-80, 875k Bytes tory tested. Life Expectancy on S-100 systems. Fast transfer 20,000 hours, average media life ate of modification of hardware of soft- Pertec drives. ware necessary. Complete with Cat No. Description
sk Drives ector Diskettes

## TRS-80 Lower Case Modification Kit

Modifies your machine to display both upper and lower case. Installs in minutes! Requires drill, soldering insiructios $\$ 19.00$
Cat No. 1550 \$19.00
TRS-80 is a registered trademark

## SARGON II

The champ of champs! Surpasses Microchess, and even Sargon I! Offers complex moves, 7 levels of play ${ }^{\text {a }}$ activity indicator, a special "hint"
mode, plus more! The best chess promode, plus more! The best chess pro-
gram ever!
Cat No. $2082 \quad$ TRS-80 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Cat No. } 2082 & \text { TRS-80 } & \mathbf{\$ 2 9 . 9 5} \\ \text { Cat No. } 2083 & \text { Apple II } & \$ 29.95\end{array}$


Page after page of exciting products. Computerized toys and games, per-
sonal computers, disk drives, integrated circuits, semi conductors. Add new dimension to your Apple, Atari, TRS-80, etc. with our special application boards and comprehensive software library. Hundreds of products available at terrific Hobbyworid prices. Circle our reader service number or write/phone for your free illustrated flyer today.

## HOW TO ORDER

Pay by check, Mastercharge, Visa, or C.O.D. Charge card orders please include expiration date. Payment in U.S. doilars only. Order by phone, mail or at our retail store. MINIMUM ORDER $\$ 10.00$. Piease include phone number and magazine issue you are ordering from.
 sach addt'I lb . for ground. For AIR add $\$ 3.00$ first 2 lbs ., 75 e each addt'l lb . FOREIGN: surface: $\$ 3.00$ first 2 lbs ., 60 c each addt' Ib .
AR: $\$ 11.00$ first 2 lbs .55 .00 each addt' ib AIR: $\$ 11.00$ first $2 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 5.00$ each addt' 1 lb .
CODs: add $\$ 1.25$ addt'1. Not responsible for CODs: add $\$ 1.25$ add't'. Not responsible for typographical errors. Some items subject to
prior sale or quantity limitations. 120 day prior sale or quantity limitations. 120 day guaranteed satisfaction. Exception: partially
assembled kits.

# . . . We have them ALL 

## All the Disks and Printers that interface to the TRS-80

 $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ Drives - 8" Drives - Single and Double Density and Hard Disk Systems with up to 40 megabytes!
## TRS-80 Disk Drive <br> SAVE OVER \$100

Vista, Percom, Lobo, and others

Fully compatible with expansion interface and TRSDOS Software

Some as Low as

# \$359 

CORVUS 10 megabyte hard disk for Mod. I or II
ONL Y \$4795

## CONVERT YOUR EXISTING SELECTRIC TYPEWRITER TO A PRINTER

Power Supply \& electronics, assembled $\&$ tested. You make only a simple solenoid installation (or have the factory do it). Manufactured by Escon.
Parallel version, List $\$ 575$
ONLY $\$ 514$
TRS-80 cable (specify MOD I or MOD II) \$25

## CP/M ${ }^{\text {© }}$ OPERATING SYSTEM <br> for Mod. I List \$145. <br> \$129 <br> for Mod. II List \$170 . . . . . . . \$149 <br> Complete line of CPIM Software available at discount prices

## CENTRONICS PRINTERS

NEW 730


737 parallel, friction, tractor, List $\$ 995 \ldots \$ 849$ 779-1 (TRS-80 Line Prtr. 1). List \$1245 949* $779-2$ with tractor. List $\$ 1350$ $702-2120 \mathrm{cps}$, bi-directional. tractor, VFU

1049*
1995
703-2 185 cps , bi-directional tractor, VFU

2395
(shipped freight collect)

## ANADEX

80-COL. DOT MATRIX PRINTER


Complete upper and lower case ASCII char. set. bi-directional at 84 lines $/ \mathrm{min}$. Features RS232 20/60 mil current loop and Centronix parallel interface. Ideal tor use with TRS 80 , Sorcerer, Cromemco, and North'Star systems.

## OUR PRICE ONLY \$749

(shipping \$10)

Bi-directional; 150 cps ; logic seeking: adjust able tractor. Available with lower case compressed print; forms length control or vertical forms control option. Centronics style parallel interface also available
T.I. 810 with serial/parallel interface

List 1940 … OUR PRICE $\$ 1735$
T.I. 810 printer outperforms Line Printer III.

## PAPER TIGER



Paper Tiger, List $\$ 995$ ONLY $\$ 895$ w/graphics options, incl. butfer, $\mathbf{S 1 1 9 4}$... 5989 |P. 225 w/1210. 1250 options, List 5984834 IP-225 w/tractor, $1210^{*}$. 2 K buffer, \&
graphics options, List \$1098
899
TRS 80 cable

- 1210 option is expanded/compressed print.


## NEC SPINWRITER ${ }^{\text {TM }}$



The Fantastic Letter-Quality Printer at 55 cps

- CALL FOR PRICES -

Printers for TRS-80 require Level II machines. Printer cables extra. Call for price and order number

- Same as Line Printer I
† Same as Line Printer II

SHIPPING, AND INSURANCE: Add $\$ 5$ for Selectric Converter. $\$ 6$ for disk drives, $\$ 10$ for Megabox Centronics printers shipped freight collect. Contact us for shipping information on other printers.
All prices subject to change and all offers subject to withdrawal without notice. Prices in this ad are for prepard orders Slightly higher prices prevail for other-than-prepaid orders, i.e., C.O.D., credit card, etc.

## TRS-80 SERIALI/O

- Can input into basic - Can use LLIST and LPRINT to output. or output continuously -RS-232 compatible Can be used with or without the expansion bus - On board switch selectable baud rates of $110,150,300,600$. 1200, 2400, parity or no parity odd or even. 5 to 8 data bits, and 1 or 2 stop bits. D.T.R. line - Requires +5 . line © Requires +5,
-12 VDC $\bullet$ Eoard only $\$ 19.95$ Part No. B010. with parts $\$ 59.95$ Part No. B010A, assembled \$79.95 Part No. 8010 C. No connectors provided, see below.


BA/RS.232 com
sector Port No


Na Deasp9 nectern tats TRS. 80 and our uen
boers 51995 Por:


## COMPUCRUISE

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

\$12995, with crusecontrol \$169.95

## THE TELESIS

 VAR-80 INTERFACE UNIT

For the TRS-80 with Level Il Basic © Provides 8 outputs - Provides 8 inputs - 2 ft . of interconnecting cable w/connector - Plugs directly into TRS-80 • Power supply provided - Assembled and tested. Part No. VARBO, Introductory price $\$ 109.95$.


Includes: 2 game paddles, interface, software, speaker, power supply, full documentation including: schematics theory of operation, and user guide; plus 2 games on cassette (Pong and Starship War). \$79.95 Complete Part No. 79220
DIGICOM DATA PRODUCTSINC. Series 312 Acoustic Coupler


300 BAUD Originate, Part No. AC3122 \$219.95. 300 BAUD Answer, Part No AC3122, \$219.95 300 BAUD Answer/Orignate. Part No. AC3123,

LIGHT-PEN For Your TRS-80

## pratima

4finitins


Your TRS-80 Light-Pen is a carefully engineered instrument and with the proper care will give satisfactory use and many years of service. Part No. TRSBOLP $\$ 24.95$.

## SYSTEM EXPANSION from <br> LNW Research

- Serial RS232C/20 mA I/O • Floppy controller • 32K bytes memory © Parallel printerport © Dual cassette port - Real-time clock - Screen printer bus $\bullet$ Onboard power supply - Software compatible - Solder mask, silk screen. PC board and user manual, Part No. LNW80. $\$ 69.95$.


## DISKETTES $\sqrt{2}$ 



12 " Black and White • 12 MHz Bandwidth - Handsome Plastic Case•\$139.00
TRS-80 or Pet $\$ 8$ each Part No. 4116/ 2117

FLOPPY DISK
STORAGE BINDER


Three-ring binder comes with ten transparent plastic sleeves which accommodate either twenty, five-inch or ten, eight-inch floppy disks. Binder \& 10 holders $\$ 1495$ Part No. 8800;-Extra holders 95C each. Part No. 800.

DIGITAL CASSETTE


5 min . each side. Box of $10 \$ 9.95$. Part No. C-5.
AN S-100 bus Adapter-Motherboard for the TRS-80. Kit, Part No. HUH81DLXK, \$295.95 Assembeled, Part No. HUH81 DLXA,\$375.95.

NOW! A FULL SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR TRS-80


- 32K of RAM - EPROM firmware - Disk control - Data acquisition - Parallel I/O Serial 1/O - Plug into GPA's Motherboand GPA's quality design includes e 6-44 pin edge connectors $\bullet+5 \mathrm{~V},-5 \mathrm{~V},+12 \mathrm{~V},-12 \mathrm{~V}$ external power supply required - Active termination. The Motherboand, Part No. GPABO, is only \$149.95


## TAKE ADVANTAGE OF GPA-EXPANSION CARDS FOR THE GPA80

Memory cards: Now with Fortran compilers available for your TRS-80, additional expansion memory is a musti Card with sockets only, Part No. GPAB01. \$119.95. Card with 16K of 4116 Dynamic Ram, Part No. GPABO2. \$224.95. Card with 32 K of 4116 Dynamic Ram, Part No. GPA803, $\$ 329.95$. All cards come equipped with sockets to accomodate 32 K of Ram. EPROM firmware card. Put those valuable subroutines in firmware. Don't waste time loading and unloading tapes and disks. For 2708 or 2716 EPROMS, Part No. GPAB06, \$79.95. Serial I/O card. Here's what you've been asking for, a full serial terminal interface, with RS-232C or 20 mA . Current loop Input/ output capabilities. Part No. GPA807, $\$ 79.95$. Parallel I/O Card. Control functions in the outside world. monitor and store real time events. Two parallel output ports. Dip switches select ports (0-254). Part No. GPAB08, $\$ 79.95$


Holds two 5-1/4 inch diskettes and will fit any standard three ring binder \$9.95/10 Pack

TRENDCOM PRINTER


- 40 characters per second -4-7/16 inch wide thermal paper Graphics (TRENDCOM 100t 480 sevendot print postions per line. TRENDCOM 100 . Part No. TRC0100. $\$ 495.95$. TRENDCOM200, Part Na. TRCO200,5375.95. Interface for TRS-80, Part No. TBOA \$45. 95. For Apple II. Part No. TRCAII, \$75.95. For PET, NO TRCPZ, \$79.95. For Scoccerer, TRCSR $1 \$ 45.95$

SARGON: A Computer Chess Program
Features the complete program that won the 1978 West Coast Computer Faire Tournament. Part No. 00603 - TRS-80 Level II; Part No. 00604 - Apple II ( 24 K ). $\$ 19.95$
SOUND EFFECTS AND MUSIC FOR YOUR COMPUTER


SOUNDWARE is a complete system. It includes a speaker/amplifier unit with volume control. earphone jack, and connectors. It boasts excellent tone quality yet is small and convenient to use. Add batteries, plug it in, and play. One year warranty. SOUNDWARE package [includes INTRO to SOUNDWARE programs) PET (8K), Part No. 20003. $\$ 29.95$. TRS-80 Level II (16K). Part No. 20002, \$29.95. Compucolor II (8K), Part No. 20001, \$39.95 INTRO to SOUNDWARE programs only PET and TRS-80, Part No. 20005.\$14.95 Compucolor II Part No. 20006, \$19.95

To Order: Mention part no. description, and price. In USA shipping paid by us for orders accompanied by check or money order. We accept C.O.D. orders in the U.S. only, or a VISA or Master Charge no., expiration date, signature, phone no. shipping charges will be added. CA residents add 6.5\% for tax. Outside USA add $10 \%$ for air mail postage and handling. Payment must be in U. S. dollars. Dealer inquiries invited. 24 hour order line (408) 448-0800

If you enjoy driving, you're going to get a COMPUCRUISE. Once you see what it can do, you just won't be able to live without it.


This gadget fits into most dashboards . . . no strain even in a tiny sports car like the Mazda RX-7 . . . and once you have it, every trip is like flying a 747. The darned thing tells you the time, how fast you're going, how far you've been on this trip or since the last regassing, how many miles per gallon you're getting, either at the instant or the average on the trip... or gallons per hour at the moment or for the trip... temperature outside . . inside (or coolant temperature, if you prefer) . . . oh, it has an elapsed time for the trip. a stop watch, lap time, an alarm . . how much further for your trip, how many gallons more the trip will take, how much longer for the trip at your present average speed . . . yes, it gives you your average speed for the trip. You prefer it in metric, no strain . . liters remaining, etc. Did we mention that it also has cruise control either at a speed set on the control board or at whatever speed you are traveling? The Compucruise will keep you busy and entertained during any trip... telling you more than you will ever want to know.
The Compucruise is not difficult to install... though it does connect to everything except the cigarette lighter. Until you've tried computerized travel, you haven't found out how much fun driving can be. It will work on any car not having fuel injection . . . and there is a front-wheel drive accessory gadget available for only $\$ 4.40$ - ${ }^{\text {PP001 }}$ (regularly $\$ 5.50$ ).
The price for the Compucruise is regularly $\$ 199.95 \ldots$ and a bargain at that price. We'll sell you one of these fantastic gadgets for $\$ 159.95$ with cruise control (Model 44-WP002), and $\$ 127.95$ without (Model 41-\#P003). Send money ... and start having fun!


Ever had your car stolen?
The first reaction is one of disbelief ... you know it was right there!
What you want is a modern combination lock on your ignition The Steal Stopper. It's easy to install and almost impossible to defeat. You can by-pass it, if you want, for parking attendants or a car wash. Other than that, you set up a secret four digit code and only you will then be able to start the car . . . even if you have the keys in the ignition.
This protection retails for $\$ 50$. . . but we have a special for you at $\$ 39.95$. Don't procrastinate. Order \# P004.
Note: This product works best on Detroit cars. Mazda RX7 owners must order additional module, \# P008, which costs $\$ 8$. The Steal Stopper can be modified for Mercedes, Porsche, Ferrari, or other high performance European cars by returning unit to manufacturer with $\$ 3$. They promise quick modification and return.

## BRAND NEW* TRS-80 and accessories at FANTASTIC SAVINGS and accessories at FANTASTIC SAVINGS

OULL WANDERTHROUGH AN
CHANTED LAND ENCOUNTERING
WILD ANIMALS AND MAGICAL BEINGS WHILE YOU TRY TO RECOVER LOST TREASURES
Order USA001T tor TRS Level II 16 Order aSA
uSAOOIS tor Sorcerer 1 16 K , USADOO AA lor Apple 24 K - $\$ 1345$ eacn, on
*2 PIRATE ADVENTURE SAIL TO TREASURE ISLAND ANO
TRY TO RECOVER LONG JOHN SILVER'S LOST TREASURES Order USA002T for TRS Level 1116 K . MSAOO2S for Sorcerer 16K. USAOO2A
tor Apole $24 \mathrm{~K}-51345$ each. On cassette
\#3 MISSION IMPOSSIBLE ADVENTURE SAVE THE WORLD'S FIRST
AUTOMATED NUCLEAR REACTOR WHEN YOU COMPLETE YOUR MIESION
Order wSA003T tor TRS Level II 16K. SA003S Ior Sorcerer 16K. ZSAOOSA casselte
*4 VOODOO CASTLE SAVE COUNT CRISTO FROM THE DOOMED-BEWARE THE VOODOO

Order USAOO4T tor TRS Level II 16 K . *SAOO4S lor Sorcerer 16 K . ISAOOAA or Apple 24 K - $\$ 1345 \mathrm{each}$ on cassette
"5 THE COUNT LOVE AT FIRST BYTE FROM YOUR BIG BRASS BED IN TRANSYLVANIA.
USAOO5S tor Sorcerer 16 K . 1116 SAOOSA . lor Appie $24 \mathrm{~K}-\mathbf{\$ 1 3 4 5}$ each on casselte

* STRANGE ODYSSEY YOU RE MAROONED AT THE GULINS OF ANGE AND DISCOVER CIVIIIZATION ANCIENT ALIEN WITH UNEARTHLY TECHNOLOGIES WHILE YOU AMASS FABULOUS Order MSAOOOT tor TRS Level 1116 K . *SA006S for Sorcerer 16K, USA006A lor Apple $24 \mathrm{k}-\mathbf{\$ 1 3} 45$ each or
*7 MYSTERY FUN HOUSE FIND YOUR WAY THROUGH THE STRANGEST FUN HOUSE BEFORE THE WEIRD PARK CLOSES - SAOOOTS for Sorcerer 16K, SA007A to Apple 24 K - $\mathbf{\$ 1 3 . 4 5}$ each on cassette U8 PYRAMID OF DOOM an EgYptian treasure hunt THROUGH A NEWLY UNCOVERED PYRAMID COMPLETE WITH AN Order USAOOBT for TRS Level 1116 K uSa008S tor Sorcerer 16K. USAOOB tor Apple 24 K - $\mathbf{\$ 1 3} 45$ each, on

| LEVEL II 16K COMPLETE | \$720 \#TRS-001S |
| :---: | :---: |
| 16K EXPANSION UNIT. | \$400 \#TRS-002S |
| 32K EXPANSION UNIT. | \$525 \#TRS-003 |
| DISK DRIVES. | u want) \#TRS-004 |
| FRICTION MODEL PRINTER. | \$870 \#TRS-005S |
| TRACTOR FED MODEL PRINTER | \$1350 \#TRS-006 |
| LINE PRINTER III (AND CABLE). | \$1550 \#TRS-007 |
| MOD II 64K. | \$3400 \#TRS-008 |

TERMS: Shipment normally within one week of receipt of your order (with cashier's check, money order, or credit card) for microcomputer and three weeks for accessories (checks take two weeks extra to clear bank). ADD $\$ 2.50$ PER ITEM for HANDLING. Everything will be sent to you with UPS freight charges COLLECT.
*NOT UPGRADED USED OR RECONDITIONED LEVEL I'S WITH OLD KEYBOARDS BUT BRAND SPANKING NEW TRS-80'S IN FACTORY CARTONS WITH FULL FACTORY WARRANTY! COMPARE PRICES AND QUALITY AND ORDER FROM MOM's.

CASIO'S NEW C-80 CALCULATOR CHRONOGRAPH
has lightweight attractive ruggedly built black plastic water-tight case and band, regular digital watch features of hours, minutes, seconds, AM/ PM and day on display PLUS two time zones, calendar and a 4 function calculator! You've seen it advertised in the Wall Street Journal for $\$ 75$. . MOM's price is only $\$ 69.95$. Hurry, our supply is limited... order \#PC80 now.

## ASK MOM

For details of October 1980 Asian and European Electronics Tours. See January Wayne Green editorials in Kilobaud Microcomputing and 73 Magazine. Info \#002 . . . No charge.

## HONEYWELL

15 Honeywell ASR-33 Communications Consoles with TTY, paper tape reader and punch. Used, working when removed from service. Shipped freight collect or you pick up. Weight 300 los. $\$ 395$. Order \#P006.

INSTANT SOFTWARE
HALF PRICE SPECIAL
CLOSEOUT-ONLY \$4

TRS-80, Level I, Games Knights Quest/Robot Chase 4 K . \#ISI0003.
Cave Exploring 16K-\#ISI0010.
Doodles \& Display 16K-\#ISI0030 Fun Package I 16K-\#ISI0041.

TRS-80, Level I, Finance Status of Homes 4K-\#ISI0012.

TRS-80, Level II, Hobby Model Rocketry Analyzer\#ISIO024.

## BOOK CLEARANCE UP TO 50\% OFF

Chemistry with a Computer (Edu-comp-publisher) \#BK1010-was \$9.95, now $\$ 5.00$.
Computer Dictionary (Camelot publisher) "BK 1018-was $\$ 5.95$, now $\mathbf{\$ 3 . 0 0}$.
FORTRAN Programming (Came lot-publisher) "BK1019-was \$7.95, now $\$ 4.00$.
FORTRAN Workbook (Camelotpublisher) "BK1020-was $\$ 4.95$, now $\$ 2.50$.
A Quick Look at BASIC (Camelotpublisher) MBK 1043-was \$4.95, now $\$ 2.50$.
How to Buy and Use Minis and Micros (Sams-publisher) wBK 1025 -was \$9.95, now $\$ 5.00$.
How to Program Microcomputers Sams-publisher) "BK1027-was \$8.95, now $\$ 4.50$.
Your Own Computer (Sams-publisher) "BK1072-was \$1.95, now \$1.00.
8080A Bugbook (Sams-publisher) "BK1103-was \$9.95, now $\$ 5.00$.
Periodical Guide 1976 (Berg-publisher) \#BK1041-was \$3.00 now \$1.50.
Periodical Guide 1977 (Berg-pub lisher) "BK1042-was $\$ 3.00$, now $\mathbf{\$ 1 . 5 0}$.
Underground Buying Guide (PMS. King-publisher) WBK 1067-was $\$ 5.95$, now $\$ 3.00$.
Understanding Microcomputers (Scelbi-publisher) "BK1079was $\$ 8.30$, now $\$ 4.00$
Compulator (TAB-publisher) WBK 1012-was $\$ 7.95$, now $\$ 4$.
The Story of Computers (Camelotpublisher) "BK1056-was $\$ 4.95$, now $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 5 0}$.
Fun with Computers and BASIC (Camelot-publisher) MBK1021. was $\mathbf{\$ 6 . 9 5}$, now $\$ 3.50$.
Introduction to Microprocessors (Microlog-publisher) \#BK1032was $\$ 17.50$, now $\$ 8.75$.
Microcomputer Dictionary (Matrixpublisher) UBK1034-was \$15.95, now $\$ 8$.
Microcomputer Primer (Sams-publisher) MBK 1035-was \$7.95, now $\$ 4$.
Home Computers Questions and Answers, Hardware. (Dilithium Publishers) was $\$ 7.95$ now $\$ 4.00$ "BK1023.

SPECIAL PRICE includes more than $20 \%$ discount. * indicates extra price reduction since last ad.
Quantities are limited, immediate refund if ordered item is no longer available.
TERMS: FOB Mariboro, NH USA. Limited stock; everything guaranteed as described; you pay postage on returns. PRINT orders clearly. Minimum order $\mathbf{\$ 1 0}$ plus $\$ 2.50$ shipping and handling charge in USA only. DOUBLE THAT ELSEWHERE. Orders over 550 add $5 \%$ for shipping in Continental USA; $10 \%$ else where. (We will refund excess.) Orders shipped UPS or insured mail only. No COD's please. Send US funds by check or money order. For credit card purchases, add $4 \%$, list AE, MC or VISA, number, and expiration date. Mail to MOM's, Department 680, PO Box 427, Mariboro NH 03455.

Condhition of Inventory:
Now = original container
Excellent = new, but not in original container
Good $=$ tested or used in store

* Phone answered by machine. Orders taken with credit cards. Ouestions answered by mall. Please loave your name and address.



SIMULATED SURVEILLANCE VIDEO SYSTEMS
Since the video camera systems are totally psychological, that is, the visibility and suggestion of video cameras is what deters the thiel's desire to steal, all that is really needed is a device that appears to be a functioning video camera. The SSV System provides the businessman with the same deterrent to crime as real systems at a fraction of the cost, because the cameras and alarm boxes are empty of electronics, but would-be crooks don't know this, and SSV Systems are extremely realistic in detail. Some scan back and forth and all have red neon lights. They feature easy installation, mount on any wall, have metal construction throughout, with wrinkle finish paint, all aluminum lens barrel with f -stops, footage markings, and convex optics, simulated coaxial cable and wall plate, manufacturer's unconditional guarantee, plus warning stickers included with all orders.

SVS 900 Scanning camera features 155 degree scanning action, long-life quiet, 1 rpm motor, only $\$ 100$ (regularly $\$ 119.95$ ) catalog "P0010. SVS-880 stationary camera is adjustable to any angle for fixed view coverage with mounting brackets and hardware, only $\$ 50$ (regularly $\$ 58.95$ ) catalog " P0011; or go first class with the SVS-2000, which has a soft blue finish with satin mylar trim only \$105 (regularly \$124.95) catalog " P0012, the stationary version is only \$55 (regularly \$62.95) catalog " P0013. Alarm boxes are only \$20 (regularly \$24.95) catalog "P0014 and complete your look of having real surveillance equipment installed at your business, home or office.


## MOM'S SOFTWARE SPEED READING COURSE

Could be the most important program you'll ever buy.

A tachistoscope simulation which enables the user to increase reading and comprehension speeds. A must for any TRS-80 16K Level II owner. Only $\$ 5$ per cassette. Order WR2001

## PANASONIC

## TAPE DECKS

Panasonic RS261 US Stereo Cassette Decks-with autostop, record level adjust. VU meters, used condition: all have had heads replaced and aligned. UT001 $\$ 50$ Panasonic RS260 US Stereo Cassette Decks- same as above, but also ha bias switch for chrome tapes. $\mathbf{4 0 0 2 - 5 5 0}$

HEAD ALIGNMENT KIT
Best cassette recorder tape head alignment kit available. Solves loading problems. WK001-only $\$ 9.95$

| Oty | Catalog" | Description | Unit Price | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Delivery: 3 to 6 weeks. Personal checks take about 2 weeks to clear bank before we ship.
Enclosed $\$$
Bill: $\square \mathbf{A E} \square$ MC $\square$ VISA

Card no.
Exp Date
Name

## Address

City State $\qquad$
Ship: UPS
Insured mail Signature


## Shipping \& Handling

Credit Card ( $+4 \%$ )
Tota (tomer (003) encisodi

## 80

- PROGRAMMING THE Z-80-BK1122-by Rodnay Zaks. Here is assembly language programming for the $\mathbf{Z - 8 0}$ presented as a progressive, step-by-step course. This book is both an educational text and a seff-contained reference book, useful to both the beginning and the experienced programmer who wish to learn about the Z-80. Exercises to test the reader are included. \$14.95.*
- Z-80 SOFTWARE GOURMET GUIDE AND COOKBOOK - BK1045 - by Nat Wadsworth. Scelbi's newest cookbook! This book contains a complete description of the powerful Z -80 instruction set and a wide variety of programming information. Use the author's ingredients including routines, subroutines and short programs, choose a time-tested recipe and start cooking! \$14.95.*
- LEARNING LEVEL II-BK1175-by David Lien. Written especially for the TRS-80, this book concentrates on Level II BASIC, exploring every important BASIC language capability. Updates are included for those who have studied the Level i User's Manual. Sections include: how to use the Editor, dual cassette operation, printers and peripheral devices, and the conversion of Levei i programs to Level II. \$15.95.*
- BASIC BASIC (2ND EDITION)-BK1026-by James S. Coan. This is a textbook which incorporates the learning of computer programming using the BASIC language with the teaching of mathematics. Over 100 sample programs iflustrate the techniques of the BASIC language and every section is followed by practical problems. This second edition covers character string handling and the use of data files. $\$ 9.45$.
- TRS-80 DISK AND OTHER MYSTERIES - BK1181 - by Harvard C. Pennington. This is the definitive work on the TRS-80 disk system, It is full of detailed "How to" information with examples, samples and in-depth explanations suitable for beginners and professionals alike. The recovery of one lost file is worth the price alone. $\$ 22.50$.

- Z.80 ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING - BK1177 - by Lance A. Leventhal. This book thoroughly covers the Z-80 instruction set, abounding in simple programming examples which illus. trate software development concepts and actual assembly language usage. Features include Z-80 I/O devices and interfacing methods, assembler conventions, and comparisons with 8080A/8085 instruction sets and interrupt structure. \$12.50.*
- INTRODUCTION TO TRS-80 GRAPHICS - BK1180-by Don Inman. Dissatisfied with your Level I or Level II manual's coverage of graphics capabilities? This well-structured book (suitable for classroom use) is ideal for those who want to use all the graphics capabilities built into the TRS-80. A tutorial method is used with many demonstrations. It is based on the Level I, but all material is suitable for Level II use. \$8.95. ${ }^{\text {. }}$
- THE INCREDIBLE SECRET MONEY MACHINE-BK1178-by Don Lancaster. A different kind of "cookbook" from Don Lancaster. Want to slash taxes? Get free vacations? Win at investments? Make money from something that you like to do? You'll find this book essential to give you the key insider details of what is reaily involved in starting up your own money machine. $\$ 5.95 .{ }^{*}$
- FREELANCE SOFTWARE PUBLISHING - BK1179 - by B. J. Korites. "This book is aboul money and how to make it by writing and selling computer programs," (author's foreword). If you have the skills to write a saleable program, you now need to acquire the skills to sell that program. This compact book comprehensively covers the entire publishing process and many aspects of software salesmanship. \$14.95.*
"Ose the order card in the back of this magarine or itemize your order on a separate piece of paper and mall to Bo Microcomputing Bookshell e Peterborough NH 03458. Be sure to include check or detalled credil card inlommation. No C.O.D. orders accepted. All above add $\$ 1.00$ handling. Please allow $4-6 \mathrm{weeks}$
for delivery. Questions regarding your ooder? Please write Customer Service at the above address.
- THE BASIC HANDBOOK - BK1174 - by David Lien. This book is unique. It is a virtual ENCYCLOPEDIA of BASIC. While not favoring one computer over another, it explains over 250 BASIC words, how to use them and alternate strategies. If a computer does not possess the capabilities of a needed or specified word, there are often ways to accomplish the same function by using another word or combination of words. That's where the HANDBOOK comes in. It helps you get the most from your computer, be it a "bottom-of-the-line" micro or an oversized monster. $\$ 14.95$.
- ADVANCED BASIC - BK1000 - Applications and problems by James Coan is for those who want to extend their expertise with BASIC. Offers advanced techniques and applications. \$9.65.*
- PIMS: PERSONAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM BK1009 - Learn how to unleash the power of a personal computer for your own benefit in this ready-to-use data-base management program. \$9.95. ${ }^{*}$
- PAYROLL WITH COST ACCOUNTING - IN BASIC - BK1001by L. Poole \& M. Borchers, includes program listings with remarks, descriptions, discussions of the principle behind each program, file layouts, and a complete user's manual with step-by-step instructions, flowcharts, and simple reports and CRT displays. Payroll and cost accounting features include separate payrolls for up to 10 companies, time-tested interactive data entry, easy correction of data entry errors, job costing (labor of distribution), check printing with full deduction and pay detail, and 16 different printed reports, including W-2 and $941 . \$ 20.00$.

- LOW-COST, PERSONAL COMPUTER-BASED INVESTMENT DECISION SYSTEMS - BK1101 - Use this guidebook by ManComputer Systems, Inc.'s president, Jerry Felsen, to develop inexpensive personal computer systems that can help you make better investment decisions. $\$ 15.00$.
- HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH COMPUTERS - BK1003 - In 10 information-packed chapters, Jerry Felsen describes more than 30 computer-related, money-making, high profit, low capital investment opportunities. $\$ 15.00$.

- SOME COMMON BASIC PROGRAMS - BK1053 - published by Adam Osborne \& Associates, Inc. Perfect for non-technical computerists requiring ready-to-use programs. Business programs, plus miscellaneous programs. Invaluable for the user who is not an experienced programmer. All will operate in the stand-alone mode. $\$ 12.50$ paperback.
- WHAT TO DO AFTER YOU HIT RETURN - BK1071 - PCC's lirst book of computer games ... 48 different computer games you can play in BASIC ... programs, descriptions, many illustrations. Lunar Landing, Hammurabi, King, Civel 2, Qubic 5, Taxman, Star Trek, Crash, Market, etc. \$10.95. ${ }^{\text {. }}$
- BASIC COMPUTER GAMES - BK1074 - Okay, so once you get your computer and are running in BASIC, then what? Then you need some programs in BASIC, that's what. This book has 101 games for you from very simple to real buggers. You get the games, a description of the games, the listing to put in your computer and a sample run to show you how they work. Fun. Any one game will be worth more than the price of the book for the fun you and your family will have with it. $\$ 7.50$.
- SIXTY CHALLENGING PROBLEMS WITH BASIC SOLUTIONS (2nd Edition) - BK1073 - by Donald Spencer, provides the serious student of BASIC programming with interesting problems and solutions. No knowledge of math above algebra required. Includes a number of game programs, as well as programs for financial interest, conversions and numeric manipulations. $\$ 6.95$.

[^16]
# PREVIEW HOME DISTRIBUTION 

If you're involved in one of the many home distributorships, or vending is your business, then this article is a must. With it you can save time and make money! The programs given are designed for use by Amway product distributors, but could be adapted for use by many other businesses.

## DATA FILE MANAGEMENT

If you can believe in anything in these days of intensive advertising hype, then believe that if there is any "real power" hidden inside your TRS-80 it's hidden inside the expansion interface - home of the disk controller chip. The use of disks opens up a tremendous "power," to manipulate data.

## THE BASIC SWITCHYARD

Your TRS-80, given the same set of instructions and data, will always arrive at the same conclusion. A railroad train, given the same track and switch settings, will always arrive at the same destination. Using this as an analogy, we investigate the way BASIC works and follow the interpreter through some programs. All aboard for BASIC, next month in 80.



|  | mber Page |
| :---: | :---: |
| 81 | AB Computers. . . . . . . . . . . . . 127 |
| 34 | Acorn Software Products, Inc.. . 66 |
| 97 | Adventure International. . . . . . . . 75 |
| 69 | Alpha Byte Storage. . . . . . . . . . . 97 |
| 210 | Alpha Products Company. . . . . 74 |
| 124 | Alphanetics. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 93 |
| 138 | The Alternate Source. . . . . . . . . 139 |
| 264 | Apparat, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 27 |
| 47 | Applied Economic Analysis. . . 91 |
| 236 | Applied Micro Technology. . . . . 141 |
| 122 | Bill Archboid. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 139 |
| 146 | Audio Video Systems. . . . . . . . . . 64 |
| 48 | Automated Simulations. . . . . . . 125 |
| 49 | Basics and Beyond, Inc. . . . . . 101 |
| 235 | The Bottom Line. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 110 |
| 6 | The Bottom Shelf, Inc. . . . . . . . . . 37 |
| 57 | Bourrut Consulting Corp. . . . . 109 |
| 289 | The Business Software Co. . . 131 |
| 166 | Business Microproducts. . . . . . 36 |
| 298 | CPU Shop. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 99 |
| 145 | C\&S Electronics. . . . . . . . . . . . . 107 |
| 294 | Caldata Systems. . . . . . . . . . . . . 114 |
| 181 | Caldata Systems. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 36 |
|  | Calsoft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 69 |
| 195 | Cecdat, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 94 |
| 62 | Cecdat, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 135 |
| 46 | Checks To-Go. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15 |
| 32 | Cload Magazine. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 21 |
| 74 | Club Soft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 127 |
| 100 | CompuCover. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 86 |
| 199 | Computer Case Company. . . . . 108 |
| 215 | Computer City. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 23 |
| 288 | Computer Connections. . . . . . . 114 |
| 240 | Computer Forms. . . . . . . . . . . . . 108 |
| 299 | Computer World. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 17 |
| 9 | Computronics, |
|  | Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . 150, 151, 152, 153 |
| 10 | Contract Services Associates. . . 77 |
| 52 | Cost Effective Computer |
|  | Services. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 109 |
| 233 | Cottage Software. . . . . . . . . . . . . 123 |
| 170 | Cottage Software. . . . . . . . . . . . . 34 |
| 119 | Crown Plastic Company. . . . . . . . 73 |
| 266 | Crown Plastic Company. . . . . . . . 95 |
|  | Cryptext Corp. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 91 |
| 7 | Custom Computer Center. . . . . . 19 |
| 121 | Custom Electronics. . . . . . . . . . . 86 |
|  | Cybernetics, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 |
| 59 | DC Software \& Computer |
|  | Products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 84 |
| 44 | Data Train, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 17 |
| 274 | Data-Trans. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 97 |


| RS Number |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 169 | Datagraphics . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 34 |
| 222 | Digibyte. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 108 |
| 308 | Digital Timing Devices. . . . . . . 115 |
| * | Discovery Bay Software Co. . . . 103 |
| 247 | Diversified Computer Services. 115 |
| 88 | Documan Software. . . . . . . . . . . 73 |
| 33 | 80-US Journal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 117 |
|  | 80 Micro. . . . . . . . . 83, 100, 160-161 |
| 58 | Electronic Specialists. . . . . . . . . 84 |
| 26 | Electronic Systems. . . . . . . . . . . 157 |
| 278 | Emtrol Systems Inc. . . . . . . . . . 103 |
| 225 | En-Joy Computer Programs. . . . 86 |
| 40 | Esmark Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 53 |
| 272 | Essex Publishing. . . . . . . . . . . . . 93 |
| 3 | Exatron. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cov. IV |
| 12 | FMG Corporation. . . . . . . . . . . . 49 |
| 224 | Fantastic Software. . . . . . . . . . . 97 |
| 252 | Ferin Enterprises. . . . . . . . . . . . . 93 |
| 133 |  |
|  | Processing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 135 |
| 279 | Futureview Unlimited. . . . . . . . . 125 |
| 203 | G.P. Associates. . . . . . . . . . . . . 113 |
| 254 | Galactic Software Ltd. . . . . . . . . 57 |
| 206 | Garner's Computer Center. . . . . 133 |
| 79 | Allen Gelder Software. . . . . . . . . 133 |
| 75 | Godbout. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 73 |
| 218 | Good-Lyddon Data Systems. . . 129 |
| 270 | Mark Gordon Computers. . . . . . . 68 |
| 93 | Granite State Instrument Co. . . 123 |
| 248 | The Hardware Company . . . . . . . . 63 |
| 23 | Hobby World. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 155 |
| 103 | Howe Software. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 113 |
| 37 | IJG Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 89 |
| 300 | Information Technology |
|  | Systems. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 107 |
| 301 | Information Technology |
|  | Systems. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 107 |
| 305 | Insiders Software Consultants |
|  | Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 |
| 2 | Instant Software. . . . Cov. III, 59, 60 |
| 202 | Interactive Microware. . . . . . . . . 131 |
| 246 | Interface, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 103 |
| 287 | Interlude. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9 |
| 187 | International Software |
|  | Associates . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 85 |
| 249 | JMS Corp. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 125 |
| 190 | JPC Products Company. . . . . . . 145 |
| 193 | Joe Computer. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 119 |
| 293 | Johnson Associates. . . . . . . . . . 70 |
| 85 | Johnson Associates. . . . . . . . . 131 |
| 226 | Johnson Data. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 107 |
|  | Kilobaud Microcomputing. . . . . 109 |


| RS Number |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 149 | Kogyosha Co. Ltd. . . . . . . . . . . . 127 |
| 53 | LNW Research. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 107 |
| 14 | Level IV Products, Inc. . . . . . . . . 25 |
| 15 | Lobo Drives International. . . . . . . 51 |
| 178 | Lobo Drives International. . . . 35, 36 |
| 158 | MOM's. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 158, 159 |
| 95 | Andrew Machen. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 110 |
| 163 | Macrotronics . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 35 |
| 268 | Maine Software. . . . . . . . . . . . . 115 |
| 213 | Management Services. . . . . . . . . 64 |
| 90 | Manhattan Software, Inc. . . . . . 133 |
| 16 | Matchless Systems. . . . . . . . . . . 61 |
| 128 | MED Systems Software. . . . . . . 64 |
| 174 | Mediamix. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 36 |
| 104 | Mercer Systems, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . 90 |
| 20 | Meta Technologies Corp. . . . . 6, 7 |
| 54 | Micro Architect. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 85 |
| 176 | Micro Architect. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 35 |
| 250 | Micro Business World. . . . . . . . 123 |
| 214 | The Micro Clinic. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 63 |
| 89 | Micro Learningw |
| 72 | Micro Management Systems |
|  | Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 105 |
| 68 | Micro Matrix. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 67 |
| 29 | Micro Mega. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 43 |
| 28 | Microcomputer Tech. Inc. . . . . . 27 |
| 73 | Micron, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 119 |
| 306 | The Microperipheral Corp. . . . . 135 |
| 123 | MicroPhase Systems......... . 154 |
| 112 | Miller Microcomputer Services. . 86 |
| 24 | Mini Micro Mart, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . 156 |
| 221 | MISOSYS. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 63 |
| 285 | Mullen Computer Products. . . . 133 |
| 144 | Mumford Micro Systems. . . . . . . 52 |
| 143 | NEECO. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 47 |
| 132 | National Software Marketing, Inc. |
| 142 | National Tricor, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . 135 |
| 216 | National Tricor, Inc. . . . . . . . . . 135 |
| 116 | Newby Software Development |
|  | Co........................... . 64 |
| 74 | Northeast Microware. . . . . . . . . 129 |
| 296 | Orange Micro. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 121 |
| 108 | Orthon Computers. . . . . . . . . . . . . 64 |
| 96 | PCD Systems. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 76 |
| 228 | Palomar Software. . . . . . . . . . . . 103 |
| 207 | Pensadyne. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 63 |
| 1 | Percom Data Company. . . . . Cov. II |
| 258 | Percom Data Company. . . . . . . . . 3 |
| 43 | The Peripheral People. . . . . . . . 113 |
| 165 | Personal Finance Systems. . . . 36 |
| 273 | Pickles \& Trout. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 117 |


| RS Number |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 237 | Professional Data Corp. . . . . . 105 |
| 17 | The Program Store/Realsoft. . . 71 |
| 21 | Programma International. . . . . . 79 |
| 269 | Quant Systems. . . . . . . . . . . 90, 121 |
| 304 | Quarp Publishing. . . . . . . . . . . . 139 |
| 41 | Racet Computes. . . . . . . . . . . . 57 |
| 64 | Radio Shack Authorized Sales |
|  | Center. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 101 |
| 256 | Radio Shack Dealer (TN). . . . . . . 119 |
| 241 | Rational Software. . . . . . . . . . . . 110 |
| 307 | Rational Software. . . . . . . . . . . 115 |
| 197 | Reliable Computer Resources. 127 |
| 70 | REMsoft Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 131 |
| 276 | Richcraft Engineering Ltd. . . . . 154 |
| 191 | Rondure Company. . . . . . . . . . . . 70 |
| 271 | S-C Computer Technology. . . . . . 90 |
| 244 | SJW, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 115 |
| 154 | S\&M Systems inc. . . . . . . . . . . . 125 |
| 291 | Scientific Engineering Lab.... 113 |
| 280 | SciTronics, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 110 |
| 290 | Semi-Soft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 127 |
| 297 | Service Technology. . . . . . . . . . 139 |
| 255 | Michael Shrayer Software, Inc. . 81 |
| 167 | Michael Shrayer Software, Inc. . 36 |
| 19 | Simutek . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 87 |
| 67 | Sirius Systems. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 91 |
| 18 | Small Business Systems Group. 13 |
| 30 | Small Systems Software. . . . . . 95 |
| 232 | SNAPP, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 105 |
| 42 | Software Etc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 |
| 284 | Software Exchange. . . . . . . . . . . 129 |
| 286 | The Software Mart. . . . . . . . . . . . 119 |
| 277 | Solutions 80................. 154 |
| 275 | Speedway Electronics. . . . . . . 123 |
| 164 | Standard Systems Corp. . . . . . . 35 |
| 189 | Statcom, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 119 |
| 227 | Stiles Computer Systems. . . . . 86 |
| 82 | Sturdivant \& Dunn, Inc. . . . . . . . 93 |
| 267 | Suma Microware. . . . . . . . . . . . . 121 |
| 217 | Sumware. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 97 |
| 151 | Sun-Technoiogy, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . 95 |
| 211 | Synergistic Solar, Inc. . . . . . . . . 64 |
| 148 | TAB Sales Co. . . . . . . . . . . . . 121 |
| 45 | Taranto \& Associates. . . . . . . . . . 73 |
| 162 | Taranto \& Associates. . . . . . . . . 35 |
| 147 | Task Computer Applications. . 139 |
| 220 | Task Computer Applications. . 139 |
| 303 | Tora Systems Limited. . . . . . . . 149 |
| 84 | The Ulitimate Computer |
|  | Systems. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 125 |
| 292 | Universal Interface. . . . . . . . . . . 63 |
| 177 | Univair, Inc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 35 |
| 31 | VR Data Corporation. . . . . . . . . . 89 |
| 111 | Vern Street Products. . . . . . . . . . 93 |
| 65 | The Vista Computer Co. . . . 30, 31 |
| 180 | The Vista Computer Co. . . . 34, 35 |
| 27 | Web Assoc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 33 |
| 230 | Woodland-Hafner Associates. 105 |
|  | -This advertiser prefers to be contacted directly. |

## Ask for Instant Software at a computer store near you.

Alabama
Anderson Computers
3156 University Dr , Huntsville
Computerland of Huntsvilie
3020 University Dr, Huntsville
Olensky Bras
3763 Airport Bivd. Mobile

## Arizona

Ham Shack
4506 -A N. 16th 5 L L. Phoenis
Millets TV \& Radio
621 East Broadway, Mesa
California
Byte Shop
so3s Clairmont Mesa Bivd.
San Diego
Brte Shoo
Ene Snop
123 F Yorta Linda, Placentia
Byte Shop of Mi. View
1415 West El Camino Real, Mt. View Eyte Snop of Sacramento Gest Greenback Ln. Citrus Heights Capitar Computer Systems
Come Can Mo Avo. Sacramento
Computers Made Easy
819 East Are 0-9. Palmdele
Computer Store of San Leandro
701 MacArthur Bivd. San Leandro 701 MacArthur Bivd. San Leandro Computer World 6791 Westminster Ave. Westminster Computertand
16720 S. Hawthorne, Lawndale
Computeriand of W. LA
6840 La Clenega Bivd. Inglewood
Coast Electronics
3118 No Main St. Marro Bay
Computeriand
24001 via Fabricante No 904
Mission Viejo
Hobbitronics
1378 So. Bascom Ave. San Jose
Hobby World

## Hobby World 19511 Busing

Bothridge.
I.C.E. House inc.
1.C.E House inc.
398 North E. St.. San Bernargino

Jade Computer Products
4901 W. Rosecrans. Hawthorne
Marlam Co.
6351 Almaden Rd.. San Jose
Opamp/Technical Books
1033 N. Sycamore Ave., Los Angeles Q.L. Computers. inc.

1581 B Hawthorne Bivd Lawndale
Radio Shack Dealer
B250 Mira Mesa Blvd. San Diego
Radio Shack Dealer
50 N . Cabritio Hwy. Halt Moon Bay
Santa Rosa Computer Center 604 7it St. Santa Rosa
Sifver Spur Elect Comm.
13552 Central Ave. Chino
The Computer Store B20 Broadway, Santa Monica

## Colorado

Byte Shop
3454 S Acoma St. Engiewood
Coiorado Computer Systems
311 w. 74in Ave. Westminster
Computeriand of Nestminster 8749 Wadsworth Eivc. Arvada
Computer Snack
1635 South Prairie. Pueblo
The Computer Store

## Connecticut

American Business Computers
454 Thames 5 C . Groton
Computeriab
130 Jetterson, New London
Computerland
1700 Post Rd., Fairfield
Computertand
SO Stiff St. Mamd
Computer Works
1439 Post Rd. E. Liberty Plaza.

## D.C.

The Program Store
4200 Wisconsin Ave. N. W

## Florida

Adventure international
200 Bald Cypress CL . Longwood
AMF Electronics
11146 N. 30 th St. Tampa
Boyd Ebert Corporation
1328 West 15th SI.. Panama City Computer Center
6578 Central Ave., St. Petersburg
Computertand of FI. Lauderdale
3963 N. Federal Hwy. FL. Lauderdale

Computeriand of Jacksonville
 Jacksonvilie
Computeriand of Tampa 1520 E. Fowler Ave. Tampa Computer Shack
3336 Beach Bivd. Jacksonville
Curtis Waters Enterprises
236 Talbot Ave. Melbourne
Heath Kit Electronic
${ }_{4} 705$ W. 16 th Are. Center, Hialeah
met Computermation
1295 Crpress Ave. Melbourne
Sound Ideas
$2201 . \mathrm{C}$ N. W. 13th. Gainesvilie
Ueatan Computer Store
Aurport Rd. Destin
Willams Radio s TV inc
2062 Lberty St , Jacksonvitie
Georgia
Atianta Computer Mari Atlanta
Computeriand of Atianta
2423 Cotb Parkway. Smyena
Hawail
Computeriand of Hawail 367 N Federal Hwy. Honoluly Padio Snack Assoc. Store Idaho
Electronic Specialists
Ball Fairview Are, Boise

## Illinols

4507 North Sterling. Peoria
Computeriand
9511 N Milwaukee Ave. Niles
Computer Station
3659 Nameoki Rd, Granite City Midwest Micro Computers. Inc. 708 S. Main St.. Lombard

## Kansas

Central Kansas Computers
6 S. Broadway. Herington

## Maine

Main Computronics
Intown Paza. Bangor
Radio Shack
315 Main Mall Rd., So. Portland

## Maryland

Jack Fives Electronios 4608 Debilen Circle. Pikesville
The Comm Center
Lautel

## Massachusetts

ComputerCity
175 Main St. Charlestown ComputerCity
So Worcester Ad., Framingham Computeland of Boston 214 Worcester Rd. Wellesley Computer Packages Unlimited 244 W. Boylston St. West Boyiston
Lighthouse Computer Soltware 14 Fall River Ave. Rehobath New England Electronics Co 679 Highland Ave. Needham The Computer Store
120 Cambridge St. Burtington Tufts Radio \& Electronics 206 Mystic Are. Medtors Michigan
Computer Centel
28251 Fort Rd. Garden City Computer Connections 38437 Grand River, Farmingtion Hiuls Computeriand of Grand Rapids
2927 2ath St. S.E., Kentwood
Compuleriand of Rochester
301 S Livernois. Rochester
Computeriand of Southtield 29673 Northaestern Hay. Southtield Computer Mart
560 W. 14 Mile Rd. Clawson
Motby Mouse
1005 W. Territorial Ad. Battie Creek The Alternate Source
1806 Ada, Lansing
Te Oride Teacher Shoppe
1823 Witmyre St. Ypsianti

## Minnesota

Computerland of Hopkins
11319 Hwy F. Hopkins
Digital Den
Burnsvilie Center
Minnesota Soltware inc
5422 Fisher St. White Bear Lake
Zim Computers
5717 Xerres Ave. N. Brooklin Center.
Mississippi
200 E Main St. West Point

816 Fotey St
816 Foley St. Jackson
W. Vernon Foster inc.

Missouri
Computervan, inc.
51 Florissant Oaks 5hopping Center Florissant
Consolidated Soltware
16501 Greenwaid Counl. Benton

## Montana

Intermountain Computer
29 So .9nt St. Livingston
Personal Computer
121 Ped Oak Dr. Carl Junction
The Computer Store
21616 n St. W. a35, Billings

## Nebraska

Computeriand of Omana
11031 Elm St. Omaha
Midrest Computer Co, inc:
$\$ 625$ Ist. Omaha
Midnest Computer Ca . Inc.
425.84 in St . Omaha

Midnest Computer Co inc
4403 S. 87 th St. Omaha
Scottsblolf Typewiters inc.
1 Bat Aroadway. Scottsblulf

## Nevada

Set Spring Mountain Rd. Las Vegas

## New Hampshire

Bitsntytes Computer Cente
Stot Preasant 5t. Concord
ComputerCity
S225 S Willow, Manchester
Pauts TV
Main St. Fremont
Porsmouth Computer Center
31 Raynes Ave. Portsmouth
Radtie Shact Assoc. Store
Faibanks Playa Keene

## New Jersey

Computer Encounter
Computeriand
36 Piaza Fte . 4 , w. Paramus
Computer Mart of NJ
Sot Mie. 27, iselin
Dave's Electronics
ping Ct ., Pennsvilte
GHB Enterprises Inc
Fie. 38, Audderaw Ave. Mapleshade
Personal Computing inc.
1 Central Sq. Linwood
Radio Shackjs.j Electronic
Mansfield Shopping Ctt.
At. 57 Allen Rd, Hacketistown
The Bargain Brothers
Gien Aoc Shopping Cente
216 Scotch Aoad, Trenton
The Computer Emporium
Blidg 103, Avenues of Commerce
New Mexico
Autel Electronics Co
232 Wisconsin N.E, Albuquerque
Legey and Associales
2908 Tahiti Ct N.E. Alduquerque
Mitcheirs Music (Radio Shack)
tor W. Church. Cartsbad
South West Computer Center
1 Wratl Trive Suite 7. Las Cruces

## New York

Aristo Gaft
314 Fitin Ave, NYC
Bits \& Bytes
2600 Straight Rd. Fredonia
Computer Corner
200 Hamiton Ave. White Piains
Computer Era Corp
1570 3rd Ave. New Yo
Cemputer Factory
465 Lexington Ave, NYC
Computer House, Inc.
721 Allantic Are. Rochester
Computerland of Nassav
T9 Wostbury Ave Carte Place
Computer World
519 Boston Post Rd. Port Chester
Comtek Eiectronics, Inc.
2666 Coney island Ave. Brookim
Comiek Eiectronics, Inc
Staten island Mall
store 220A Staten isiand
Digibyte Systems Corp
31 E 313 St 5 New York
Home Computer Center
671 Monroe Ave. Rochester
Key Electronics
Schenectady
Lashen Electronics inc
21 Broadway Denville
M. Computer

Softion Syiens. Wappingers Fals
Softion Systems
308 Cotumbia Turnpere. Rensselaer
The Computer Tree Inc
409 Hooper Rd. Endwell
Ipstate Computer 5hon
629 Fiench Rd. Campus Plaza
North Carolin
Byte Snop of Paleign
1213 Hillaborough 5 t. Raleigh

## Ohio

Arair Business Systems. inc
5252 North Dixe Dr. Dayton Astro Video Electronics
304 E Main St. Lancaster
Cincinnati Computer Store
4616 interstate Dr_Cincinnat
Computeriand
4579 Great Northern Blvd.
Noimstead
Computeriand
6429 Busch Bivd, Columbus
Computeriand
1268 Som Rd. Maytield Heights
Computer Store of Toledo
a Hill ayck Dr. Toledo
Forbees Mictosystems inc
35 N Broad. Fairborn
Microcomputer Center
7900 Paragon Rd Dayton
Micro Mini Computer World
Te Rctinwood. Columbus
Universal Amateur Radio. inc
1290 Ada De Cotumbus

## Oklahoma

Sounds. Etc
Hyw 31. Watonga
Vein Street Products
Radio Shack Dealer
114 W. Tatt SI. Sapulpa

## Oregon

Computeriand of Portiand
12020 S.W. Main St Tigarc
Computer Pathways Unlimter in
2151 Davcor St. S. E Salem
TRS-80 Products Lid
3920 S E Vineyard Rd Pontiand

## Pennsylvania

## Atco Elect

302 Wyoming Ave. Kingston
Artco Elect.
Back Mountain Shop. CIt
Shavertown
518 Fith Ave. New Brighton
Computer Workshoppe
3848 William Penn Hwy, Monroeville
Computerland of Harrisburg
44 Carlisie Pike. Mechanicsburg
Erie Computer Co.
then St. Erie
Mighty Byte Computer Center
537 Easton Rd Horsham
537 Easton Rd. Horsham
Personal Computer Corp
24:26 West Lancaster Ave. Pnoil
Personal Computer Corp.
Frazer Mall Lancaster Ave. Frazer


## STARTER KIT

## EXATRON STRINGY FLOPPY FOR THE TRS-80

Recommended initial purchase:

| Exatron Stringy Floppy | $\$ 249.50$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 3 Wafers each: $5^{\prime}, 10^{\prime}, 20^{\prime}, 50^{\prime}$ | 40.00 |
| Bus Extender, 2-for-1 | 15.00 |
| ESF Machine Language Monitor | 9.95 |
| Wafer Organizer | 5.00 |

\$319.45

SPECIAL PRICE FOR THIS STARTER KIT
Sales Tax (California only)
Shipping and Handling

TOTAL
\$299.50

For more information see the current Exatron Stringy Floppy Owners Association Newsletter in Microcomputing.

If you have any questions about the product, about Exatron, or ESFOA, please call the Hot Line. Address letters to ESFOA, 3559 Ryder St., Santa Clara, CA 95051.

Stringy Floppy is a trademark of Exatron Corporation.
HOT LINE (For Calls Outside CA)
vexcellence in electronics


[^0]:    In the Product Development Queue . . . a printer interface for using your TRS-80* with any serial printer, and ... the Electric Crayon ${ }^{\text {TMM }}$ to map your computer memory onto your color TV screen - for games, animated shows, business displays, graphs, etc. Coming PDQ!

[^1]:    "CHARGE CUSTOMERS: Order by phone toll-free! 1-800-327-9009 Ext. 306
    (FLA: 1-800-432-7999 EXT, 306)
    \# Apple II is a registered trademark of Apple Computers, Inc. \#\# TRS-80 is a registered trademark of Radio Shack, a Tandy Co.

[^2]:    Cail 713/474-2428 or order by mail. Master Charge. Visa, Certilied Cneck or Money Order accepted Personal Checks require 14 days to clear. C. O. D. or collect calis not accepted. Software guaranteed for replacement oniy. Prices subject to change without notice. Some programs supplied on cassette tape. For disk versions, the cassette supplied will automatically create a disk file

[^3]:    - Compiler executes under the CPM operating system in as liftle as 32 $K$ brtes of RAM
    - Interactive Symbolic Debugger which - Interactive Symbolic Debugger which
    enables the programmer to examine variabies. set a breakpoint, and trace procedure calls interactively at run time
    - Comples at the rate of 600 lines per minute on a 2 MFZ 8080
    - Programs Execute up to 10 TIMES FASTER than pepular interpretive Pascals
    - The code generated is 8080 object code which is RoMabie with a mint. mum run time overhead of 1.5 K bytes - Interrupt procedures allow the pro-
    grammer to write internupt drivers for 10 and other real time tasks in PasCaIMT
    - Bit manipulations of variables may be gertormed with the buili-in proce: dures: SETBIT CLRBIT, TSTBIT, SHL, SHR SWAP, LO. HI.
    - Assembly langrage subroutines may be coned from Pascal MI
    - Business aritmetic version of Pascal MT is also aval lable
    - Pasca data structures supported are: ENUMERATION ANO SUERANGE TYPES, RECORD, ARRAY REAL, NTEGER CHAR and BOOLEAN - Not implemented are: SEIS. GOTO. GET, PUT

    PASCALMT $\times$ includes compiler and a real time symbolic debugger. The system requires 32 K minimum and 2 mini disks or one $8^{\circ} \mathrm{disk}$.

[^4]:    * TRS-80 is a registered tradernark of Radio Shack, a Tandy Company

[^5]:    4 SPEED OPTIONS FOR YOUR TRS-80! The SK -2 is the most versatile dock modification available for the TKS-80 Spreds may be witched betweea normal. a reliabie inctease of SO\%, of a $50 \%$ reduction : selertabir at any nime without interruptung exsevtion of crashing the program. Instructions are aivo given for a $100 \%$ inctease to 3.54 MHz (your TRS - 80 may not be reiabie at this speed) h may be conhgured by the user to change speed with a tozgie switch of on sottware command it wil automatically return to normal when the computer is noi is normal speed it mounts inside the keyboord unit with oniy 4 necestary connections for the swatch opton ( switch not unduded), and is easily removed tf the computer ever needs service The SK -2 comes fully assembied with socketed IC, and tliustrated instructions Complete satisfaction is guaranted. SK-2.....524.95

[^6]:    Photo 4

[^7]:    P Pause. Halts the program until a new keyboard entry is made.

    S SAVE video sketch on disk.

    Z CSAVE video sketch on cassette.

    G Move cursor without leaving permanent display.

    L Erase current cursor position and proceed to next position (as determined by last direction key pressed).

    Table 1. Five program control keys used to provide program control from the keyboard without interrupting the video display.

[^8]:    420 INFUT"ENTER STARTING COORDINAIES $x$, $0127,1,1(0-47) " ; x, Y$ 440 IF $(X<0 \quad O R \quad X>127)$ OR ( $Y<0$ OR 1,47 , THEN 420 1100 IF $X+R<0$ OR $X+R>127$ OR $Y+U<0$ OR YHU. 47 THEN 460

    Example 1.

[^9]:    | 10 | FOR I $=1$ TO 5000 |
    | :--- | :--- |
    | 20 | GOTO 30 |
    | 30 | NEXI |

    Listing 5a: Program used to test GOTO statement.

    |  |  |
    | :--- | :--- |
    | 10 | FOR I $=1$ TO 5000 |
    | 20 | GOSUB 100 |
    | 30 | NEXT I |
    | 100 | RETURN |

    Listing 5b: Program used to test GOSUB/RETURN statements.

    | 10 | FOR I = 1 TO S000 |
    | :--- | :--- |
    | 20 | GOTO 100 |
    | 30 | NEXT I |
    | 100 | GOTO 30 |

    Listing 5c: Program used to compare GOTO statement with GOSUB/RE. TURN statements.

[^10]:    Listing 7b: Recoded version of program shown in Listing 7a.

[^11]:    - These are registered trademarks for Radio Shack \& Centronics

[^12]:    -TRS-80 and TRSDOS are trademarks of Tandy Corporation which has no relation to RCR, INC.

[^13]:    $100 \mathrm{Z}=\operatorname{PEEK}(14400)$
    200 IF $Z=8$ GOTO 600
    300 IF Z $=16$ GOTO 700
    400 IF Z $=24$ GOTO 800
    500 GOTO 100
    REM CONTINUE KEYBOARD

[^14]:    218 PRINT"TO ENTER THE QUESTION AGAIN IF THERE ARE ERRO RS. ${ }^{\circ}$
    220 PRINT
    230 PRINT"WHEN YOU SEE THE SIGN $=\gg$, BEGIN TO ENTER A $Q$ UESTION.
    240 PRINT"HERE WE GO."
    250 PRINT
    260 PORI = 1 TOM
    270 PRINT"QUESTION *":I+N
    280 PRINT ${ }^{\text {m }}=$ $^{\prime \prime}$;
    290 LINEINPUTAS
    300 CLS
    310 PRINTAS
    320 PRINT
    330 PRINT "ARE THERE ANY ERRORS (YES OR NO)";
    348 INPUTC $\$$
    35 IFC $\$=$ "YES" THEN 278
    360 PRINT
    370 PRINT *NOW WE'LL FILE THE QUESTION*
    379 REM <OPEN THE FILE AS A RANDOM ACCESS FILE USING B UPFER $1>$
    $380 \mathrm{OPEN}^{*} \mathrm{R}^{*}, 1, Y \$$
    389 REM <FIELD THE BUFPER---HERE WE MAKE ALL 255 BYTES AVAILABLE FOR THE QUESTION>
    390 FIELD1, 255 AS D $\$$
    399 REM <PLACE THE QUESTION IN THE BUFPER>
    40日 LSETD\$=A\$
    489 REM <PUT THE CONTENTS OF THE BUFFER INTO RECORD NU MBER I +N OF THE FILE
    410 PUT1, I +N
    420 CLOSE
    430 NEXT

[^15]:    ** ADD SAYEAR (CANADA, MEXICO) - ADD SI2YEAR ARB MAIL . OUTSIDE OF USA., CANADA A MEXICO **

[^16]:    -Use the order card in the back of this magazine or itemize your order on a separate plece of paper and mall to 80 Microcomputing Bookshelf e Peterborough NH 03458 . Be sure to include check or delailed credit card information. No C.O.D. of ders accepted. All above add s 1.00 handling. Please aliow 4-6 weelis for delivery, Questions regarding your order? Please write Customer Service at the above address

