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80 formats its program listings to run 64 -characters wide, the way they look on your video screen. This accounts for the occasional wrap-around you will notice in our program listings. Don't let it throw you, particularly when entering assembly listings.

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## Disney vs. VCRs

The court decision to uphold the Disney Studio request that the sale of video cassette recorders be stopped since they are usable to copy copyright movies has resulted in a rash of proposed laws in Congress.

Senator Kennedy and some other liberal senators have proposed a law that would put a tax on the sale of recorders and tape. . . and that would include audio recorders and tape too! Well, if they are going to do that I would suggest that they are derelict in their efforts to protect industry if they do not include both floppy and hard disks.

The aim is to have the government collect this royalty in the form of a tax on recorders and tape and then distribute this to the royalty holding firms. For perhaps the first time in history I find myself applauding Senator Kennedy.

Instant Software is paying a royalty of 20 percent to the authors of programs published and distributed by that firm. Recent estimates of the market show that at least 90 percent of the copies of Instant Software programs are illegally copied. I would assume that the government will take this into consideration and put a royalty tax on each audio cassette, which will reimburse Instant Software for the lost royalties on all copies of the program made ... which would run to about $\$ 24$ per cassette.

But that's nothing compared to the losses on disk copies of Instant Software programs. Let's say that each disk has 20 programs, each with an average retail price of $\$ 25$. At wholesale then we are looking at $\$ 300$ worth of programs, or royalties of $\$ 60$. I can't see where we should be entitled to any less than this for each disk sold. Okay, okay, not all disks are used for program storage. . . some are used for data storage. I'll split the difference with you. . $\$ 30$ royalty per disk. No problem. I certainly don't want to be difficult to get along with.

Where do I get in line for my payments?

## Exaggeration?

A recent deluge of letters and phone calls from concerned computerists would seem to indicate that my estimates of program theft are conservative.


> Massive theft of programs must cease

For instance, I got a call a couple of days ago from a computer camper who wanted to know if he was in any trouble. He'd been at camp two days and already filled over 100 disks with programs, all at no charge. . . and all copyrighted. Many, he explained, were from Instant Software. He wondered how we could make money with this sort of thing going on. We don't.

An Instant Software dealer recently told me that a well known chain of computer stores was buying one copy of Instant Software programs and then making copies for all their area stores... which were, in turn, passed along to customers as an added incentive to buy a computer. He estimated that the loss of sales to him was on the order of 5,000 of each program.

In talking with other software firms I
find that their experience is the same as that of Instant Software. Newly released programs sell for a few weeks and then sales peter out. The only rational explanation of that is massive theft.

A letter from a computer club member in Texas claimed that the only real reason for the local user club was the free swapping of copyright programs. He said that he had already gotten over $\$ 100,000$ worth of programs from club members and that often he was able to fill up dozens of disks with new programs...often programs just barely announced on the market. He said he had copies of just about everything Microsoft and VisiCorp has out, plus plenty of programs running into the hundreds of dollars each. . . and even a couple retailing over a thousand.

A chap on Long Island is selling just about any program on the market for $50 \%$ of retail.

A teacher on Long Island is bootlegging VIC-20 software, according to a ham friend of mine. In Chicago a software pirate has a quarter million dollar program inventory he is copying for peanuts. A user club member in San Diego says that he got over $\$ 5,000$ worth of software at the first meeting he attended. A chap in Manchester, NH brags that he has copies of over 7,000 copyrighted programs and will swap any of them with anyone interested.

Are there any user clubs where massive program theft is not taking place? To judge from the phone calls and letters I get, not many. After adding up the estimated losses of Instant Software and figuring from that what the rest of the industry must be losing, the number comes to well over $\$ 2$ billion.

Yes, I recognize that many computerists are copying far more programs than they can ever use and that calculating the value of unused programs is like Vietnam body counts. But if we make a realistic estimate of the actual sales losses due to software theft, whether it be from one friend to another, via an unscrupulous dealer, a club swap, or summer camp copying, the theft of programs that are probably being used still is most significant.

The theft of Instant Software programs alone. . . of programs which are actually used...must come to well over $\$ 20$ million in the last year. If we

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## REMARKS

figure that Instant Software had only 2 percent of the total software market we are looking at $\$ 1$ billion in theft.

This is the theft of massive royalties for the programmers involved. This explains why it is getting more and more difficult to get programmers to write the needed programs for microcomputers. That's at least a half million dollar loss for every computer store and about $\$ 150$ million loss in programmer royalties.

It may be time to consider doing something about this.

## Service Debacles

I hate to keep harping on this subject, but there is such a desperate need for service for TRS-80 computers that I have to keep bringing it up. It's my understanding that the service aspect of the Radio Shack Computer Centers is a separate entity from the centers and thus not under their management. This explains, perhaps, why these centers have so little control over the servicing.

Typical of what I'm hearing was from a firm that bought the hard disk drive and wanted it mated to its Model II. The computer center checked with their resident service people and gave a guaranteed delivery date for the update on the Model II. When the time came for the promised delivery, the system had not even been touched. The customer, who had made further plans around the delivery date, was furious and took the system home and made the modifications himself in a couple of hours. That's fine if you are experi enough to do this; otherwise, you are helpless at the hands of the Tandy service people, who seem to have little responsibility to the stores that work with them-or to the customers.

Considering all of the service work that has to be done, this is a golden opportunity. The disks, in particular, seem to break down with agonizing regularity. And each time they break down, a business can be stopped for days to many weeks. Businesses jusi can't live with that. There is a serious need for independent service firms that can fix these computers within hours of when they break. Unless Radio Shack makes some major changes in their approach to this, they are providing a fantastic opportunity for some enterprising people to just plain take over this lucrative business

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- Computes columnar values using CONSTANTS and/or COLUMN VALUES.

MAPS-III (MTC, AIDS PRINT SUBSYSTEM), included at no charge, has the following features:

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Improve efficiency by adding a Microbuffer to your Epson printer.

Your computer is capable of sending data much faster than your Epson is capable of printing it. Because of this you and your computer spend a lot of time just waiting for the Epson to finish printing one line before the next can be sent.

You can recover this wasted time by installing the Microbuffer buffered Centronics-compatible parallel interface, from Practical Peripherals, Inc. It will allow you to print and process simultaneously by storing computer output in an external RAM buffer until the printer is ready for it. You regain control of the computer and may continue processing while the Epson is still printing.

\section*{MBP-16K PARALLEL INTERFACE - 16,394 BYTE} BUFFER . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 159.00 The MBP-16K Centronics-com-
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Both the Microbuffer MBP-16K and Microbuffer MBS-8K are easy to install, they simply plug into the existing auxiliary interface connector inside the Epson MX-80, MX-80 \(\mathrm{F} / \mathrm{T}\), and MX-100 printers. It requires no special user software for control.


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\(\mathbf{P}\)ower. Psychologists analyze it, sociologists observe it, historians record its progress. The word means many things but its most positive definition is the ability to do, the capacity to act, and the capability of performing or producing. It's nothing more than an entrepreneur's motto.

The businessman must be able to gather, access, and interpret data, make well-thought-out decisions quickly, and act on the moment. Microcomputers, with the correct software, compile, file, graph, plot, calculate, and store data. They can simplify difficult tasks and alleviate repetitive ones.

In a business, money is time and time is money. Micros save time, and free time for the more creative side of running a business. If used correctly and to their best potential, micros are suited for the business setting and are powerful tools.

\section*{To the Future}

In the near future, micros will further increase the small businessman's power to organize, evaluate, and efficiently use business data.

When perfected, 16 -bit microtechnology, featuring multi-user operating systems, will let the user create a comprehensive data file that can be accessed simultaneously by more than one terminal. The information stored could be totally or partially accessed by different programs depending on the application. Currently, most software store their data files on disk or cassette, usually not accessible to other software. One of the exceptions is VisiCalc's DIF format, which allows other DIF-compatible software to access its data base-for example, Visigraph, marketed by Micro Software Systems of Fullerton, CA.

As the differences among micros, minis, and mainframes decrease, the business uses that were once out of the average business's reach will soon be available. So will the storage devices.

It would be difficult to ignore the faster access time and increased storage that hard disks provide. Thirty companies began manufacturing hard disks in the last six months in the United States. Prices will drop dramat-
ically, making them more affordable and service more accessible.
If you have been noticing new printer advertisements, it will not surprise you that quality machines are available at reasonable prices. Lowcost letter-quality dot-matrix printers are not far off.

Portability will also be a factor. Just recently released is a conversion that turns the Model III into a portable computer with a nine-inch CRT and two disk drives. The Model 3000, by Adcock and Johnson of Fort Worth, TX, features options prime for business use: a 10 megabyte hard disk and modem.

Increased memory storage and access time, better software, more sophisticated hardware, letter-quality dot matrix printers-small business will benefit from them all.

\section*{In this Issue}

This issue contains articles that you can use now in your business. QuickCalc is a VisiCalc look alike for the Models I and III for sales projections and other calculations. Written by Kurt Leafstand, QuickCalc features an 8 by 14 matrix and is designed for numeric values. If you are contemplating an IRA account, Robert Montgomery's article will help you visualize your long range financial status. For Color Computer users, Peter Stark's Income Tax Estimator will help you calculate a rough estimate of your tax liability.

Additional feature material includes information on computing learning and production curves, invoicing, keeping track of vehicle expenses, and a unique application in computeraided manufacture (CAM) monitoring with the Model III written by staff writer Kerry Leichtman. Also, Bill Barden's Color Computer Primer and the Basic Compiler by Dimitri Bertsekas will interest many.

If you don't have sound business practices these programs won't make you successful. Software must have meaningful data to have effective results. If you have a good business head, though, this issue will be a welcome addition to your tool box.
-J.F.

To: 80 Micro readers
From: Eric Maloney
Re: Our Anniversary Issue

\section*{Dear Reader,}

I want to tell you about our Third-Anniversary Issue. Because when it comes out next month, it's going to be more than just another magazine. It's going to be an event.

When you see this special \(5 \emptyset \emptyset\)-page monster, you will turn into a raving maniac. You will laugh, scream, jump up and down on your kitchen table, punch a hole in your wall, throw your furniture into the nearest lake. You will then slip into a berserk computing frenzy.

You think I'm being hyperbolic. You want to know what makes this special issue so special. Well, part of it's a secret. But I can give you some of the highlights.

For starters, we've got Bill Barden writing an introduction to Assembly language. Nobody knows the subject better than Bill. If you've always wanted to get into Assembly language, now's the time. Bill even covers the CC.

Tom Quindry had an idea: Why not combine some of the better utilities we've published into a mini-operating system? We gave him the go-ahead, and NODOS \(8 \emptyset\) is the result.

If you're a CC fan, you'll get an assortment of games, utilities, and programming techniques, plus a unique (and secret) graphics program that'll knock your socks off.

And if you own a Model II, you'll want to read Charles Perelman's crackerjack disk indexing program.

What else is on tap? A 6502-to-Z80 program converter, a spooler for the I/III, a guide to printers and how they work, an intro to encryption--the list is virtually endless. We've lined up over 75 all-new programs and features.

And then there's the big surprise. You probably
wouldn't believe me if I told you what it is. I'm not even sure that I believe it. What'll they think of next?

You can order this special issue with the card facing p. 163. (It's not part of your regular subscription, so be sure you mail in the card.) And be ready to crank up the old TRS-80--you're going to be burning a lot of midnight oil this winter.

Yours,

Eric Maloney
Managing Editor
80 Micro

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wHyIS THE ALPHA JOYSTICK SUCH A SUCCESS ? \\ Because of games like these.
}

\section*{THE LATEST BLAST FROM BIG FIVE...}


SCARFMAN

\section*{DEFENSE COMMAND} NEW:

Big Five has done it again! Now the most popular arcade game of all time has a fascinating new twist. The Invaders are back! You are alone, valiantly defending the all important nuclear fuel cannister stockpile from a convoy of thieving aliens who repeatedly break off and attack in precision formations. An alien passes your guard, swiftly snatching up a cannister and flying straight off. Quick! you have one last chance to blast him out of the sky. Great action and sound!

\section*{SCARFMAN}

BEST
THE LATEST ARCADE CRAZE now runs on your TRS-80.
It's eat or be eaten. You control Scarfman around the maze, gobbing up everything in your path. You attempt to eat it all before the monsters devour you. Difficulty increases as game progresses. Excellent high speed machine language action game. From The Cornsoft Group. With sound.
CAUTION: Played with the Alpha Joystick, Scariman may become addictive.


\section*{SUPER NOVA \({ }^{\circ}\)}

Asteroids float ominously around the screen. You must destroy the asteroids before they destroy you! (Big asteroids break into little ones.) Your ship will respond to thrust, rotate, hyperspace and fire. Watch out for that saucer with the laser! As reviewed in May 1981 Byte Magazine


LUNAR LANDER
As a vast panorama moonscape scrolls by select one of many landing sights The more perilous the spot. the more points scored -it you can land safely. You control LEM main engines and side thrusters. Absolutely the best use of TRS-80 graphics we have ever seen! From Adventure International. With sound


ATTACK FORCE
As your ship appears on the bottom of the maze, eight alien ships appear on the top, all traveling directly at you' You move toward them and fire missiles. But the more aliens you destroy, the tastet the remaining ones become. If you get \(t 00\) good you must endure the "Flagship". With sound effects!



METEOR MISSION II
As you look down on your view, astronauts cry out tot rescue. You must maneuver through the asteroids \& meteors. (Can you get back to the space station?) Fire lasers to destroy the asteroids, but watch out, there could be an alien FLAGSHIP lurking Includes sound effects!

\section*{TALKING ROBOT ATTACK}

INCREDIBLE! This amazing game actually TALKS without a speech synthesizer, through the cassette AUX plug
You are armed with just a hand held laser. In a remote section of the space station you encounter armed robots. some march towards you, some wait around corners. Watch out. the walls are electritied Zap as many robots as you dare before escaping into a new section where more robots await you The struggle continues. With Joystick action and VOICE OUTPUT, this game will amaze you

\section*{VOICE OUTPUT!}


\section*{GAME PRICES}

16K Level 2, Mod \(1+\) Mod 3 Cassette: \(\$ 15.95\) 32 K Level 2, Mod \(1+\) Mod 3 Diskette: \(\$ 19.95\) All games on this page are "Alpha Joystick Compatible." They may be played with or without joystick (using arrow keys).

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BASIC ( \(\mathrm{A}=\operatorname{INP}(0)\) reads stick) and to convert BASIC programs for joystick control.

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> \(\quad-80\) Microcomputing 80 Reviews, Jan ' 82

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\section*{Marketing Software}

I've recently begun developing software packages which I consider marketable. I have not previously written any commercial software and don't know how to sell what I write.

I consider your magazine a reliable and excellent source of information for TRS-80 users. Can you supply some information on how to get TRS-80 software marketed successfully?

> John J. Szucs 495 W .12 th St. Chicago Heights, IL 60411

We've been thinking about all our readers with software to sell, John. Our January 1983 issue will feature topics which should interest you-marketing, copyrighting, and tax breaks are just a sample of what you can expect. \(-L . R\).

\section*{Just One}

Upon rereading my recent article "Extended Color Basic" (80 Micro, June/July 1982), I noticed that I neglected to mention an important point. The instruction DEFFN is not the same as that in TRSDOS. \(\operatorname{DEFFNX}(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B})\) is illegal. Only one argument can be used, for example, DEFFNX(A). This seriously limits the instruction's utility.

Franklyn D. Miller 8871 Falmouth Drive Cincinnati, OH 45231

\section*{Neatlist-Take Two}

Well, I guess it's true-no matter how hard we try, something still goes wrong.

In reference to my letter on Neatlist ("Neatlist for Disk," 80 Input, June 1982), there is a small error in Program Listing 2 (page 16). In retyping from my listing, the variables 13 or 14 were incorrectly shown as 13 or 14 three times in statement 65505. It should read:
\(\ldots\) LN! \(=\operatorname{PEEK}(13)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(14)\) . . and. . \(I=I 4\). .
These are small errors but when typing or proofreading any computer text \(1-1\) and \(0-\mathrm{O}\) transpositions are the first thing to look out for.

80 Micro is not completely to blame and there are a few things that potential

writers to 80 Micro can learn from this:
- When submitting even the smallest of programs (or modifications) to 80 Micro, give them a break and send a tape or a disk. If you want it back include a self-addressed label and postage. I can just imagine the huge number of listings they have to look at.
- When naming variables (especially for a fix as complex as this), don't get so locked in on a clever naming convention like I3 (for I +3 ), that you overlook the poor guy trying to read that tiny listing.
- Avoid the use of \(\mathrm{I}, 1, \mathrm{O}\) and 0 in variable names,
- Don't over-compress to save space (unless you really have to). Remember that readability is more important than anything. You want the reader to be able to type from your listing.

> James H. Gates 4316 Bannister Road Fair Oaks, CA 95628

We couldn't have said it better. We also suggest that authors get our writer's guidelines before submitting. A properly prepared manuscript has a much greater chance of being ac-cepted.-Eds.

\section*{Help the Consumer}

On several occasions l've ordered software from ads in 80 Micro. I can't use much of the software I receive because the vendor distributes it on protected disks.

I have two 80 -track disk drives. Most software is recorded on 35 or 40 -track format. If the software is not on a protected disk, I can easily copy it onto an 80-track disk, and store the original disk in a safe place.

However, I can't copy protected software, and protected 35 or 40 -track disks will not work in my 80 -track drives. I'm forced to return the protected software to the vendor, and wait forever for a refund of my money.

The software vendor has his own interests at heart when he uses the protected software. The magazine, which is dependent on advertising revenues, has the vendor's interests at heart. Who's looking out for the subscriber/ consumer?

It would be too much to expect 80 Micro (and others) to approach vendors and ask them to do away with protected software. But is it too much to ask that 80 Micro consider a policy to identify such software in the advertising it prints?

Jeff Briner
Route 1, Box 260
Hickory, NC 28601

Jeff, if you possess a non-standard hardware or software configuration, the responsibility for determining if a specific software product will run on your system is up to you, not the manufacturer. If you have any doubts as to whether a program will load on your system, call the manufacturer before you place your order. If he really wants to make a sale, he'll make sure you get a copy you can use.

Terry Kepner aids a reader with a problem almost identical to yours in this month's Feedback Loop. We suggest you look it up. - Eds.

\section*{Historical Misinformation}

Although I don't have a TRS-80 computer and I'm not a novice, the program Mr. Chidsey provided in his article "For the Novice-Part I'" ( 80 Micro, June/July 1982, page 148) seems to be a sophisticated and useful one which most novices should be able to implement.

However, I write to protest the incredible amount of misinformation given under the form of a historical aside. Deforest patented the triode, not the diode. ENIAC was a decimal calculator, not a binary computer. Bits used to be represented by flip-flop circuits, not single tubes or transistors. Using the term printed circuit to describe a chip is misleading at best. And anyone who can describe a chip as a cockroach has not lived in Gainesville.

Because ENIAC was our first stab at a computer (but not designed as a com-

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\section*{GREEN SCREEN WARNING}

\section*{I8M and all the "biggles" are using green screen monitors} Its advantages are now widely advertised We teel that every TRS-80 user should enjoy the benetits it provides. But WARNING: all Green Screens are not created equal. Here is what we tound:
- Several are just a flat piece of standard colored Lucite. The green tint was not made tor this purpose and is judged by many to be too dark. Increasing the brightness control will result in a tuzzy display
- Some are simply a piece of thin plastic film taped onto a cardboard frame. The color is satistactory but the wobbly film gives it a poor appearance
- One "optical titter" is in fact plain acrylic sheeting
- False claim: A few pretend to "reduce glare" In fact. their flat and shiny surfaces (both film and Lucite type) ADD their own reflections to the screen.
-A few laughs: One ad claims to "reduce screen contrast Sorry gentleman but it's just the opposite. One of the Green Screen's major benetits is to increase the contrast between the text and the background
-Drawbacks: Most are using adhesive strips to tasten their screen to the monitor This method makes it awkward to remove for necessary periodical cleaning. All (except ours) are flat. Light pens will not work reliably because of the big gap between the screen and the tube
Many companies have been manutacturing video filters for years. We are not the first (some think they are), but we have cone our homework and we think we manufacture the best Green Screen Here is why
alt fits fight onto the picture tube like a skin because it is the only CURVED screen MOLDED exactly to the picture fube curvature. it is cut precisely to cover the exposec area of the picture tube the fit is sucn that the static electricity is sutficient to keep it in place! We also include some invisible reusable tape for a more secure tastening.
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A last word: We think that companies, like ours. who are selling mainly by mail should बlist their street addressthave a phone number (for questions and orders)accept COOs, not every one likes to send checks to a PO boxoofter the convenience of charging their purchase to major credit cards. How come we are the only green screen people doing it? Order your ALPHA GREEN SCREEN today \(\$ 12.50\)

\section*{IlIIO ALPHA Products}
```

10 : 3-D DOT GRAPHICS BY BOB BOOTHE. FROM 80 MICROCOMPUTING,
12:APRIL 1981 ISSUE, PAGE 122. MODIFIED FOR USE WITH
14:C. ITOH 851\emptyset AND NEC 8023A PRINTERS. DIP SWITCH SHOULD
16 BE SET FOR UNIDIRECTIONAL PRINT.
18,
20: MODIFIED LINES ARE: 30,50,60,270,290,300, AND 310
30 LPRINTCHR$(27);"Q";CHR$(27);"T16" 'CHAR SIZE \& LINE SPACING
40 CLS
50 DEFINT H,L,M,I,Q,X,Y,F,A: LP=14312 'LINE PRINTER ADDRESS
6 0 DIM A(8,576) 'USES ALL 8 PINS AVAILABLE FOR GRAPHICS
70 Al=0
80 FOR XI=1 TO 484
90 Al=Al+1
10\emptyset H=-200\emptyset: L=20日\emptyset
110 N1=.09: N2=.0001
120 FOR Y=1 TO 320
130 X=(X1-Y) *2
140 IF X<1 THEN 27\emptyset
150 IF X>320 THEN 260
160 D1 =SQR((X-240)[2+(Y-80)[2)*N1+N2
170 D2 =SQR((Y-240)[2+(X-80)[2)*N1+N2
180 M=X+180-SIN(D1)/D1*32\emptyset-SIN(D2)/D2*22\emptyset
190 IF M>H THEN 220
200 IF M<L THEN 240
210 GOTO 260
220 H=M
230 IF M>L THEN 250
240 L=M
250 A (Al,M) =1
260 NEXT Y
270 IF Al=8 THEN 290
280 NEXT XI
290 LPRINT CHR\$(27);"S0576";: FOR Q=1 TO 576
30\emptyset IF PEEK(LP)<>63 THEN 30\emptyset ELSE POKE LP,(A(1,Q)+A(2,Q)*2+A(3,Q
)* 4+A(4,Q)*8+A(5,Q)*16+A(6,Q)*32+A(7,Q)*64+A(8,Q)*128)
31\emptyset FOR Al=1 TO 8: A (Al,Q)=\emptyset: NEXT Al
320 NEXT Q
330 LPRINT
340 Al=\emptyset: GOTO 280

```

\section*{Program Listing I}
puter; it was originally hard-wired for each problem, a process which usually took a week or two) its pre-Neumann architecture should be of interest. Most importantly, the accumulators (20) each held 10 digits and each digit was held in a ring counter composed of 10 flipflops, each flip-flop being basically a 6SN7 dual triode vacuum tube. This idea was apparently due to John Atanasoff and one of the reasons that the Mauchley patents were disallowed in the famous lawsuit in the early seventies.

The article is good and useful; I'm sorry though that an editor didn't catch the historical misinformation.

David Block
P.O. Box 12473

Gainesville, FL 32604

\section*{80 Micro Is Here To Stay}

I hope you aren't planning to keep the new title, 80 Micro, for long. It sounds like an incomplete sentence. 80

Microcomputing sounds much better and was one reason why I subscribed to it rather than another magazine. So here's a big YEEECK for the guys in the old think tank at, ugh!, 80 Micro.

James Tripiano
P.O. Box 175

Veno Beach, FL 32960
Sorry, James. 80 Micro, like rock and roll, is here to stay.-Eds.

\section*{3D Dot Graphics}

Following my review of the C. Itoh 8510 printer (80 Micro, May 1982) I've received a lot of correspondence from owners who want to produce Bob Boothe's three-dimensional drawing on their printers.

The modified version of Bob's program from his article "A Turn of the Screw" (80 Micro, April 1981) is shown in Program Listing 1. It takes a long time to run, so I recommend that users
plan to let it run overnight. The key modification is in line 300 . It now POKEs an 8 -bit value to the printer, making use of all eight graphics pins available on the 8510 and the NEC 8023A. Line 290 is a control code sequence that prepares the printer for the 576 graphic bytes which make up each print line.

Several readers have also requested my machine-language program to reproduce the TRS-80 Model I screen graphics on the 8510 . I'm making it available for \(\$ 13\) to anyone who sends me a blank disk. For \(\$ 17\) I will supply the disk.

Mike Keller
13423 Desert Hills \(N E\)
Albuquerque, NM 87111

\section*{RAM Test for Disk}

I've received a number of inquiries from Model III users attempting to run the Model III RAM test program ("Expand It-Burn It In," 80 Micro, June/ July 1982, page 344) under Disk Basic. Here are a few suggestions for those who'd like to modify the program for disk use.

I wrote the program under Model III ROM Basic for a cassette-based TRS-80. With the excellent RAM test programs available for disk systems, I didn't feel it necessary to provide changes for using the program under Disk Basic. Disk Basic reserves a significant portion of RAM for extended features and DOS overlays. ROM Basic makes no such demands and permits access to many more RAM addresses.
You must change the PEEK and POKE values in lines \(260,415,425,700\), 800 and 900 for DOS compatibility. Addresses 16561 and 16562 contain the LSB and MSB values for memory reservation. For my 48K Model III under TRSDOS 1.3 Disk Basic, the values on power-up for 16561 and 16562 are 249 and 255 respectively. If you have a system with a smaller RAM configuration you should check your system addresses for the correct values. To avoid RAM addresses used for Disk Basic and TRSDOS, change all occurrences of PEEK or POKE 20000 to 22075 and 20005 to 22080. These are values for TRSDOS 1.3. If you're using another DOS, you'll have to do some exploration. Also, since disk operating systems unconditionally reserve RAM space for

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the manual:
"It definitely rates the first ' 10 ' given to any documentation reviewed in this column." (A.A. Wicks, COMPUTRONICS, October, 1981) the software: "An excellent Word Processor" (D.H.); "Absolutely fantastic" (S.E.S.); "You have features that I cannot duplicate on my \(\$ 14,000\) system" (J.B.)
the support: "Your phone information system and the prompt and courteous staff that you provide to help your clients...are worth the cost of the system." (V.H.H.)

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their own use when you turn on the computer, the RAM available to the user is smaller. Therefore, change line 418 to reflect accurate MEM values.

A very informative article on employing the memory reservation technique 1 used in the RAM test program can be found on page 50 of the October 1981 issue of 80 Micro.

Colin Alexander
28 Gladys
San Francisco, CA 94110

\section*{Crabby Old Wayne}

1 suggest you fire crabby old Wayne Green as a writer. Pay him his regular fees but don't publish his tripe. He hates Tandy with a passion, and must sit up nights dreaming new ways to submarine them. We 80 Micro readers should not be subjected to his monthly hate messages to Tandy. Further, his writings are subjective, not objective. They represent irresponsible journalism at its worst.

> Fred E. Guth
> 831 South Bemiston
> Clayton, MO 63105

Of course Wayne's column is subjective. That's what it's for, to give opinions, create controversy, and stimulate discussion. We suggest that your reaction is far more vituperative than any of Wayne's observations.-Eds.

\section*{Marketing Genius}

I disagree with Wayne Green's assessment of the Model 16 (" 80 Re marks," June/July 1982, page 6). I don't believe Radio Shack is deliberately attempting to orphan the Model II. I believe the Model 16 is a stroke of marketing genius.

Far from putting the Model II out of business the Model 16 gives it a new lease on life. Buy a Model II now to use all the available software and when your business needs more power (and Model 16 software becomes available) upgrade your Model II to a Model 16. The advertising clearly states that the Model II can be upgraded to Model 16 specs. Although the maximum memory is only 256 K , this is still quite a bit more than the 64 K that the Model II ordinarily addresses.

Yes, Radio Shack has been and will be slow in bringing out Model 16 software, but this is nothing new. It gives all
those private software houses a chance to make money-they generally do a better job anyway.

> Andrew Shorter
> 2578 Sylvan Road
> Cuyahoga Falls, OH \(4422 I\)

\section*{Too Many Little Letters}

Among the many goodies in the February issue, John R. Olsen, Jr.'s utility for converting upper to lowercase in Basic Print statements ("Lots of Little Letters to Litter Your Listings") was one of the most welcome. However, users may find it almost too effective since nearly every alphabetic character to the right of an open quote mark is changed, including the initial letter of every first sentence, and the " Y " in string comparisons such as, IF A\$= " Y " THEN... To reduce the editing you must do after running the program, you need to add only one line and make minor changes in three others (Program Listing 2). With these modifications, John Olsen's program will leave the first character to the right of an open quote mark completely untouched.

> Michael M. Finefrock
> The College of Charleston
> Charleston, SC 29401

\section*{Tab Extender}

The TRS-80 doesn't allow you to print past \(\operatorname{TAB}(63)\). Why? The value you specify for Tab is ANDed with 3 F
hex in ROM. This truncates any value to a max of 63 . The ROM was cut like this so Print and LPRINT could both use the same Tab routine. There are numerous ways around this limitation.

You can LPRINT past position 63 in an orderly fashion. Forget using Tab and create your own tab function using the Disk Basic statement DEF FN. The code shown in Program Listing 3 does the trick. As line 100 shows, you use this FNT function just like Tab. It works for any value through maximum line length of your printer-80, 132, or whatever (up to 255 ).

Phil Lawson
P.O. Box 766

Richardson, TX 75080
See also "Tab Extender" (80 Micro, February 1982, page 248). -Eds.

\section*{A Patch for Scrip Patch}

One of the many gems published in 80 Micro was "Scrip Patch" by Daniel Allred (March 1981). This has become a valuable tool for getting out of and back into Scripsit without losing or having to reload data.

I recently started converting all my disks from TRSDOS to NEWDOS80 V2 and was dismayed to find Scrip Patch didn't work. Part of the problem is the Basic program in line 30. Change the address 66DFH to 26335 decimal.

The other part of the problem is caused by the reboot of NEWDOS when exiting Scripsit. Using Tasmon
```

465 IFI=JGOTO520
4 8 0 ~ F O R ~ Z = I + 1 ~ T O ~ J ~
490 IF J I I THEN A=ASC(MID $(LS,Z,I))
500 IF J>1 AND (A>64)* (A<91) THEN MID$(L$, Z)=CHR$ (A+32)

```

5 CLEAR 500
\(1 \emptyset\) DEFSTR T:DEF FNT \((X)=\operatorname{STRING}(X-\operatorname{PEEK}(16539)\), " ")
\(1 \emptyset \emptyset\) LPRINT FNT (30)"POS-3日"FNT (75) "PAGE 2"
Program Listing 3

\section*{Slaying Monsters Is Mo Came.}

Roleplaying games are a serious business. They take thought and strategy, skill and luck. Your computer roleplaying games should help you, not slow you down. In this day and age, there is no excuse for games written in BASIC. No reason to put up with endless delays for disk 1/O. No tolerance for looking up data in books. That's wh
Med Systems does roleplaying right. The Warrior RAS games are ontirely implemented in 48 K , with machine lawir speed and dungeonmaster complexity. I/t \({ }^{4}\) ake your gami seriously, why settle for withing less? The Warrior of RAS triloggd Ron't just play games. Master a uriv

Each volume of the Warrior of RAS trilogy is a self-contained game. Characters from one game can be loaded into all others. They require 48 K of RAM on the TRS. 80 Model I or Model III.

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from The Alternate Source, I found the reboot command (C3 0000 ) at 6594 H . I changed these three bytes to read C3 2D 40 (JP 402D). Now Scripsit goes directly into NEWDOS without rebooting.

Bill Geib
8185 State Road
North Royalton, OH 44133

\section*{Clean Bill of Health}

This letter is to retract my previous letter to you ("Z80 Microprocessor Bugs," 80 Input, September 1982) related to a problem with the Z 80 microprocessor.

Further research indicates that the problem is caused by DDT using stack at the point specified by the entry and exit values specified by the user (see Fig. 1). I set the stack pointer (SP) to 444AH and then ran the program listed in the figure. The stack area is displayed at the bottom line.

Point 1 is where the SP was set prior to running the program. It shows that DDT uses the stack upon entry to DDT (with the G command), and again upon
exit from the user program as at point 2 . No use of the stack area has occurred in the user program, since the SP was set to 4445 H prior to the LHLD instruction, contrary to my earlier suppositions.

Thus the Z 80 still has a clean bill of health!

\author{
Gavin Brickell P.O. Box 38155 \\ Howick \\ Auckland, New Zealand
}

Sorry, Gavin, that the timing was such that we printed your first letter before receiving your second one. As we mentioned in our reply to your first letter, monitors like DDT and T-Bug must use the stack as a repository for information about the program being altered in order to give the monitor control over the target while the monitor executes its own functions. Remember, it's not the monitor that pushes the program counter or other register information onto the stack; it is the Z80 itself responding to a Call instruction. - 80 Micro Tech Staff


\section*{BIPED and State Government}

I read with interest and dismay the recent article on BIPED by Kerry Leichtman (80 Micro, April 1982). Mr. Leichtman's statement that "BIPED receives no government financial assistance" and that "every aspect...is funded with corporate dollars" is erroneous.

The Connecticut State Department of Education, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) has played a significant role in the assessment, preparation, placement, and continual guidance of their BIPED students. Due to confidentiality no names can be specifically mentioned. However, thousands of dollars in conjunction with coordination efforts of counselors have been extended to our BIPED clients so that they could participate in this program. DVR counselors were the first to contact clients from the Stamford community and advise them about the formation of BIPED and to keep them encouraged during a 15 -month waiting period prior to matriculation.
Evaluation costs for our agency to have a client psychologically and physically assessed for this program as required by the BIPED admissions procedures exceed \(\$ 500\) in most cases. Ad-

\section*{Error}

The correct price for Procopy as featured in the New Products column (80 Micro, August 1982, p. 393) is \(\$ 50\).

Copy-Tape (\$9.95) from Modtec, 4144 N. Via Villas, Tucson, AZ 85719 , was omitted from the Buyer's Guide to Utilities ( 80 Micro, April 1982).

Our Readers' Choice Awards listings in August (p. 378) included several errors. Micro Proof and Hexspell were listed under I/III-Word Processing instead of under I/IIISpelling Checkers. VisiCalc should be number 16 under I/III-Business.

\section*{QUALITY SOFTWARE FOR TRS-80 COLOR AND OSI ADVENTURES AND QUEST ALSO FOR SINCLAIR AND VIC-20}


ADVENTURES!!!
For TRS 80 COLOR and OSI. These Adventures are written in BASIC, are full featured, fast action, full plotted adventures that take \(30-50\) hours to play. (Adventures are inter-active fantasies. It's like reading a book except that you are the main character as you give the computer commands like "Look in the Coffin" and "Light the torch.")
Adventures require 16 k on TRS80, TRS80 color, and Sinclair. They require \(8 k\) on OSI and 13 k on Vic-20. Derelict takes 12 k on OSI. \$14.95 each.

\section*{ESCAPE FROM MARS}
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(by Rodger Oisen \& Bob Anderson) New winner in the toughest adventure from Aardvark sweepstakes. This one takes place on an alien ship that has been deserted for a thousand years - and is still dangerous!


VENTURER!-A fast action all machine code Arcade game that feels like an adventure. Go berserk as you sneak past the DREADED HALL MONSTERS to gather treasure in room after room, killing the NASTIES as you go. Great color, high res graphics, sound and Joystick game for the TRS-80 Color or OSI machines. (black and white and silent on OSI.) Tape only. \(\$ 19.95\).

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AT LAST AN AFFORDABLE COMPILER FOR OSI AND TRS-80 COLOR MACHINES!!! The compiler allows you to write your programs in easy BASIC and then automatically generates a machine code equivalent that runs 50 to 150 times faster.
It does have some limitations. It takes at least 8 K of RAM to run the compiler and it does only support a subset of BASIC-about 20 commands including FOR, NEXT, END, GOSUB, GOTO, IF, THEN, RETURN, END, PRINT, STOP, USR \((X)\), PEEK, POKE, \(\left.{ }^{*}, l,+,-,\right\rangle,\langle,=\), VARIABLE NAMES A-Z, SUBSCRIPTED VARIABLES, and INTEGER NUMBERS FORM 0-64K.
TINY COMPILER is written in BASIC. It generates native, relocatable 6502 or 6809 code. It comes with a 20 page manual and can be modified or augmented by the user. \(\$ 24.95\) on tape or disk for OSI or TRS-80 Color.
LABYRINTH - 16 K EXTENDED COLOR BASIC - With amazing 3D graphics, you fight your way through a maze facing real time monsters. The graphics are real enough to cause claustrophobia. The most realistic game that I have ever seen on either system. \(\$ 14.95\). ( 8 K on OSI )



QUEST - A NEW IDEA IN ADVENTURE GAMES! Different from all the others. Quest is played on a computer generated map of Alesia. Your job is to gather men and supplies by combat, bargaining, exploration of ruins and temples and outright banditry. When your force is strong enough, you attack the Citadel of Moorlock in a life or death battle to the finish. Playable in 2 to 5 hours, this one is different every time, 16 k TRS-80, TRS-80 Color, and Sinclair. 13K VIC-20. \$14.95 each.


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ditional costs for needed equipment, such as wheelchairs or transportation travel expenses, are subsidized by DVR. Two clients are now being evaluated to drive and will require van modification equipment in excess of \(\$ 20,000\) each. Without such equipment these BIPED clients will be unable to establish independence in driving to and from their working sites allowing for a tax return on these potential taxpayers. Also, DVR pays for medical and vocational supplies needed by clients through the duration of their program not covered by similar benefits.

I believe in giving credit where credit is due. Mr. Leichtman's article ignored the large contribution made by many people in our state government at all levels. Severely handicapped individuals do not just enter training programs unaided. It sometimes takes years of professional rehabilitation efforts to prepare our disabled clientele for successful completion of a program. Virginia's Woodrow Wilson Computer Programming Course, the New Haven Easter Seal's Computer Training Program and other similar ones throughout the United States have been so established through the joint efforts of the State Departments of Vocational Rehabilitation. I'm not sure if there would even be a BIPED if not for the government assistance extended through DVR.

> Kieren M. Hambley, M.S.
> Senior Counselor
> Connecticut State Department
> of Education
> Division of Vocational Rehabilitation 26 Palmer Hill Road Stamford, CT 06902

\section*{BIPED Support}

I also believe in giving credit where credit is due. And, according to your letter, some ought to be thrown your way. But while we're tossing praise and criticism about, I'm afraid we'll have to pass some of the latter BIPED's way. Had anyone mentioned Connecticut's Department of Vocational Rehabilitation to me, either as an aid or a hindrance to BIPED's conception and continuation, I would have been happy to include it in the article. I went into great detail explaining who is in BIPED, who is responsible for BIPED's existence, and what the pro-
gram means to its participants. We at 80 Micro thought BIPED's approach and aims deserved special attention, and so devoted twice the space we normally give to a non-TRS-80 subject.

Some of the students mentioned counselors as being responsible for them knowing about the program, others told me the state helps them convert vans so they can drive, and I was told of New York State's refusal to cooperate in the program. But no one told me that their counselors did more than tell them about BIPED, and no one told me that converting a van to a handicapped vehicle is something the state does not do for its other handicapped citizens.
I am sorry your generous support was omitted from the article and am glad you took the time to set the record straight.-Kerry Leichtman

\section*{Unbiased Reviews?}

I have a question about some of Paul Wiener's "Notes from Beneath the Keyboard" columns. For how many products that he has reviewed has he been on a beta type test team? In the column where he discussed Super Utility Plus I noticed that he was on Kim Watt's team. How can he give an unbiased opinion of a product he helped to develop? How much faith can I put in his column?
I am on several pre-release-give-him-a-copy-to-try lists. I think it's unfair to the readers and the manufacturers to write about these products. I will never review a product that I tested.

By the way, his article on MULTIDOS expressed my sentiments exactly. It could become a contender especially for those who develop Basic programs.

Jerry Latham
Midwest City, OK

\section*{Paul Wiener Replies}

Thanks for your letter, Jerry. You brought up some interesting points.

First, to answer your immediate question, Super Utility Plus is the only product for which I have been an officially designated beta test site. However, I have been what amounts to the same thing with other products. For instance, I have passed several suggestions about MULTIDOS to

Vernon Hester. He was generous enough to mention my name in his documentation supplement.

For two years \(I\) was a software editor. Even now in my "retirement," I tend to pass constructive criticism on what I consider worthwhile software to the programmers. In the process I often develop a working or friendly relationship with the authors. I have many software friends whom I've never met in person.

Since I normally review only software I am enthusiastic about, it is likely I will have already developed some kind of rapport with its author as described above. Also, I like to contact authors of material I'm reviewing to make sure I'm not about to make myself look stupid due to ignorance or misunderstanding.
I do my best to not let my relationship with software authors affect my objectivity. I have never reviewed software by any author or publisher with whom I had any business transactions (i.e., my getting money or other compensation from them). Only after my review of Super Utility Plus appeared in 80 Micro, did Powersoft ask me to do a book for them. It came as quite a surprise. I have never received any compensation for any review I've written, except for the (sometimes) free review copy of the program, and the magazine's payment for the piece.

I have always shied away from doing reviews in which an honorarium is involved. For instance, a company that sells a popular version of Forth won't give away review coples of Forth. But they indicate that they'll send other soft ware goodies to anyone who has purchased and written a good review of their Forth. They say they need to know the reviewer has a commitment to Forth, because a reviewer without Forth savvy was likely to do an unsatisfactory review.

I bought their Forth, but haven't given much thought to revewing it. even though I'd like a free review copp of, say, their Forth-based word processor. If 1 ever do do a review under those circumstances, it will onty be after conducting a reader's formm to see how they'd feel about it

I hope the fact that my report on MULTIDOS echoed your own impressions helps to maintain my credibility in your eyes. -- Paul Wiener
 processor. Our manual says you can be an expert in dne hourgour users tell us it takes less than 30 minutes. The manual's 128 pages are packed with figures, ill, trakions and examples for the beginner and"old pro".
- Easy to Use - With the ELECTRIC PENCIL you process words, not commands. ELECTRIC PENCIL's menus and simple two keystroke commands keepsfyofr mind on your work, NOT on your manual. ELECTRIC PENCIL is so easy to use your secretary will WANT to use. it.). so sophisticated you'll be glad she did. David Ahl, the editor of Creative Computing says, "ELECTRIC PENGUL 2.0 is the most user friendly word processing package available."
- Features - ELECTRIC PENCIL has a \(36 k+\) text buffer ( \(48 k\) tisk system), supports disk, tape and Stringy Floppy files (disk version)* and has every major feature you want in ę word processor. It is "bullet proof" - Data recovery is a built-in feature. The exclusive DICT-A-MATIC'feature gives your office the flexibility of dictationword processing without fancy equipment. Your dictation playbackys gontrolled from the computer keyboard. - Flexible - It is the only word processing system that is designed \(; k\) ke an operating system. You can add new programs and features to ELECTRIC PENCIL, such as RED and B4UE PENCIL dictionary/correctionwith a 50,000 word dictionary (sold separately) - without patches and upgrades. Simply press one of the control key combinations and new additions to your system are instantly axailable. Add automatic proofing. spelling correction, dynamic print formatting, proportional printing, communications, graphics and typesetting and many other add-on features when you need them.
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Tape and Stringy Floppy versions support tape and stringy files only

\section*{Philly Phiasco-Take 2}

The article titled "The Philly Phiasco" (80 Micro, May 1982) has to be one of the most destructive, uninformed, and childish dissertations I have ever seen in a computer publication.

I think the problem is that the author came to the Small Computers in the Arts Symposium expecting to hear and see high caliber art being done and instead heard and saw the tools with which art may be done. The symposium was after all sponsored by IEEE, not ASCAP. For the most part he was meeting the creative engineers and programmers who develop these tools, not the creative artists who will be using them in the future.

He also seemed to miss entirely that the symposium addressed techniques suitable for small computers and unfranchised individuals, not university mainframes and corporate fellows. I would be hard pressed to find any application of small computers today that

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wasn't done 10 or 15 years ago on an IBM 360 in some research lab somewhere. Innovation in microland is doing those things on hardware that can be bought with a month's wages, not millions in tax write-offs! If you want to see something truly new, go to the International Computer Music conference in Italy this fall.

I must also protest the innuendoloaded description of my own contribution to the symposium. Yes, I gave four sessions: Fundamentals of Software Synthesis, Advanced Software Synthesis, NOTRAN Delayed Playback Synthesis Workshop, and a question/ answer discussion session. Much of what I said in the first two of these can be found somewhere in my book and the natural discussion topics in the last session centered on statements and philosophies found in the same book. If Mr. Gunn thinks this is bad, then he must believe there is no need for teachers in this world.

He also got the coding date for the Bach piece wrong-it was coded in 1970 for a large synthesis program that ran on a 30 -bit word campus computer with \(1 / 2\)-inch digital tape. The significance is that the same program now runs on an 8 -bit micro with floppy disks used for the digital audio playback.

I thought the concert was very well balanced. It simultaneously showed a wide variety of musical styles and a wide variety of synthesis techniques performed on synthesis hardware ranging in cost from perhaps \(\$ 50\) to several thousand. I scanned my program and was unable to find anyone who played 10 tunes. Frank Covitz and Cliff Ashcraft performed the shortest selections but these probably had the greatest timbral variety of any of the performances. In the second annual concert (this was the fourth), New England Digital, Crumar, Fairlight, and other professional groups were invited. The result was an evening of very good (but not revolutionary) music yet a comparative feeling of detachment as nobody in attendance could picture themselves ever using the \(\$ 30 \mathrm{~K}\) and up hardware involved.

It is probably good to have an occasional skeptical expression about this or any other computer application. However, we don't need uninformed mockery devoid of any constructive substance. Now that I have ridiculed Mr. Gunn about as much as he ridiculed
the symposium, further discussion should be restricted to intelligent, constructive exchanges.

Hal Chamberlin
Route 1, Box 365
Wake Forest, NC 27587
Hal Chamberlin is the author of the book Musical Applications of Microcomputing, reviewed on p. 22 of the September 1981 issue.-Eds.

\section*{David Gunn Replies}

According to the catalogue published for the Symposium, the 'real purpose. . . (was) to bring out the applications which rely on computers, those that involve the computer direct\(l y\) in the creative task and involve the artist with the media in a new way." Sorry, Mr. Chamberlin, no new artistic directions or applications were present at the tutorials which \(I\) attended (including three of yours). And I stand by my review of the utter futility I witnessed at the concert, regardless of your idea of what constitutes breaking new musical ground.

David Gunn
106 Midway
Riverton, NJ 08077

\section*{Wordsmith Update}

Hugh Ruppersburg's review of our Wordsmith word-processing program (80 Micro, June/July 1982, page 63) was an excellent one. He indicated that his roots were in writing and bookkeeping, so he may have had different expectations than our Basic word-processing program could meet.

Wordsmith is indeed slower and has little to offer when compared to expensive, more sophisticated word-processing programs. Wordsmith is in a different category and cannot be fairly compared with them. Because machinelanguage programs run about 300 times faster than Basic programs, Wordsmith presents marginal utility to the person who types rapidly.

We promote Wordsmith as a trainer for word processing as well as a programmer's tool. As a Basic program, Wordsmith is not suited to the business environment.

Wordsmith's instructions are clearly written and accurate. They are easy to master because there are only 12 commands to learn ( 14 for disk version). Once the commands are learned, you are prompted by the menu for the feature you desire. You don't have to constantly refer to the manual.

Given the constraints of Basic, the hobbyist will find Wordsmith easy to use. It provides an environment to make text retention and revision easier. I consider it to be the best Basic wordprocessing program you can buy. The reviewer indicated that Wordsmith was intended for slower typists and most computerists fall into this category. Wordsmith was not intended to compete with the more expensive wordprocessing packages now available. There are already several excellent ones being sold.

As a trainer, Wordsmith provides the skeletal features most others have. With it you can rapidly acquire the insight for how word processing works. Because Wordsmith is written in Basic users can modify the program to better meet their needs. This is especially true of our Print command which was written for the MX-80 printer. If you don't have an MX-80 printer, just replace our print routine with one that uses Basic code to drive your printer. This lets you customize your Wordsmith for your non-MX-80 printer.

It is unfortunate that the reviewer, a user, was called upon to evaluate a product intended for the hobbyist market of doers.

> Thomas Wnorowski
> ABS Suppliers
> 3352 Chelsea Circle
> Ann Arbor, MI 48104

\section*{Hugh Ruppersburg Replies}

Mr. Wnorowski's opinion of Wordsmith generally reflects my own. As his letter states, and as my review stated, Wordsmith is suitable for the hobbyist (but not the professional), simple to use, and accompanied by clearly written instructions. The slow typing speed of this Basic word-processing program would not pose a problem for slow typists.

In evaluating Wordsmith, I set out to determine whether it really made writing easier, and whether its promise of making such writing projects as
term papers and books easier was valid. My answer to these questions, as expressed in my review, was that though there is much to be said in favor of Wordsmith, the disadvantages of slow typing and cumbersome editing did not justify these claims.

As for Mr. Wnorowski's contention that Wordsmith is intended as a trainer for word processing, I wonder whether word processing is really such a complicated procedure that it requires a trainer to begin with.

I stand by my review, which I believe is a fair and accurate assessment of the program in question. Contrary to what Mr. Wnorowski implies in his final paragraph, my status as a user eminently qualifies me to judge his program. Word processing is for writers, and writing is no less a process of doing than any other activity, including computer programming, that I can think of.

\author{
Hugh M. Ruppersburg \\ 186 Clyde Road \\ Athens, GA 30605
}

\title{
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\section*{Straight Shooter Fix}

Following are corrections for two of my recent programs which appeared in 80 Micro.

In my article "The Straight Shooter", (80 Micro, January 1982), there is an error in line 30 of the program listing. It should be 30 DEFINT A-Z.

In my article "The Sargon SaverPart II" (80 Micro, December 1981), the following comments apply:

Since publication of my article giving modifications to Sargon II, distributed by Hayden Book Company Inc., they have come out with a Model I/III version of Sargon II. The loader for that program has a one byte difference from the original version. In order to make MODIIB work with the Model I/III version (Model I only), change the following lines:
\[
\begin{array}{lll}
1580 & \text { LD } & (4499 \mathrm{H}), \mathrm{A} \\
1600 & \text { LD } & (449 \mathrm{AH}), \mathrm{HL}
\end{array}
\]

Though it is not really necessary for the original version, a better address than that published for these lines would be:
\[
\begin{array}{lll}
1580 & \text { LD } & (449 \mathrm{AH}), \mathrm{A} \\
1600 & \text { LD } & (449 \mathrm{BH}), \mathrm{A}
\end{array}
\]

This enables you to hit reset on your Model I and gain control of the computer rather than go back to Sargon.

The magazine version of MODIIB still will not work on the Model III with either version of Sargon II distributed by Hayden. I am still offering a version of MODIIB for \(\$ 4.50\) which will work with either of Hayden's distributions of Sargon II and for either the Model I or Model III. Also I am still offering the disk conversion program for \(\$ 4.50\) which allows you to load the program with modifications to disk. Send an SASE for prices and details,

Thomas L. Quindry
6237 Windward Drive
Burke, VA 22015

\section*{Space Chase Fixes}

There are two minor bugs in my "Space Chase" program ( 80 Micro, May 1982). Line 1280 fails to award the expected bonus after a safe landing because the variable "HS" is wrongly

used in the phrase BONUS OF"HS" SOLS PAID. Change this HS to HB. I forgot to list the HS variable in Table 1. It represents the number of humans saved during the trip.

The other bug is that a plasma bomb found during one trip (the BB flag is set to 1) also appears on the next flight as

The Key Box for the Cube-80 program (80 Micro, August 1982, pages 106-110) states that it requires 16 K RAM. The correct figure is 32 K for Disk and Cassette Basic. Also, lines 16702150 were missing from the listing. They appear below.-Eds.
\(167 \emptyset\) IF \((\mathrm{B}(2)=\mathrm{BB}(8) \mathrm{ORB}(8)=\mathrm{BB}(18) \mathrm{ORB}(18)=\mathrm{BB}(2)) \mathrm{AND}(\mathrm{B}(2)<>\mathrm{BB}(2)\) AND \(\mathrm{B}(8)\langle\mathrm{BB}(8) \operatorname{ANDB}(18)\langle\mathrm{BB}(18))\) THEN GOSUB1880 : RETURN
\(1680 \operatorname{IF}(\mathrm{~B}(8)=\mathrm{BB}(2) \mathrm{ORB}(18)=\mathrm{BB}(8) \mathrm{ORB}(2)=\mathrm{BB}(18)) \mathrm{AND}(\mathrm{B}(8)<>\mathrm{BB}(8)\) AND \(\mathrm{B}(2)\langle>\mathrm{BB}(2) \operatorname{ANDB}(18)\langle\mathrm{BB}(18))\) THEN GOSUB1890:RETURN
\(169 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \quad(\mathrm{~B}(4)=\mathrm{BB}(1 \emptyset) \operatorname{ORB}(10)=\mathrm{BB}(8) \operatorname{ORB}(8)=\mathrm{BB}(4)) \mathrm{AND}(\mathrm{B}(4)<>\mathrm{BB}(4)\) AND \(\mathrm{B}(10)\langle>\mathrm{BB}(10) \mathrm{ANDB}(8)\langle>\mathrm{BB}(8))\) THEN GOSUB1940 : RETURN
\(170 \emptyset \mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{B}(10)=\mathrm{BB}(4) \mathrm{ORB}(8)=\mathrm{BB}(10) \operatorname{ORB}(4)=\mathrm{BB}(8)) \mathrm{AND}(\mathrm{B}(1 \emptyset)<>\mathrm{BB}(10) \mathrm{A}\) \(\operatorname{NDB}(4)\langle>\operatorname{BB}(4)\) ANDB \((8)\langle\operatorname{BB}(8))\) THEN GOSUB1950 : RETURN
\(1710 \operatorname{IF}(\mathrm{~B}(4)=\mathrm{BB}(18) \mathrm{ORB}(18)=\mathrm{BB}(8) \mathrm{ORB}(8)=\mathrm{BB}(4)) \mathrm{AND}(\mathrm{B}(4)<>\mathrm{BB}(4) \mathrm{AND}\) \(\mathrm{B}(18)<>\mathrm{BB}(18) \mathrm{ANDB}(8)\langle>\mathrm{BB}(8))\) THEN GOSUB1960:RETURN
\(1720 \operatorname{IF} \quad(\mathrm{~B}(18)=\mathrm{BB}(4) \operatorname{ORB}(8)=\mathrm{BB}(18) \operatorname{ORB}(4)=\mathrm{BB}(8)) \mathrm{AND}(\mathrm{B}(4)<>\mathrm{BB}(4)\) AND \(\mathrm{B}(18)\langle>\mathrm{BB}(18)\) ANDB \((8)\langle>\mathrm{BB}(8))\) THEN GOSUB1970 : RETURN
\(1730 \operatorname{IF}(\mathrm{~B}(4)=\mathrm{BB}(16) \mathrm{ORB}(16)=\mathrm{BB}(8) \mathrm{ORB}(8)=\mathrm{BB}(4)) \mathrm{AND}(\mathrm{B}(4)<>\mathrm{BB}(4) \mathrm{AND}\) \(\mathrm{B}(16)\langle\mathrm{BB}(16) \mathrm{ANDB}(8)\langle>\mathrm{BB}(8))\) THEN GOSUB2 \(0 \emptyset \emptyset:\) RETURN
\(174 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \quad(\mathrm{~B}(16)=\mathrm{BB}(4) \operatorname{ORB}(8)=\mathrm{BB}(16) \operatorname{ORB}(4)=\mathrm{BB}(8)) \mathrm{AND}(\mathrm{B}(16)<>\mathrm{BB}(16) \mathrm{A}\) \(\operatorname{NDB}(4)<>\operatorname{BB}(4) \operatorname{ANDB}(8)\langle>B B(8))\) THEN GOSUB2 010 : RETURN
\(1750 \mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{B}(2)=\mathrm{BB}(8) \mathrm{ORB}(8)=\mathrm{BB}(6) \mathrm{ORB}(6)=\mathrm{BB}(2)) \mathrm{AND}(\mathrm{B}(2)<>\mathrm{BB}(2) \mathrm{ANDB}(\) 8) \(<>\operatorname{BB}(8) \operatorname{ANDB}(6)<>\mathrm{BB}(6))\) THEN GOSUB \(2020:\) RETURN

1760 IF \((\mathrm{B}(8)=\mathrm{BB}(2) \operatorname{ORB}(6)=\mathrm{BB}(8) \operatorname{ORB}(2)=\mathrm{BB}(6)) \mathrm{AND}(\mathrm{B}(8)<>\mathrm{BB}(8) \mathrm{ANDB}(\) 2) \(\langle>\operatorname{BB}(2) \operatorname{ANDB}(6)\langle>\mathrm{BB}(6))\) THEN GOSUB \(2 \emptyset 3 \emptyset:\) RETURN

1770 IF \(\mathrm{B}(6)=\mathrm{BB}(6) \operatorname{ANDB}(8)=\mathrm{BB}(8) \operatorname{ANDC}(5)<>\mathrm{C}(6) \operatorname{ANDC}(5)<>\mathrm{C}(8)\) THEN G OSUB2Ø40 : RETURN
1780 IF \(\mathrm{B}(2)=\mathrm{BB}(2) \operatorname{ANDB}(8)=\mathrm{BB}(8) \operatorname{ANDC}(5)\langle>\mathrm{C}(2) \operatorname{ANDC}(5)\langle>\mathrm{C}(8)\) THEN G OSUB2050 : RETURN
\(1790 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 22^{\prime \prime}:\) GOSUB210日: NEXT:RETURN
\(1800 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 11111717111117171111171722111117171111171711111717^{\circ}:\) GOS UB2100 : RETURN
\(1810 \mathrm{~K} \$==111117171111171711111717^{\circ}\) : GOSUB2100 : RETURN
\(1820 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 1005051005050101 \mathrm{l}\) : GOSUB2100 : RETURN
\(1830 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 1010050501050501 ": G O S U B 2100\) : RETURN
\(1840 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 14100505100505010105^{\circ}\) : GOSUB2100 : RETURN
\(1850 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 14101005050105050105^{\circ}:\) GOSUB2100 :RETURN
\(1860 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 021410050510050501010511^{\prime \prime}:\) GOSUB2100 : RETURN
\(1870 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 021410100505010505010511^{\prime \prime}:\) GOSUB2100 : RETURN
\(1880 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 111410100505010505010502^{\prime \prime}:\) GOSUB2100 : RETURN
\(1890 \mathrm{~K} \$={ }^{2} 111410050510050501010502^{\prime \prime}:\) GOSUB2100 : RETURN
1900 \(\mathrm{K} \$=" 1200031005051005050101120903 \mathrm{C}\) : GOSUB2100 : RETURN
1910 \(\mathrm{K} \$=" 1200121005051005050101030903^{\circ}\) : GOSUB2100:RETURN
\(1920 \mathrm{~K} \$=" \emptyset 302121005051005050101031112^{\prime \prime}:\) GOSUB2100:RETURN
1930 K\$="Ø302031005051005050101121112": GOSUB2100 : RETURN
\(1940 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 1003061005051005050101151201 \mathrm{l}\) : GOSUB2100 :RETURN
\(1950 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 1003061010050501050501151201 ": G O S U B 2100:\) RETURN
\(1960 \mathrm{~K} \$=" \emptyset 20200 \emptyset 015051010141401141401140600001111 ": G O S U B 210 \emptyset: R E\)
TURN
\(197 \emptyset \mathrm{~K} \$=\) "0202090915051005051005050101140609091111": GOSUB2100 : RE
TURN
1980
\(K \$=" \emptyset 21210050510050501010311 ":\) GOSUB2100 : RETURN
\(1990 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 020310050510050501011211 ":\) GOSUB2100 : RETURN

\(2010 \mathrm{~K} \$=\) " 090500000610100505010505011500001400 E :GOSUB2100 : RETURN
\(2020 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 1111140200121211091717051111 ":\) GOSUB2100 : RETURN
\(2030 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 1111141005051005050101050202^{\prime \prime}:\) GOSUB2100 : RETURN
\(2040 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 08131317170408121713171704041703 ":\) GOSUB2100 : RETURN
\(2050 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 0611081313171764081217131717040417030215^{\circ}\) : GOSUB2100 : RE
TURN
\(2060 \mathrm{~K} \$=" \emptyset 202081313171704081217131717 \emptyset 40417031111 ": G O S U B 210 \emptyset: R E\) TURN
\(2070 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 171313171704081217131717040417031717^{\prime \prime}\) : GOSUB2100 : RETURN
\(2080 \mathrm{~K} \$=" 1107110711071107 \mathrm{l}\) : GOSUB2100:60250:RETURN
\(2090 \mathrm{~K} \$=" \emptyset 517131317170408121713171704041703171714^{7}\) : GOSUE210日: RE TURN

Program continues
well. To resolve this bug simply add \(\mathrm{BB}=0\) in line 190 .

Some people may find the game too difficult because of the distance to be covered on each flight. This can easily be changed in line 190: Initialize the variable \(G\) to a lesser value. I find that \(\mathrm{G}=50+\mathrm{RND}(50)\) works quite well.

The subroutine at line 2010 prints five blank lines to erase the text at the bottom of the screen. The same effect can be obtained more economically by PRINT@704,CHR\$(31);:RETURN.

I've also modified the machinelanguage routine of the game. The modified program should work equally well on Models I and III, tape or disk, and in any memory size configuration.
Make the following changes to the published listing. Delete line 120 , the old sound routine. Delete CLS from line 100 . Delete CLEAR 400 from line 110. Add the two new lines shown in Program Listing 1.

Charles E. Gillen
1458 Greenmont Court
Reston, VA 22090

\section*{Program continued}

2100 SD=1:FOR G=1 TO LEN(K\$)-1 STEP2: Y=VAL(MID \((K \$, G, 2)\) )
2110 IF \(Y>17 A N D S D=1\) THEN \(215 \emptyset\)
2120 IF SD=1 THEN GOSUB340 :PRINT@576,"CAREFULLY POSITION CUBE
AS SHOWN"
2130 IF SD=1ANDINKEY \(\$={ }^{\circ n}\) THEN OUT255,RND(2):GOTO2130
2140 SD=0:PRINT@576,STRING \((40,32):\) PRINT@576,"TURN ";M\$(Y);" (MO VE"; \(\mathrm{Y}^{\prime \prime}\) )":FOR D=1 TO 160*DD:NEXTD:GOSUB210 :GOSUB340 :NEXTG:K\$= "": RETURN
2150 GOSUB210 : NEXTG:K \(\$=\) " " \(:\) RETURN

50 CLS: CLEAR \(400: \mathrm{ZZ} \$=\operatorname{STRING}(29,0): \mathrm{ZZ}=\operatorname{VARPTR}(\mathrm{ZZ} \$): \mathrm{Zl}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{ZZ}+1): Z\) \(2=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{ZZ}+2)\) : IFZ \(2>127\) THENZ \(2=\mathrm{Z2} 256\)
\(60 \mathrm{Z3}=\mathrm{Z2} 2\) * \(256+\mathrm{Zl}\) : FORZZ=Z3TOZ3+28: READZ4: POKEZZ, Z4: NEXT: IF2ø1=PEEK (16396) POKE16526, Zl:POKE16527, Z2ELSECMD"T": DEFUSRg=Z3: POKE14368, 0: DATA \(205,127,16,62,1,14,6,237,91,61,64,69,47,230,3,179,211,255\) \(, 13,40,4,16,246,24,242,37,32,241,291\)

Program Listing I

Program Listings 4 and 5 in the article "Four in One Plus Another"' 80 Micro, August 1982, page 202) were printed incorrectly. Listing 4, "Pixprint'" on page 207, should only include lines 100-540. Listing 5,
"Tank-Gunner," has lines 0-540 on page 208. Lines \(550-1180\) were accidentally included on page 207 at the end of "Pixprint." Lines 1190-1640 are included at the top of page 208. -Eds.


The TRS-80 Means Business Ted Lewis
Wiley and Son Publishers
603 3rd Ave.
New York, NY 10016
Softcover, 195 pp.

\section*{by Tim Daniel}

Ted Lewis, author of The TRS-80 Means Business, outlines three goals for his book. According to the preface, readers will learn how suitable Radio Shack's Model II is for their particular business application, develop Basic programs, and select the necessary hardware and software for a complete system. However, once the business-minded reader progresses beyond the enticing cover and preface, he or she is in for a big surprise.

The first-time buyer of a small business computer system is reassured by only one thing: the fact that computers have helped businesses with similar needs. Real life or practical examples sell computers, not the system-analyst approach that dominates the early chapters of The TRS-80 Means Business. In one of the book's few detailed examples, an ice cream parlor with 11 employees buys a Model II and reduces its payroll chore to a two-hour-perweek job. Fine, I believe that. What I don't believe is the claim that this small business previously needed 60 hours per week of manual labor for payroll. Selling computers to the small, cashconscious business requires believability, not fairy-tale examples like this one.

After addressing why you should buy a computer, the author tackles the job of programming. Never mind the fact that there are hundreds of programs already available; you'll be able to do it yourself. I don't know about you, but most business folks I've met could care less about direct access, hash functions or binary search trees. If you have a yearn to try programming, there are a number of examples waiting for you in The TRS-80 Means Business. Watch out, though; the water gets deep quickly and there are pitfalls like missing program listings. To save time and aggravation the programs are available on disk, something you don't find out until the end
of the book.
Hardware selection hints consist of a thumbnail sketch of the Model II technical parameters and brief mention of printers. The most useful feature for the would-be computer buyer is a two-page list of questions concerning software purchases. By fol-
lowing the Radio Shack company line, the book fails to mention possibilities offered by CP/M or the growing collection of non-Tandy peripherals.

The TRS-80 Model II does mean business, but this book remains trapped in the generalities common to the old school of computing.

\section*{How to Make Money}

With Your Microcomputer
Carl Townsend and Merl Miller
Dilithium Press
Beaverton, OR
Softcover, 154 pp.
\$12.95

\section*{by Silvia Burnes}

HJow to Make Money With Your Microcomputer is an excellent starting point for cashing in on the money-making potential of your computer. Not merely a list of money-making ideas, How to Make Money is a guide to developing ideas into profitable businesses. Enough information is given for the reader to start seriously planning his business and, in some cases, to start making money immediately.

The breadth of opportunities appeal to a wide variety of computer enthusiasts with varying levels of expertise. By giving an inside look into the details of operating many different kinds of microcomputer businesses, the reader can select a feasible business that matches his skill and interests.

Most of the book deals with the business of selling microcomputer products or services. Individual chapters cover a specific type of business such as how to operate a service bureau or a computer-repair business, how to develop and sell software or hardware, how to sell systems as a consultant, and how to open a computer store.

For each business the authors state the minimum experience required and possible monetary rewards. Although most of the opportunities discussed require experience in either software, hardware, or some specialized knowledge in another field, a few require only a little computer knowledge.

For example, operating a service bureau that offers accounting or wordprocessing services requires minimal computer skills, while operating a repair business requires extensive knowledge of computer electronics and some experience working with small systems.
Several chapters are devoted strictly to business considerations: how to market your product or services, how to establish a business, and how to manage it. Appendices contain valuable information regarding grants and proposals, and show sample service and software license agreements. References where more in-depth material can be found are included.
If you enjoy sharing your knowledge, you can make money selling information. The first two chapters explain how to write articles and books on microcomputers and how to get them published. The names and addresses of 41 computer magazines and 11 book publishers as well as references of books to aid the article writer are listed in appendices. In addition, the book tells how to make money teaching others about computers and how to hold a computer show.

How to Make Money With Your Microcomputer is not exhaustive, but does serve as a good starting point for both the novice and the experienced microcomputerist. Its non-technical language and its coverage of diverse types of microcomputer businesses make it an excellent choice for public and users' group libraries.

It is particularly valuable for the experienced microcomputerist interested in starting his first business and for the professional looking to publish. The thorough coverage of article writing is justification enough for the price of the book.

\section*{Maxprint}

\section*{Peggytronics}

381 First Street-Suite 5147
Los Altos, CA 94022
\(\$ 27.95\)

\author{
by E. M. Collins
}

I\(t\) is one thing to have a versatile printer such as the Epson MX-80, but it is yet another to be able to harness that versatility and use the printer in the manner for which it was designed.
C. E. Krehbiel of Peggytronics has the solution to this situation with Maxprint. Designed for use with Models I and \(I I I, 32 \mathrm{~K}\) or 48 K with one disk, Maxprint is a printer-driver utility consisting of over 3 K of Z80 Assembly language. It offers support of all MX-80 print styles, total control from text, partial control from menu, proportional justification, underlines, subscripts, superscripts, horizontal centering, and line spacing ( \(1 / 72\)-inch increments).

Besides being more than pleasantly content with my copy of Maxprint, I find a couple features of the package very impressive. First, it comes with a manual that contains approximately 40 pages of usable instruction material with most of the special print commands listed on the back cover.
Second, the source code for both the Scripsit conversion as well as Maxprint itself is printed in the instruction manual. As if that weren't enough, an editor/assembler provides easy access to the source code on the disk, providing you with all the flexibility needed for customizing your version.
Although Maxprint was created primarily for use with Scripsit, it can be used with other word-processing programs; you need only advise Peggytronics prior to purchase what your system is.
Once inserted into your system, Maxprint is a powerful, easy-to-use utility. My biggest problem came when trying to understand the process of combining it with my DOS. Armed with the instructions and a lot of trial and error, this was ultimately accomplished. In that regard, the manual could have been more helpful by providing a simpler step-by-step procedure.
Maxprint does provide a menu mode for setting up certain parameters such as margins, character size, and so on. I


\section*{1691 Eason - Pontiac; Michigan 48054 (313) 673-2224}

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found the only time I used it exclusively was in a business or personal letter where not many of the special features of the MX-80 were needed. Other times, you will find it just as easy to use the flexibility of inserting the special commands in the body of the text.

The only thing that disappointed me involved the hardware. Certain cables (mine) make it necessary to break into one of the pins and add a SPST switch to allow Maxprint to call for its own line feeds. The switch is used so the printer can be switched back to the
normal mode for use with standard printing chores outside the word-processor mode.
If you own an Epson MX-80, use it for word processing, and want to get everything out of the printer that it was designed for, look into Maxprint.

\section*{Lablmakr \\ ETS Center \\ Box 651 35026-A Turtle Trail Willoughby, OH 44094 \\ \(\mathbf{\$ 1 9 . 5 0}\) disk, Model I or III}

\section*{by Mark Sprague}

Every once in a while I come across a software package that is actually enjoyable to evaluate. Lablmakr is one such program.

Lablmakr is designed to create custom labels and should not be confused with mail-list-type label programs that are used for mass mailings. This program is most useful for generating customized labels such as return addresses or disk labels, or for generating a mailing list if your list numbers just a few hundred. The package can be used with an Epson printer with or without graftrax.

The program has sixteen different label formats (for the standard 15/16 by \(31 / 2\)-inch label) that run the gamut from the compressed ( 50 characters per line) to the jumbo mode ( 13 characters per line). Most of the labels utilize two or three modes so you can choose the combination that best suits your needs.

The documentation was easy to use. The instructions take you through a step-by-step procedure for setting up an auto-booting disk for the various DOSes the program works with (TRSDOS 2.3, NEWDOS 2.1, and NEWDOS80 1.0 and 2.0). It will also run under TRSDOS 2.3 for the Model III if you run the convert utility first. You will need a lowercase driver if your DOS does not already have one.
The program is menu driven with four user options. The first option allows you to sample the files that come with the program or the files that you have created with option number four. You can visually access each label at any point, and scroll backwards or forwards to view what is stored on disk.

The second option allows you to print, correct, or add a new label. While using this option you can also scroll through your files (as in option one). One handy function I liked was the program's ability to correct any label without having to retype the information from scratch. You can also correct information stored on disk and then resave it-nice when you want to make a minor change on an existing label.

Option three enables you to print the sample labels included on the program or your own personal creations. It is possible to print up to 99 copies of each label.

The fourth option is for adding new labels. This allows you to create or correct a label, save it to disk, print it, or abort operation. Though the program does not provide any graphic capabilities, I was able to create borders and underlining by using the percent, asterisk, and equal characters. Some of the labels were quite striking when borders were created using the double-size or jumbo modes.

The program does allow auto-centering of each line, but the instructions
were somewhat vague. However, after figuring it out it was relatively simple to use. There is a fifth option of sorts that allows you to access a second or third data-file disk when the original is full.

A minor problem with the package appears when you first initialize a data disk. You must break the program and type GOTO 1300; this accesses a routine that allows you to name the disk for future reference. It's a good feature, but I feel it should be menudriven. Also, the program does not have an insert, delete, and reorder function. If, for example, you have a disk filled with unwanted labels, the only way to replace them is by using the correction mode in option two. This makes it impossible to keep an up-to-date alphabetized mailing list. The ability to alphabetically reorder, insert, or delete labels would certainly be a plus, but in no way detracts from the package.
I found the program to be selfprompting, easy to use, adequately error trapped, and very versatile. Lablmakr is a good value for the money.

Qwerty is a machine-language program and comes in several versions for various printers. The supplier claims the program works with either TRSDOS or NEWDOS and possibly other DOSes. I reviewed the Qwerty for the Line Printer IV (Centronics 737). Figure 1 shows an example of the output that can be generated. Med Systems reports that versions are now, or will soon be available for the Daisy Wheel II, the Line Printer VIII, and the new NEC printer.

\section*{The Qwerty Patch}

QWERTY was developed because its author, Walter L. Smith, wanted a word processor to type technical

\section*{REVIEWS}
papers on a Line Printer IV using a Model I. He devised a program to modify Scripsit to take advantage of most of the hardware capabilities of the printer. Qwerty is useless without a copy of Scripsit/LC (the version written for the lowercase-modified Model I computer). Qwerty uses it for both the Model I and Model III machines.

\section*{Commands and Features}

Qwerty uses most Scripsit commands. Four additional special purpose keys are added to those of Scripsit with the odd names of UND, YEN, QUAD and MOD. UND (shift, up arrow) starts and stops underlining in the text. YEN (shift, break) and MOD (shift, down arrow) generate special characters not on the keyboard and to replace the tab function of Scripsit. QUAD (shift, enter) is a control key for several special functions. I made some small labels to stick on the keys similar to those supplied with Scripsit.

For the Line Printer IV, the default type font used by Qwerty is proportional spacing without right-justification. The default margin values of Scripsit are modified to give a pleasing page of double-spaced text. You can select any of the six type fonts or mix them all on the same line.
Right-justification is possible only with mono-spaced 10 characters per inch or 16.7 characters per inch (cpi). Some users, like myself, would like right-justification with proportional spacing, but Qwerty cannot provide it. You can ignore the margin settings and print a character, or start a line to the left of the usual margin, or past the right margin. This is handy for such things as numbering paragraphs or calling attention to a special item.

It is also possible to compose pages with a two or three-column format (similar to the way magazines are printed) using either a proportional or 16.7 -cpi font. This is convenient to get a maximum of readable material on a single page. The index of the Qwerty manual uses this format.

Another handy format feature of Qwerty is the ability to check the format of the text without printing anything. The Print command in Scripsit first checks to see if a printer is ready, then formats the text and prints it. Qwerty formats the text, then checks to see if a printer is ready. All you have to do to check for format errors is to

\title{
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\section*{EP-SET-80}

\section*{Small Business Programs}

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If you have a EPSON Printer you need EP-Set. A series of programs that help you use all the features of the Epson printer. One merges with a basic program to help drive the printer. One is a machine language subroutine to give your keyboard access to the printer. (example: type control c to get the compressed mode. Control E to get emphasized characters). Use EP-SET to set the line spacing, character modes, strike modes etc. Throw your manual away. Happiness is here with EP-SET.
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\section*{FAMILY TREE}

Excellent famiiy genelogy program works on both the model I or model III. Along with the normal documentation we send a manual with over 200 pages of instructions on how to research your family iree. You can get three different printouts, a family tree or a family report of each person, or a birthday printout. Sorts on Birthdays. The Nebraska State Genealogical Society tested our program and said "Your program will help form a valuable data source that may be accessed an used in different ways. The printouts are excellent."
Disk or Tape..
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\section*{DOWNLOAD \& BULLETIN BOARD}

\footnotetext{
A new host system thats just super. It's faster then a bullet and more error free than a forum. Write for more details. List price \(\$ 149.95\)
CS PRICE
.\(\$ 99.95\)
} price list.
turn the printer off and issue a Print command. Any errors found are displayed and can be corrected prior to printing. Qwerty can also mark on the video monitor exactly where each page of a printed document ends. This reduces the number of trial printing to get the final version to look as desired.

Qwerty provides for the printing of superscripts and subscripts. Simple equations with exponents are easily done, and rather complicated fractions are possible with a little programming practice. The manual suggests that the writing of ratios be learned last, and I can see why after trying it. It is not hard, but does take a little practice. The manual claims that a PhD dissertation in statistics was accepted directly from the Line Printer IV using Qwerty, an indication of its powerful symbolic capabilities.
About 76 special characters can be generated from the keyboard. This includes the ASCII characters not on the keyboard, part of the Greek alphabet,
and a variety of mathematic and scientific symbols. The special symbols are generated by overstriking standard characters, but only two keystrokes are necessary even when the printer has to print several overstrikes to get a symbol.
Scripsit has the capability of placing the same header or footer on each page of text, but it is not easy to place a single footnote of the kind used in research papers at the bottom of a page. The writer must count lines and place the footnote in exactly the correct location. If the page is edited, then the footnote location must be revised. Qwerty makes it possible to type the footnote anywhere on the page, the computer takes care of putting it where it belongs.
Footnotes of up to about 800 characters of text are possible using the 48 K version of Qwerty and 400 characters using the 32 K version. Qwerty accomplishes this by introducing a footnote block similar to the blocks in Scripsit. One footnote block is permitted per

SAMPLE OF QWERTY PRINTED OUTPUT.
Thas page illustrates some of the things QWERTY can do on a Line Printer
IV. It is possible to underline words without underlining the spaces or it is possible to underline words and spaces, It is the programmer's choice.

Footnotes \({ }^{1}\) are possible with QWERTY, also. It is only necessary to type
them on the page in any location, and QWERTY will count lines and place them at
the bottom of the page in the correct location.
It is alsa possible to print superscripts and subscripts using QWERTY.
This makes possible the printing of math expressions such as:
\(f_{1}(x)=5 x^{2}+3 x-4\).
Sometimes it is desired to print ratios such as the following:
\[
\lim _{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)=\frac{x^{2}-4}{x-2}=4
\]

At times it is helpful to print same special symbols, Greek letters, etc.
A few of the many possible special symbols are illustrated below:


QWERTY is indeed a useful word processing program that takes better
advantage of the printer than SCRITSIT without loosing any of the advantages of
SCRIPSIT, Once a person learns it and uses it, it would be difficult to return
to pre-QWERTY days.

> This is an exarple of a footnote at the botton of the page. Note that the type style in the footnote can be different from the style in the text proper, though this is not necessary. All the fornat features of SCRIPSIT-aERTY are avanlable for use in footnotes.

Possible Qwerty Math Expressions, Print Ratios, and Special Symbols.
page, but several footnotes are permitted in the block. Format lines can be introduced into the footnote block for a different format than the regular text. Since it is easy to see where pages begin and end with Qwerty, footnote placement is not difficult.
The tab function of Scripsit doesn't work well with proportional characters. Some strange looking columns can result! Qwerty replaces the standard tab function with another function called Tables, which permits the printing of any character at any horizontal position on the paper including outside the specified margins. The writer specifies by a prefix control code where the particular character is to be printed. Med Systems Software supplied a sticker to place on the printer, so a glance at the printer is all that is necessary to determine a specific print location.
The program was supplied on a disk with versions for machines with 32 K and 48 K of RAM. It is shipped on a data disk without a DOS. Qwerty works fine with a single-drive system when copied onto a DOS disk, but a single-drive user will have to find a friend or a friendly Radio Shack dealer to make the copy.

\section*{Performance}

I checked the program for both Model I and Model III machines on a Line Printer IV, and each works equally well. I also checked it on the Line Printers VII and VIII even though it was not written for them. Some features worked, and some gave garbage output since the printer control codes are different. The Qwerty user must specify the printer when ordering.

\section*{The Manual}

The 73-page manual supplied with Qwerty describes each feature in detail. It is well written and complete, but assumes the reader is familiar with Scripsit. Each function in Qwerty is discussed in a separate chapter of the manual. A two-page summary of all the commands provides a quick check on how a particular function is performed. A detailed index is also provided. While there were a few passages that were unclear at first reading, I had no real trouble with the manual. I suggest that a few examples of complex functions might be a welcome addi-

\section*{REVIEWS}
tion. The manual provides the memory addresses of a few points in the program and offers suggestions for changes in the machine code. Such things as cursor speed control and default format settings are easy to change.

\section*{Problems}

I encountered a problem with TRSDOS incompatibility with the Model III. Qwerty was supplied for use with 1.1 or 1.2 , but I wanted to use the newer DOS 1.3. I also wanted to use Qwerty to edit some old text files created by another program. A few things did not work quite right. A letter to Med Systems Software brought a quick reply and a replacement disk that cured my problem. I feel that the problem was with Scripsit and my old files rather than with Qwerty. Radio Shack has since brought out a TRSDOS 1.3 version of Scripsit for the Model III. This problem does not exist for Model I users.
> ''Like any useful skill Qwerty must be practiced to be appreciated."

The horizontal centering function from Scripsit doesn't work well with proportional spacing unless the writer supplies extra spaces to adjust for the variations in letter width. Switching to either of the mono-spaced type fonts sometimes gets the computer confused as to character counts. The result is uncentered text. I tried several different format statements to correct this, but did not succeed. I called Med Systems but was not able to get any help or suggestions for solving the problem,
Because Qwerty is a flexible and powerful word-processing program, it does take some practice to learn the commands. I recommend that potential users feel comfortable with Scripsit before attempting to learn Qwerty. Don't be discouraged if the first few times you try typing some complex charts or formulas the printouts look rather strange. Like any useful skill Qwerty must be practiced to be appreciated.

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\author{
Personal Finance \\ Tandy/Radio Shack \\ Fort Worth, TX \\ Color Computer \\ cat. \#26-3101 \\ \$39.95, Program Pack
}

\section*{by Carlos Calle}

TThe Personal Finance Program Pack for the Color Computer is one of the best answers to the perennial question, "Nice, but what else does it do?"

The Personal Finance Pack is just that-a program that helps you to keep track of 26 personal-budget categories.
The program loads instantly when you turn on the computer after inserting the ROM Pack in the slot. After typing Y in response to the new-user query, you are ready to personalize the program. The screen immediately displays a listing of 26 budget categories common to the average person. The list can be personalized and remains in effect every time you load your stored data from cassette tape to begin a new session. You can change categories at any time.
Your next step is to assign values to each one of the budget categories. To some categories, Auto for example, you might want to set up equal amounts for each month. For others where you don't pay a fixed amount every month, the amount can vary to reflect the months when premium payments are due.

Next, enter the names of your banks and the account numbers. The program accommodates up to three separate bank accounts and balances. You can select the first check number and the program remembers to start counting from there. If you cancel one check, merely type X .

Your expenses can be recorded as they occur or at a convenient regularly scheduled time. Roughly once a week you can comfortably sit at the computer, insert the Personal Finance cartridge, load your previously stored data from the cassette tape, and begin entering your recent purchases from your checkbook register or monthly bank statement.

I have developed a system to easily keep track of my cash or credit-card purchases. I keep an envelope in my desk where slips from credit-card purchases and the cash receipts can be
placed. When the credit-card statements arrive, I identify each purchase listed by matching it with the store slip. After I write the check to the bank for the amount on the statement, I enter the information on the program. By pressing the @ key for the budget category, Credit Card automatically appears on the screen. After entering the amount, the program asks for the budget category and amount for each item on the credit-card statement.

Cash purchases can also be recorded in your budget. I quickly jot down the budget category on the cash receipts before putting them into the envelope. Periodically, when I enter new checks into the program, I retrieve the cash receipts and enter them. After pressing the \(\$\) key the word Cash appears. The budget category and amount can now be copied from your receipts.

The program has one-key commands to move up or down the screen to list the budget categories, to change from one menu to the next, replace check numbers, advance to the next check number, and to cancel checks and deposits. You can record auto-

\section*{Newtalk \\ Star-Kits \\ P.O. Box 209 \\ Mt. Kisco, NY 10549 \\ \(\$ 20\)}

\section*{by Scott L. Norman}

Newtalk is an ingenious addition to the toolkit of anyone doing ma-chine-language or Assembly-language programming on a 6800 or 6809 system, including the Color Computer. Peter Stark's Newtalk is a memory-examination utility with audio readout. It is by no means a full-featured monitor, but a helpful assistant for such chores as comparing the actual contents of memory with a printed listing.

Newtalk is written in relocatable machine code, and the brief manual contains complete details for putting the program anywhere in memory. It goes much further, in fact, and includes a complete assembly listing-a commendable gesture at a time when some vendors are reluctant to supply data needed for making legitimate backups. Star-Kits also includes a completed registration coupon plus an SASE entitling you to automatic noti-
matic withdrawals, enter interest and finance charges in your checking account, balance each of your checkbooks, make corrections, and review all budget categories for a specific month and any budget category for the entire year. After each session, the data can be stored on cassette tape by selecting option 7 from the main menu. Every time new information is added, both the old and the new data are stored; you can store up to 1,918 checks on a Color Computer with 16 K of memory. Three copies are automatically made on the same tape to reduce chances of loading errors.

This program is very easy to use and is well documented. Its one drawback, though, is major; you can't print your budget. You can save it on cassette, look at it on the screen whenever you want to, but you can't get a printed copy. Nevertheless, for \(\$ 39.95\) it is a good buy. The Personal Finance Pack may pay for itself many times over when you consider that setting up your budget will help you organize your priorities and understand your spending habits.
fication of any future updates and fixes. There are some differences between the versions intended for the Color Computer and for SS-50 bus systems, and these are spelled out in detail. Naturally, the SS-50 systems require appropriate interface boards to be installed (MP-L, MP-LA, and MP-C are mentioned), while the Color Computer's audio output capability is used. I tested the Color Computer disk version although cassettes are standard.
Newtalk requires just over 6,500 bytes; 6,000 are used for the digitized representations of the 16 hex digits. (These aren't included in the documentation.) The speech samples are not synthesized from scratch, but are derived from actual voice recordings by sampling and storing the zero-crossings of the audio waveforms. The resulting intelligibility is quite good, although a price is paid in terms of the amount of memory required. Newtalk can use this technique because of its limited vocabulary.

Loading and initiation follow standard practice for machine-language programs. The Color Computer ver-

\title{
COMPUTER SHACK MULTI DOS
}
sion generates a text request for the first address to be examined, while the SS-50 versions just prompt you with a colon. All addresses are interpreted as being in hex notation. As soon as the four digits of the first address are specified, Newtalk pronounces them, followed by the two bytes of data contained there. Now you are off and running. There are only three commands, and their keys are conveniently grouped together at the lower right corner of the keyboard:
- A comma causes the next address and its contents to be pronounced and printed on the screen.
- A period causes the address and contents of the next location to be printed, but only the data is pronounced.
- Finally, a slash causes the address and contents of the current location to be repeated.

There is no command for scanning back toward lower addresses. To back up, or to jump ahead for that matter, hit any key other than the three just mentioned. This puts you back in Basic, and another EXEC gets the prompt for a new starting address.

The male voice is quite intelligible, although some characters are rather buzzy; the fact that you know the limits of its vocabulary undoubtedly helps. The quality is considerably higher than that of Spectral Associates' Compuvoice synthesizer, for example, although not as good as that from the Votrax chip used in Type ' N Talk and some other hardware synthesizers. If you are experimentally inclined, the pitch of Newtalk's voice can be altered by changing the contents of a particular delay counter location.

\section*{Usefulness}

Newtalk is something of a novelty and should not be thought of as replacing a real monitor in any programmer's toolkit. By itself, it doesn't even have a facility for altering the contents of a memory location.

I have found it useful, however, to help follow machine code entered from the keyboard. Newtalk has proven to be of real value in reading out code to me while I follow the listing. It is much faster and more pleasant than visually scanning from printed page to video screen. If you think this sounds like a convenient way to work, and if you can spare the 6,500 bytes, then pick up a copy.

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\author{
Powerdraw \\ Powersoft \\ 11500 Stemmons Exp., Suite 125 \\ Dallas, TX 75229 \\ Model I or III \\ \(\$ 39.95\)
}

\author{
by Mark E. Renne
}

Powerdraw is one of the new generation of screen graphics utilities for the TRS-80. The program allows creating graphic screens and either printing them or using them in your programs. It's easy to use and you can save your creations in any of six different formats on disk or tape.

The program is in machine language and uses either joystick or cursor controls. There are two different modes: text and graphics; all commands may be used during either mode. The graphics mode allows you to draw on the screen using the arrow keys. Erasing is possible and you can move the cursor without destroying any of the graphics. There are eight different directions supported, the K, L, O, and I keys are used for moving in a diagonal direction. Movement at an angle may be changed to allow a variety of angles and shapes. Powerdraw supports the 32 character mode.

There are several special functions in the graphics mode including mirror image top-bottom and right-left, reverse, flip sides, display grid, and move. Figure 1 is an example of a drawing created with Powerdraw. Figure 2 is the same drawing after using the mirrorimage, right-left mode. The reverse mode was used to compose Fig. 3.

The display-grid mode presents a pattern on the screen that can be used for centering your artwork. The flipsides mode shows all locations during 32-character operation.

Move is a very powerful command that can make animation seem effortless. By entering the move mode and pressing a direction key, you can change the location of the entire screen in any direction. Text is entered by simply typing at the locations desired and may be screen edited. Screens may be sent to the printer using any of the three screen-printer drivers within the program.

When you are finished designing a screen, save it into a buffer. Powerdraw provides 34 buffers to work with. Several buffers together make up a file


Figure 3
and several files can be merged together to create long animation. Buffers may be merged with each other or exchanged easily. You might draw a design, save it to buffer one, move it to the left five spaces, save it to buffer two, move, save, and so on. By using the watch-buffer command, you can
watch all the buffers played back to back. Creating motion with this system is very easy.

You can save files and several screen buffers only by using the Powersoft compressed format. They may then be seen from either Basic or TRSDOS by using the play utilities. Individual screens may be saved in either EDAS assembler code or EDTASM code for all of the machine-language folks. For Basic users the screen can be converted either to data statements or print statements. The screen may also be stored as a TRSDOS command.

The documentation is excellent and all commands are explained in great detail. Files may be transferred off the original disk as many times as you wish. There is a 23-buffer file included for demonstration and experimenting.

The program makes designing program covers very easy as well as creating cartoons to reward children using educational software. There are very few drawing assignments that could not be handled easily by this program.

The only thing missing from the program is a way to convert the screen into a string-pack format. If you try to edit the existing code and change PRINTS to \(\mathrm{A} \$=\); the line will no longer execute. I'm sure this is a minor bug.

The overall performance of the program is great; I recommend it to anyone interested in a screen editor.

\section*{Color Scripsit}

Tandy/Radio Shack
Fort Worth, TX
cat. \#26-3105
\(\$ 39.95\)

\author{
by Stephen G. Stone, III
}

At \(\$ 40\) a copy, Color Scripsit is a good value. As can be expected, however, of any \(\$ 40\) product in a market where \(\$ 100\) is considered cheap, some compromises have been made.

The program allows maximum use of your memory because of its ROM pack location. It is accompanied by a good 40-page manual thats biggest failing is its lack of caution regarding the program's limitations.

After you have inserted your ROM cartridge and turned on your machine, you are presented with a menu listing the six basic functions of Scripsit. The
choices are: clear memory, edit text, save on tape, load from tape, print and change standards. Clear memory does just that, so be careful. Scripsit does give you a chance to change your mind before any damage is done.

The text editing mode is probably what you'll use the most. Text editing is accomplished by several facilities that make the job relatively painless. The arrow keys position the cursor within the text in memory. The left and right arrows move the cursor one position to the right or left. The up and down arrows move the cursor up or down one line.

Used in conjunction with the shift key, the arrow keys move the cursor to the start or end of the text (up and down arrows), to the next occurrence of a tab, or the start or end of a line (left and right arrow).

Text can be inserted and characters,

\section*{COMPUTER SHACK}
words, or blocks of text can be moved or deleted. Character strings can be located and changed. All these operations are easily accomplished.

There is one, however, that can lead to disaster if not executed carefully. When inserting text, pressing both the shift and the left arrow cause spaces to be inserted until the next tab location. This works well unless there is no tab between the point of insertion and the end of the line. If you press the shift and left arrow to insert spaces to the end of the line, the machine hangs up and the only way to recover is to hit the reset button. Unfortunately, when the reset button is hit, you lose the document in memory. To avoid this, use the enter key to space out to the end of a line.

\section*{Saving on Tape}

Save on tape dumps the entire contents of your memory. After requesting this function, you get a new screen display that allows you to key in the name of the document you are saving and the name of the document on the tape which the one in memory should follow. If you don't key in a document name for the saved document to follow, the new document is saved starting at the current position on the tape. This is fine, just be careful that you are not writing over a good document. You can avoid this by specifying the name of the last document already on the tape.

Make very sure that you spell the name of the document on the tape correctly. If you should misspell the name, the processor goes merrily looking for a document that isn't there and continues to do so even after the end of the tape is reached. The only way I have found to regain control of the computer in this situation is to hit the reset button, losing all the text in memory.

Also important is to make sure when searching for the end of the last document on the tape, that you have only the play button engaged on the cassette deck. Do not place the deck in the record mode until Scripsit tells you to! If you use the record mode prematurely you risk the potential erasure of a document already on the tape.

\section*{Loading from Tape}

The load from tape function displays a screen that asks you to key in the name of the document you wish to

1 st TRS-80 SWEEPSTAKES / GIVEAWAY

\author{
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}

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REVIEWS
load. If there is already something in memory, the new document is loaded in behind it, allowing you to edit both.
The print function allows you to direct the contents of memory to the printer or to print to tape. Printing to tape saves the text so it can be read by a Basic program, You can print less than the entire contents of memory when using the print function, by pressing the break key when you want printing to stop. By pressing both the break and 4 keys, you can print the line the cursor is on. Several contiguous lines can be printed by holding the keys down until you have printed the desired lines.

\section*{Standards}

When you elect to change a page's format a screen listing the standards and their current values is shown. The seven standards are:
- Text width may range from 32 columns (screen width) to 132 columns (standard \(147 / 8\)-inch paper width). The default is 32 .
- The margin size allows you to specify the left margin size. The right margin will be the line width of your printer minus the total of the left margin size and text width. The default is zero. - Hyphenation minimum allows you to specify the minimum number of letters a word segment can be after hyphenation. This value can be two or greater; three is the default.

\author{
Newtrieve \\ Unique Printing and \\ Stationery Co., Inc. \\ 11 Maiden Lane \\ New York, NY 10038 \\ \(\$ 49.95\)
}

\author{
by Bruce Powel Douglass
}

Newtrieve is advertised as "the programmer's program.' It is an inmemory, recursive, sequential-search program of an array of 500 by 40 characters. It is meant to be used by programmers in data-base management systems for in-memory data structures. It performs very fast sequential searches of your data by key words. In fact, a 25,000 -character array of data can be sequentially read in about one second.
- Lines per page allows you to select the number of printed lines per page. This value can range from 5-255. The default is 66 . When using this parameter, you are determining the number of actually printed lines on the page. Blank lines in the text, such as those resulting from double or triple spacing, have to be taken into account. Thus, if you are printing double-spaced text on 11 -inch paper, specify 33 lines per page.
- First page number allows you to specify the starting page number that is printed when using headings. This can range from \(0-255\). The default is one.
- Print spacing allows you to indicate the type of spacing (double, triple and so on) you want in the printed document. Acceptable values are 1-255. One is the default. Always make sure the value in lines per page is compatible with the value you have chosen for print spacing.
- All capitals allows you to specify whether you want your printed text to be all caps. An N enables upper and lowercase. A Y causes the text to be printed in all caps, regardless of how it is stored in memory. The default is N .

Color Scripsit operates quickly on documents not exceeding 5 K or 6 K . Documents larger than this cause a noticeable delay between the key stroke and the action on the screen. For personal or limited business use Color Scripsit is a good package.

The program disk contains a demonstration program called NT/DEM, a machine-language driver (which is the main part of the package), and two empty data bases of 500 entries of 40 characters each. A routine called ENHAN/BAS is provided and can be merged with NT/DEM to give additional commands.

\section*{The Manual}

The manual is about 30 pages long, a large portion of which is devoted to listings of the two Basic programs. It does have a usable table of contents and is fairly complete in terms of providing enough information to operate the program. Some examples of using the program NT/DEM are given.

The program listing is complemented with a listing of the USR functions

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\section*{Percom's DOUBLER II' \({ }^{*}\) tolerates wide variations in media, drives}

GARLAND, TEXAS - May 22, 1981 Harold Mauch, president of Percom Data Company, announced here today that an improved version of the Company's innovative DOUBLER \({ }^{18}\) adapter, a double-density plug-in module for TRS-80 Model I computers, is now available.

Reflecting design refinements based on both theoretical analyses and field testing, the DOUBLER \(\mathrm{II}^{28}\), so named, permits even greater tolerance in variations among media and drives than the previous design.

Like the original DOUBLER, the DOU. BLER II plugs into the drive controller IC socket of a TRS-80 Model I Expansion Interface and permits a user to run either single- or double-density diskettes on a Model I.

With a DOUBLER II installed, over four times more formatted data - as much as 364 Kbytes - can be stored on one side of a fiveinch diskette than can be stored using a standard Tandy Model I drive system.

Moreover, a DOUBLER II equips a Model I with the hardware required to run Model III diskettes.
(Ed. Note: See "OS-80 \({ }^{18}\) : Bridging the TRS. \(80^{\circ}\) software compatibility gap" elsewhere on this page.)

The critical clock-data separation circuitry of the DOUBLER II is a proprietary design called a ROM-programmed digital phase-lock loop data separator.

According to Mauch, this design is more tolerant of differences from diskette to diskette and drive to drive, and also provides immunity to performance degradation caused by circuit component aging.


Mauch said "A DOUBLER II will operate just as reliably two years after it is installed as it will two days after installation."
The digital phase-lock loop also eliminates the need for trimmer adjustments typical of analog phase-lock loop circuits.
"You plug in a Percom DOUBLER II and then forget it," he said.

The DOUBLER II also features a refined Write Precompensation circuit that more effectively minimizes the phenomena of bitand peak-shifting, a reliability-impairing characteristic of magnetic data recording.

The DOUBLER II, which is fully software compatible with the previous DOUBLER, is supplied with DBLDOS \({ }^{33}\), a TRSDOS* compatible disk operating system.
The DOUBLER II sells for \(\$ 2 \$ 5\), includ-
ng the DBLDOS diskette. ing the DBLDOS diskette. Now \$169.95!

\section*{Circuit misapplication causes diskette read, format problems. High resolution key to reliable data separation}

GARLAND, TEXAS - The Percom SEPARATOR \({ }^{\text {³ }}\) does very well for the Radio Shack TRS \(80^{\circ}\) Model I computer what the Tandy disk controller does poorly at best: reliably separates clock and data signals during disk-read operations.

Unreliable data-clock separation causes format verification failures and repeated read retries.

\section*{CRCERROR-TRACKLOCKED OUT}

The problem is most severe on high-number (high-density) inner file tracks.

As reported earlier, the clock-data separation problem was traced by Percom to misapplication of the internal separator of the 1771 drive controller IC used in the Model I.

The Percom Separator substitutes a highresolution digital data separator circuit, one which operates at 16 megahertz, for the lowresolution one-megahertz circuit of the Tandy design.

Separator circuits that operate at lower frequencies - for example, two- or four-
megahertz - were found by Percom to provide only marginally improved performance over the original Tandy circuit.

The Percom solution is a simple adapter that plugs into the drive controller of the Expansion Interface (EI).
Not a kit - some vendors supply an untested separator kit of resistors, ICs and other paraphernalia that may be installed by modifying the computer - the Percom SEPARATOR is a fully assembled, fully tested plug-in module.
Installation involves merely plugging the SEPARATOR into the Model I EI disk controller chip socket, and plugging the controller chip into a socket on the SEPARATOR.
The SEPARATOR, which sells for only \(\$ 29.95\), may be purchased from authorized Percom retailers or ordered directly from the factory. The factory toll-free order number is 1-800-527-1222.
Ed. note: Opening the TRS-80 Expansion \(\ln\) terface may void the Tandy limited 90 -day warranty.

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\section*{All that glitters is not gold}

\section*{OS-80 Bridging the TRS-80* software compatibility gap}

Compatibility between TRS-80* Model I diskettes and the new Model III is about as genuine as a goldplated lead Krugerrand.

True, Model I TRSDOS* diskettes can be read on a Model III. But first they must be converted and rerecorded for Model III operation.

And you cannot write to a Model I TRSDOS* diskette. Not with a Model III. You cannot add a file. Delete a file. Or in any way modify a Model I TRSDOS diskette with a Model III computer.
Furthermore, your converted TRSDOS diskettes cannot be converted back for Model I operation.

TRSDOS is a one-way street. And there's no retreating. A point to consider before switching the company's payroll to your new Model III.

Real software compatibility should allow the direct. immediate interchangeability of Model I and Model III diskettes. No read-only limitations, no conversion/re-recording steps and no chance to be left high and dry with Model III diskettes that can't be run on a Model I.
What's the answer? The answer is Percom's OS\(80^{0 i s}\) family of TRS-80 disk operating systems.

OS-80 programs allow direct, immediate interchangeability of Model I and Model III diskettes.
You can run Model I single-density diskettes on a Model III; install Percom's plug-in DOUBLER \({ }^{\text {ois }}\) adapter in your Model I, and you can run doubledensity Model III diskettes on a Model I.

There's no conversion, no re-recording.
Slip an OS-80 diskette out of your Model I and insert it directly in a Model III.

And vice-versa.
Just have the correct OS-80 disk operating system - OS-80, OS-80D or OS-80/III - in each computer.
Moreover, with OS-80 systems, you can add, delete, and update files. You can read and write diskettes regardless of the system of origin.

OS-80 is the original Percom TRS-80 DOS for BASIC programmers.
Even OS-80 utilities are written in BASIC,
OS-80 is the Percom system about which a user wrote, in Creative Computing magazine. '• . . . the best \(\$ 30.00\) you will ever spend.
Requiring only seven Kbytes of memory, OS-80 disk operating systems reside completely in RAM. There's no need to dedicate a drive exclusively for a system diskette.

And, unlike TRSDOS. you can work at the track sector level, defining and controlling data formats in BASIC - to create simple or complex data structures that execute more quickly than TRSDOS files.

The Percom OS-80 DOS supports single-density operation of the Model I computer - price is \(\$ 29.95\); the OS-80D supports double-density operation of Model I computers equipped with a DOUBLER or DOUBLER II; and. OS-80/III - for the Model III of course - supports both single- and double-density operation. OS-80D and OS-80/III each sell for \(\$ 49.95\). \\ \title{
SIMPLY \\ \title{
SIMPLY AMAZING!
} AMAZING!
}


How else can you describe the Exatron Stringy Floppy system? You could say that it's an under \(\$ 300\), compact, reliable, robust, high-speed, computer-controlled, easy-to-use, well-supported alternative to disk drives, for a Model I or III TRS-80-simply amazing!

\section*{Amazing Technology}

Based on a special endless-loop tape cartridge, called a Wafer, the ESF system was designed specifically for computer data storage. The direct-drive transport mechanism has only one moving part, and data is transferred to and from the tape at a rate of 7200 baud.

\section*{Amazing System}

Thousands of ESF buyers have been amazed by 16 K programs loading in less than 20 seconds; automatic verification of saved programs; up to 70 K bytes, and 99 files, on a single Wafer; a ROM operating system (RAM based in Model III); no need for an expansion interface; and 1-year parts and labor warranty.

\section*{Amazing Support}

With an ESF system you don't just get a piece of hardware, you get total support with hundreds of user workshops; dozens of high-quality, reasonably priced programs (such as Electrical Pencil 2.0, Electric Spreadsheet,

File Management System and Technical Word Processor); access to hundreds of FREE public-domain programs; an @NEWS user column in 80-US; @LOAD program magazine; and a toll-free information line.

\section*{Amaze Yourself}

To see for yourself how amazing the ESF system is, or for more detailed information, call us toll-free at 800-538-8559 (inside California 408-737-7111) and take advantage of our 30 -day money-back return policy. Copies of the 80 -page manual are available for \(\$ 4.95\) (which you can credit towards an ESF), and while you're on the line ask about our equally amazing 64 K RAM/ROM board for the Model I.
used to call the various functions from the machine-language routine, as well as a cross reference of variables and line numbers. The manual also lists the various optional data bases available from Unique Stationery. However, more specific information on interfacing Newtrieve with preexisting data bases and output for other purposes, such as a sorted printout of the index, would have been welcome.

One point that deserves mention is that since this program is directed to programmers, it is interesting that only a single license is purchased. It appears, therefore, that Newtrieve is meant only for in-house applications, and not for programmers to develop marketable products.

\section*{The Program}

Newtrieve is composed of two parts: an index and a Basic program that references the index via USR calls. The index must all reside in memory at once. Additional power is added with the ENHAN/BAS module, which can be merged with the main Basic program. The Basic program is easy to use and reasonably powerful. It is also well documented, so the in-house programmer can see how the various parts of Newtrieve work, and develop his own application programs.

The index provided with Newtrieve allows 500 records with entries up to 40 characters. As mentioned, other indexes of varying character length (but limited to 20,000 characters total) are available from Newtrieve. Contact Newtrieve for price information on these optional indexes.

When you run Newtrieve, you will be presented with a menu. The top line of the screen shows the current load module (e.g., index) in memory, and the limit on the number of characters. The second line shows how to change the entry of the index at record "-." For example, if you wish to change the entry at record 100 , enter 100 . The program will display the record entry and ask you if you wish to change it. To make it empty, you merely enter X, and it becomes "EMPTY........" Pressing the enter key leaves it as is, and entering a string of characters changes its entry to be the entered string.

By entering G, you may search the index for all occurrences of the search key. When you do this, an asterisk ap-
pears by the G. Entering S causes the program to stop at the first occurrence of the search key and query you to continue with the search, return to the menu, or change the entry of the record.
The E option is very powerful. It allows a simple Boolean logical Not in your search. For example, suppose you wish to find all occurrences that have Length 34 but not those with Width 40. The E option enables searching for Length 34 with an Exclude for Width 40. Only those records that meet both
> 'It appears, therefore, that Newtrieve is meant only for in-house applications. . ."

the criteria are displayed. Your search key has an automatic And in that you may specify more than one word in your search key and it will return only the records with all the search words in them, although they do not have to be in consecutive order. Thus, a search of "pants long" would find "pants that are very long" as well as finding "long pants are good."

B allows you to browse through your index. It displays the index beginning at some user-specified record number and continues displaying until it reaches the end. You may stop the

\section*{Microcomputer Data-Base \\ Management}
E.G. Brooner

\section*{Howard W. Sams \& Co. Inc \\ 4300 West 62nd St.}
P.O. Box 7092

Indianapolis, IN 46206
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Series
Softcover, 158 pp.
\(\$ 12.95\)
by Suzanne L. Foster

Microcomputer Data-Base Management is an introduction, definition and explanation of microcomputer data-based systems written for all experience levels. As in his first book, Basic Business Software, Mr.
scrolling by pressing the S key. The R key returns you to the menu, F continues scrolling forward, and B scrolls backwards.
Entering a 0 ends the program, 1 divides the index into two parts ( 250 records in each), and entering a 2 allows you to load another index into memory.

You get also a merge module with Newtrieve that provides two additional commands. The first command is used if a search does not find an entry, and provides you with the opportunity to enter it into the data base. The second command allows you to include data into the search string to execute a more specific search.

Limitations include the lack of a sort for printout, and the lack of specific information on interfacing the indexes with preexisting data bases, for both input and output. A few sentences are provided, but are rather incomplete. It would also be very nice to have a program to generate the custom data bases along with Newtrieve, rather than be stuck with the 500 records, 40 characters long, or one of the optional ones that you can buy from Unique.

The searches are very fast and do allow simple Boolean logical operators (And and Not) to be used. The program is easy to use and well documented. I would not recommend it for a general-purpose data-base referencing system for non-programmers, but a programmer should be able to use Newtrieve to his advantage in designing a data-base referencing system.

Brooner writes in a practical, down-toearth manner that conveys complicated ideas without intimidating the reader.

The first two chapters prepare the reader for the rest of the book, which describes and analyzes several commercial data-base software packages. These chapters are helpful to anyone needing to evaluate commercial software and an asset to those wishing to write their own data-base programs.

Chapter 1 is a review of data bases and their distinctive characteristics. The differences between small and large systems and their pros and cons are noted, followed by a partial list of software and terminology definitions. Management of small data bases and
types of file material are covered, as well as the composition of disk files (hard and flexible), file mapping, and variations in operating systems.

Chapter 2 introduces sorting techniques and the methods used to search files. The discussion of sequential, random access, and binary search methods is thorough and well written. An introduction and explanation of hashing, using some easily understood examples, is given. This leads into linking of fields in hash files and their use as field pointers. Merge, Shell and bubble sorts are introduced, compared and explained. The author briefly introduces updating and renaming files, plus using key files.

Chapter 3 covers sequential reading and searching of unsorted files, using sorts to put keys in order, merging files, and saving the order of unsorted files within key files. Programs and sample printouts of data reinforce topics under consideration, enhancing the presentation of this material.
An in-depth discussion of file mani-
pulation (hashing) is informative in chapter 4. Flexibility gain or loss is covered thoroughly, as is the structure of random-access files, preplanning file organization around a key field, and speed of record retrieval.
This portion of the book concentrates on the double table method, followed by a demonstration of the principles used. Hash data files and linking of lists are described concisely as is mapping data files. Programs, flowcharts and the sample printouts greatly enhance the material. Information on program applications and limitations assist in the comprehension of this material.

Chapter 5 contains an in-depth discussion of three different commercial data bases; Whatsit, Profile and Selector. These programs are presented as examples not to be directly compared, since each was designed for a different market and purpose.

For the real-estate executive, chapter 6 looks at a sophisticated, custom appraisal program adapted for the Selec-
tor package. Search criteria, file structure and sorted listings are discussed, as well as printouts with different formats, command sets and keyfiles. A 10-point plan is offered to convert Selector to this program or any other similar application.

The remaining chapters contain information including a multiple-file software package (not a data-base system), two applications for Profile, and an overview of QSORT and sort utilities.

There are three appendices, including a glossary, an ASCII table chart, and a list of addresses for software vendors. This is followed by the index.

This is an excellent tutorial book packed with information on data-base systems and their software applications. It is helpful for everyone from beginning computer-science students and small business owners, to those who already own or use computers. It is a valuable reference since many of the chapters include self-help test questions and exercises.


\author{
Hayes Stack Smartmodem Hayes Microcomputer Products Inc. \\ 5835 Peachtree Corners East Norcross, GA 30092 \\ \$279
}

\section*{Automated Communications Exchange}

Ace Computer Products
1640 NW 3rd St.
Deerfield Beach, FL 33441
\$79 alone, \$39 with purchase of Smartmodem

\section*{by Bruce Powel Douglass and Doris Christine Minnerath}

What makes this modem think it's so smart? It's the Smartmodem's special Z8 processor, programmable in any language by ASCII character strings. The command buffer holds 40 characters that specify the modem's program. Eight DIP switches define the default parameters for the modem upon turning it on, but may be overridden by the modem's programming.

These capabilities open up some
convenient options, of which Ace Computer Products of Florida took full advantage in their Automated Communication Exchange (ACE) software package.

\section*{The Smartmodem}

The Smartmodem is an attractive 9.5 by 5.5 -inch square by 1.5 -inch high unit. Your phone or other Hayes Stack hardware, such as the Hayes Stack Cronograph, fit comfortably on top of the modem, merging compactness with attractiveness. The front of the Smartmodem sports seven LED indicators to show the state of the modem at any time. These include modem ready, send data, carrier detected, off hook, and others.

The Smartmodem has a two-year limited warranty (for you computer neophytes, that is virtually unprecedented in the computer industry). It is a direct-connect modem, which means that it is "cleaner" than other acoustical modems that require transmission through a microphơne, and it is fully approved by the FCC.

The Smartmodem requires an RS232C cable and interfacing software. It has an adjustable rate of \(0-300\) baud. The Ace software requires a 48 K Model I or III with one disk drive.

The documentation for the Hayes Stack Smartmodem is a 70-page, wirebound manual. It is well written and attractively reproduced on heavy 5 by 7.5 -inch paper. Helpful diagrams, a detachable quick-reference card, and nine appendices all attest to the completeness of the manual. There is a good table of contents, although it lacks an index. The severity of this omission is mitigated by chapter 7 , in which all of the commands and their parameters, default values, and ranges are listed and explained in alphabetical order.

Because of the excellent documentation, setting up the modem should be a breeze for even the greenest electronic communicator. To use it, you simply plug the modular phone cord into the back of the modem, connect the RS232C cable to the modem, and you're in business.

\title{
WHY \$ IN DI\$K ... WE'VE PUT SENSE IN לASSETTES
}

TAPE ... RELIABLE, EASY, FAST!

\section*{SPEED, RELIABILITY, VERSATILITY}

KWICOS: (Mod 1) A programmer's program... for novice or expert. Not just a simple speed-up ( \(2 x\) to \(6 x\) keyboard select) but an easy to use operating system that fully supports your cassette recorder. Features: save. load, verify, search, chain-load, catalog, and testread of both BASIC and machine code programs: passwords, long titles, debounce, self 'backup' capability, and more................... \(\$ 24\)

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KWINK: ( \(\bmod \mathrm{I})\) 'SYSTEM' copier supreme. Makes stand-alone fastloading KWIK format ( \(2 x\) to \(6 x\) baud) copy of any standard 500 baud SYSTEM program. (At \(6 \times, 3 \mathrm{~min}\) pgm loads in 44 sec !) \(\ldots \$ 12\)
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Plug in a LEMON-AID Loader...in seconds...turn your CTR volume full up...and END Madel 1 tape 'finickies' for good. But that's not all! Load high speed copies just as flawlessly (ad at left). For example, a KWIN Ked copy of SCRIPSIT (12k) loads in just 44 seconds...and without a bobble!
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Call either number for any information or order. U.S. orders postage paid, add S3 for COD or overseas; Missouri residents add sales tax.
Special: Free on request with order, or S1 and SASE... parts and instructions to easily add 'arcade' sound capability to CTR 80 or CTR 41.

The modem is always in one of two states; it is either in command state, in which case it can be programmed; or in on-line state, in which case the modem performs its classical function-transmission and receipt of data across phone lines.

For a simple example of modem operation, to tell the modem to dial a number, give the command AT D555-1212. The AT clears the command buffer and the D tells the modem to dial. The number that follows is the number dialed (at an amazing speed).

Several features contribute to the flexibility of the system. For example, the Hayes Stack Smartmodem incorporates auto-answer and auto-dial capabilities; no additional equipment is required for these tasks. With most modems, it is necessary to dial the number, and once you hear a carrier wave, to connect the phone line to the modem. This modem is so smart that in the event that it does not hear a carrier wave (indicating an on-line computer is responding) within a (programmable) length of time, it hangs up.

The modem cannot detect a busy signal, or a person talking over the phone line, but if a connection with another computer is not made within a certain length of time, the modem hangs up. The modem also has a redial option. If it receives a command \(A /\), it automatically repeats the last command. If the last command is a dial command, the A / causes the modem to redial the number and keep on redialing until an AT is received, informing the modem to give up by clearing the command buffer.

Either touch-tone, pulse dialing, or a combination may be used. A special group of Set commands allow control of dial-and-answer parameters. These parameters include dialing speed, number of rings before hanging up ( \(0-255\) rings), the number of rings before answering the phone when in auto-answer mode ( 0 means don't answer the phone), and others.

\section*{Programmability}

Of course, the single feature that adds the most flexibility to the system is its programmability. With the right software you can program the modem to dial or answer, and send or receive ASCII files at some future time, even when you will not be there! One obvious application would be to program
the modem to dial an information network and receive data during the low-telephone-rate evening hours, while you are sleeping.

If you are going to be present during the operation, the Smartmodem contains a two-inch speaker audio monitor (with adjustable volume) that allows you to listen to the progress of a call. This monitor cannot be used to speak to someone at the other end of the line, but in the event you would want to, you simply pick up the phone, and the Smartmodem will wait for a carry wave and then hang up (since it cannot hear voices). Or one command forces the Smartmodem to hang up immediately. Going the other direction, you can also initiate the call, and after you are finished speaking, transfer the call to the modem with the touch of a single key. In fact, the Smartmodem can go back and forth between on-line and command state within the same call session any number of times. This is convenient for entering ID numbers and other information required by bank services or information networks.

One sin of omission with the Smartmodem is the lack of ability to connect your phone to the modem in series. The Radio Shack modem, dumb as it may be, at least allows the phone line to connect to the modem and then from the modem to the phone itself, This allows you to pick up the phone in the event that a person, rather than a computer, answers the phone. This is possible with the Smartmodem by purchasing a signal splitter to divide a single phone line into two, connecting one to the modem and one to the phone. It would be nice to be able to avoid the additional cords.

The Hayes Stack Smartmodem is a great device, and I have had no problems with it. It is simple to program (much easier even than Basic), easy to use, and comes with good documentation. I highly recommend it for reliable and simple, yet sophisticated data communication.

\section*{Automated Communications Exchange}

The Automated Communications Exchange (ACE) was designed exclusively for the Hayes Stack Smartmodem. ACE is a collection of interconnected programs designed to give you communication ease and power when used with the Smartmodem. The soft-
ware requires a 48 K Model I or III with at least one disk drive.

ACE allows some unprecedented clout for communication across the phone lines. It can look up a phone number, dial it, log on to the system, upload ASCII files, download ASCII files, \(\log\) off, wait until another day and time and call another system, download a few files, and so on-all from a completely unattended TRS-80!

The system is easy to use, once you become familiar with it. The author, Mike Moore, thoughtfully included JCL (also known as DO) files, for those DOSes that support it, to allow the user to easily boot up ACE. Different files are provided for NEWDOS80 and DOSPLUS, since the protocol is slightly different for the two operating systems. To run the system, you first must set the DIP switches correctly on the Smartmodem. Once set, they do not have to be altered. These switches merely set the default parameters for the modem's operation, and ACE expects them to be set in a certain position.

Switch is a Basic program that loads the machine code driver GO/CMD and initializes the system for date and time. This is important for sending and receiving files. Once initialized, control passes to AHP, the automated host program. From here, the computer awaits the carrier signal of an incoming call or a keyboard command. You may transfer control to the ATP (automated terminal program) by pressing the space bar.

When you are in the host mode (AHP), you may call up your computer from a distant location. You will be asked for a log-on identification. If you fail to give an appropriate ID three times in a row, the program hangs up on you. After you \(\log\) on, you may upload or download (save or receive) a call from the host computer. If you save the file, then AHP saves the file to disk using the name NOddhhmm, with \(\mathrm{dd}=\) date, \(\mathrm{hh}=\) hour, \(\mathrm{mm}=\) minutes.

A list of outgoing calls from the host are kept in a disk file with the date, time, and file name to be sent. At the designated time, the AHP program transmits the ASCII file. What could be easier?

The ATP program puts you into the terminal mode. This allows you to talk to other computers as a terminal rather than a host; in this mode you may talk on the network systems and bulletin

\title{
\(\therefore\) MAXI STAT Is The Most Versatile Statistical Analysis Program Available ... On Any Micro.
}

\author{
Dr. Steven E. Mayer, PhD., Industrial Psychologist - Maxi User
}

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By David Walonick
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boards. ACE is designed to allow single-command transfer of control from AHP to ATP, and when done, to revert control back to AHP (back to host mode). In ATP you may abort to AHP, dial a phone number, enter the live-keyboard mode, or transmit a file. In the live-keyboard mode, the characters you type are transmittedthis is the interactive mode normally used in communications networks.
The PFM program is used to edit the Call file. The Call file is used to indicate the time, date, phone number, transmission speed, prompt delay, and names of files to be transmitted. You may search by any of these fields for the appropriate record to edit, and this record will be displayed on the screen. You may then change any of the entries of the record. The Call file is the file
used by AHP to find when and where files are supposed to be sent.

\section*{Documentation}

The documentation for ACE is nicely printed and bound. It is somewhat lacking in its cross-referencing and is at times ambiguous. A new manual that remedies these problems is now being prepared. It does contain all the information needed and is reasonably well written.

Once you have played with the program and understand its operation, ACE is a joy to work with. It is simple to operate, and control flows smoothly among programs when necessary with a minimum of user interference. The programs function exactly as they are supposed to, and I have had no trouble

Newscript 7.0
Prosoft
Box 839
North Hollywood, CA 91603 \$124.95

\author{
by Bruce Powel Douglass
}

Newscript is the best word-processing package I have seen. The well written manual references chapters divided into Edit commands and Script (formatting) commands. The manual includes chapters on installing Newscript for your computer and printer and how to create indices, titles, tables, and points (bullets).
Because of Newscript's power and flexibility, it will take a little while to get the hang of it but once you do you will find it to be a powerful word processor.

Newscript is written in Basic and machine language. Version 6.2 was fast, but you could sometimes tell when Basic was at work. This version has more of the program machine language. The editor is fast: no matter how fast you type, you won't lose keystrokes (except during disk I/O). The upper limit is 750 characters per second. Basic is used primarily for I/O and to install the front ends of Newscript.
Newscript is broken up into several programs. Control is automatically passed among them as needed freeing the user from the hassles of remembering which programs to run. Newscript is, for the most part, menu-driven
and optionally integrates with Microproof's spelling checker, and the G.E.A.P. graphics editor. Control is easily passed to these programs. Newscript supports many printers, and provided your printer can handle it, supports double and single-width, italics, bold face, super and subscripts, underlining, and backspacing. Placing ASCII characters in your text will send the proper control characters to your printer. Further, various fonts are supported including \(10,12,16 \mathrm{cpi}\) (characters per inch) and proportional spacing for both dot-matrix and daisy-wheel printers.

Newscript is unsurpassed in printer control. The Itoh 8510 has a Greek character set. For my Statistical Package for Microcomputers (SPM), I needed to write an appendix of mathematical methods. It was simple to enter in the codes for the Greek characters and to super and subscript my mathematical expressions.

The editor is fine, but where Newscript shines is in how it formats the words on the printed page. Newscript easily creates tables, indices, tables of contents, form letters (with either keyboard entry allowed at format time, or selectively read data from disk files according to key words), change fonts, multiple top and bottom titles, center text, turn formatting on and off, and append and embed files together for long documents. No other TRS-80 word processor can match Newscript's ability to format text.
with the package after taking the time to understand its operation.

The ACE software is excellent overall and takes full advantage of the Hayes Stack Smartmodem's unique characteristics. In fact, I am hard put to find anything that I would want a modem to do that this package will not do! The modem itself is simple to use, reliable, and has all the features I want in a modem except the serial connection of the phone to the modem.

The ACE software does everything I want a data-communications package to do-it sends, receives, auto-answers and auto-dials, it requires log-on identification, and it operates even when totally unattended. The Smartmodem and Automated Communications Exchange software together make an excellent communications system.

Newscript comes on a single disk for Model III users, and both sides of a floppy disk for Model I users. It is supplied on a TDOS system disk (an abbreviated version of DOSPLUS.) which is also quite good. Newscript can then use TBASIC, (a small Basic) leaving maximum space for your documents. The manual contains information of how to use TDOS, such as for backing up and formatting disks. Other DOSes are supported by Newscript, but TDOS does as well as any of them for Newscript's purposes, and it is certainly better than TRSDOS.

Newscript is for professional writing. It would be overkill for lesser needs.

\section*{Edit}

Edit allows you to prepare and change documents. It does not format text. You embed the format commands for script within the text, but the editor will not format by itself.

The Edit screen is divided up into three areas. The top of the screen is the command line. On it you enter global or I/O commands. The left portion of the screen is called the LIMA (line manipulation area) and is used to enter line-oriented commands. The majority of the screen is taken up with the data area (columns 5 to 64 or more).

Think of the Edit commands as three categories. The characteroriented commands allow you to change a character by moving the cur-
sor to the offending letter and typing over it. You can insert or delete characters with the clear-key commands. Enter formatting commands by beginning the line with a period and the command, such as .pp to start a new paragraph.
The clear key functions as a control key in Newscript. Commands are activated by pressing it. You need only one hand to operate these commands since the clear key does not need to be held down while pressing the other command key. You can toggle the repeatability of the keys and send the current screen to the printer (no formatting takes place however), and you may enter any 8 -bit code as an ASCII character.

With the LIMA commands you can label lines for block moves, copies, or deletes. You can also tell Edit to insert a number of lines or to replicate (make immediate copies) a line-useful in creating displays for the printed page. To enter LIMA, press the shift and left-arrow keys.

Global commands are entered on the command line ended with an enter. This is where you enter the global commands, such as (F)ind and (C)hange, as well as the I/O commands, such as (SA)ve and (GE)t.
There are a number of ways to find a string of characters. The simplest is to go to the command line by pressing shift, up arrow, followed by /string/ enter. The characters entered between the slash (/) delimiters will be searched for throughout the text in memory. You can repeat the command with a / enter on the command line, or a clear / from elsewhere on the screen. The Change options allow you to change one string to another, You can set the command to globally perform the change or confine it to the current line. To globally delete a string from the text, change it to a null string. The format of this command is C/string \(1 /\) string \(2 /\).

Alter is an interesting command. It allows you to change one character to another in a manner similar to Change. You can change characters not included in the normal ASCII set by specifying the ASCII ordinal of the character. For example, AL \(/ \mathrm{x} / 10\) / will change x into an ASCII 10 character.

\section*{1/O}

Pressing clear/S, saves the file with
the current file name. You can save the file to another file name by entering SA file name. You can save the file to another disk by specifying the drive number. SA :3, for example, saves the file with its current name to drive 3. The Get function retrieves text from within a file and places it after the current (top of page) line. You may also specify a block of lines with the LIMA commands, and Put these lines into a separate file on disk. Other commands allow you to get a directory from any drive, repeat the last command, join lines, and assign limited macro definitions to global commands X and Y .

Newscript's editor is fast, easy, and powerful. It is similar to the IBM mainframe word-processor editors such as Waterloo Script, except that you have a repeating delete key and operation is much more interactive. After completing your document, save your changes and exit to a mini-menu from which you can Script the file or do a variety of other things. Control passes easily among the various parts on Newscript.

\section*{Script}

Script formats the text and outputs it to the printer. When you enter Script you are asked for the name of the file to be Scripted. The file does not remain in memory-the various parts of Newscript are too large for that. The default name is the name of the last file operated on. After the file name is entered, you can enter any of a number of run-time Script options.
These options control the formatting of the text for this run only. The run-time options include the number of copies of the document to be made, single or double spacing, format to video only, enter a mini-edit format to edit a file while it is being formatted, specify the range of pages to be printed, indicate the number of the first page to be printed, print all lines in boldface, print only the table of contents, or do not generate a table of contents, and ignore any append commands within the text. I particularly like being able to specify a range of lines to be printed. Suppose that page 15 doesn't come out well. This option allows you to print only page 15 . If you print long documents, this option is particularly nice.
Script recognizes the formatting commands because they all begin the
line with a period (.) and have two letter codes. To center five lines of text, use .ce 5 . To change to a font of 16 cpi , use the command .bf 16. The commands are many, but they are all fairly simple. The index and table of contents are built as the document is printed.
Controlling page parameters is easy. You can specify or change the left, right, top, or bottom margins, as well as turn formatting on or off and change the page length. You can specify several titles, top and bottom, and can even have different titles on the even-numbered pages as on the oddnumbered pages.

There are also commands for underlining and to permit keyboard entry of information into the document at format time. Superscripts and subscripts, as well as dark face, double width, italics, and backspacing are all done with escape sequences. An escape sequence is a pair of character pairs used to bracket a string of characters. For example, to print the string xxxx xxx in double width, type !(xxx xxx)! and the bracketed characters print in double width.

\section*{Form Letter}

One of the most interesting and powerful attributes of Newscript is its ability to create form letters. You can create a data file and in it place a line of key symbols, a block of lines, followed by a number of variables.
When you use the Read .rd command, you can tell Script which key words to search for, and Newscript prints the documents for those entries with the keyword in its identifier list. You can then print out a number of lines in your text from the document, such as a name and address. In the body of your text, you can reference variables defined within the datarecord entry, such as name or price information, and it is formatted as if it had been typed there! This is a very useful option.

I can use letter a for those folks that haven't paid for products. I merely specify the code word "unpaid" in my identifier list and it prints the letter for all those entries in the file. It prints out their names and addresses in standard form. Then in the body of the text, I reference their names (using variables), the product shipped, the date shipped, and the amount due. This is done for all entries in the data file, even though
the products, dates and prices may all be different for each entry in the data file.

Another thing Newscript does well is link different files together to create finished documents. If you want Script to format the text from another file and then return to the current position in the current file, just use an .im file name (imbed command). Another way to do that is to transfer control to a file never to return, with an ap file name (append). The .im control word is used to insert text into a document at format time, while the .ap control word is used to link the end of one file to the start of another.

Between these two control constructs, Newscript makes it very easy to
link files together into a finished document. A 100-page manual can be put comfortably into about 23 different files. The .st message command also allows you to stop the formatting and display a message, such as "go get disk \#17,"'; to continue formatting press the enter key. Thus, you may have any number of files linked together on any number of disks.

\section*{Other Programs}

GENINDEX, another of Newscript's programs, allows you to create a list of words to be indexed. It actually takes a document and indexes all the words it is composed of. FITLINE breaks up large files into smaller files and links them together with .ap commands.

Newscript 7.0 is an excellent product. The documentation is great and sets new standards of excellence. The system itself is large, but needs to be to allow for the power packed by the Newscript package. Unless you are familiar with Wordstar or with mainframe word processors, it will take you a few days before you can put out any sizable documents, but the result will be well worth it.

Version 7 features even more machine language, and the speed is as fast as any program on the market. Newscript keeps a keyboard typeahead buffer of 128 keys so that it never loses keystrokes, and can keep up with any printer I have seen attached to a micro.

Visigraph
Micro Software Systems
1815 Smokewood Ave.
Fullerton, CA 92631
\$79 Model I
\$89 Model III
by G. Michael Vose
80 Micro staff

In a business, information is crucial to success, and gathering, organizing, and analyzing information is where computers make a significant contribution. With information, however, there is an intrinsic problem: What is the best way to look at it, to see quickly what it has to say? More and more businessmen will tell you the answer is graphs and charts.

Visigraph is a TRS-80 program intended primarily to produce graphs and charts from data generated by the popular VisiCalc program. Designed to work with the Epson MX-80 and MX-100 printers (Model III), or the Epsons plus the IDS Paper Tiger 440-G or 445 -G printers (Model I), Visigraph offers high resolution, the ability to title and label graphs and charts, and a user-definable character set of plotting symbols.

Visigraph also permits the graphing of your own program's data, using VisiCalc's DIF (data interchange format) format.

Visigraph is distributed for the Model I on single-density, 35 -track, NEWDOS-formatted disks. Model III disks are available for the TRSDOS 1.3 or the DOSPLUS 3.4 user. Both the

Model I and Model III versions require 48 K of memory.

\section*{The Whys and Wherefores}

Once you've got all the Visigraph modules on your VisiCalc work disk, use this procedure to graph or plot a VisiCalc file. First, store your worksheet using the DIF format. Next, load a Visigraph graphform file, enter the graph features and the coordinates of the data to be plotted, and save the Graphform (now called a graphfile). Now load Visigraph, enter the name of the graphfile, and the graph is printed. If desired, you can even edit the graphfile to use different line and symbol shapes for plotting data.
> 'Visigraph is a TRS-80 program intended primarily to produce graphs and charts from data generated. . . by VisiCalc.’’

It all sounds quite simple, and it is, once you work with the program for a while. However, this is not a program for the novice computer user. Visigraph requires a working knowledge of the computer system and VisiCalc. Installation takes some time, and each graphform takes some time to set up. This program will not allow the plot-
ting of VisiCalc files at the mere touch of a button.

But the program has many excellent features that make it a valuable tool for the VisiCalc user.

\section*{Advanced Features}

There are two major features that make Visigraph so interesting-symbol definition and auto scaling.
The program uses 12 different symbols for making its graphs and charts. These symbols include simple periods, small squares (totally black or with a blank space in the middle), large squares, lines, a simulated circle, and others, including two Greek letters, epsilon and psi.

If you would prefer a symbol not offered, you can create your own (within limits) and save your symbols in a symbol table with a unique file name. You create these new symbols by filling in the individual blocks on a 7 -by-7-block matrix printed on your screen. When you finish drawing a symbol, you add it to a symbol table and it will be available any time you want it. You can delete symbols from a table to make room for new ones. It is a nice program feature.

The auto-scaling function automatically calculates the most readable increment for any scale you attempt to plot. For example, if your horizontal scale starts at 1.34 and goes up to 56.7 with 7 increments showing, the program calculates those increments to be eight units each to give you the most easily read scale. (The mathematically correct value is 7.9044 , which would

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produce a difficult-to-read graph.)
Most of Visigraph's features are similarly well planned and executed. The documentation, produced on an MX-80 and photocopied, is well written and complete. Micro Software Systems promises service after the sale and someone has always been there when I called. They have a patch to make the
program compatible with Epson's MX-100 printer for users who bought a copy of Visigraph before June 1, 1982.

If Visigraph has a fault, it is simply that it works with only certain printers. I had to borrow an MX-80 to test the program because I have a Radio Shack Line Printer VIII. However, since it is written mostly in Basic, it is possible to
make alterations that will allow the program to drive any printer that recognizes CHR\$ codes.

Eds. Note: Visigraph is now available for the NEC 8023 and the Line Printer VIII printers for both the Models I and III.

\section*{Dynamic Report Generator \\ Dynamic Software \\ 58-04 208 St. \\ Bayside, NY 11364 \\ \$14.95}

\author{
by Bruce Powel Douglass
}

TThe Dynamic Report Generator (DRG) is an inexpensive program to generate columnar reports of data within specified parameters.
For your \(\$ 14.95\) you receive a program disk and manual. The disk has two programs-RUN/CMD, a runtime module for the compiled program, and DRG/CHN.

The manual is 4 by 5 inches and 44 pages long. The program is easy to use and the manual is composed primarily of a long example that uses all of the program's commands. The manual, although quite good for its limited scope, is rather poorly xeroxed.

The program is menu driven and allows little flexibility in the form of the data output. This makes manual writing easier. The flexibility is limited to varying the number of columns of data, their titles, data type (string, numeric or result), and the relationships among them.

To run the program, you enter the line RUN DRG from DOS, rather than Basic. DOS loads and executes the program RUN/CMD. RUN/CMD then checks the command line and finds that you want to run DRG/CHN. It then loads DRG/CHN and executes it. You are next presented with a command menu.

The first option, Create, allows you to create your data-base structure. The second allows you to add entries to it. The third allows you to change either data within the data base or the names or type of the data columns. The fourth allows you to delete records. The fifth sends the list of the data base to the
printer. The X option allows you to exchange columns in your data base (to allow you to index your data by any entry). The last updates and sorts the data file and exits back to DOS.

In the Create mode, you may have up to 10 data columns, with a combined total of 132 characters. Each data column is a user-selected width and data type. The data types supported are string, numeric, and result. The string type may be any string of characters less than or equal to the length of the data column width.
> ''In the Create mode, you may have up to 10 data columns, with a combined total of 132 characters."

The numeric type is a decimal number. In the width for numerical type data, you must allow three places for a decimal point and two trailing digits even if you enter only integers. The most interesting data type is that of result. It is automatically numerical, but allows you to choose an arithmetic operator \(\left(+-/^{*}\right)\) and operands. You may use a constant operand and combine it with a data column to come up with a new data column, or you may use two data columns and combine them into a third.

You must remember to add two extra spaces to your columns or you may well run out of room when printing your data. If this occurs, the data is printed with as many digits as space allows, and a \(\%\) at the left of the number.

When you create a data column, you are asked to specify its name, width,
and type. If you exceed the number of columns specified in your response to "print width," the program tells you a mistake has been made. I found this routine a little clumsy to use, particularly if your typing is not too accurate. You may edit your column names and types later with the Edit option, but you may not change their width. Once the data is set into a specific format, it stays there!

When you have created your column structure, you may add data with the Add option. One nice thing is that it prompts you to input values for each of the columns except for the result columns (since these will be calculated by the program). It displays a graphics block out to the right of your cursor, to mark the limit of the width of that particular column. It does not prevent you from typing over it, but it won't accept a line that is too long.

Each record is stored on disk as you enter it. The Terminate option merges it with the previous cumulative data base, performs the sort by the first column, and then exits to DOS. It would be nicer if this could all be done while still in the program.
The first data column is the index column. You are required to use a unique index entry for each record. The data will be sorted by the index column with the Terminate option. You may use the Exchange option to exchange the index data column with any other string-type data column in your data base. This enables you to sort by any string (nonnumeric) field. To have it sort by the new index, just use the Terminate option again.
The program lists your data sent to the printer as well. To do so, you are asked for the number of print lines per page, then if you would like to list today's entries, or all except today's. Press the appropriate number and you will be asked for the print title. This ti-

tle, along with the page number, appears on each sheet of the output. Next, you are asked to ready the printer and away you go.
The program is not perfect, but quite good considering the cost. A few things that might be added include better error-trapping, a sort command independent of the Terminate option, and a way to browse through the data
without sending it to the printer. The program bombs on several types of input errors, requiring you to reload the program. The manual doesn't even mention errors. It should tell you which entry number you are currently entering when you are adding data. The program is not case-blind. That is, it won't accept an a for an A. It does not support any printer options other than
number of lines per page, a title, and page numbers.

Overall, the program is quite a good deal for the money. There is nothing of which I know that can compare for the low cost. If you need simple reports of the specific type that DRG can generate, you certainly would be hard put to find a better way to spend your \(\$ 14.95\).

\section*{Tandy Six-Pen Plotter \\ Radio Shack \\ Fort Worth, TX \\ \$1995}

\section*{by Bruce Powel Douglass}

Aplotter is a device specifically designed to plot functions and data, rather than print text. A printer is designed to print text. Assuming adequate hardware capability, one may be forced into the role of the other, but usually with limited success. It is difficult to get the resolution necessary for data and function plots with a printer, and with many printers it's impossible. A plotter can simulate a printer by creating and drawing characters, usually with several angles of rotation, but it is not very efficient at text printing, even though it is very efficient at drawing lines and circles.
There are two types of plotters. Some plotters fit the paper on a drum and then roll the drum during the graph's creation. A flat-bed plotter holds the paper on a flat surface and plots by moving a pen over the paper. The Tandy six-pen plotter is a flat-bed plotter that handles up to 8.5 by 11 inches. It can plot graphs of up to 7 by 10 inches.
The resolution of a plotter refers to the fineness of its drawing capability. The Tandy plotter can plot 200 points per inch, which, although not extremely fine resolution, is adequate for most purposes. It plots at 2.8 inches per second. As with most plotters, the Tandy plotter requires special pens that may be purchased separately. With special felt-tipped pens, you can easily create overhead transparencies with the plotter, for those impressive professional presentations.

The Tandy plotter allows relative or absolute coordinate addressing, several line-type patterns for drawing, cir-

cle, and arc patterns; 93 ASCII characters with variable sizes; four rotational angles for plotting; and some special marker symbols for use in creating graphs.

The plotter allows the use of up to six different pens, allowing for the easy creation of multicolored graphs. It features a touch control panel to allow manual or remote control of the plotter. In manual control mode, you may move the pen by pressing an arrow key on the control panel, raise or lower the pen, or reset the plotter. Since it requires an RS-232C interface, most computers can drive this plotter, including the Models I, II, and III as well as the Color Computer. I reviewed the plotter using a Model I.

The plotter is rather small ( 13.5 by 10.5 by 6 inches), yet attractive and it seems rugged. Its buffer can hold 768
bytes of instructions. The plotter has its own Z80 microprocessor and operating system. It has 1 K of RAM and 6 K of ROM for use in the generation of lines and characters. It accepts ASCII codes at 2,400 baud as instruction and data.

The Tandy six-pen plotter is easy to program. It lacks some of the flexibility of the HP 7225B plotter, but its use is simpler. Single characters comprise the plotter language (called DM/PL), and they allow a great deal of control over the plotter. Some of these commands are plotter select or deselect, plotter reset or test, pen up or pen down, new pen, home position, set plot origin, set line type, position pen (absolute or relative), plot characters or special markers, and plot arcs or circles.

A plotter allows drawing of a line

\title{
Convert to CP/M \\ \\ and
} \\ \\ and
}

\section*{Unprecedented Sale for the First \(\mathbf{2 0 0}\) Customers. Call for Details.}

\section*{The Trouble with TRS-DOS.}

Although TRS-DOS is an excellent operating system, it has one major disadvantage. When compared with \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\), TRS-DOS locks you into a limited and possibly dead-end course. When you are ready to upgrade to a new computer, it is likely that none of your present software will run on the new machine. All of the time and money you have invested in TRS-DOS software will be lost.

\section*{CP/M for the TRS-80.}

Converting to \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) offers the TRS -80 owner many advantages. The TRS 80 immediately becomes capable of running twice the software of any other computer on the market. Perhaps more importantly, CP/M permits software portability. Unlike TRS DOS programs, CP/M programs can be directly transferred to your next computer. The savings in time and software costs can be quite significant. CP/M conversion can easily pay for itself with the money saved on one or two software purchases. The sooner you convert to \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\), the more you stand to save.

\section*{CP/M Acquires Unprecedented Support.}

Over the past year, a number of powerful competitors have introduced new microcomputers. Most people will instantly recognize the names of Xerox, IBM, HewlettPackard, Digital Equipment and Zenith. The Japanese companies, Sony, NEC, Sanyo, Toshiba and Sharp, are equally well-known. Together, these companies have committed over a billion dollars to compete effectively in the micro market. TRS-80 owners should be aware that every one of these companies has chosen \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) for their standard operating system. Over the next few years, these companies will sell millions of \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) computers. Considering these facts, it is clear that \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) is the operating system of the future.

\section*{Apple and Commodore Offer CP/M.}

In a recent press conference, the Apple Computer Company stated, "The largest installed base CP/M system in the world today is the Apple II with the Z 80 card from Microsoft:" In a recent full page ad in the Wall Street Journal, Apple announced CP/M for the Apple III. Commodore, refusing to be left behind, has recently announced their "Emulator" series of computers that support CP/M. There are even rumors that the new Tandy 16 will support a version of \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\).

\section*{Plan Ahead.}

The Omikron "Mapper" offers the ideal step to upgrading to a newer, more powerful computer. With the "Mapper," your TRS-80 can run both CP/M programs and TRS-DOS. With CP/M, you can build a software library that's fully compatible with the newest CP/M business computers. All of the time and money you spend on selecting, purchasing, and learning CP/M software can be considered an investment in the future. In addition, your old TRS-80 can gain a new lease on life as a fully compatible back-up unit. Consider all these points carefully. The Omikron "Works" package offers the best solution for protecting your investment in the TRS-80. By choosing the "Works," you can purchase a "Mapper" and also receive over \(\$ 1,000\) worth of top-quality \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) software. Value, Utility, performance - Omikron offers you more than ever before.

\section*{COUGAR . . . Omikron's Users Group.}
\(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) has always been the standard for business and professional use. This market has always demanded high quality and high performance. The high prices for \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) programs reflect the additional effort required to develop top-quality software products. To help our customers afford CP/M software, Omikron has formed Cougar, our official users group. Through Cougar, Omikron can purchase software products in large volume. This allows us to offer our customers some of the best \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) software in the industry at greatly reduced prices.

\section*{Omikron Puts It All Together.}

Omikron has sold more \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) conversions than all of our competitors combined. Omikron was the first in the market with a \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) conversion. Omikron has continued to lead the market for one simple reason - our total commitment to our customers. Only Omikron offers a "Works" type introductory package. Only Omikron has a "Cougar" type users group for long term savings. Our hardware has always been designed with reliability first. Our software is well designed, complete, and bug free. Our technical hot line assists those with problems. Finally, our exchange policy has enabled our customers to upgrade to our new designs for much less than the cost to new customers. When you buy from Omikron, you buy from a company with a proven record of dedication and success.
between points by dropping the pen onto the paper and moving the pen to the end point of the line. The Tandy plotter supports 10 types of lines, which make it useful for multiple-line graphs. The default is a solid line, but various types of dotted and dashed lines can be software selected. With a plotter, you can draw lines either with absolute or relative addressing. This means that you draw a line to x , y or you may draw a line up three and over 10 from the present position.

The New Pen command allows software selection of a different pen. The pen holder replaces the current pen into its place in the pen changer and grabs the next pen for use. It's nice to watch your plotter grab the various pens it needs, draw with them, and put them back. Now if we could just get it to put the caps back on the pens when it is through!
To print characters on your plot, the plotter must draw them. The Tandy plotter sports 93 ASCII characters in its character set, as well as four special marker symbols for use in graphs. Plotters allow you to specify virtually any size characters to be drawn, from too small to read up to big enough to fill the page. You can also rotate the characters and print them at a number of angles. The Tandy plotter is limited to four angles \((0,90,180\), and 270 degrees). This makes for easy labeling of graph axes. That is impossible to duplicate with a normal printer!
Many plotters cannot directly plot arcs and circles. Usually, this must be
done by the plotting program, but the Tandy plotter has commands for directly specifying arcs and angles to be drawn. To draw a circle use CCx,y where \(x\) and \(y\) specify the center of the circle. The current pen position is on the circle circumference, and is used as the starting point for drawing the circle. To draw an arc, you use the command CA \(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y} \mathrm{d}\) where d is the number of degrees of the arc to be plotted. One obvious use of these commands is the production of pie charts.
> "Tandy-Graph is a software package that allows you to draw simple line, bar, and pie charts.'’

\section*{Tandy-Graph}

Tandy-Graph is a software package that allows you to draw simple line, bar, and pie charts. The disk containing Tandy-Graph contains a curious problem. The sample files provided for examples cannot be read directly by the main program Tandy. They have an extension not supported by the program. It was trivial for me to change the program so that it could read the sample files, but a newcomer to computers would be stymied. The Tandy program works simply and easily for
the creation of good looking graphs and plots.

The manual is a thin 50 pages, but it contains enough information to operate your plotter even if you don't know much about computers. Tandy generally has good manuals, and this one is not bad. It lacks an index, which it could use, but the organization of the manual makes it relatively easy to find what you need to know without too much thumbing through. The manual is printed and written understandably. It presumes a certain familiarity with computers that a novice might not have, but anyone who has played with a TRS-80 for a few weeks will be able to follow the manual quite easily.

The software provided works well and is menu driven for ease of use. It is not the most powerful software package imaginable, but it is serviceable and creates some very attractive graphs and does so with a minimum of pain. The plotter itself is simple enough to control, eliminating a great deal of the creative programming that normally accompanies the writing of software packages for specific purposes. The best commands available on the Tandy plotter are the rotational character drawing command, 10 line types for plotting, and the circle and arc plotting commands. The package is good and very useful. It is also competitively priced. If you need a multi-pen plotter that is simple to program and comes with software that will handle most of your graphical needs, then consider the Tandy six-pen plotter.

\section*{MDX-3 Interface PC Board \\ Micro-Design \\ Manchaca, TX 78652 \\ Model III \\ \(\$ 74.95\)}

\section*{by Mel Patrick}

A\(t\) present there are many companies who offer whole or partial kits to upgrade your Model III for floppy disks. These kits usually include one disk drive, an additional 32 K of RAM to give you a full 48 K , a floppy-disk controller interface, and a power supply for the floppy disk. Micro-Design's MDX-3 interface board not only has these standard items incorporated, but an RS-232 and a modem as well.

The MDX-3 is a bare printed-circuit board that you populate with the required components. When fully constructed, the board's options include the RS-232, floppy-disk controller, and a 300 -baud answer or originate modem. A 43-page manual guides you through all stages of construction, assembly, and installation.
The MDX- 3 fits inside the Model III's case in the same place that is normally occupied by the RS-232 and Radio Shack's floppy-disk controller card. All mounting hardware for the installation is included with the board. The MDX-3's external disk-drive connector and RS-232 connector exit through the same slots in the bottom of the case as does Radio Shack's.

\section*{Assembly}

Construction of the board begins by accumulating the parts required for the sections desired. The modem requires the RS-232 for operation and cannot be constructed as a stand-alone section. However, the floppy-disk controller or RS-232 can. The manual includes a total or separate parts lists for those needing only one of the options. Also included in the manual is the name and address of four companies who can supply some or all of the necessary parts. Computex in Webster, TX, is not mentioned but they do supply a complete set of pre-packaged parts.
Considering the complexity of the

\title{
TELEWRTER the Color Computer Word Processor
}

\section*{TELEWRITER}

Telewriter is the powerful word processor designed specifically for the Color Computer. It can handle almost any serious writing job and it is extremely easy to use. It has all the advanced features you need to create, edit, store, format and print any kind of text. With Telewriter you can quickly produce perfect, finished copy for letters, reports, term papers, articles, technical documentation, stories, novels, screenplays, newsletters. It is also a flexible and efficient way to take notes or organize ideas and plans.

\section*{\(51 \times 24\) DISPLAY}

The Color Computer is an incredibly powerful and versatile computer, but for text editing it has some major drawbacks. The small 32 character by 16 line screen format shows you too little of the text and, combined with its lack of lower case letters, bears little resemblance to the way text really looks on the page. Reverse video in place of lower case just adds confusion.
Telewriter eliminates these shortcomings with no hardware modifications required. By using software alone, Telewriter creates a new character set that has real lower case letters, and puts 24 lines of 51 characters on the screen. That's more on-screen characters than Apple II, Atari or TRS-80 Model III. That's more than double the Color Computer's standard display.

\section*{FULL SCREEN EDITOR}

The Telewriter editor is designed for maximum ease of use. The commands are single key (or single key plus control key), fast, and easy to remember. There is no need to switch between insert modes and delete modes and cursor movement modes. You simply type. What you type is inserted into the text at the cursor, on the screen. What you see on the screen is always the current state of your text. You can move quickly through the text with one key cursor movement in all 4 directions, or press the shift key simultaneously for fast, auto-repeat. You can jump to the top or bottom of the text, the beginning or end of a line, move forward or backward a page at a time, or scroll quickly up or down. When you type past the end of the line, the wordwrap feature moves you cleanly to the next.
You can copy, move or delete any size block of text, search repeatedly for any
truly a state of the art word processor. outstanding in every respect.
- The RAINBOW, Jan, 1982

\title{
The only one with all these features for your TRS-80 Color:
}

\section*{51 column \(\times 24\) line screen display Sophisticated full-screen editor Real lower case characters Powerful text formatter Works with any printer Special MX-80 driver Runs in 16 K or 32 K Disk \& cassette I/O requires absolutely no hardware modifications}
pattern of characters, then instantly delete it or replace it with another. Telewriter gives you a tab key, tells you how much space you have left in memory, and warns you when the buffer is full.

\section*{FORMAT FEATURES}

When it comes time to print out the finished manuscript, Telewriter lets you specify: left, right, top, and bottom margins; line spacing and lines per page. These parameters can be set before printing or they can be dynamically modified during printing with simple format codes in the text.
Telewriter will automatically number pages (if you want) and automatically center lines. It can chain print any number of text files from cassette or disk without user intervention. You can tell it to start a new page anywhere in the text, pause at the bottom of the page, and set the Baud rate to any value (so you can run your printer at top speed).
You can print all or any part of the text buffer, abort the printing at any point, and there is a "Typewriter" feature which allows you to type straight to your printer. Because Telewriter lets you output numeric control codes directly (either from the menu or during printing), it works with any printer (LPVII, LPVIII, MX-80, Okidata, NEC 8023, C. Itoh 8510 , Centronics, GE Terminet, Smith Corona TP-1, etc.). There's even a special driver for the Epson MX-80 that lets you simply select any of its 12 fonts and do underlining with a single underline character.

\section*{CASSETTE AND DISK I/O}

Because Telewriter makes using cassette almost painless, you can still have a powerful word processor without the major additional cost of a disk. The advanced cassette handler will search in the forward direction till it finds the first valid file, so there's no need to keep retyping a load command when you are lost in your tape.

The Verify command checks your cassette saves to make sure they're good. You can save all or any part of the text buffer to disk or cassette and you can append preexisting files from either medium to what you have in the buffer already.
The disk version can be simply customized to the precise number of drives in your system. From the disk menu, you can list any directory (including free space) to the screen or to the printer, rename or delete files, set the default drive and return to BASIC.

\section*{ASCII COMPATIBLE}

Telewriter turns your Color Computer into the most powerful, lowest cost, word processor in the world today. But that's not all. The simple ASCII conversion program provided with Telewriter (for both cassette and disk) means you can use the full power of the Telewriter editor for creating and editing BASIC and assembly language programs. It means you can use Telewriter to prepare or edit text files used with any data communications program.
Telewriter costs \(\$ 49.95\) on cassette and \(\$ 59.95\) on disk. To order, send check or money order to:

\section*{Cognitec}

704 Nob Ave.
Del Mar, CA 92014
Or check your local software store. If you have questions about Telewriter, call us at (714) 755-1258 weekdays, 7AM-4PM PST,

And now you can get a complete text processing/communications package direct from Cognitec.
Telemaster-1: gives you Telewriter along with Colorcom/E, the most flexible smart terminal program available for the Color Computer. Package price: \(\$ 94.95\).
Telemaster-2: gives you Telewriter plus Spell 'n Fix-the professional FLEX spelling checker, now available for the Color Computer. Package Price: \(\$ 109.95\).
Telemaster-3: includes Telewriter, Spell 'n Fix, and Colorcom/E-all 3 for \(\$ 154.95\).
Please specify disk or cassette. Allow 2-3 weeks for personal checks. Add \(\$ 2\) for shipping and handling. California residents add \(6 \%\) state tax. Send SASE for copies of reviews from major Color Computer and TRS-80 magazines.
one of the best programs for the Color Computer I have seen.
- Color Computer News, Jan. 1982


NEW SYSTEM MAKES TRS-80 III A TOTAL CASH REGISTER \& POINT-OF-SALE COMPUTER

Which performs all the normal functions of a computer and is specially programmed to..
- COMPUTE Sales Taxes, Discounts, Special Sales and Promotions
- TRACKS Sales by Type, such as Visa, Mastercard, Check, Charge, etc. and by Employee/Operator for up to 30 people
- SELF.PROMPTING to Cashiers
- Produces Audit Trails and ACCOUNTING DATA for entire operation
- CONTROLS up to \(\mathbf{2 0 , 0 0 0}\) INVENTORY LINE ITEMS on our Hard Disk Drive
- CONTROLS up to 1,500 INVENTORY LINE ITEMS on your Floppy Drive
- Complete, Ready-to-Run SOFTWARE comes with Cash Control Drawer Unit
- AUDIBLE SIGNAL produced when any key is depressed by any operator
- DRAWER operates automatically or by manual override anytime
- Generates RECEIPTS on Printer
- Available to display in English, French, Spanish, or German Languages
- Operates on 110AC or 220AC...just plug it in
- NO INTERFERENCE with or modification of regular TRS-80 Mod III...plugs right into computer
FREE Specifications and Data Package or order complete Operating manual for \(\$ 15\) from

ICR/FutureSoft
Box 1446 - Orange Park, Florida 32073 (904) \(\mathbf{2 6 9 - 1 9 1 8}\) for technical assistance and Dealer Information

Integrated Cash Register Systems from as low as \(\$ 449\).
circuitry, construction is quite easy. The PC board is silk-screened for parts placement and is not crowded. A page in the manual is an exact duplicate of the silk-screened board with all the component designations on it. This is extremely helpful in cases where drilling the board has removed the part number.

Micro-Design recommends that IC sockets be used because of the ease of repair or troubleshooting, should the

\section*{"The cost of constructing} the interface and buying the disk drives yourself is very low."
need arise. After all the sockets are installed, resistors and capacitors are added.

According to the manual the next step involves installing the crystals X1 and X2. On the board that I have (marked Rev C) there is no X 1 or X 2 , but rather a Y1 and Y2. I found that Y 1 is X 1 and Y 2 is X 2 .

Finally, the diodes and the polygore cables are installed. These cables are nothing more than ribbon cables with pins that fit the connectors on MDX-3 and the main board. They don't lend themselves to a great deal of flexing, so try to avoid it if possible.

\section*{Testing}

Before the MDX-3 is actually installed in the Model III, the options must be checked out. Once mounted in its location in the Model III there is no way to get at it (it's behind the main CPU board). The manual is very useful as a guide in this section.

At this point none of the ICs should be installed. The manual clearly describes how to open the case and connect the MDX-3 to the computer's power supply and to the main CPU board. Also strongly recommended at this point is the installation of the additional 32 K of RAM.

Once the MDX-3 is connected, volt-
age tests are conducted and verified. If all of the voltages are correct, install the ICs and proceed to test each section.

\section*{Troubleshooting}

Should any section not check out, there are two avenues open. One is to remove the board and send it to one of Micro-Design's repair centers (located throughout the U.S. and Canada). The other is to refer to the manual and try to fix it yourself. I had a disk problem. Sometimes the disk worked normally and other times it wouldn't boot. The manual states that a Z80A CPU could replace the standard Z 80 CPU if the main board (Radio Shack's) was marked REV F. It was, I did, and it worked-perfectly.

\section*{Installing Disks}

The MDX- 3 assumes that the owner already has installed the disk drives and their required power supplies. I obtained two standard 40-track, dou-ble-density drives with cases and power supplies. In order to mount them the same as the standard Radio Shack drives, I ordered a right and left diskmounting bracket and an RF shield from Radio Shack.

I recommend the RF shield; it attaches to the left disk-mounting bracket. If it isn't used, the highvoltage lead to the videopicture tube, which is very close to the disk drives, may interfere with the drive operation.

You may also order bare disk drives (no case or power supply). In that case order the Radio Shack disk power supply, \#AXX6005. It is capable of powering two internal drives.

\section*{Summary}

If you can solder neatly and follow instructions carefully, there would be little or no problem in constructing and installing the MDX-3 interface board. Should you encounter any problems, Micro-Design seems more than willing to help. They have technicians available for this purpose after business hours and also have service centers should the problem be unresolved.

The cost of constructing the interface and buying the disk drives yourself is very low. Combine this with the fact that the interface also contains an RS-232 and a modem and you have an extremely low-cost system. It is this, plus the support of Micro-Design, that makes the MDX-3 a worthwhile investment.

\title{
MAILING LIST SYSTEM \$89.95
}

\section*{FORM LETTER (}

Create letters and store on disk with provisions for later retrieval and additions. Then print the letters using your mailing list.
- Same select and purge features as mailing list system.

For TRS-80 (Tangy Trade Mark) Model I and III
We proudly present here what many consider to be the most powerful and versatile mailing list system on the market today. It is primarily written in BASIC...with embedded machine code for the speed sensitive areas. This makes our system easy to modify, yet extremely fast...Our system is specifically configured to run on floppy disk drives. Some other major systems, run on floppies but are really intended for use on hard disk drives. To get the real benefit of such a system, one usually has to purchase expanded track/density disk drives and even then a problem occurs when all the drives are filled with data. We have neatly solved this problem by allowing all your data disks to be maintained in continuous order even though, due to limitations of your drives, the list is too large to all be "on line" at one time. Thus our system accomodates extremely large lists using your existing drives and yet avoides the "segmented" data problems of the hard disk approach.
- Simple to use. even for the novice.
- Permits 2260 names on-line with 40 track dbl density drives and almost 5000 names with 80 track drives, 35 track single density drives permit 1025 on-line entries.
- Super fast sort by alp. or zip order ( 8 sec . for 1000 entries)...both orders can exist simultaneously on disk.
- High speed recovery of entries from disk...speed of sort is meaningless if retrieval from disk is slow...ours pulls in over 11 per sec!
- Optionally supports a second address line.
- Transfers old files over to our system.
 LOOK!
- Zip order is "sub-alphabetized"
- Less than 5 digit zips have leading 0 's appended
- Supports 9 digit zips, Canadian zips, and foreign abbrev,
- Backup data disks are easily updated as entries are created, edited, or sorted ...extremely useful!!
- Optional reversal of names about commas. This permits disk storage in last-name-first order to facilitate meaningful alph order while the printout will be in "natural" order.
- Permits telephone, account, and/or serial numbers, etc.
- Prints on envelopes or on labels, 1, 2, 3, or 4 across.
- Test label/envelope printing lets you make horizontal and vertical adjustments with ease.
- Master printout of your list in several formats (not just a rehash of the labels)...extremely useful.
- Selective printing by specific zips or by zip range.
- Editing is simple and fast...automatic search. Batch transfer of edited entries to backup disks.
- Optionally provides for duplicate labels.
- Deleted entries have "holes" on disk filled automatically and alph. order is still maintained!
- System adjusts to any DOS.
- Automatic "repeat" feature for ease of entry.
- Load and "scroll"/edit through entries on disk.
- All labels optionally support an "ATTN:" line with provisions for multiple entries.
- Plenty of user defined fields with various options for simultaneously purging and selecting the printout...even allows for inequalities...powerful and easy to use.
- All \(\emptyset^{\prime}\) s in address labels are replaced by easier to read 0's.
- Continuous display of numbers of labels/envelopes printed,
- Each disk entry automatically "remembers" how many mailings have been made for that particular entry...Can be tied in with purge/select.
- Extensive use of error traps (both operator and machine induced)...even recovers from a power failure during a printout!...recycling on disk errors.
- Extensive documention manual.
- Hardware requirements: 32 K , printer, and 1 or 2 drives.
- Select either continuous fanfold or "cut sheet" paper
- Selectable tabing, test printing, and paging.
- Allows regular or legal size pages.
- Greetings are selectable by codes on mailing list. Options include Mr./Mrs., First/Last Name, global, or user defined.

SIGN (Supplied on tape, can be transferred to disk) \(\mathbf{\$ 1 9 . 9 5}\) Produce large (reduced \(50 \%\) here) attention getting signs.


SUPER CALENDAR (Supplied on tape only) \$19.95
Prints out calendars of individual months of years ranging from 1583 to any time in the future. Standard banker's holidays are noted...Additionally prints out large "graphics" type wall calendars with memos under each day... Use as a planning calendar with optional disk storage ... Requires 16 K and a printer.

\section*{Football Scouting Report (Disk only) \(\mathbf{\$ 8 9 . 9 5}\)}

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8 sec . for 1000 dbl pres. numbers... 50 sec . for 5000 integers.



The Custom TRS-80 \& Other Mysteries Dennis Bathory Kitsz
IJG Inc.
1260 West Foothill Blyd.
Upland, CA 91786
Softcover, 335 pp.
\$29.95
by Fred Blechman

If you have a TRS-80 Model I and you want to know what makes it work (or not work), and what you can do to make it do things it normally can't do, then this book will fascinate you. This work represents just a part of the vast storehouse of knowledge gathered by Dennis Bathory Kitsz.

A regular columnist for several microcomputing magazines, Dennis has combined his software and hardware expertise with his ability to write in readable (and sometimes humorous) form.
This book is almost a TRS-80 Model I encyclopedia, and contains many photos, schematics, tables and Assembly-language listings. Subjects include converting binary to decimal, reading the pins, color codes, power supplies, creating Basic tokens, and many more.

The overall coverage is very broad. There will be very few who pick up this book and don't find within its pages something new and interesting. However, much of the book may be well beyond their present abilities or interests; it is not for the beginner.

Although Dennis gets down to some basic information in the Introduction, like schematic symbols and resistor color codes, chapter 1 launches right into opening up the TRS-80 main computer unit. He then describes the Basic Level II ROM power-up routines starting at address 0000 -useful if you are interested in Assembly language.

Chapter 2 gets into simple logic devices, machine language (with a detailed memory map showing significant hexadecimal addresses), and a long chart showing the commands available in Level I, Level II and DOS-like Level III.

Dennis discusses CPU hardware, program RAM control, video RAM, the keyboard, ROM control, output controls, wire-wrapping techniques, and peripherals (specifying the addresses, output ports, and other interfaces used by about 40 popular non-

Radio Shack TRS-80 add-ons).
The chapter on software modifications covers the Editor/Assembler, and features 12 Assembly-language listings covering information as diversified as keyboard debounce and auto-repeat to dynamic memory tests and voice I/O using the cassette port.

Chapter 4 covers several hardware additions, some relatively simple ( 16 K keyboard memory, and an RF modulator jack) and some more complex adding a hexadecimal keypad and reversing the video).

Chapters 5, 6 and 7 contain information on the Radio Shack Expansion Interface (with its problems and cures), the two "other 80 s "-the PMC-80 and the LNW-80-high-resolution graphics, interpreters, a power-up monitor, the CLOAD problem, interfacing with external devices, D/A and A/D conversion, music, and sound effects.

The book concludes with topics such as a parallel printer interface, real-time clock/calendars, different disk operating systems, high-speed cassette loading devices, and 15 categories of 111 common crashes and their cures.

Appendixes I, II and III give recommended (and not recommended) parts suppliers, an extensive bibliography of books, manuals, guides and periodicals, and six pages of ASCII codes and conversion tables. Appendixes IV, V, VI and VII provide a six-page Assemblylanguage utility program that does everything but the windows, 30 pages of pinouts, technical specifications and data, an eight-page glossary, and parts lists and PC board layouts for the various projects in the book.

I reviewed the first printing of the first edition, February 1982, and some "problems" were evident, mainly in the captioning of the figures and text references like "see Fig. (?)"' or "Table (?)"-obviously meant to be identified before printing. For example, Figs. 2-11 through 2-39 appear to be missing, but aren't-there's just a big gap in the numbers. Also, one would expect to find a big fold-out schematic of the entire Model I, but it's not included. Reference is made, however, to the Radio Shack Microcomputer Technical Reference Handbook (catalog \# 26-2104), which does contain the Model I schematic.

No mention is made of the applicability of this book to the TRS-80 Model III. I suspect most of the hardware


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would not apply, but many of the programs could be used for the same purposes in the Model III.

\author{
The Custom TRS-80 \\ and Other Mysteries \\ Dennis Bathory Kitsz \\ IJG Inc. \\ 1260 W. Foothill Blvd. \\ Upland, CA 91786 \\ Softcover, 335 pp. \\ \(\$ 29.95\)
}

\section*{by Charles Edwards}

Dennis Kitsz's long-awaited book, The Custom TRS-80, has finally arrived on the bookshelves. Many people, myself included, have awaited its appearance with bated breath.

This book has had a long and painful transition from Mr. Kitsz's fertile mind to your local bookstore. Publication was delayed several times and IJG even published an apology to those who had purchased it in advance. Unfortunately, the final product reflects this sorry history.
The book is riddled with editorial/typesetting errors. Diagrams are mislabeled or unlabeled, there are sudden and unexplained changes of topic, and an entire appendix is even missing.
In Chapter 6, after being promised information about how to replace the Basic ROM chips, Mr. Kitsz says, "Before turning to the details, you may be asking, 'How can control be wrested from the Z-80?'." He answers this question and then merrily proceeds to a different subject, leaving us completely in the dark about ROM replacement.

Also in Chapter 6, there is an article that should be interesting to many people: a high-resolution graphics board. There are two full pages of schematics for this project and several pages of assembly and troubleshooting advice. Unfortunately the parts list was omitted.
I wish these examples were atypical, but this occurs over and over again throughout the book. The prime culprit seems to be the hardware mods. There is simply no coordination between the text and the associated diagrams. This might have been ameliorated by Appendix VII which (accord-

This book is destined to become one of the reference classics among TRS-80 Model I owners.
ing to the table of contents) contains a list of parts and PC board layouts for the projects. However, this entire appendix seems to have been misplaced somewhere in the typesetting room.
These problems seem mainly confined to the major hardware projects, but errors can creep up even in the smallest of projects. A modification to reenable the reset button for a system with an expansion interface has only one electronic component: a resistor. However, the text says to use a 10 K ohm resistor and the diagram says to use 1 K ohm. After making this change (with a 1 K ohm resistor) I discovered that as a side-effect, the real-time clock is disabled. This would seem significant enough to warrant mention in the book.

The parts of the book dealing with software seem to have fared better. I have not tried all of the programs presented, but those I checked worked correctly. Mr. Kitsz presents a keyboard driver with debounce/repeat/beep functions, a method of creating self-executing Basic programs, and methods to save a NEWed program and reset memory size.
There are other programs scattered throughout the book, but the best by far is the custom interpreter. It patches Level II to provide the following functions: debounce/repeat/beep, lowercase driver, dynamic resetting of memory size, restoring NEWed programs, hex/ASCII/graphics monitor, single stepper, save a block of memory as a System tape, and save a running Basic program as a System tape.
But the most valuable part of the book is Chapter 11. This chapter provides 112 pieces of advice on how to avoid/repair common problems with the Model I. This chapter alone is almost worth the cost of the book.
Notice I used almost. Given its other problems, I find it hard to recommend that anyone spend \(\$ 29.95\) for this tome. Perhaps Mr. Kitsz and his editors should get together, reedit the hardware sections, and release a corrected version. Now that would be a book worth waiting for.


What exactly is LOAD 80 ? Simply put, it is a monthly dump of the major program listings in each issue of 80 MICRO. Since it was introduced in April of 1981, hundreds of TRS-80* users like yourself have discovered the advantages and benefits of LOAD 80. This comes as no surprise to Wayne Green, the innovative publisher who created LOAD 80 . He knew from experience how frustrating and time consuming it was to keyboard and debug even a single published program, let alone all the major program listings in an issue of 80 MICRO. He was sure that a great many people were just as frustrated as he was and would jump at the opportunity to have those programs available in "ready-to-load" form.
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\section*{REVIEW DIGEST}

\author{
edited by Janet Fiderio
}

\author{
Silicon Valley, Michael Rogers, Simon and Schuster, NY, \(\$ 15.50\).
}
"If you can accept their success and brilliance, and bear with the dialogue that sometimes sounds like a cross between soap-opera cliche and Sippl's Microcomputer Dictionary, you may enjoy your trip through Silicon Valley. . . . The plot is fast-paced, and the scenes involving the Turing Test are intriguing, notwithstanding the What's My Line nature of the panel..." Infoworld, July 26, p. 31 .

Ghost Gobbler, Color Computer, Spectral Associates, 141 Harvard Ave., Tacoma, WA 98466.
"The game is a good imitation of Pac-Man. It, like other TRS-80 Color Computer games, suffers from the horrible imprecision of the Color Computer joystick. Nevertheless. if you enjoy Pac-Man, you will enjoy Ghost Gobbler too." Creative Computing, August, p. 42.

System Saver, Models I \& III, Acorn Software Products Inc., 634 North Carolina Ave., Washington, DC 20003.
"FLEXL provides you with a quick and easy method of duplicating System tapes and is extremely easy to use in converting Model III System tapes to the higher baud rate. . . . If you have ever had a System program that loaded below 5200 hex and tried to load it to disk, you will appreciate TDISK." Infoworld, July 26, p.

Science Observed, Jeremy Bernstein, Basic Books Inc., NY, 376 pp., \$16.95.
"A quick scan reveals many magic names-Minsky, Einstein, Dyson, Whitehead, and Papert to name a few-and one can almost imagine a signpost reading 'Here there be giants' pointing to the depths of the volume. . . . The section on Artificial Intelligence gives much good background on the field. The essays on time and on fusion are interesting and informative. But...the book is unlikely to inspire anyone to go forth and learn more about the topics covered." Creative Computing, August, p. 251.

REMDISK-1, REMsort Inc., 571 E. 185th St., Euclid, OH 44119.
"REMDISK-1 is a system for independent study of Assembly-language disk I/O programming for the student with some experience. ... Although I'm not convinced that
this is the ultimate Computer Aided Instruction (CAI), I do believe it is the best first step that could have come along." 80 U.S., July, p. 117.

The Wizard, Programs Unlimited, Box 265, Jericho, NY 11753.
"The program presents a quiz game for one to four players. ...The educational aspect comes from the ability to create sets of quizzes. ... With this capability, the program can be molded to suit almost any classroom situation." Creative Computing Buyer's Guide, 1982, p. 63.

Fun with Microcomputers and BASIC, Donald D. Spencer, Reston Publishing Co., 11480 Sunset Hills Road, Reston, VA 22090, 128 pp., \$9.95.
"I am a person with a low pain threshold, when it comes to plowing through 'introductory guide.' ... Don Spencer's book is different. It's fun, it really teaches, and it's an almost painless introduction to microcomputers and Basic programming." Compute, July, p. 187.

Android Design: Practical Approaches for Robot Building, Martin Bradley Weinstein, Hayden Book Co., 50 Essex St., Rochelle Park, NJ 07662, 248 pp., \$11.95.
". . . Android Design is anything but fiction. It is full of facts and figures which readers must seriously consider if they are going to design androids, or beasties as the author prefers to call them. Android Design will interest computer users because it focuses on the problem/solution approach to developing guidelines and rules common to both androids and computers." Personal Computing, June, p. 130.

GRBASIC, Graphic Basic, Models I \& III, Med Systems Software, Box 3558, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.
". . .this package. . . does add some of the graphic and sound commands of the Color Computer to a Model I or III. Usefulness will certainly be determined by how much you like to use graphics and sound in your programs. ... Med Systems offers an add-on package for business-graphing purposes." 80 U.S., July, p. 116.

Incoprop, Models I \& III, E-Z Software, Box 591, Novato, CA 94948.
"Incoprop is a powerful, comprehensive program that could help you make money if you are willing to learn enough about real-estate financial matters to understand the manual and become adept at running the programs." Infoworld, August 2, p. 44.

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\author{
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Until now, that meant you were forced to pay money for application software off the shelf, or if you could afford it, have it custom written for you, or, if you are qualified, do it yourself ...spending endless hours figuring it out and writing it. Now, your computer can write individual application programs for you. These programs are each separate, unique software programs that run in standard Basic on your computer.
A company named FutureSoft has developed this exciting and long awaited remarkable working tool for you. There are two versions called Quikpro+Plus and standard Quikpro. Both of them create unique separate Basic programs for you to do exactly, precisely, what you want to do. And listen to this...you create a new program in minutes instead of hours.
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The custom programs you generate from this software provide for: Data Entry, Additions, Changes, Record Locating \& Searches, great variety of Computations, and Report Printing (if you have a printer). It lets you decide what data to manipulate and how to manipulate it. It lets you decide the formats you want to appear on your screen and/or to print out in a report. It lets you use differing formats on the same data base. It lets you make calculations from data within records without altering the data base. It lets you report results with or without including the base data from which results were calculated.
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The software is available immediately from the creators. It comes in two versions. If you want to generate separate Basic programs with all the data handling plus Calculations and Report Printing features, you want Quikpro+Plus. Specify to run on TRS80 Model I and Model III at only \$149; to run on TRS80 Model II at \$189.
If you do not need Calculation ability or Report Printing in the separate Basic programs you will create from this program generating software, then standard Quikpro will do the job for you. Standard Quikpro to run on TRS80 Model I or Model 111 is \(\$ 89\); to run on TRS80 Model II is \(\$ 129\). (Later on you can always trade up to the Plus Versions for only the cost difference between the two).
Both programs are available to run on many other computers besides TRS80. Details are available by calling or writing.
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The secrets of the Level II keyboard routine have been revealed in a number of books and magazine articles. I will discuss a Level I keyboard routine. This routine is not copyrighted and has been used by many stand-alone machine-language programs. It is for your edification and enjoyment. Since it resides in RAM, you can modify the code and experiment with it easily.

The keyboard on a TRS-80 is memory mapped into locations 3801 H , \(3802 \mathrm{H}, 3804 \mathrm{H}, 3808 \mathrm{H}, 3810 \mathrm{H}\), \(3820 \mathrm{H}, 3840 \mathrm{H}\), and 3880 H . Notice that although there are only eight locations, they are spread over 128 bytes of address space. Also note the power-oftwo progression from 01 H to 80 H on the LSB (least significant byte) of the address. The key switches are arranged in a matrix or grid of rows and columns. See Fig. 1.

As you can see from the diagram, there is an order to the layout of the keys. This order is used by the keyboard routine to decode the key


\section*{Secrets of a Level I keyboard}
pressed. Whenever a key is pressed, the corresponding bit position to that matrix node is brought high. This means pressing the C key makes the contents of address 3801 H contain a value of


Figure 1
eight, which is the third power of two. Therefore, pressing a single key in the first row can produce values \(1,2,4,8\), \(16,32,64\), and 128 . Pressing all keys produces the sum of the above numbers or 255

The shift keys are mapped to address 3880 H . On the Model III the left key is bit 0 and the right key is bit 1 . The Model I has both keys mapped to bit 0 .

The routine below is taken mostly from the Level I ROM. On a Level 1 system, pressing a key always prints on the screen and stops execution of a program until it is released. There is no legitimate lowercase nor any two-key rollover. The routine decodes the keyboard matrix and very little else. The short length and simplicity of the code used to do the job are its strong points. The routine, once it is resident in memory, is accessed from Basic. Here is a short program to call the routine and display the value and character of the results:
```

10 DEFUSR 0=\&H7F00
20 K = USRO(0) : IF K < > KK PRINT 0,
K;CHR\$(K):KK=K
30 GOTO 20

```

The routine has a control section called KBSCAN. This section quickly tests all rows and all columns for any keys being pressed. If the result is a zero then the scan is exited. This method prevents the use of 3801 H through 3880 H for anything except the keyboard. If the result is not zero, an EXX quickly saves the BC, DE, and HL registers, and then FNDKEY is called to locate the key pressed.

Upon return the registers are restored, but the key, if any, is kept in A . This value is saved and a short test for all keys up is done. When all keys are released the load in line 180 returns a zero, the original value is restored, the value is transferred to HL and returned to Basic via 0A9AH.

In FNDKEY a debounce delay is executed first. The length of this delay is one reason why Level I keybounce is less of a problem. Line 280 makes DE a pointer to a table of base values for the decode routine. HL is used as a pointer to the keyboard row being tested. Just before FNDROW the A register is zeroed.

In FNDROW an OR (HL) gets the row image into the A register and per-

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}
forms a test on it, not bad for a single byte of code. If a key is found, control is passed to GOTROW. If no key is pressed on that row the KYTBL1 pointer is bumped and a SLA L moves the row address pointer, LSB, up a power of two. The SLA also tests for a bit-7 set condition. If bit 7 is set the JP P falls through, the registers are restored, the return address on the stack is cleared, and control loops back to KBSCAN. This allows the routine to recover from pressing a freak key such as might occur during keybounce.

At GOTROW the pointers are switched and the table value is loaded into \(B\) to serve as an ASCII base value. B is used as the image counter. An eight-bit search is done on that row to find the first key pressed. After the key is found B contains the unprocessed ASCII value. It is loaded into A for testing. A test is done for a letter value. If so a transfer to LTRKY takes place. At LTRKY a test for a shifted value is done. If the shift key is pressed as determined in line 720 , the zero flag is reset. This causes the RET Z to fall through in line and strips the upper two bits off. Thus a shifted C produces a value of three. Would an ADD 20 H instead of an AND 3FH give true lowercase?

However, if the key is not a letter key the value is tested for \(\mathrm{a}<,=,>\), or a ? in line 470. If the value is one of those four, control goes to LTEQGT for shift adjustment. If the shift key was not pressed then the key was a comma, a dash, a period, or a slash mark. The adjustment consists of removing bit 4 with an AND 2FH.

If the value was in rows 3810 H or 3820 H a test for the shift key must be made. This time a shift not pressed means leaving bit 4 alone.

If the key was not in any one of the above it must be in the last row. LSTROW moves the table pointer with the B register used to count into the KYTBL2 for the value of the last key. This is necessary since there is little order for the values of the last row's keys.

I hope you learn from tinkering with this routine. Try to improve it. For example, line 230 could be done with a LD \(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{A}\) in line 205.

I would like to publish the most elegant and the shortest routine in a future column. Send any entries to me at 630 E. Springdale, Grand Prairie, TX 75051. Be sure to include a release to publish. First prize will be key cap for the winning entry.


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It never ceases to amaze me how Kitchen Table Inc. produces a stream of innovative, unique, and sometimes useful products month after month. The key, I am told, is concentrate all resources into research and development, and allow frills-such as after-sale support, quality control, and packag-ing-to fall by the wayside.

This month, the world's leading fictitious supplier of non-existent computer products has introduced a Black Phosphor Screen video monitor and a new Basic dialect-Random Basic.

Unless you are very new to TRS-80land, you are aware the quality of video monitors available to us has been something of a sore point. The monitor supplied with the TRS-80 Model I was just a black-and-white television that didn't receive VHF, UHF, or keyboard output very well. The resolution of the Model III monitor is noticeably better under some rare conditions. All models of the Sri Lankan-built TLS-8E computer are furnished with monitors removed from service in motel rooms. I don't even want to talk about the poor excuse for a video monitor built into the so-called "pocket" computers. On my own personal sample, I can barely read one line at a time.
Only the CRTs in the TRS-80 Model II, Model 16, and TLS-8E Model II are worthy of the name. We expect this oversight was unintended by either company.
However, those of us with an urge to upgrade now have a choice. Probably the most original CRT in the KTI line is its 9 -inch Black Phosphor Screen monitor. This monitor provides instant reverse video by the simple expedient of having an all-white screen with a black phosphor coating. The CRT accepts either RF or composite video input, as well as RGB, PAL, SECAM, and AM/FM signals. While the BPS is built to accept those inputs, it's not equipped to do anything with them. Only the RF signals actually resulted in an image appearing on the CRT screen.
And what an image it was! Kitchen Table Inc. has outdone itself in pioneering the first 128 -column CRT for TRS-80 and TLS-8E microcomputers. Instead of being limited to a narrow 64 -character-wide display, the BPS monitor combines two normal video


> Bytespeak and CRT from KTI
lines into one extra-wide 128 -character format.

The black characters on white background closely resembled a traditional piece of paper, but we rarely use sheets 128 columns wide for text. In addition, the wide format is more difficult to read. With a 9 -inch monitor, each character is almost microscopic in size, and a good hand-held magnifier is needed to scan the screen.
Our unit appeared to be ruggedly built. Its outer case-the standard riveted stainless steel used in most KTI products-bristled with impressivelooking, nonfunctional controls and hardware, including one socket for the optional remote-control garage door opener. I have to admit this is one monitor that is built like a tank. In operation, it sounds and smells like one, too.

We ran the unit through our usual battery of oscilloscope tests. These came out negative; the monitor definitely cannot be used as an oscilloscope. Our procedures also include a standard drop test onto a square of padded carpeting from a height of 30 feet. The BPS monitor survived repeated testing with no difficulty, despite the fact that we missed the carpet two times.

Those of you with other KTI products have discovered by now no legitimate electronics shop will touch them. No problem. If your KTI monitor requires servicing, the company has made the unit remarkably easy to repaireven for the untrained amateur. Included with the CRT is a thorough, four-page repair manual and partial schematics. If you are able to read Sri Lankan, repair should be a snap.

Many of us are leery about working on any television-type device because of the high voltages used. Kitchen Table Inc. provides an important safety feature. On the back of the case is a pair of contacts, accessible to the user without opening the monitor. In fact, these can sometimes be touched by accident. I'd urge a fair amount of caution around children and wanted pets.

When these contacts are shorted out, all capacitors in the monitor are drained instantly. We used a screwdriver to test this feature. After retrieving the melted handle of the screwdriver from across the room, we decided to unplug the CRT and try again. Unfortunately, by this time the BPS monitor had ceased functioning.

This was a perfect opportunity to test out KTI's troubleshooting suggestions. We opened the case of the monitor, and found a blown fuse in the middle of a two-pound mass of melted material we could not identify. However, replacing the fuse did not help. We had to wire in a backup power supply (already installed in the monitor by the factory) in order to restore the CRT to working order.

We were also able to fix a few other minor problems. The CRT arrived from the factory installed vertically causing the lines to run top-to-bottom, instead of from side to side. Kitchen Table Inc. reports this is a common procedure in the Orient. I have been told the monitor is also available reversed left-to-right when it will be used with a computer sporting a Hebrew character set.

\section*{Random Basic}

The second important product introduced by KTI this month is Random Basic, an enhancement to Disk Basic that can be used to spice up game programs and take some of the predictability out of business software.

\section*{A World Of Communications With The RPL \(\star\) PLUS \({ }^{\circ} 80\) System.}

Would you like your TRS-80 Model III to communicate with other TRS-80s? With remote databases? Mainframes? With STSC's APL^PLUS/80 Application Development System, your TRS-80 can do it!
Think of the benefits to you or to your clients when you make your TRS-80 part of a worldwide communications network. You'll be able to access and transmit data, control local devices ( such as printers and plotters), and communicate with other TRS-80 users. And since the APL \(\star\) PLUS \(/ 80\) System is compatible with our APL \(\star\) PLUS systems for the VAX \({ }^{\text {k }}\) minicomputer series and IBM mainframes, it's easy to exchange, download, or upload applications between them.

The APL \(\star\) PLUS/ 80 System has a built-in terminal emulator, either for APL or for ASCII, ready for use at the touch of a key. Another touch of the key and you're back to using your TRS-80 as an independent computer in the same APL environment-without losing the connection to the remote host! Through one keyboard, you control both machines in turn. Or use APL program-controlled communication to create your own "smart" terminal.

\section*{Challenge to BASIC}

Develop a subroutine to group and total unordered costs by job number. The result is a table showing the total cost for each active job, in ascending job order, formatted as a report. Use the following CHARGES:
\(\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllll}8.20 & 5.55 & 1.59 & 995.00 & 2.44 & 14.32 & 87 & .79 & 1.01 & 149.03 & 3.42 & .86\end{array}\)
for JOBS numbered 213334444933213433 33:
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Our Kitchen Table source explained Random Basic contains a number of powerful new statements injecting a desired degree of randomness into any program featuring them. These functions have previously been available only to users of KTI's BASBOL and NONSENSE languages. An explanation of the various commands follows: - GOSUB RND-When RB's interpreter encounters this statement, program control is sent at random to any line numbered from 1 to 32767 . If no such line exists, control passes to the next available line.
- RETURN RND-Opposite of GOSUB RND. On encountering this statement, program goes back to some other randomly chosen location in the program. Either of these two statements may have arguments:
- GOSUB RND 100,200,300,400 will cause the computer to branch to one of the listed lines at random.
- GOSUB RND A\$ can send control to any line containing the variable A\$.
- RETURN RNDOTHER will cause a
return to a random line within some other program on your disk, which will be loaded and run without the knowledge or consent of the operator.

Caution: although GOSUB RND GOSUB RND is a valid statement, it will invariably lead to an endless loop. With TRS-80 computers, recovery is possible by hitting reset. Those with TLS-8Es may not be able to break out of the loop even by unplugging the computer. In extreme cases, it may be necessary to hit the keyboard with a hammer or other heavy object.
- READ RND-Assigns value of any data item to variable. If no data lines exist, computer will choose value from some other program statement, a random memory location, or make something up.
- DIM (RND)-Dimension array to any size. Excellent for use in data-base management programs where you have no idea how big the array needs to be, but still want to keep it from getting out of hand entirely.
- RND NEXT-Increment loop
counter by a random amount. Can speed up program execution considerably by eliminating most iterations of a loop.
- POKE RND,RND-Put arbitrary value anywhere you please. This command may have amusing results, especially with the TLS-8E, where POKEs to ROM are not only permitted, but encouraged.
- IF . . THEN RND-If expression is true, do something unexpected.
- OPEN RND-Open a buffer of computer's choice.
- CLS RND-Clear screen at random intervals.

We tested Random Basic extensively, and found it to produce many random errors. These can be avoided entirely by incorporating an ON ERROR GOTO RND statement as the first line of a program.

By the way, those of you who have been sending obscene EMAIL to my CompuServe account may continue to contact me through User I.D. number 70060,137 .

\section*{TRS-80"-WHY BUY DIRECT?}

Buying a GENUINE TRS-80 direct, literally, means buying from the Tandy Warehouses in Fort Worth. For the end user this is not possible. However, the closer a retailer is located to the source the lower his cost per unit and the closer his buyer can come to "almost" buying direct. WE ARE CLOSER so WE SELL LOWER. It only takes a FREE phone call to verify this FACT.


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\section*{A Pot Of Gold For YOUR Color Computer}

\section*{I buy practically every computer magazine there is. but the RAINBOW is the} only one / read cover-to-cover as soon as it comes in the mail - A subscriber
The RAINBOW gets that sort of response for more reasons than one but the primary one is simply it Is the premier magazine for TRS \(-80^{\circ}\) Coior Computer users And. because it devotes every page of each
monthly issue exclusively to the Color Computer it is the single best source of intormation tor everything you want to know Tred of frying ta convert other computer programs to your Coior Computer? No wornes Each program in the RAINBOW is writien exclusively lor yout computer - and many take advantage of all the excellent graphics cormmands unavaliable on other machines' The nation sleading sottware authors have contribu The RAINBOW
vaiabie on the Color Coints Tips and Pipeline leature give you the best up-to-the-minute information orectories save machine language programs or pnint Videotex input on your printer the RAINBOW has programs for you' And if you want to know when some promised sotware will really be available for purchase you get nat answered too ol the Color Computer And the RAINBOW s revews ase way they explain - in delail - various functions and pither purchases
Whether your Color Computer is \(4 \mathrm{~K} \quad 16 \mathrm{~K}\) or 32 K Whether you have Color Basic or Extended Whether you re into assembly language (or want 10 get into it) or not Printers Disks. Rom packs The RAINBOW sulveys the whole word on the Coior Compuler eachminim and provides what one readercalled A pot of gold till of tabulous information
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This month I'm here to tell you how lucky you are.
All of us microcomputer users already enjoy privileges above and beyond those of many others including mainframe computer users. It's not just that we're at the forefront of an exciting new technological era. It's not just that we enjoy the pleasures of personal computing from our own living rooms. It's the luxury (or right, if you will) of total computing freedom.
I'm not speaking of freedom as in freedom of speech-although that itself presents some fascinating arguments. It's tempting to imagine what it would be like owning a personal computer on the other side of the Iron Curtain.
No, the kind of freedom I'm thinking of is much simpler. It's the freedom to be able to enter what you want, when you want, and how you want.

It's a freedom that you probably take so much for granted, you don't even think about it. Well, let me tell you, it isn't like that for everybody, and especially the poor programmers on mainframe machines.
> 'It's considered beneath the dignity and a waste of resources for a programmer to type in his own program."

I realized this when I was looking through a book the other day and spotted a program coding form. Have you seen one? It consists of a sheet of paper laid out in squares with one square for each character of the program, and it can help present a tidy layout of the initial stages of hand-coding a program. That's not, however, why they exist; after all, a printout can be much tidier. These forms were needed because of the horribly constrained way a program had to be submitted on a mainframe. If this were the way it was still done on micros, there would be about 10 machines out there.


> Micro users should enjoy their freedom

In the hierarchy of big computers, there exists a department called "data prep" (for data preparation). The data prep department traditionally consists of many women furiously typing away at keyboards and producing computerreadable output in the form of punched cards, paper tape, magnetic tape, or what have you. These poor underpaid women get many forms of data such as orders, statistics, and, naturally enough, computer programs. It's considered beneath the dignity and a waste of resources for a programmer to type in his or her own program, so the coding form is sent to the data prep department to be scheduled for typing.

If you're lucky, you receive a stack of punched cards the very next day. If you're lucky. This is when you schedule your program to be run on the computer. The shift-leader of the computer operations department places your job in the queue along with many
other frustrated programmers' work. Your program is assigned a job number, which you have to remember if you ever want to see your creation again. No one expects his job to be run without being rejected by the computer for either a program logic error or a simple syntactical error in the program code. No "SN Error in line 10000 " here; just a "Job Number XXYYZZ aborted due to blah blah." And a thick diagnostic printout. And your punched cards returned to you.

At this point you realize that the data prep people are thinking more about their love lives than they are about your precious program. They simply typed what they saw-or what they thought they saw. After all, what are they likely to know about the layout of your Fortran or Cobol code? Most of the errors in the initial stages are caused like this.

So you pull out the offending punched cards and return them to the data prep department for retyping. As likely as not, your job doesn't even get as far as debugging; with a large program, it could take three or four times before your card deck is 100 percent correct.

Finally, a week after submitting your masterpiece, you schedule it into the job queue. You're confident it'll run perfectly the first time. You give a sly call to the computer operator asking for your job to be given some urgency, seeing as how you tolerated the miserable luck so far.

One six-pack later, you check with the lady in charge of printouts and she promises to give you a call as soon as your job's ready. The operator, ever mindful of his promised six-pack, shuffles your job to the front and loads your cards into the card reader. Hitting the load button, he watches as your cards start flying into the electronic bowels of the reader. He continues to watch impassively as the card reader jams up and spews out your cards in an unrecognizable heap. The engineers are busy fixing the reader for a week. A quarter of your card deck is destroyed. You resubmit the quarter to the data prep department (being glad you didn't chew them out for their previous ineptitude). You still owe the operator a six-pack.

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\title{
The Color Computer on Parade-Part I
}

\author{
William Barden Jr. \\ 28122 Orsola \\ Mission Viejo, CA 92692
}

The Color Computer lacks the graphics resolution of an Apple and the Cromemco Dazzler and the Digital Data Digicom hardware, but it possesses excellent Extended Basic commands for graphics operations, more than enough resolution for most display work, and it's cheap!

We will look at the Color Computer's graphics capabilities in this article. We'll investigate the Color Computer's architecture, the Extended Color Basic commands, and some advanced graphics techniques. I will
resolve the graphics resolution question and show you why I feel it's not all that important to have a graphics resolution of 1024 elements horizontally by 1024 vertically.

Early in my career I worked for a company that did color display work. The company manufactured hardware that would display color graphics of up to 1024 by 1024 elements. Each element of those graphics could be programmed to one of eight colors.

As you know from late evening study of binary, we can use three bits to get values of 0-7. A 1024 by 1024 display with three bits specifying a color for each element requires \(1024^{*} 1024^{*} 8\), or \(3,145,728\) bits, or 393,216 bytes ( 384 K )!

Assume no special graphics hardware and that the elements are held in RAM mem-


Fig. 1. 64 K Color Computer Memory Layout
ory, which is another way of saying that the video display is memory mapped as it is in the Apple or Color Computer. Using Assembly language, we can store a byte of data into RAM in about 20 microseconds in typical microcomputers. That makes no allowance for number crunching-simply bringing in graphics data from a buffered disk file or from another memory location with some overhead for indexing and looping.

Twenty microseconds per element times 384 K is about eight seconds simply to fill the screen with existing graphics data.

If we want to draw lines and surfaces to create three-dimensional objects, it takes computing time. For example, creating a three-dimensional color display without hidden lines, the ultimate type of display, in 1024 by 1024 by eight colors on that largescale system I mentioned earlier took about six minutes of processing time for each second of picture! To get a 10 -second animated display of One Tandy Center being ravaged by a Texas tornado would require about one hour of processing time on a large-scale computer.
It is true that with fewer colors and hidden lines showing and fewer graphics tricks you can produce excellent displays in much shorter time, but generally you would not want to process high-resolution graphics continually. A 1024 by 1024 element display contains 16 times the picture elements of a 256 by 256 element display, requiring 16 times the processing time.

Some applications require as much resolution as possible-displaying a digitized satellite weather picture, for example. Most graphics applications cannot afford the overhead of processing hundreds of thousands of elements. That's why I think the Color Computer is a good compromise for color graphics-moderately good resolution at relatively low cost.

\section*{Mapping the Color Computer Memory}

Figure 1 shows the layout of the system's 64 K of memory. RAM occupies the first 32 K , while ROM is in the upper 32 K . Standard Color Basic is 8 K bytes and is in the \$A000 area (\$ stands for hexadecimal in the Color Computer). The Extended Color Basic is an additional 8 K of ROM in the \(\$ 8000\) area.

The upper 16 K is dedicated to cartridge ROM and input/outpout (I/O) addresses. The I/O addresses are addresses of Color Computer PIA chips and hardware vectors. I will describe the PIAs later.

The 32K of RAM stores system variables, a text screen, from one to eight graphics screens, program variables, arrays, user programs, stack, string working storage, and an optional protected machinelanguage area, in that order, from bottom of memory to top (see Fig. 2).

The layout is reminiscent of the TRS-80 Model I/III memory layout-Microsoft did the Basic.

The areas we cover in this artigle are the text and graphics pages.

\section*{Text Screen}

The area from \(\$ 400\) to \(\$ 5\) FF (1024-1535 decimal) is dedicated to the text screen. The text screen corresponds to text video display memory and holds text as entered from the keyboard, text during Basic execution, and general system text.

The text screen holds 16 lines of 32 characters, for a grand total of 512 characters, or 512 bytes.

As in the Models I and III, you can intersperse some limited graphics with the text. Although this text screen is mapped at the \(\$ 400\) area, you can remap it dynamically by redefining the text screen area. To do this send a new address to one of the dedicated I/O addresses. I'll cover this later.

\section*{Graphics Pages}

From one to eight graphics pages are above the text screen. The first page starts at \(\$ 0600\) and extends to \$0BFF ( 1536 bytes), the next starts at \(\$ 0 C 00\), and so forth. You may allocate from one to eight graphics pages (but not zero), depending upon the graphics modes you use. Any remaining space is released to the common memory


Fig. 2. RAM Contents

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pool and used for variable storage, arrays, and so on. A graphics display uses from one to four graphics pages depending upon the graphics mode.

The graphics pages are separate from the text pages. Under program control, you can switch from text page to graphics page (using the SCREEN command) and display either text data or graphics.

You can process a graphics page while displaying a text page and vice versa. You could display Basic text while loading up a graphics page with drawings of that tornado whipping through the 15th floor of One Tandy Center. Similarly, you could display a graphics picture on one page or set of pages while loading up another graphics page or set of pages with a second picture.

Each graphic page is 1536 bytes for an excellent reason-the lowest resolution graphics mode supported in Basic is 128 by 96 elements with two colors in each element. As two colors can be encoded in one bit, the number of bits required for this resolution is \(128 * 96\) or 12,288 bits or 1536 bytes.

The highest resolution graphics mode is 256 by 192 in two colors, requiring \(256^{*} 192=49,152\) bits or 6144 bytes or four graphics pages. You have to plan ahead in allocating graphics pages (by the PCLEAR command)-too many and you are wasting RAM, too few and you have too little memory for your high-resolution graphics displays.

Fifteen separate and distinct graphics modes are available on the Color Computer (see Fig. 3). Of these, Color Basic supports
only three. Extended Color Basic supports only eight. The Motorola MC6847 Video Display Generator Chip (VDG), implements the text and graphics and thus determines the number of graphics modes.

If you are interested in getting down to the integrated circuit level, then buy a copy of the TRS-80 Color Computer Service Manual (RS 26-3001/3002) and the Motorola Data Library manual, which describes many of the Color Computer LSI chips.

\section*{Graphics Modes in Color Basic}

Color Basic uses only the text screen in either the alphanumeric mode or the VDG Semigraphic 4 mode.

In the alphanumeric mode, each byte of the text screen RAM represents a single character position in the straightforward mapping of Fig. 4. Character coding is roughly ASCII. A single bit determines inverted or non-inverted display of text.

The Semigraphics 4 mode is similar to Model I/III graphics. It allows 64 by 32 -element graphics.

In Semigraphics 4, each character position of the 512 character positions of the text screen represent four elements of graphics as shown in Fig. 5. The most significant bit of the character position byte is set to indicate graphics, the next three bits contain a color code \(0-7\), and the next four bits represent the on/off status of the four pixels.

\section*{Color Codes}

In all the following discussion the color codes will be: green, yellow, blue, red, buff,
cyan, magenta, orange. These codes are \(0-7\) in hardware (as in the graphics byte) or 1-8 in a Basic command. The Basic color code 0 represents black, or no color on the screen.

\section*{Typical Alphanumeric}

\section*{and Semigraphics 4 Displays}

You can intermix Semigraphics 4 and alphanumeric modes on the text screen. You can display text data next to graphics data as shown in Fig. 6. If you wish, an entire block can represent graphics data.

The Semigraphics 4 mode is somewhat misleading. It's true that with a pixel being off (black) or on (color specified in byte) you can get a 64 by 32 element resolution in two colors. However, all four pixels of each character position must have the same color. This means if you intermix colors, you cannot have dissimilar colors adjacent to each other unless the new color starts at a character position boundary.

Color Basic allows a SET, RESET, and POINT. You may set, reset, or test each of 64 by 32 pixels with the above color limitation. A clear screen (CLS) is also provided; you may clear the screen to any color.

\section*{Extended Color Basic}

Extended Color Basic supports five of the higher resolution graphics modes, as shown in Fig. 7. (Three lower true graphics modes remain unsupported, and the three Semigraphics Modes are still not supported.)

All of these graphics modes use the same mapping in graphics pages of RAM memory. If the mode is a two-color mode, the color code for each pixel is held in one bit, and a byte represents eight elements. If the mode is a four-color mode, the color code for each pixel is held in two bits, and a byte represents four pixels, as shown in Fig. 8.

\section*{Color Sets}

Two sets of two or four colors can be selected by the SCREEN command, as shown in


Fig. 3. Graphics Modes

Table 1. Whereas the border in Color Basic was always black, in these graphics modes it is either green (color set 0 ) or buff (color set 1 ).

\section*{Pixel Addressing}

All graphics commands in Extended Color Basic use the highest resolution mode to specify the \(x, y\) coordinates. In this mode ( 256 by 192 ), \(x\) may be \(0-255\) or \(y\) may be 0-191. These values define the smallest graphics element that may be displayed, one pixel, named after Herman Pixel, who did early work in PICture ELements. (Each character position is 8 pixels by 12 pixels.) Each element may be 1 by 1 pixel to 4 by 6 pixels, depending upon the mode (see Fig. 9 ). Don't worry about the fact that the resolution may be too coarse to pinpoint element 128,96 , just use those values with impunity.

\section*{Extended Color Basic Graphics Commands}

Table 2 shows all Extended Color Basic graphics commands. Some simply set a variable or execute some minor action; others are very powerful.

\section*{Static Commands}

SCREEN selects the type of screen and color set. The type parameter is 0 for text


Figure 5


\section*{"I BOUGHT IT"}
"My biggest loss of programming time using Snappware's EXTENDED BUILT IN FUNCTIONS is spent inserting my diskette."

\author{
SCOTT ADAMS - PRES. OF ADVENTURE INTL.
}

Snappware's EXTENDED BUIIT IN FUNCTIONS is a collection of much needed additions to the TRSDOS* BASIC interpreter which greatly extends its convenience and utility. The following features become part of your BASIC language and provide the enhancements without requiring any additional memory. The most important component of EXTENDED BULLT IN FUNCTIONS is an in-memory sort routine, guaranteed to be the fastest general purpose in-memory sort on the market. Along with this you also receive other EXTENDED BUILT IN FUNCTIONS. Here is a sampling:
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FMT-Arranges data into a string variable as with PRINT USING
PDAT/UDAT\$-Permits user to do arithmetic on dates.
PKS/UPKS-Compresses strings to save disk space.
ETIMS-Shows the difference between two times.
CLEAR-Specifies the number of file blocks to be allocated when you specify high memory and string space.
DELETE-Allows you to dynamically remove portions of a BASIC program.
In addition to these, there are functions unique to Model II and to Model III. The exclusives to Model II are long error messages and PEEK/POKE. The exclusives to Model III are:
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Command & Typical Form & Function & \\
\hline SCREEN & SCREEN 1,1 & Selects text/graphics, color set & \\
\hline PCLEAR & PCLEAR 6 & Reserves n graphics pages & Static \\
\hline PMODE & PMODE 4,1 & Selects mode and page number & Commands \\
\hline PCOPY & PCOPY 2 TO 6 & Copies one graphics page to another & \\
\hline PCLS & PCLS 8 & Clears graphics page & \\
\hline COLOR & COLOR 2,3 & Selects foreground, background color & \\
\hline PSET & PSET ( \(129,96,3)\) & Sets point & \\
\hline PRESET & PRESET \((129,96)\) & Resets point & \\
\hline PPOINT & PPOINT \((128,96)\) & Tests point & \\
\hline LINE & LINE (23,23)-(100,100), PSET & Draws line, box, or filled-in box & Active \\
\hline CIRCLE & CIRCLE (129,96), 40 & Draws circle, ellipse, or arc & Commands \\
\hline DRAW & DRAW A\$ & Draws line segments, scales, rotates & \\
\hline PAINT & PAINT (120, 100), 3,4 & Colors an area & \\
\hline GET & GET (0,0)-(50,50),AA, G & Stores a portion of screen to array & \\
\hline PUT & PUT (205, 141)-(255, 191),AA, PSET & Moves graphics data from array to portion of screen & \\
\hline & & able 2 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figure 6


Fig. 7. High Resolution Graphics Modes


Figure 8


Figure 9
screen or 1 for graphics page. The color set code is either 0 or 1 . SCREEN enables you to switch back and forth between the text screen at \$400 and the "current" graphics page. Remember that the text and graphics screens are separate entities. The color set applies to the text screen as well; standard text display is black on green, but color set 0 selects red on orange.

PCLEAR reserves from one to eight graphics pages. If you never use PCLEAR, Extended Color Basic reserves four graphics pages automatically. Any remaining graphics pages are released to the common pool of RAM for variables, and so on. Note that no action is taken in clearing the pages. This simply sets an internal pointer to the location after the last graphics page; this will be the start of the Basic variable area.

PMODE selects a graphics mode of \(0-4\) and specifies the starting graphics page number of \(1-8\). You may use PMODE to change the graphics resolution. You normally use PMODE early in a program to select the resolution and starting graphics page. You can also use it at any time to select a new graphics page. You might have one display starting on graphics page 0 and a second starting on graphics page 4 , for example.

PCOPY copies the data from one graphics page to another. This is a convenient way to duplicate a graphics page without having to do a series of PEEKs and POKEs. You may have to do more than one PCOPY to duplicate a given display, as certain modes require more than one page.

PCLS is the Extended Color Basic equivalent of the Color Basic CLS. It clears the current graphics screen (which may be more than one page) to a given color.

COLOR selects the foreground and background color. The background color is the primer for the canvas. The foreground color is on the paint brush. This is important as some commands cannot specify a color for the graphics action.

The normal sequence before starting any graphics would be something like

100 PMODE 4, 1 110 SCREEN 1,1 120 PCLS 5
set mode, starting page select graphics, color set 1 clear screen with buff

\section*{PSET, PRESET and PPOINT}

PSET, PRESET and PPOINT do not draw anything on the screen. The active commands in Table 2 initiate all graphics actions on the screen.

PSET, PRESET, and PPOINT are PMODE SETs, RESETs, and POINTs. They do essentially the same thing as the Color Basic commands - set, reset, or test a point. They do it with finer resolution, depending upon the mode.

PSET, PRESET, and PPOINT are useful in plotting points for graphs, but they are not really powerful graphics commands. Next month I will continue with a discussion of Extended Color Basic's very powerful LINE, CIRCLE, DRAW and PAINT graphics commands.
> "I BOUGHT IT" "My biggest loss of programming time using Snappware's AUTOMAP and AUTOFILE is spent inserting my diskette."

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When working with direct files or creating a formatted screen, Autofile and Automap are indispensible aids.
Autofile is designed to automate for the BASIC programmer the task of moving data elements to and from a direct file. Previously, this was a time consuming chore because the FIELDed variables may not be directly referenced by user logic. The FIELD statement was eliminated, thereby relieving you of the guessing game as to where the FIELDed variable is. In addition, the LSET and the CVx functions are performed automatically. The software, when installed, becomes part of your BASIC interpreter providing the enhancements without additional memory.
Automap is designed to automate for the BASIC programmer the task of presenting information on the video display and accepting information from the keyboard operator. The software consists of two main components: the OFF-LINE COMPONENT used to describe to the system the screen formats and the ON-LINE COMPONENT from within your BASIC program to initialize a screen, send data to the video display and receive data from the keyboard operator. This facility when installed, becomes part of your BASCC interpreter.
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\section*{What the government buys today, you may own tomorrow.}

\title{
Shopping with Uncle Sam
}

\author{
Bud Stolker \\ Landmark Towers, Apt. 1506 \\ 101 S. Whiting St. \\ Alexandria, VA 22304
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The Federal DP Expo, Washington, DC, is the biggest and flashiest of the capital's annual computer shows. A lot of money is at stake because the prime target of all the exhibitors is Uncle Sam. Despite, and in fact because of, Mr. Reagan's austerity program, the federal government remains a strong purchaser of computer mainframes, peripherals, software, and data processing (DP) support services. This year the phrase that characterizes Washington spending is "doing more with less."

Over 150 companies are exhibiting this year in the biggest DP Expo ever. The displays sprawl across 40,000 square feet of booth space interlaced with another 30,000 square feet of aisles. The major manufac turers listed on the GSA schedule, the master buying list that represents Uncle Sam's seal of approval, vie for the attention of the few key officials whose job is to buy systems and services to help the bureaucracy work efficiently.

Few of the feds attracted by the promise of free admission to the exhibit hall hold the power of the purse. The challenge for the slick sales force assembled for this threeday Expo is to distinguish the buyers from the browsers, the procurement people from the programmers, the executives from the lower echelon staff. No money changes hands. The purpose of the exhibits is to interest the federal government in products and services. Later, bids will be invited, pro-
posals will be offered, purchase orders written, contracts drawn.
When the first Federal DP Expo was held eight years ago, microcomputers did not exist. The recent widespread use of microprocessors has reduced prices on computers and peripherals, and opened up whole new markets. Much of the equipment and software at the Expo is interesting because what's available for government today may soon be available for private microcomputer users at home, at school, and at work.

\section*{An Adventure Cave}

As I enter the Expo's great hall with a stream of fellow sight-seers, the chatter and crowd noise falls away, absorbed by draperies, carpeting, and the white noise of thousands of blower fans cooling millions of dollars worth of computer gear. "Main Street" at the Federal DP Expo is a gridwork of intersecting aisles punctuated by flashing colored lights and revolving electric signs.

Hundreds of CRTs, printers, plotters, and more exotic equipment compete for attention. Keyboards, light pens, and digitizers await the explorer's touch to unleash the genies within. No wonder nobody is playing the video games in the hotel's arcade just outside; the Expo is the game! The exhibit hall is a real-time adventurer's cave. Each of us looks for his own set of treasures. And each of us has to use common sense and native wit to separate the valuable items from the worthless ones, and the wise men from the charlatans and phonies.

The adventure begins with a walk around the perimeter of the exhibit area. Unfamiliar names with vague mythological roots loom up from the heady swirl of color and light: Alanthus, Stratus, Hetra, Wylbur. Wylbur?

\section*{Animated Bore}

Around the first corner, Wylbur twangs away on his guitar, singing a lively rendition of "Kansas City Star." This country-andwestern singer is different: He is a humanoid robot that looks like one of the Nolan Bushnell robots now springing up in Pizza Time Theaters around the country. This high-tech restaurant chain, masterminded by the man who made Atari a household word, features an animated robot hippo at the piano bar, large-screen television so you don't have to talk to your dinner partner, and more ways to spend your money amid electronic razzle-dazzle than the corner video arcade.
Wylbur is one of the new generation of ro-bots-for-play. He banters with passersby and gestures as he talks. His lifelike movements apparently can be controlled in real time. Behind the stool on which Wylbur casually strums and chats is a mirrored wall presumably hiding a well-trained operator. The effect is at once stunning and annoying. Why would anybody employ such sophisticated equipment for such a trivial application? Why would anyone design a robot from the ground up to be such a crashing bore? And what does Wylbur promote anyway?
I stand in line to play Wylbur's simulated slot machine and to learn more. The game's three servo-controlled slide projectors flash advertisements on adjacent rear-projection screens. If all three screens show the same ad when I push the button, I win a road atlas or a frisbee disk. (Losers get a ballpoint pen.) When my turn to play comes, I ask Wylbur's human assistant for product information. She seems surprised, and searches under the counter for literature.
The skimpy brochure she hands me de-
scribes Wylbur in vague terms. It is Litton Computer Services' combination word processor, remote job-entry system, interactive programming language, and data base management system with built-in business graphics-and no doubt enough bells and whistles left over to hum a few bars of "Kansas City Star" while simultaneously servicing 256 users and driving an outsized slotmachine simulator as well.

Why didn't Litton can the tin man's chatter and simply seat executives at a computer terminal? Why not show what Wylbur (the software, not the robot) can do? My strong impression is that Litton has blown its budget on the robot, and wound up with nothing left over for trained staff and a demonstration system. The robot draws crowds, but I think Litton has badly misjudged its audience. I wonder whether the singing Wylbur is a salesman or a distraction.

\section*{IBM: Conspicuously Absent}

Thumbing through the exhibition catalog, I note that Radio Shack and Commodore are at the Expo, but Apple and IBM are not. IBM absent from the Federal DP Expo is nothing short of astonishing! Did conference planning fall through the cracks this year because of IBM's much touted reorganization? Or did they simply feel they could do without the government's business?
"We knew IBM wouldn't be here," crows Christopher Brown of Radio Shack. "We wanted our presence felt. Three out of every four of our machines are sold for business use." TRS-80s are not listed on the GSA schedule, but Brown says, "We have ways of getting around that." He refuses to elaborate.

I am reminded of Bell and Howell's brilliant ploy a few years back. They sold Uncle Sam a great many computers by registering their souped-up Apple lls as "training' devices" rather than as computers. That enabled crafty office managers to buy small office systems "for education purposes," circumventing their data-processing people entirely. The DP chiefs, who ordinarily must approve purchases of all computer equipment, ar often reluctant to acknowledge the existence of microcomputers for fear that decentralization will erode their information fiefdoms.

Commodore: "Our
Computers Sell Themselves"
Commodore's spacious but unadorned booth sports no advertising-just computers sitting on a table. The \(\$ 1,495\) Commodore Business Machine shares equal billing with the \(\$ 1,995\) Super Pet and the \(\$ 300\) VIC-20 computer.

As I approach, VIC Avengers is cycling through its attract mode. Avengers is Commodore's Space Invaders lookalike, featuring a five-color display. Why is Commodore pushing the VIC and video games at a conference aimed at federal purchasers? "That's simple," says Rob Brown, a representative from Commodore's suburban Philadelphia headquarters. "We feel that all
"I BOUGHT IT" "My biggest loss of programming time using Snappware's COLLEGE EDUCATED GARBAGE COLLECTOR is spent inserting my diskette."
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The Snappware College Educated Garbage Collector (SNAPP-VI) is an intelligent processing function which greatly improves performance of typical BASIC applications. And here's why.
Microsoft uses a 'variable length string' in the BASIC interpreter. Each time the string is assigned a new value, it is relocated in a string pool. Periodically the string pool must be reorganized and condensed into a single contiguous area. Performing this string space reclamation is time consuming and inefficient because this approach evaluates and collects each string individually. The time required is roughly proportional to the square of the number of active strings in the resident program. During reclamation the system seems to 'lock-up' and does not respond to the operator until the process is completed.
This time consurning approach requires a better solution. Snappware has developed a solution which takes advantage of the auxiliary memory available SNAPP-VI requires only four bytes per active string as a work area. When free storage space is available, our system temporarily borrows, uses and returns the space to the free storage pool when completed. If storage is not available, our system will temporarily transfer out to disk enough of the BASIC program to make room for our work area and return the 'paged out' information to its correct location when completed. Benchmarked times show, in some situations, SNAPP-VI performs one hundred times as fast as the Microsoft approach.
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these people have access to large computers. They understand them. I'm sure a lot of them are interested in home computers, too. So we bring our machines and let them sell themselves." And are they selling? "We're not taking orders here at the Expo," he continues. "But we have a few local dealers manning the booth, and we have a stack of leads this high!"

\section*{Big Printer, Little Printer}

A chirping sound like submarine sonar is coming from the Hetra display. I investigate. A desk-sized line printer is stamping out a purple 2 -by-4-foot dot-matrix version of the Mona Lisa. Hetra, according to an exhibit panel, is a printer "for use in tough environments such as tactical mobile vans for the U.S. Marine Corps, shipboard duty for the U.S. Navy, and telecommunications printers in the Defense Department communications network for the U.S. Army." It's nice to know we're sending culture over the wires to our boys in the service.

A computer hobbyist is talking to the Hetra representative. "Got anything for microcomputer users?" he asks. The salesman's face freezes into a mask, and he turns away. But a fellow hobbyist picks up the conversation, and the two debate the relative merits of the Hetra and the Epson. Do the Hetra people realize that American homes are a potentially vast market that will soon be ready for rugged, reliable printers "usable in a tough environment?" Five years from now, who will be raking in more dough, Hetra or Epson?

\section*{Delicious Daisy Wheels}

Anderson-Jacobson's exhibit is more appealing, and its staff more approachable. A daisy-wheel printer terminal deftly draws the AJ logo with a flurry of microspaced periods. The logo finished, this 55 -character-per-second, letter-quality printer grinds out a crisp X-Y coordinate graph. Each axis label features large text characters; the letters are individually plotted from shape tables. The result is striking proof that daisywheel printers can hold their own in the graphics department.
This Aل 833 terminal that thinks it's a pen plotter comes equipped with a full ASCII keyboard, and has several attractive options, including a floppy-disk system and a 2 K print buffer for downloading documents or plotting instructions.

Intelligent printers that take the strain off your processor have been available for a few years now. The Anderson-Jacobson people have carried the concept a logical step forward by putting smarts into highquality printers and selling them at reasonable prices.
While the AJ 833 at \(\$ 4,000\) (for a full computer terminal) is perhaps a bit steep for home computer users, the AJ 830 sitting next to it is not. This equally attractive machine, decked out in Apple beige, sells for \(\$ 1,300\) reconditioned. I'd prefer this 30 cps daisy wheel to one of the new Japanese 25 cps Vistas sans keyboard. It's usable as a
remote terminal, and the Qume mechanism is likely to outlive us all.

\section*{Plotter Power From Japan}

At a crowded junction on the exhibit floor Linda Lierman is showing off her line of Watanabe pen plotters to an enthusiastic audience. Watanabe Instruments Corporation epitomizes the Japanese threat to the American peripheral market. With smart, inexpensive plotters like these, it's easy to see why Japan is giving us trouble.

The WX 4671 for \(\$ 1,400\) is a handsome unit with an internal microprocessor that accepts simple ASCII commands for drawing characters (which can be enlarged and rotated), straight lines (solid or broken), and coordinate axes with tic marks. A six-pen option is available for \(\$ 300\) more. The nice thing about the color-pen option is that you can upgrade to it anytime without paying a premium for retrofitting.

One potential customer, a Navy man, asks Linda how much the six-pen plotter costs. She responds by asking what he thinks it costs. " \(\$ 4,000\) ?" he guesses. When she quotes him \(\$ 1,700\), his eyes light up like a kid's on Christmas morning. "The plotter's a little slow for these government types, who don't see much difference between a \(\$ 1,700\) and a \(\$ 4,000\) purchase," Linda confides. "But when I tell them the price, they think of a dozen uses for it at home." Watanabe has plotters in both medium and low price ranges. The \(\$ 4,150 \mathrm{WX} 4638\) plotter resembles the \(\$ 1,400\) machine, but draws at almost eight times the speed.

A sophisticated device like a plotter without a variety of easy-to-use programs is only half a machine. Watanabe plotters are blessed with abundant software that is unusual in low-cost graphics systems. A screen-dump program enables the Watanabe to draw any color picture that an Apple II can generate. The plotter fetches various color pens as it tracks through the bit map, plotting each consecutive point on each raster line. The 40 minutes it takes to draw a complex multicolor picture are a fascinating introduction to robotics and the intelligent mechanical machines destined for home use in the next few years.
Other plotter programs include line and bar-graph generators with shading, labeling, and scaling; a pie-chart generator with exploded sector option, arc and circle drawing; a curve fitter; a United States mapping system; block lettering; three-dimensional plotting; and more-all available on a variety of popular microcomputers. Software for the Watanabe is available from West Coast Consultants.

If America wants to win back the peripherals market from the Japanese, let's see a low-cost plotter that can match the ingenuity and capability of the Watanabe series. Come on, guys, what's so difficult about building a durable flat-bed plotter with a microprocessor and a ROM chip or two?
Watanabe's plotters, slick as they are, represent a logical evolutionary development in graphic output devices. Pen plotters started out as expensive machines
used primarily for mapping, graphing, and design work. They required much software support, which implied large, costly computer systems. Now that computers are cheaper, software more readily available, and plotters smarter and easier to control, the popularity of pen plotters is growing.

But challenging their supremacy in print-out/color-output applications are revolutionary new technologies: computer-driven color Xerox machines, electronic screen image cameras, and now multicolor ink-jet printers.

\section*{Painting With Numbers}

Two ink-jet printers are on display at this year's Expo. Both can reproduce a color picture from a CRT or operate under direct computer control. These dot-matrix machines spray a fine stream of colored fluid at the paper, one drop for each dot. They resemble conventional desktop printers, but with no ribbon and no print hammer or daisy wheel to make an impression on the page.

Intelligent Systems Corporation's Printacolor features three inks that can be combined for a total of eight basic colors (more by mixing colors on a dot-by-dot basis). It sells for \(\$ 4,400\) including an RS-232 interface. Not bad, considering the cost of a Spinwriter these days. Printacolor can dump a video raster image to paper in 75 seconds in bi-directional mode. Slightly better resolution is obtainable if the printhead sprays only while traveling from left to right, but the print time doubles.

Apparently the effort involved to accelerate and decelerate the moving printhead results in some minor image smearing near the margins in the high-speed bi-directional mode. That is no problem with many graphic images, but the crispness required for text does suffer somewhat. At under \(\$ 5,000\), Printacolor will probably find non-traditional applications among innovative computer users. No doubt someone will write software, for example, to generate customized Christmas cards, freeing us at last from the tyranny of Hallmark.
Another ink-jet printer, the ACT-1 Color Copier by Advanced Color Technology, is similar in appearance to the Printacolor, but retails for over twice as much. It's \(\$ 9,000\) with a Centronics-compatible parallel interface, or \(\$ 9,750\) with direct video input. The ACT-1 uses three inks to print any of seven basic colors (plus 64 two-color combinations, and 125 shades through pixel mixing). This printer can resolve up to 140 dots per inch horizontally, and 85 vertically. The colors are less muddy than you might expect, considering that most shades are created by slathering one or more ink layers over a base color.

The price of the ACT-1 seems steep compared with the Printacolor, but distributor Paul Myers doesn't believe the price will drop anytime soon. "Demand is running high," he says, "and it's a quality machine." The quality is evident in the print samples I inspect. Still, I can't help but notice the purple splotches on both his hands. "Just a little problem with an ink cartridge," Paul

\section*{Call or Write Your Nearest Snappware Distributor}

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\section*{Saying It With Pictures}

A less messy, more elegant approach to color printouts is available with electronic cameras that convert a video signal into a color film image. The Matrix, Image Resource, and Dunn processors with their interchangable camera mounts and computer interfaces have been around for severaf years now, but their prices are not dropping as quickly or as much as I had hoped.

A new and promising competitor may heip change that: the Modgraph Smart Graphics camera system promoted by Henry Kunick. The Modgraph, like its predecessors, uses a high-resolution, black-andwhite, flat-faced CRT in conjunction with solor filters, special optics, and interchangeable film camera mounts to produce briliant prints (Polaroid 4 by 5 -inch, 8 by 10 -inch, or SX-70), transparencies, 35 mm slides, or 16 mm films from the video output of a computer. But Henry's machine, unlike the Matrix camera across the exhibit hall, accepts composite video (a "dirty" but popuiar standard for video transmission) as well as the purer RGB format without expensive additional circuitry. That makes it compatible with cheap color graphic systems such as the Apple and Atari.

At \(\$ 7,800\), the Modgraph is anything but cheap. But when you consider the price of comparable systems, it's clear we're making progress toward an affordable screen camera for hobby and small-business use.

The Matrix screen camera, according to spokesman Bill Becker, is \(\$ 8,000\) for the basic mainframe, plus \(\$ 1,200\) for a 35 mm or Polaroid interface. (Add \(\$ 6,500\) for 16 mm format. Gulp!) The camera accepts RGB signals only; add-on composite video costs around \(\$ 1,500\) more.

Becker is eager to point out the moneymaking possibilities of the Matrix. "Sure, the system costs more than your home computer," he argues. "But if you owned one, you could print hardcopy-in color and in a variety of film formats - for any popular microcomputer. All you would need is a modem and software to interpret the screen image. Customers could send their images over the telephone for printing by the camera system. Buy the camera," he advises, "and advertise yourself as a graphics production service. You'll pay for the machine soon enough." As color graphics imagery grows in popularity, Bill's concept should attract growing numbers of potential customers. Are you entrepreneurs out there listening?

\section*{Graphics Software of the Future}

With my mind on color graphics, I wander toward Megatek's nearby display. Ho, hum-more business graphics. Wait a min-ute-that pie chart is labeled, "Budget for a family of one." Is mighty Megatek featuring a VisiPlot lookalike to tempt Apple users? No, according to Dr. John Moreland, the piechart budget simply reflects the interests of the software demo's programmer.

John is operations director for Megatek's

Template software, which can generate graphics using just about any computer with at least a 24 -bit CPU and a Fortran compiler. Template can then output those graphics to a wide variety of printers, plotters, and vector and raster-scan terminals. It is primarily for computer-aided design, scientific and engineering applications, f nancial reporting, and geophysical modeling. Customers include ITT, Westinghouse, British Telecom, and NASA/Goddard-hardly your run-of-the-mill microcomputer users.

Yet John Moreland is cordial and willing to talk about the relationship of high-powered computer graphics to the growing hobbyist and home market. "We're promoting device-independent graphics software that adheres to the Siggraph Core [a proposed standard that would enable graphics programs to run on a variety of different computers and peripheral devices, each with additional software linking the general graphics commands to the specific hardware]. Megatek is a leader in the design of graphics hardware," says John. "But let's face it, the hardware will soon enough be on an inexpensive chip. The future is in the software that will drive it. Device independent software is the key to a continuing position in the marketplace.
"We believe in educating people," Moreland continues, "because as the hardware grows more affordable, people will want the software. If they don't learn now how it works and what it's all about, they won't be ready for the new products when those products are ready for them." A practical attitude, and a refreshing one as well.

\section*{Ultimate Graphics}

No discussion of high-powered graphics software would be complete without mentioning California Computer Products Inc. (CalComp), a producer of complex software that fully supports their superb line of CRTs, digitizers, and plotters. CalComp is demonstrating color video terminals. On the screen is a detailed wire-frame model of the Space Shuttle, soaring around the display in real time. How does the system generate all those vectors so quickly? And next to the Shuttle, CalComp features another stunning animated graphic: a color \(X\)-ray of a clock, showing the face, hands, and associated gear train. The clock rotates slowly, as if on a turntable. Every so often the demonstrator punches in an instruction, and an enlargement of one of the gears in a 3-D wire-frame format appears. Neat. I wait until the clock face comes around again. The second hand is moving. The clock is actually running! And yes, the time is accurateto the second! I stumble away hurriedly, more than ever convinced that computer designers, programmers, and black-magic practitioners are all close cousins.

\section*{Rich Man's Computer}

A crowd huddles around the PERQ, a \(\$ 33,000\) engineering design terminal for rich man's personal computer) designed by Pittsburgh's Three Rivers Computer Corporation. This magical machine resembles
the Xerox Star, but apparently outshines the Star in its hardware capabilities. The high-resolution, black-and-white graphics display features multiple independent windows that can be moved around the screen, smooth text scrolling, elaborate user-definable cursors, and other goodies, all supported by the hardware and brought into play by simple calls to the operating system.
PERQ's strongest sales point, though, is its attract mode, a real crowd pleaser. Its programmer's flair for the artistic neatly balances a devilish sense of humor. Graphics literally dance across PERQ's screen in a show as exciting to the Expo's sophisticated computer users as Asteroid's teaser is to the arcade gamers. Fourteen Pascal programs load one another in sequence to produce the most electrifying and elaborate demo I have ever seen. Data flashes through windows, windows sail across the screen, moving graphic cursors (bouncing balls, pulsating objets d'art, and the inevitable Starship Enterprise) effortlessly pass around, across, and through each other without disturbing the alternate graphics planes above and below. And every so often another window opens to list more features of the perky PERQ.

It boasts a built-in digitizer pad (rather than Xerox's mouse) and speech synthesizer; apparently Three Rivers places a high priority on friendly input and output. The addressable 768 -by-1024-point screen yields about 100 sharp dots per inch. The screen is sized and shaped like a sheet of \(81 / 2\) by 11 inch paper. Multiple high-resolution character fonts and proportionally spaced letters give the screen image a typeset quality.
A multiprocessing operating system helps PERQ's user manage the powerful text editor, assembler/debugger, menu-driven utilities, and Pascal compiler-all standard equipment. PERQ can execute a million P-codes per second. The 16 -bit CPU supports a 32 -bit virtual address space, and its instruction set can accept additional software features as they are developed.

The built-in 12 -megabyte Winchester hard disk can transfer data at seven million bits per second into the 512K RAM. A 24-megabyte hard disk, one-megabyte floppy, and additional 512 K RAM are available as options. RS-232 and IEEE interfaces are standard, and oh yes, PERQ is Ethernetcompatible. Needless to say, this kind of hardware will never retail for \(\$ 299.95\). But it's reasonable to assume that some of PERQ's most attractive inherent capabilities, such as its high-quality display graphics, built-in voicebox, and powerful software will soon enough migrate down into affordable hobbyist systems. Meanwhile, we can dream.

\section*{Six-pound Powerhouse}

RCA's impressive booth features the VP-3501 Videotex Data Terminal, a machine that shatters the image of RCA as a technological backwater. This one could be a best seller if videotext (an information-retrieval system that uses telephone or cable tv lines for transmission, and a standard tv set for

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display) captures America's imagination in the next few years.

The \(\$ 399\) unit is based on RCA's inexpensive terminal-in-a-keyboard. Its sealedmembrane keyboard is impervious to Cokes, cookie crumbs, and everything short of the business end of a hammer. The terminal hooks up to any color (or black-andwhite) television through a built-in RF modulator that clamps onto the antenna leads. A direct-video output is provided for those folks with color monitors or video cassette recorders. The built-in modem plugs into a modular telephone jack; there's a printer port on board as well. A programmable sound generator provides a variety of tones and white-noise effects.

This six-pound marvel features remarkable graphics capabilities for such an inexpensive terminal. It can generate eight foreground and eight background colors with reverse video on a character-by-character basis. The character set is redefinable, and the cursor is fully addressable. That means the terminal can display foreign-language transmissions, complex pictures, and even limited animation. The screen format, too, is software-selectable. It can display either 24 lines of 40 characters (a de facto standard in videotext transmissions) or 12 lines of 20 characters for menus and headline emphasis.

As impressive as the basic terminal are its low-cost options. RCA's \(\$ 69\) cassette interface enables you to record conversa-
tions with a videotext system, and to review them later, when off line. Starting and stopping the cassette from the keyboard freezes the display, allowing you to read a screenful of data at your leisure. An expansion box provides space for additional memory, and a TTL-level output can hook up to a smart interface proposed for the near future. That would permit additional software to dial the phone automatically, store information, and perhaps process raw stock data from Dow Jones or automatically search through the Washington Post for news of special interest.

Right now the Videotex Data Terminal's performance is limited by the black-andwhite, text-only service transmitted by information providers like The Source and CompuServe. But the terminal is clearly built with an eye toward the future. As graphicsoriented information services begin to attract the public's attention, the RCA VP- 3501 will be ready for them.

\section*{It's Getting Late}

I check the time and realize l've spent six hours exploring the vast Expo. I'm suffering from information overload. Time to go home and reflect on the good guys-and the bad -l've met in today's adventure game.

Bud Stolker writes, lectures and teaches about personal computers: their uses, their promise, and their importance in a changing society.

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\section*{What does baud mean?}

\section*{Bit Smitten-Part III}

\author{
Jay Chidsey \\ 205 East Adams St. \\ Green Springs, OH 44836
}

During the first year and a half of my cohabitation with a TRS-80, I was completely mystified by the term "baud rate." The Model I Level II has a baud rate (transfer speed of information from computer to tape or tape to computer) of 500 . The Model III has a selectable rate, either 500 baud or 1,500 baud. The latter is three times as fast as the former, but what does baud mean?

The term baud comes from the words "bits of audio data." A bit is the smallest unit of computer information. A bit is either a one or a zero in machine language, the language your computer speaks. The term comes from the words binary digit. Bits can be grouped into sets of eight. It takes eight bits (one byte) to store the information needed by your computer to display one letter or number or blank space or symbol (like \(\$\) or \# or \(\&\) ) or graphic block. If you make a chart with eight columns, you will find that there are 256 different possible combinations of one or zero in groups of eight. These eight-bit units, capable of 256 dif-
ferent combinations, form one byte. Half a byte, four bits, is called a nybble! There's a touch of dry wit in the field.

To human beings, who count by tens in a decimal system, 256 is just another unremarkable number, but to a computer, which counts by twos in a binary system, it is a notable number. This number is the result of multiplying \(2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2\), or of raising two to the eighth power. Two, and powers of two, pervade computer operation. There are 64 graphic blocks, Model I and III screens accept 64 characters per line, and maximum program line length is 256 characters \((0-255)\). Even the \(4 \mathrm{~K}, 16 \mathrm{~K}\), 32 K or 48 K memory size is an approximation for the convenience of human decimal users; the actual size is 4 or 16 or 32 or 48 times 2 to the power of 10 , or 1024.

Baud rate is related to the transfer rate from one component of your system to another (cassette, disk, modem, to or from your TRS-80). It has become common (though sloppy) practice in the field to equate baud with bits-per-second. This is not quite true. At 500 baud, you are transferring approximately 430 bits, or 54 bytes per second. Since the right asterisk at the upper right corner of your monitor screen flashes on and off once for every 64 bytes trans-
```

10 CLS
20 POKE 15360 + X, N
30 PRINT@X + 1, N
40N=N+1:X=X+8
5 6 ~ I F ~ N = 3 2 ~ T H E N ~ N = 1 9 2
60 IF N=256 GOTO 100
70 GOTO 20
100 PRINT: PRINT 'THESE ARE ADDITIONAL MODEL III CHARACTERS."
110 PRINT "To view any Character in expanded form"
120 INPUT "enter its number here"; EF
130 CLS: PRINT CHR\$(23): POKE 15360 + 476, EF
140 PRINT@478, EF
150 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT "Press >ENTER< for"
160 INPUT "Character Chart"; YY
178 RUN

```

Program Listing 1. Model Ill characters
ferred, you get a blink rate of about once per second. The Model III, at 1,500 baud (164 bytes/sec), blinks about three times per second.

The correct definition of baud is: the reciprocal of the time duration of the shortest code element being transferred; a bit in this case. Reciprocals are two numbers which, when multiplied together, equal one. If the shortest duration of a code element is 20 milliseconds ( 0.02 seconds) the rate is 50 baud; if it is 2 milliseconds ( 0.002 seconds) the baud rate is 500 .

A 500 -baud transfer rate is very much at the low end of contemporary computer technology. Tandy's recently announced ARCNET system, connecting any number of Model II machines into a network, is said to transfer at 20 million baud. The biggest and newest mainframe computers conduct their internal business at the rate of 2 billion baud, and though I do not have a transfer rate for such a rig, it is substantially faster than ARCNET.

\section*{Screen Dump Routines}

Few hobbyists acquire printers during the first year or two of computer ownership, but many business users do, often as an element of the original configuration. I have two useful screen to printer dumps for you. Both print everything that is on the screen, warts and all, including blank spaces, so they are relatively slow.

The first utility is a screen dump command built into the Model III. Press shift and

\section*{The Key Box}

Cassette Basic
Model I or III
4K RAM
Printer required for screen dump
the down-arrow keys together, and then hit the asterisk key (since you are shifted, asterisk is active, rather than colon). The whole screen will print.

The second short utility works on the Model III.

10 POKE 18526,217
20 POKE 16527, 1
\(30 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{USR}(0)\) :REM THAT'S A ZERO, NOT A CAPITALO
I've written an interest calculation program which generates interest payment, principal payment, and balance due for each month. The month counter, M, accumulates to 12 and then resets for the next year, I use the above utility by putting the line IF \(M=12\) GOSUB 5000 in the calculation program. When the value of \(M\) is 12 , and the year's payments are on the screen, the program goes to the subroutine
5000 POKE 16526,217: POKE 16527,1: \(\mathrm{X}=\) USR(0): RETURN So there's a useful one-liner.

\section*{Extra Model III Characters}

Tandy packed 96 new goodies in the form of additional characters into the Model III. The manual refers to them only in passing, and with no description or illustration. These characters are easy to generate. Run over to your Model III and tap in Program Listing 1 and run it.

Just look at them-physics signs, railroad signs, happy face, sad face, spades, hearts, diamonds, clubs, male and female signs and figures, and even a rocket ship. Numbers 244, 245 and 246 are used together; they form a hand with pointing finger. Enter CHR\$(23) to double-width any of them (happy face/sad face require it). To view any character expanded, just enter its number.

You can use any of these characters anywhere on the monitor screen in a program by adding the screen location to 15360 and specifying the character. Instead of PRINT@650, you use the POKE function. For example: POKE \(15360+650,255\) for the rocket ship. Character number 255 or any of

5 REM 'DRUNKARD'S WALK'
\(19 \mathrm{X}=60: \mathrm{Y}=23\)
\(2 \emptyset \operatorname{CLS}: \operatorname{SET}(X, Y)\)
\(30 \mathrm{Z}=\operatorname{RND}(2)\)
\(40 X=X+(\) RND \((2)-Z)\)
\(50 Y=Y+(\operatorname{RND}(2)-Z)\)
60 IF \(\mathrm{X}>127\) OR \(\mathrm{X}<\emptyset\) GOTO 10
70 IF \(Y>47\) OR \(Y<0\) GOTO 10
\(80 \operatorname{SET}(X, Y)\)
90 RANDOM
100 GOTO 30
Program Listing 2. The Drunkard's Walk
the others will print at the location specified in the add-on to POKE 15360.

\section*{The Drunkard's Walk}

Colloidal particles in liquid never settle out to the bottom because they are so small that the random nudges of water molecules bump them in any random direction, and have a significantly greater effect upon their motion than does gravity. This is called Brownian Movement. More colorfully, it is called "The Drunkard's Walk," with the drunk starting from a lamp post and moving a short distance at random in any directon and then a short distance in any other (or the same) direction. Yet he remains in the vicinity of the lamp post.

I happened upon a computer approximation of The Drunkard's Walk which moves the lighted pixel trail in any of eight directions in each program cycle. When the trail reaches the screen's edge, it is cleared and begins again at the lamp post. It makes an amusing display to run on your screen just for fun. To slow the pixel's progress simply insert 75 FOR I=1 TO 1000: NEXT. 35 RESET (X,Y) for "the Butterfly." See Program Listing 2.

Jay Chidsey uses his 48 K Model III to track profit/loss in his business and writes prose and programs as a hobby.


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## ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR THE TRS-80* \& ENCYCLOPEDIA LOADER ${ }^{\mathrm{TM}}$





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## What to expect when your 80 breaks down.

Terry Kepner<br>Box 481<br>Peterborough, NH 03458

Radio Shack has insisted that its customers buy upgrade equipment only from its stores or associate dealers. It has refused to work on equipment made by outside companies or repair computers that have been modified, even when the problem is obviously with the Radio Shack equipment. This has created a good deal of illwill, and triggered a new cottage in-dustry-repairing modified Radio Shack computers. Owners of modified computers tell horror stories about the difficulties they've had getting their machines worked on or repaired. For example, a friend of mine attached a "music generator" (it let him connect his computer directly to his stereo and play computer-generated music) to his computer. Because of a design flaw, the hot line of the stereo was connected directly to the ground line of the computer, and vice versa. The net result was the total destruction of his computer (except for his video monitor). In less than a second, over \$2,000 worth of equipment was destroyed. Because non-Radio Shack equipment was attached to the TRS-80, and because the TRS-80 in question had non-Radio Shack memory, as well as an uppercase/lowercase modification, Radio Shack refused to

## Radio Shack Repairs

touch the machine.
Another story concerns a computer magazine's Color Computer. They attached a hardware device via the cartridge port, and blew out the 6809 chip. Radio Shack again refused to look at it.

Radio Shack usually advertises a 90 -day warranty, under which manufacturing defects will be repaired for free. Any repairs after the warranty period will be done for a basic labor rate, plus the cost of the parts required for the repair. To void the warranty, you must open up the case of the computer and install non-Radio Shack equipment or make modifications. Officially, the warranty is voided if the case has only been opened; fortunately, most technicians are more lenient.

Lately, Radio Shack has relaxed its hardline stance. They've agreed to let their technicians work on computers that have nonRadio Shack alterations or additions, when the non-Radio Shack modifications don't affect the problem being corrected.

Thus, if you've added non-Radio Shack disk drives to your computer and you begin experiencing memory problems, Radio Shack will unplug your drives and test the computer. If the Radio Shack memory is bad, it will be replaced. If the memory that you added is bad, you'll be charged a minimum checkout charge, and the computer will be returned to you. (Optionally, you can have the Radio Shack technician remove

## Table 1

## Service Charges

Any 26-xxxx product that is not listed below will be serviced at a rate of $\$ 15$ per $1 / 2$ hour. The service charges on the following pages do not apply to any equipment that has non-Radio Shack parts or modifications. Instead, the equipment will be repaired at the rate of $\$ 15$ per $1 / 2$ hour.

## Checkout Charges

If any peripheral is checked out with a CPU, then the unit charge for the peripheral does not apply. Instead, a $\$ 5$ charge (no charge if the peripheral is brought in at the request of the Service Center) for each peripheral will apply. For any 26 -xxxx product not otherwise listed, the maximum check-out charge will be $\$ 30$ for all CPUs and $\$ 15$ for all other items. Any checkout charge billed within 45 days of a repair will be credited against the labor charge for that repair. The amount credited will not exceed the labor charge.

## Upgrade Charges

All installation (service) charges for upgrade kits will be billed to the store on an ICRT to account \#5791. All kits (if supplied by the service center) will be billed on an ICST to account \#4001.

Table continues
the non-Radio Shack modifications and have him return the unit to their standard setup. You will, of course, be charged for this service.)

If, on the other hand, you begin having disk I/O problems, don't bother asking Radio Shack for help. You'll have to go to the company that sold you the drives.

This approach makes sense. After all, would you take a Radio Shack disk drive to Apple and expect them to repair it for you? Radio Shack technicians have repair manuals only for Tandy equipment, and their training is similarly restricted. And just because the equipment is compatible with the Radio Shack computer doesn't mean that its parts and design are identical with the Radio Shack equivalent equipment.

Another good analogy: Is it fair to expect Radio Shack to repair a non-Tandy printer just because you have it connected to your computer? Not only doesn't the Tandy technician have schematics, he probably doesn't have the necessary parts to repair the printer.

Radio Shack's new outlook has made the decision involving non-Tandy equipment a bit easier. Now at least you know that Radio Shack will take care of the basic equipment in your computer. All you have to take care of is the "foreign" equipment and modifications.

When your computer starts to misbehave, you must determine if the problem lies with the Radio Shack equipment or the "foreign" equipment. If the problem is with the non-Radio Shack equipment, you'll have to take your computer to an outside repair technician. If the Radio Shack equipment is at fault, you have a choice: you can take your computer to a Radio Shack computer repair center, or you can take it to an outside technician. The choice is up to you, but will probably be based on cost.

Radio Shack's policy is that any computer that's out of warranty, and that's brought in for repair work, is charged a basic service charge rate (see Table 1). If you bring in a peripheral (printer, modem, Vox Box, etc.) at the same time, the technician will charge you an extra $\$ 5$ for each peripheral checked out with the CPU. If you bring in the peripheral separately, the ap-
propriate service charge (see Table 1) is made (e.g., the Vox Box repair service charge is normally $\$ 15$ ).

If the equipment has any non-Radio Shack parts or modifications, the rates in Table 1 don't apply. Instead, the equipment is repaired at a cost of $\$ 15$ per half hour.

These prices, of course, don't include the parts' cost.

Table 1 is a listing of the current service and checkout charges being used by Radio Shack. These prices are subject to change without notice, but if past experience is any indication, the prices should be good for about a year.

Any Radio Shack computer product (catalog \# 26-xxxx) not listed in Table 1 will have a maximum checkout of $\$ 30$ for all CPUs, and $\$ 15$ for all other items. As a matter of policy, any checkout charge billed within 45 days of a repair will be credited against the labor charge for that repair. The amount credited won't exceed the labor charge.

The primary use of Table 1, for those with modified computers, is to determine how fairly you're being charged for repair work by independent technicians. After all, if Radio Shack thinks that aligning a disk drive should cost $\$ 25$ (parts not included), an independent technician shouldn't charge too much more than that. (Usually, it'll be less.)

If your computer is unmodified, and contains only Radio Shack parts, Table 1 will give you a good idea of what to expect.


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Table continued

| Cat. <br> No. | Description of Service | Service <br> Charge | Checkout <br> Charge |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $26-100 \mathrm{X}$ | Repair Model I CPU <br> (maximum labor $=\$ 30$, maximum parts $=\$ 25)$ <br> $26-1006$ | $\$ 15 / 1 / 2 \mathrm{hr}$ | $\$ 15$ |
| Install DISD Modification |  |  |  |

26-106X Repair Model III w/o drives $\$ 15 / 1 / 2 \mathrm{hr} \quad \$ 15$
26-106X Install REV "B" ROM "C" (includes parts) \$20 N/A
26-1101 Install 16K RAM \& Keypad
26-1102 Install 16K RAM
26-1103 Install Keypad
26-1104 Install Lowercase
26-1120 Install Level II Basic
26-1121 Install Model III Basic and 16K RAM
26-1140/1/2 Repair Expansion Interface/Buffer Cable
26-1143 Install Double Density Adapter
26-1145 Repair RS-232C
26-1145 Install RS-232C
26-1148 Install RS-232C
26-1150 Install Tractor Feed (AXX-5006)
26-1158 Install New Revision ROM
26-1158 Replace Line Feed Motor
26-1160/1/4 Repair and/or Align Disk Drive
26-1160/1/4 Replace Disk Drive Chassis
26-1162 Install Disk Drive \#0
26-1163 Install Disk Drive \#1
26-1170 Repair Telephone Interface I
26-1171 Repair Telephone Interface II
26-1172 Repair Modem I
26-1173 Repair Modem II
26-1180 Repair Voice Synthesizer
26-1181 Repair Vox Box
26-1182 Repair Plug'n Power Controller
26-1190 Install New Revision ROM
26-120X Repair/Align Cassette Recorder
26-1210 Repair Network I
26-1211 Repair Network II
26-1212 Repair Network III
26-1260 Install Envelope Feeder for 26-1158
26-1411 Repair Printer Interface Cable
26-1448 Install Single Sheet Feeder for 26-1158
26-1451 Repair Line Filter
26-300X Repair Color Computer (maximum labor $=\$ 30$, maximum parts $=\$ 20$ )
26-300X Install RFI Disk Clip Kit (charged to 0097)
26-3015 Install 16K RAM
26-3015/18 Install 16K RAM and Extended Basic ROM
26-3015/17 Install 32K RAM and Extended Basic ROM
26-3017 Install 32K RAM
26-3018 Install Extended Basic ROM
26-3022/3 Repair and/or Align Drive or Controller
26-3022/3 Replace Disk Drive or Disk Controller
26-3501 Repair Pocket Computer 1
26-3503 Repair Pocket Computer 1 Cassette Interface
26-3505 Repair Pocket Computer 1 Printer
26-3601 Repair Pocket Computer 2
26-3605 Repair Pocket Computer 2 Printer/Plotter
26-400X Install DMA modification (TT \# 11:49)
26-4102 Install 32K RAM
26-4104 Install Hi-Res Graphics Kit
26-4150 Install Hard Disk Drive Kit
26-4163/4 Install Drive Kit
26-4167 Install Drive Kit
26-4715/16 Install Bi-sync Modification (TT \# 11:38)
26-5000/1/2 Repair Videotex (maximum labor $=\$ 30$, maximum parts $=\$ 20$ )
26-6010 Install Model 16 Enhancement Option
26-6011 Install 128K RAM Board
26-6012 Install 128K RAM Kit

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## Greet your neighborhood's goblins with a talking jack-o-lantern.

## Trick or TRS-80?

## Mike Keller

13423 Desert Hills NE
Albuquerque, NM 87111

Disneyland's Haunted Mansion inspired this Halloween special effect. Using the TRS-80, some Basic string packing, a sheet of glass, and some other accessories, I greeted my goblin visitors with an animated, talking jack-o-lantern.

## Program Goals

The idea was to create an animated jack-o-lantern on the TRS-80 screen using inputs from the keyboard and a microphone. The arrow keys turn the face right or left, and the microphone, connected to an audio amplifier, moves the mouth. This image is then reflected using a sheet of glass to give the appearance of floating in space just inside my doorway. When the kids knocked on the door, they would be greeted by a smiling, disembodied apparition who would carry on a brief conversation with them.

Even if you have a "bah humbug" attitude towards Halloween, several features of the program are interesting in themselves. Combined, they produce a very effective il


Fig. 1. Wired for Sound

## The Key Box

Model I or III
16 K RAM
Disk Basic
lusion. These features are:

- Circle and oval-drawing routines to create the pumpkin.
- String packing for fast animation.
- Use of PEEK statements to monitor the keyboard.
- Use of the cassette port to monitor the microphone.

To implement the effect you need a small
audio amplifier, the cable used to connect your TRS-80 to the cassette recorder, a microphone, a speaker, speaker wire, and a sheet of glass about 3 by 5 feet.

## Speaking to Your TRS-80

If your only previous means of communicating with your TRS-80 has been through the keyboard, you're in for a treat. When you

## Program Listing

```
'JAKOLANT M. KELLER ALBUQUERQUE, NM (505) 294-4966
'ANIMATED JACK-O-LANTERN. USE RIGHT & LEFT ARROW KEYS TO
'TURN JACK'S HEAD, MICROPHONE INPUT TO ANIMATE MOUTH.
!
I====================== INITIALIZE ============================
CLS: CMD"T" : CLEAR 50: DEFINT A, X,Y,Z
GOSUB 2\emptyset\emptyset 'DRAW PUMPKIN
CLEARI00D:DEFINTA-Z:P=255: KB=14400: F=335: M=388: A=1: L=32
GOSUB 47\emptyset 'PACK STRINGS WITH JACK-O-LANTERN FACE
100 '================ START OF MAIN PROGRAM =====================
110 PRINT@F,FS; 'PUT FACE ON PUMPKIN
12\emptyset OUT P, \emptyset:IFINP(P) >127THENPRINT@F+M,M2$; : ELSEPRINT@F+M,M1$;
130 K=PEEK (KB):IFK=\emptysetTHEN120
140 IFK=L THENF=F-A:ELSEF=F+A
150 GOTOI10
160 '================= END OF MAIN PROGRAM !! ======================
180 ':::::::::::::: SUBROUTINE TO DRAW PUMPKIN ::::::::::::::::
190 '====================== DRAW OUTLINE ==========================
200 R=32: CV=.0174533 'RADIUS=32, CV CONVERTS ANGLE TO RADIANS
210 FOR ANGLE=2 TO 74 STEP 2
22\emptyset RN=ANGLE * CV: X=COS(RN)*R*2: Y=SIN(RN)*24
230 SET (64-X,24-Y): SET(64-X,Y+24)
240 NEXT ANGLE
25\emptyset I===================== FILL-IN PUMPKIN =========================
260 FOR Y=1 TO 47
27\emptyset FOR X=\emptyset TO 64: IF POINT (X,Y) =\emptyset THEN NEXT X
280 FOR Z=X TO 127-X : SET(Z,Y): NEXT Z 'FILL A LINE
290 NEXT Y
3@\emptyset '=================== DRAW SEGMENT LINES =======================
310 ON ERROR GOTO 380: R=\emptyset: ADD=12
320 R=R+ADD: ADD =ADD-3
330 FOR ANGLE=2 TO 178 STEP 4
340 RN=ANGLE * CV: X = COS(RN)*R*2: Y=SIN(RN)*24
        RESET (63-X,24-Y): RESET(63-X,Y+24)
360 NEXT ANGLE
370 IF R < 25 THEN 320 ELSE 400
380 RESUME NEXT 'SOPHISTICATED ERROR HANDLING
390 '======================= ADD STEM =============================
4\emptyset\emptyset PRINT@21,STRING$(8,176);STRING$ (6,191);
41\emptyset PRINT CHR$(177);STRING$(7,176);
42\emptyset ON ERROR GOTO \emptyset: RETURN 'PUMPKIN IS COMPLETE
440 '::::::::::: SUBROUTINE TO PACK ALL STRINGS :::::::::::::
450 '========== PACK FS WITH EYES, NOSE & CLOSED MOUTH ==========
460 'NOTE: NEXT LINE MUST HAVE 217 ASTERISKS BEFORE RUNNING
47\emptyset FS=゙**************************************************************
***************************************************************************
************************************************************************
170 '
430 ,
are CLOADing a program, your machine listens to audio signals generated by an amplifier in the cassette recorder. You can also get your computer to listen to audio input from another source, like a microphone.

On the Models I and III the cassette is monitored through port 255. You may have already sent signals to this port to generate bells and whistles. Since it is a two-way device, it can be used to respond to sounds as well as send them. Here's how you can do it.

As a matter of good operating practice, the computer should be turned off for the next few steps. Connect the black plug that normally goes to the ear jack of your recorder to the external speaker jack of a small audio amplifier (such as Radio Shack's \#277-1008). Connect a microphone to the amplifier's input jack. Your connections should look something like Fig. 1 (except for the addition of a speaker).

Start with the amplifier volume all the way down. Now turn your computer back on and run this short program:

10 CLS
20 OUT 255,0
30 IF INP(255)<127THENPRINT@0,**"ELSEPRINT@0,"** 40 GOTO 20

As the program runs, gradually turn up the volume while muttering something technical like "testing, testing. .." into the microphone. When you reach a high enough volume setting, you will see an asterisk in the upper left of the screen (you have to

\section*{Listing continued}
*********************************"
\(480 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{VARPTR}(\mathrm{F} \$): \operatorname{START}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{V}+2) * 256+\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{V}+1)\)
490 FOR X=START TO START+216: READ CHAR: POKE X,CHAR; NEXT X \(5 \emptyset \emptyset\) 'JACK'S RIGHT EYE (ON LEFT OF SCREEN) BUILT FROM TOP DOWN 510 DATA \(191,131,131,131,131,143,143,143,143,143,143,191\)
\(52 \emptyset\) DATA \(26,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24\)
530 DATA 191,188,176,32,32,32,32,32,184,191
540 DAT'A \(26,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24\)
550 DATA \(191,188,176,144,160,190,191\)
560 DATA \(25,25,25,25,25,25,25,25,25,25\)
\(57 \varnothing\) 'JACK'S LEFT EYE IS BUILT FROM BOTTOM UP
580 DATA \(191,189,144,160,176,188,191\)
590 DATA \(27,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24\)
600 DATA \(191,180,32,32,32,32,32,176,188,191\)
610 DATA \(27,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24\)
620 DATA \(191,143,143,143,143,143,143,131,131,131,131,191\)
630 'JACK'S NOSE (INCLUDES CURSOR POSITIONING TO MOUTH)
640 DATA \(24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24\)
\(65 \emptyset\) DATA \(24,24,24,26,26,26,26\)
660 DATA 191,159,135,129,131,143,191
670 DATA \(24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,26,26\)
680 'JACK'S CLOSED MOUTH
690 DATA \(191,188,176,179,131,131,143,143,143,191,143,143,143\)
700 DATA 191,143,143,143,143,135,131,131,179,176,188,191
710 DATA \(26,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24\)
720 DATA \(24,24,24\)
730 DATA \(191,188,191,188,188,188,191,188,188,188,188 ; 191,188\) 740 DATA 188,191
750 ' \(==============\) MAKE A COPY OF CLOSED MOUTH ================
760 M1 \(\$=\) RIGHTS(ES,61) 'MOUTH IS LAST 61 CHARACTERS OF FACE
770 ' \(===============\) PACK M2 S WITH OPEN MOUTH \(================\)
780 'NOTE: NEXT LINE MUST HAVE 64 ASTERISKS BEFORE RUNNING
790 M2 \$="****************************************************************) *********"
\(80 \emptyset \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{VARPTR}(\mathrm{M} 2 \mathrm{\$}): \operatorname{START}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{V}+2) * 256+\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{V}+1)\)
\(81 \emptyset\) FOR X \(=\) START TO START +63 : READ CHAR: POKE X, CHAR: NEXT X
\(82 \emptyset\) DATA \(191,188,176,179,131,131,131,131,131,131,131,131,131\)
830 DATA \(131,131,131,131,131,131,131,131,179,176,188,191\)
840 DATA \(26,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24\) 850 DATA \(24,24,24,24,24,24\)
860 DATA \(191,180,128,176,128,128,128,176,128,128,128,128,176\) 870 DATA \(128,128,184,191\)
880 RETURN
'ALL STRINGS ARE PACKED

\section*{EDnicro bookshelf}

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Variable name & Value if constant & Description \\
\hline A & 1 & Used to increment or decrement current screen position for face \\
\hline ADD & & Used for successive incrementing of radius while drawing segment arcs \\
\hline ANGLE & & Used while drawing pumpkin outline and segment arcs \\
\hline CHAR & & Current data character during string packing operations \\
\hline CV & . 0174533 & Used to convert current angle to radians \\
\hline F & & Current print position for Jack's face (F\$) \\
\hline F\$ & & Packed string defining Jack's face (with closed mouth) \\
\hline K & & Latest value found by PEEKing the arrow key address \\
\hline KB & 14400 & Memory address where left and right arrow keys can be detected \\
\hline L & 32 & Comparitor for possible detection of left arrow key \\
\hline M & 388 & Screen displacement (from F) to determine current mouth position \\
\hline M1\$ & & Packed string defining closed mouth. Printed at \(F+M\) if no audio input \\
\hline M2\$ & & Packed string defining open mouth. Printed at \(F+M\) if audio input detected \\
\hline P & 255 & Defines the cassette port \\
\hline R & & Current radius during drawing of pumpkin outline and segment arcs \\
\hline RN & & Current radians (ANGLE * CV) \\
\hline START & & Starting address of current string being packed \\
\hline \(\checkmark\) & & Variable pointer (VARPTR) of current string being packed \\
\hline X & & Generally used as \(X\) coordinate of screen pixel being SET or RESET \\
\hline Y & & Same as \(X\), but for \(Y\) coordinate \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{z} & & Used for starting and ending X coordinates during pumpkin-filling routine \\
\hline & & Table. Variables for Jakolant \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Photo 1. Segmented Pumpkin


Photo 2. Jack's Face (F\$) After Packing
keep talking while you adjust the volume). The asterisk will come and go as you speak. Voila! Your TRS-80 has ears.

Don't go any higher than necessary on the volume. Your computer is designed to work with fairly low power levels. This method will be used to open and close the jack-o-lantern's mouth. The amplifier's output can be tapped to drive a speaker as well as the computer.

\section*{The Program}

The variables used in Jakolant (Program Listing 1) are listed in the Table. Jakolant can be functionally broken down into three parts. The pumpkin is drawn by the subroutine starting at line 200. Then several Basic strings are packed with graphics characters to define Jack's facial features (eyes, nose, and mouth). This is done by the subroutine beginning at line 470 . The main part of the program (lines 110-150) is quite short. It scans the keyboard and cassette port and animates the face.

Following the program's flow requires a little skipping around. This was necessary because execution speed is important during the scanning routine. Jack's mouth must open the instant you speak into the microphone and close when you stop. At the same time, the program has to scan the left and right arrow keys for your commands to turn Jack's head. Since branching statements (such as those in lines 130 and 150) execute faster if they are located toward the beginning of a listing, the pump-kin-drawing and string-packing routines were placed after the main part of the program.

Some other things were done in the interest of speed. The CMD"T" in line 60 causes any interrupt-driven routines, such as the updating of the TRS-80's real-time clock, to be bypassed. This allows the processor to devote almost complete attention to the running of the Jakolant program. If you are using Level II rather than Disk Basic, this statement must be omitted. Also for speed, unnecessary spaces were left out of the main part of the program, except for the space in line 140 which is there for clarity. For the main part of the program, all variables are defined as integers, and even some values that remain constant during the program run are assigned to variables. This is (theoretically, at least) another time saver.

No special effort was made to speed up the pumpkin-drawing or string-packing routines, since these only have to be done once, before you bring Jack to life.

\section*{Graphic Curves}

The TRS-80, even with its limited graphics resolution, is capable of drawing good circles and ovals, provided they are large. Jack's head uses the entire screen. When you run the program, a semi-circle is drawn on the left half of the screen by lines 200-240. It is not necessary to draw the entire outline of the pumpkin, since the right half can be defined as a mirror image of the left half.

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Lines 260-290 use the existing outline to fill in the rest of the pumpkin. The variable \(X\) scans each screen line left to right. As soon as a lighted screen pixel is encountered, the remaining portion of the line is turned on up to a corresponding pixel on the right side of the screen. The resulting image is not a perfect circle, but then again, what pumpkin is?
The next task, done by lines 310-380, is to draw arcs to represent pumpkin segments. These arcs are parabolic, and are drawn using a variation of the earlier circle-drawing routine. In this case pixels are turned off to show black arcs on the white background.

Because of the size of the pumpkin and the need to avoid wiping out too much of its top and bottom; I designed the segment arcs to extend beyond the upper and lower screen limits. Of course, this will generate an error condition. The error is trapped by line 310 and routed to line 380 , which ig-
nores it and allows the program to attempt the next part of the arc. Three arcs are drawn for each hemisphere. The variable ADD spaces the arcs closer to each other as they extend closer to the outline of the pumpkin. The complete drawing of the pumpkin takes about one minute. When it is finished, the screen will look like Photo 1.

\section*{Packing for Speed}

The only remaining task is to draw Jack's face on the pumpkin. This is done with a technique called string packing (see "Picture This," 80 Micro, September 1981). String packing allows for fast updating of the display without the need for a separate machine-language routine. Since we want to be able to change the position of Jack's face on the pumpkin, as well as rapidly open and close his mouth, the technique is ideally suited to our needs. One caution about string packing-when you run the


Photo 3. Complete Jack-o-Lantern


Photo 4. Jack Speaking
program, it actually modifies a portion of itself, specifically lines 470 and 790. There are lots of data values in this program and just as many opportunities for error when typing them in, so you would be wise to save it before running, just in case.

\section*{Short But Sweet}

Now let's examine the heart of the program. Line 110 prints Jack's face ( \(\mathrm{F} \$\) ) at screen position F. (For a look at the packed F\$ without the pumpkin, see Photo 2.) Initially, \(F\) equals 335 and the screen display looks like Photo 3. Line 120 sends a zero byte to the cassette port and checks for audio input from your amplifier. If a sound is detected, Jack's open mouth (M2\$) is printed. If not, the closed mouth (M1\$) is printed. We could reprint Jack's whole face since it includes a closed mouth, but M1 \(\$\) is much shorter and can be printed faster. Photo 4 shows the screen display while the program is detecting voice input.

Line 130 takes a quick look at the keyboard row containing the arrow keys. If none are pressed it branches back to check the microphone's status again. If a key is pressed, line 140 checks to see if it was the left arrow. A left arrow causes \(F\) to be decremented by one. Any other arrow key is assumed to be a right arrow and increments F by one.

The program then branches back to line 110 to update the face position on the screen, producing the illusion that Jack has turned his head slightly. As long as an arrow key is held down, Jack's head continues to turn. Nothing will prevent the face from moving too far left or right and messing up the display. Such a check would be time consuming, and would slow the program's response to your voice input. Ideally, your final setup should allow you to monitor the display as well as the trick-or-treaters, so this should not be a problem.

\section*{Setting Things Up}

Floor plans vary, but to give you an idea I will describe how we arranged things at my home (Fig. 2). A large sheet of glass can be extremely dangerous, so I put the glass behind a window adjoining my front porch. I mounted the speaker near the window to attract attention as the kids approached. This way I eliminated a possible safety hazard and was able to watch the tots from a secret location as they chatted with Jack.

Standing the sheet of glass at the right position and angle requires experimentation. I taped the edges to avoid cuts and used an open doorway in the hall as a support for the glass. I recommend the glass be at least \(1 / 4\) inch thick. Laminated safety glass is best.

As illustrated in Fig. 2, Jack's image reflects off the glass and appears to float behind it. This distance can be controlled by varying the distance between the TRS-80 and the glass, and the lateral position of the image is controlled by adjusting the angle of the glass. Unwanted reflections can be subdued by hanging dark fabric. The illusion is effective only if the sheet of glass

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itself is not noticeable to the onlookers, but make sure everyone in your house knows exactly where it is.

If it is not feasible to use glass, position the video monitor so the image is viewed directly, rather than reflected. This will detract from the ghostly illusion, but should still be fun.

Outdoor lighting is an additional safety consideration. The porch needs to be dimmer than normal, but still bright enough for the kids to see where they are going (some Halloween masks make it hard to see). We kept the indoor lights low except when greeting the kids at the door. A carefully placed night-light inside enabled me to
keep an eye on everything without disclosing my whereabouts to the children.
To make sure the trick-or-treaters could tell we were at home and ready for eerie visitors, two more touches were added. I taped a small light bulb to the inside of a hollow plastic skull and mounted it on the roof just over the doorway. We also bought a Walt Disney album of chilling sound effects (howling wolves, creaking doors), and played these through a separate speaker on the roof just loud enough to be heard from the street. By the time the kids reached the porch, they were filled with excitement.
Incidentally, I was concerned this atmosphere might be too scary for the little ones. I was mistaken. The smaller the kids, the more fun they had with the whole thing. The littlest goblins would walk right up and talk to Jack as if they talked to floating spectres every day.

\section*{Try Some Imagination}

To enhance the effect try positioning Jack's head just above the neck line of a stuffed suit of clothing. A few pieces of dry ice placed in a bowl of warm water creates an eerie fog. Remember, though, the idea is to entertain, not frighten them.

One little vampire, as he was leaving, waved to Jack and said, "Have a nice day." A few steps later, after reflecting on whether this was the right remark, he ran back to the window and corrected himself with "Have a spooky night!"

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\section*{QuickCalc}

\author{
Kurt Leatstand \\ 412 W. Franklin \\ Wheaton, IL 60187
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QuickCalc gives you an 8 by 14 matrix. The rows are labeled 1-14, and the columns \(\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{H}\). The flashing cursor is positioned in location A1. To move the cursor around the screen, use the arrow keys. To assign a value to a location, position the cursor over the location and type in the value. (Note: QuickCalc is only designed for numeric values, not alphanumeric.) To enter a special command, press the slash key.

\section*{Special Command Summary}
- B-Sets the value of the current cursor location to zero.
- Q-Exits the QuickCalc program and returns to Basic.
- N -Restarts the QuickCalc program.

\section*{The Key Box}

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Printer optional

P-Outputs the screen contents to a line printer. Printer must be ready when this command is issued.
- C-Compute. Performs a math function on two locations. QuickCalc responds with "Compute. Function (+, - *,/)?." Now type in the desired function and the "Enter coordinates:" prompt is displayed. When entering a location like A1, be sure to type A01.

Now enter three locations, make two of them the numbers to be computed, and the third, the location to put the results. QuickCalc performs the function and returns with the flashing cursor.
- D-Delete. Allows you to delete a series of locations. QuickCalc responds with "Enter coordinates." You type in the starting and ending locations of the column or row
```

Program Listing, QuickCalc

```


\title{
STRIKE GOLD
}

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to be deleted．（QuickCalc only deletes a single column or row，not a series of col－ umns or rows．）
－S－Saves the screen contents on cas－ sette or disk．
－L－Loads a previously saved screen from cassette or disk．
－H－Help．Provides help on a specified command．
－T－Total（Summation）．Gives the total of the values in a series of locations．Quick－ Calc responds with＂Total．Enter coor－ dinates：．＂The first and second locations you enter should be the starting and ending points of the locations to be totaled，and the third should be the location to store the results．（QuickCalc only totals a single col－ umn or row at a time．）
－A－Average．Gives the values＇average in a series of locations．QuickCalc responds with＂Average．Enter coordinates：．＂As before，the first and second locations you enter should be the starting and ending points of the locations to be averaged，and the third should be the location to store the results．（QuickCalc only averages a single column or row at a time．）
－R－Replicate．Allows you to project a function over a series of locations．Quick－ Calc responds with＂Replicate．Function （,,+- ，, ，P）？＂P stands for percentage． Then you are asked＂Value？＂Enter the value that computes the source location． The final question QuickCalc asks is＂Enter coordinates：．＂First enter the source loca－ tion where the initial value will be taken from．The second and third values should be the starting and ending points of the computed values＇display location．Then QuickCalc carries out the computations and returns with the flashing cursor．
－G－Graph．This command switches to the QuickPlot section of the program．You are prompted with＂Graph a column or a row．（C／R）？＂After you have input your selection for column or row，the screen clears and QuickPlot plots the locations in bar－graph form．After the graph is dis－ played，press the space bar to continue or \(P\) to print the graph on a line printer．（The bar graph will only work on a Model III．）

Kurt is an eighth－grade student whose hobbies are fishing and racquetball．
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\(10-25\) & Initialize program \\
\(30-50\) & Main program loop \\
\(500-650\) & Compute function \\
\(1000-1130\) & Coordinate input routine \\
\(2000-2021\) & Special command routine \\
\(3000-3030\) & Print function \\
\(4000-4550\) & Replicate function \\
\(5000-5052\) & Save function \\
\(5500-5552\) & Load function \\
\(6000-6020\) & Total function \\
\(6100-6120\) & Delete function \\
\(6200-6220\) & Average function \\
\(8000-8200\) & Help function \\
\(9000-9003\) & Value input routine \\
\(10000-10510\) & QuickPlot \\
60000 & Error－handling routine
\end{tabular}

Fig．1．Summary of Program Lines

\section*{Listing continued}
 \(\mathrm{EB} \$=\mathrm{Nn}: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}-1:\) GOTO 1 Ø
\(46 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(15368+(X+7))=191\) THEN30ELSEPRINT＠X，CHR\＄（32）；：PRINT＠X +6 ，
 EBS＝＂＂：C＝C＋1：GOTO3 \(\varnothing\)
\(48 \operatorname{IFASC}(\operatorname{A} \$)=130 \operatorname{RASC}(\mathrm{~A} \$)=310 \operatorname{RASC}(\mathrm{~A} \$)=160 \operatorname{RASC}(\mathrm{~A} \$)=910 \mathrm{RASC}(\mathrm{A} \$)=90 \mathrm{R}\) ASC（AS）\(=8\) THEN \(3 \varnothing\)
49 IFAS \(=\)＂／＂THEN2000
 T＠X＋（6－LEN（B\＄）），B\＄；：GOTO30
500 PRINT＠X，CHRS（32）；：PRINT＠X +6 ， \(\operatorname{CHR} \$(32) ;:\) PRINT＠0，＂COMPUTE．Func tion（ \(+,-, *, /\) ）\(?^{\prime \prime} ; \operatorname{CHR} \$(95)\) ；
 50ELSEIFAS \(=n * n\) THEN600ELSEIFAS \(=n / "\) THEN650ELSE510
\(52 \emptyset\) GOSUB1000：\(M(D 1, D 2)=M(A 1, A 2)+M(B 1, B 2): B \$=S T R \$(M(D 1, D 2)): B \$=R I\) \(\operatorname{GHT}(\mathrm{B} \$, \operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{~B} \$)-1): \mathrm{B} \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~B} \$, 5): \mathrm{D} 2=\mathrm{D} 2+1: \mathrm{X}=(\mathrm{D} 2 * 64)+(7 * \mathrm{D} 1): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4\)

\(550 \operatorname{GOSUB} 1000: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{D} 1, \mathrm{D} 2)=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{A} 1, \mathrm{~A} 2)-\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{~B} 2): \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{D} 1, \mathrm{D} 2)): \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{RI}\) \(\operatorname{GHT} \$(\mathrm{~B} \$, \operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{~B} \$)-1): \mathrm{B} \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~B} \$, 5): \mathrm{D} 2=\mathrm{D} 2+1: \mathrm{X}=(\mathrm{D} 2 * 64)+(7 * \mathrm{D} 1): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4\) ：PRINT＠X＋（6－LEN（B\＄）），B\＄；：PRINT＠ 0 ，STRINGS \((64,32)\) ；：GOTO30
\(600 \operatorname{GOSUB} 1000: M(D 1, D 2)=M(A 1, A 2) * M(B 1, B 2): B \$=S T R \$(M(D 1, D 2)): B \$=R I\) \(\operatorname{GHT}(\mathrm{B} \$, \operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{~B} \$)-1): \mathrm{B} \$=\operatorname{LEFT}(\mathrm{B} \$, 5): \mathrm{D} 2=\mathrm{D} 2+1: \mathrm{X}=(\mathrm{D} 2 * 64)+(7 * \mathrm{D} 1): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4\) ：PRINT＠X＋（6－LEN（B\＄）），B\＄；：PRINT＠D，STRING\＄\((64,32)\) ；：GOTO30
 \(\operatorname{GHT} \$(\mathrm{~B} \$, \operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{~B} \$)-1): \operatorname{B} \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~B} \$, 5): \mathrm{D} 2=\mathrm{D} 2+1: \mathrm{X}=(\mathrm{D} 2 * 64)+(7 * \mathrm{D} 1): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4\) ：PRINT＠X \(+(6-\operatorname{LEN}(B \$)), \mathrm{B} \$ ;: \operatorname{PRINT@}\) ， \(\operatorname{STRING} \$(64,32) ;:\) GOTO30
1ø日曰 PRINT＠の，STRING\＄\((5 \boxminus, 32) ;:\) IFT＝1THENPRINT＠，＂TOTAL．ENTER CO－O RDINATES：\({ }^{\prime}\) ；ELSEIFA＝1THENPRINT＠，＂AVERAGE，ENTER CO－ORDINATES：＂；E LSEPRINT＠ 9, ＂ENTER CO－ORDINATES：\(" ;\)
1010 GOSUB1100：A1＝C：A2＝R：PRINT＂．．＂；：GOSUB1100：B1＝C：B2＝R：PRINT＂．． ＂；：GOSUB1100：D1＝C：D2＝R：RETURN
 INTAS： \(\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{AS})-64\)

 1130 A \(\$=\) INKEY \(\$\) ：IFA \(\$={ }^{n \prime \prime}\) THENI130ELSEIFA \(=\) CHR \(\$(8)\) THENPRINTCHR \(\$(8)\) ；：
 2 ）：RETURN
 command（ \(\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{T}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{H}\) ） \(\mathrm{P}^{\mathrm{n}} ; \mathrm{CHR}(95)\) ；
2010 A \(=\) INKEY \(\$\) ：IFA \(=\)＝＂THEN2610
 1，＂＂；：GOTO3日ELSEIFA\＄＝＂C＂THENPRINT＠の，STRING \(\$(64,32) ;:\) GOTO500 ELSEIFAS＝＂\(Q\)＂THENCLS：ENDELSEIFAS \(={ }^{n} N^{n}\) THENRUNELSEIFAS＝＂P＂THEN30日0EL SEIFAS＝＂R＂THEN4000ELSEIFAS＝＂S＂THEN5000ELSEIFAS＝＂L＂THEN5500
 SEIFAS＝＂D＂THEN610日ELSEIFAS＝＂A＂THEN62øøELSEIFA\＄＝CHR\＄（31）THENPRINT ＠ 0, STRING \(\$(64,32)\) ；：GOTO3ØELSE 2010
\(30 \emptyset 0\) IFPEEK（14312）＜＞63THENPRINT＠日，＂Printer is not ready．
n；：FORT＝1TO1ø日日：NEXT：PRINT＠， ，STRING\＄
（64，32）；：GOTO36
3ø19 POKE16427，62：I\＄＝STRING\＄（2，＂－＂）：LPRINT＂＊＂；I\＄；＂A＂；I\＄；I\＄；＂
 ；IS；IS；＂H \({ }^{n}\) ；IS；：LPRINT＂＊＂
 ））
3030 LPRINTC§；：NEXT：LPRINTTAB（4）STRING\＄（62，＂－n）：PRINT＠Ø，STRING\＄（ 64，32）：：GOTO 10
4めळб PRINT＠ ，／，P）？\({ }^{n}\) ；CHR \(\$(95)\) ；

 OOELSE4062
 B\＄）：GOSUB1000
4120 IFBI＝D1THEN4150
\(4130 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{A} 1, \mathrm{~A} 2): \mathrm{FORT}=\mathrm{B} 1 \mathrm{TOD} 1: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{B} 2)=\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{V} 1: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{B} 2)): \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{RIG}\) HT\＄（BS，LEN（B\＄）－1）： \(\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{V} 1: \mathrm{X}=((\mathrm{B} 2+1) * 64)+(7 * \mathrm{~T}): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4:\) PRINT＠X \(+(6-\mathrm{LE}\) \(\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{B} \$)), \mathrm{B} \$ ;: \operatorname{NEXT}: \operatorname{PRINT@}, \operatorname{STRING}(64,32) ;: \operatorname{GOTO} 36\)
\(4150 \quad \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{A} 2): F O R T=B 2 \mathrm{TOD} 2: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Bl}, \mathrm{T})=\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{V} 1: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Bl}, \mathrm{T})): \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{RIG}\) \(\operatorname{HT}(\mathrm{B} \$, \operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{~B} \$)-1): \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{Vl}: \mathrm{X}=((\mathrm{T}+1) * 64)+(7 * \mathrm{Bl}): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4:\) PRINT＠X\(+(6-\mathrm{LE}\)

 B\＄）：GOSUB1000
4220 IFBI＝D1THEN425 0
\(4230 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{A} 1, \mathrm{~A} 2): \mathrm{FORT}=\mathrm{Bl}\) TOD \(1: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{B} 2)=\mathrm{V}-\mathrm{V} 1: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{B} 2)): \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{RIG}\) \(\mathrm{HT}(\mathrm{BS}, \operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{BS})-1): \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}-\mathrm{Vl}: \mathrm{X}=((\mathrm{B} 2+1) * 64)+(7 * \mathrm{~T}): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4:\) PRINTEX \(+(6-\mathrm{LE}\)

\(425 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{A} 1, \mathrm{~A} 2): \mathrm{FORT}=\mathrm{B} 2 \mathrm{TOD} 2: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Bl}, \mathrm{T})=\mathrm{V}-\mathrm{V} 1: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{~T})): \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{RIG}\) \(\operatorname{HT} \$(\mathrm{~B} \$, \operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{BS})-1): \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}-\mathrm{V} 1: \mathrm{X}=((\mathrm{T}+1) * 64)+(7 * \mathrm{BI}): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4: \operatorname{PRINT} @ \mathrm{X}+(6-\mathrm{LE}\)

4300 PRINT＠日，STRING\＄\((64,32)\) ；：PRINT＠日，＂Value？＂；：GOSUB9ø日0：V1＝VAL（ B\＄）：GOSUB1øøø

Listing continued

\title{
QWIERTY

}


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Listing continued
\(4320 \mathrm{IFBl}=\mathrm{D} 1\) THEN435 0
\(4336 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{A} 1, \mathrm{~A} 2): \mathrm{FORT}=\mathrm{B} 1 \mathrm{TOD} 1: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{B} 2)=\mathrm{V} * \mathrm{~V} 1: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{B} 2)): \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{RIG}\) \(\operatorname{HT}(\mathrm{B} \$, \operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{BS})-1): \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V} * \mathrm{~V} 1: \mathrm{X}=((\mathrm{B} 2+1) * 64)+(7 * \mathrm{~T}): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4:\) PRINTEX \(+(6-\mathrm{LE}\)

\(435 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{A} 2): \mathrm{FORT}=\mathrm{B} 2 \mathrm{TOD} 2: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Bl}, \mathrm{T})=\mathrm{V} * \mathrm{~V} 1: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Bl}, \mathrm{T})): \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{RIG}\) \(\mathrm{HT} \$(\mathrm{~B} \$, \operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{~B} \$)-1): \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V} * \mathrm{Vl}: \mathrm{X}=((\mathrm{T}+1) * 64)+(7 * \mathrm{Bl}): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4:\) PRINT＠X＋（6－LE \(\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{B} \$)), \mathrm{B} \$\) ；\(: \mathrm{NEXT}: \operatorname{PRINT} 0, \operatorname{STRING}(64,32)\) ；：GOTO30
 B\＄）：GOSUB1000
4420 IFBI \(=\) D1THEN 4450
4430 \(\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{A} 2): \mathrm{FORT}=\mathrm{B} 1 \mathrm{TOD} 1: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{B} 2)=(\mathrm{V} * \mathrm{~V} 1)+\mathrm{V}: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{B} 2)): \mathrm{B} \$\) \(=\) RIGHT\＄（B\＄，LEN（B\＄）－1）：V＝（V＊V1）\(+\mathrm{V}: \mathrm{X}=((\mathrm{B} 2+1) * 64)+(7 * \mathrm{~T}): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4: \mathrm{B}\) \＄\(=\mathrm{LE}\) FT\＄（B\＄，5）：PRINT＠X＋（6－LEN（B\＄）），B\＄；：NEXT：PRINT＠，STRING\＄（64，32）；：G отозø
\(445 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{A} 2): \mathrm{FORT}=\mathrm{B} 2 \mathrm{TOD} 2: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{~T})=(\mathrm{V} * \mathrm{~V} 1)+\mathrm{V}: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Bl}, \mathrm{T})): \mathrm{B} \$\) \(=\) RIGHT \((\mathrm{B} \$, \operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{~B} \$)-1): \mathrm{V}=(\mathrm{V} * \mathrm{~V} 1)+\mathrm{V}: \mathrm{X}=((\mathrm{T}+1) * 64)+(7 * \mathrm{Bl}): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{LE}\) FTS（B\＄，5）：PRINT＠X＋（6－LEN（B\＄）），B\＄；：NEXT：PRINT＠, \(\operatorname{STRING}(64,32) ;: G\) OTO 0
 B\＄）：GOSUB10日0
\(452 \emptyset\) IFBI＝D1THEN455 \(\emptyset\)
\(4530 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{A} 2): \mathrm{FORT}=\mathrm{B} 1 \mathrm{TOD} 1: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{B} 2)=\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{V} 1: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{B} 2)): \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{RIG}\) HT\＄（B\＄，LEN \((B \$)-1): \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{V} 1: \mathrm{X}=((\mathrm{B} 2+1) * 64)+(7 * T): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{LEFT}(\mathrm{B} \$, 5\) ）：PRINT＠X＋（6－LEN（B\＄）），B\＄；：NEXT：PRINT＠の，STRING \((64,32) ;:\) GOTO3＠ \(4550 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{A} 1, \mathrm{~A} 2): \mathrm{FORT}=\mathrm{B} 2 \mathrm{TOD} 2: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Bl}, \mathrm{T})=\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{Vl}: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Bl}, \mathrm{T})): \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{RIG}\) HT\＄（B\＄，LEN \((B \$)-1): V=V / V 1: X=((T+1) * 64)+(7 * B 1): X=X-4: B \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(B \$, 5\) ）：PRINT＠X＋（6－LEN（B\＄）），B\＄；：NEXT：PRINT＠日，STRING \((64,32) ;:\) GOTO3 \(\emptyset\)
 r 〈D＞isk ？\({ }^{\circ}\) ；
5010 A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFAS＝＂C＂THEN502øELSEIFAS＝＂D＂THEN5050ELSE501ø
5020 PRINT＠\(\emptyset\), ＂READY DATA TAPE，PRESS＜ENTER＞？\(\quad\) ；



5050 PRINT＠日，＂INSERT DATA IN DRIVE \＃ 0, PRESS＜ENTER＞？\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) ；
5052 A \(=\) INKEY \(\$:\) IFA \(\$<>C H R \$(13)\) THEN5052ELSEPRINT＠日，＂SAVING DATA
＂；：OPEN＂O＂， 1, ＂SPRDSHT／DAT＂：F
 TRING \((64,32)\) ；：GOTO3ø
5506 PRINT＠日，STRING \((64,32)\) ；：PRINT＠日，＂LOAD．LOAD FROM＜C＞ASSETTE OR＜D＞ISK ？＂；
5510 A \(\$=\) INKEY \(\$\) ：IFA \(\$=\)＂C＂THEN5520ELSEIFAS \(=\)＂D＂THEN5550ELSE5510
5520 PRINT＠日，＂READY DATA TAPE，PRESS＜ENTE ＞？
5522 A \(\$=\) INKEY \(\$\) ：IFA \(\langle<>\) CHR \(\$(13)\) THEN5522ELSEPRINT＠の，＂LOADING DATA
＂；：FORA9 \(=1\) TO8： FORA \(0=1\) TO14：INPUT\＃－1，M（A9
，AD）：NEXT：NEXT：GOTO1®250

5552 A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFAS＜＞CHR\＄（13）THEN5552ELSEPRINT＠，＂LOADING DATA
＂；：OPEN＂I＂ 1 ，＂SPRDSHT／DA
 6250

\(6010 \mathrm{~T}=0\) ： \(\mathrm{FORQ1}=\mathrm{A} 1 \mathrm{TOBl}: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Q} 1, \mathrm{~A} 2): \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{D} 2=\mathrm{D} 2+1: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{R})=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{X}=(\mathrm{D} 2 * 6\) \(4)+(7 * D 1): X=X-4: B \$=S T R \$(T): B \$=\operatorname{RIGHT} \$(B \$, \operatorname{LEN}(B \$)-1): B \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(B \$, 5\) ）：PRINT＠X＋（6－LEN（B\＄）），B\＄；：PRINT＠ 0 ，STRING \((64,32)\) ；：GOTO3
\(602 \emptyset \mathrm{~T}=0\) ： \(\mathrm{FORQ1}=\mathrm{A} 2 \mathrm{TOB} 2: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{Q1}): \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{D} 2=\mathrm{D} 2+1: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{R})=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{X}=(\mathrm{D} 2 * 6\) \(4)+(7 * D 1): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4: \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{STR} \$(T): \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{RIGHT}(\mathrm{B} \$, \operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{~B} \$)-1): \mathrm{B} \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~B} \$, 5\) ）：PRINT＠X＋（6－LEN（B\＄）），B\＄；：PRINT＠\(\emptyset, \operatorname{STRING} \$(64,32) ;: \operatorname{GOTO}{ }^{2} \emptyset\)
610ø PRINT＠D，STRING\＄ 50,32\()\) ；：PRINT＠D，＂DELETE．Enter Co－ordinates ：＂；：GOSUB1160：A1＝C：A2＝R：PRINT＂．．＂；：GOSUB1100：B1＝C：B2＝R：IFA1＝B1TH EN612ø
6116 FORQ1＝A1TOB1：\(M(Q 1, A 2)=0: X=((A 2+1) * 64)+(7 * Q 1): X=X-4\) ：PRINT＠X + 1，＂＂；\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) NEXT：PRINT＠ \(0, \operatorname{STRING} \$(64,32) ;: \operatorname{GOTO} 0\)
\(612 \varnothing \mathrm{FORO}=\mathrm{A} 2 \mathrm{TOB} 2: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{A} 1, Q 1)=0: \mathrm{X}=((\mathrm{Q1}+1) * 64)+(7 * \mathrm{~A} 1): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4:\) PRINT＠X +
1，＂\(\quad\) ；：NEXT：PRINT＠， \(\operatorname{STRING} \$(64,32)\) ；：GOTO3＠
\(6200 \mathrm{~A}=1\) ：GOSUB100 \(0: \mathrm{A}=0\) ： IFAl＝B1THEN6220
\(621 \emptyset A=\emptyset: F 1=\emptyset: F O R Q 1=A 1 T O B 1: A=A+M(Q 1, A 2): F 1=F 1+1: N E X T: A=A / F 1: M(D 1\) \(, \mathrm{D} 2)=\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{B} \$=\operatorname{STR} \$(\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{D} 1, \mathrm{D} 2)): \mathrm{B} \$=\operatorname{RIGHT} \$(\mathrm{~B} \$, \operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{~B} \$)-1): \mathrm{B} \$=\operatorname{LEFT}(\mathrm{B} \$, 5)\) ： \(\mathrm{X}=((\mathrm{D} 2+1) * 64)+(7 * \mathrm{D} 1): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4:\) PRINT＠X \(+(6-\) LEN \((\mathrm{B} \$))\) ， B ；；GOTO3 0
6220 A \(=0\) ：\(F 1=0\) ：\(F O R Q 1=A 2 T O B 2: A=A+M(A 1, Q 1): F 1=F 1+1: N E X T: A=A / F 1: M(D 1\) ，D2）\(=\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{B} \$=\operatorname{STR} \$(\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{D} 1, \mathrm{D} 2)): \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{RIGHT} \$(\mathrm{BS}, \operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{B} \$)-1): \mathrm{B} \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~B} \$, 5):\) \(\mathrm{X}=((\mathrm{D} 2+1) * 64)+(7 * \mathrm{D} 1): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-4:\) PRINT \(\mathrm{X} \mathrm{X}+(6-\) LEN \((\mathrm{B} \$))\) ，B\＄；GOTO3 \(\varnothing\)
80ø日 PRINT＠ø，＂HELP ON WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING：B，Q，N，P，C，R，S，D，L，T ，A，G ？＂；
 EN8030ELSEIFAS＝＂N＂THEN8040ELSEIFAS＝＂P＂THEN8050ELSEIFAS＝＂C＂THEN80
 SEIFAS＝＂L＂THEN810日ELSEIFAS＝＂T＂THEN8110ELSEIFAS＝＂A＂THEN812 0
8011 IFAS \(={ }^{-G}{ }^{\prime \prime}\) THEN8130ELSE801ஏ
\(8 \varrho 2 \emptyset\) PRINT＠\(\emptyset, "\)＜B＞LANK．CLEARS THE CONTENTS OF THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION．＂；：GOTO8200
\(803 \emptyset\) PRINT＠\(\emptyset, n<Q\) UIT．EXITS THE QUICKCALC PROGRAM AND RETURNS TO

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\section*{Listing continued}

BASIC．\({ }^{7}\) ：：GOTO 8200
8040 PRINT＠，＂＜N＞EW SCREEN．CLEARS THE SCREEN AND STARTS THE PRO GRAM OVER．＂；：GOTO8200
8050 PRINT＠，＂＜P＞RINTER OUTPUT．OUTPUT SCREEN TO PRINTER FOR HAR DCOPY．＂\(;\) ：GOTO \(82 \emptyset \emptyset\)
8060 PRINTEの，＂＜C＞OMPUTE．PERFORMS A MATH FUNCTION WITH TWO CO－OR DINATES．＂；：GOTO8260
\(807 \emptyset\) PRINT＠，＂＜R＞EPLICATE．PERFORMS A MATH FUNCTION ON A SERIES O F CO－ORDINATES．＂；：GOTO8200
8080 PRINT＠ \(0^{\prime}\)＂ S \(>\) AVE．SAVES THE SCREEN CONTENTS ON CASSETTE OR D ISK．＂；：GOTO82øの
\(8 \emptyset 90\) PRINT＠Ø，＂＜D＞ELETE．ALLOWS YOU TO DELETE A SERIES OF CO－ORDI NATES．＂；：GOTO8200
\(81 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT＠Ø，＂＜L＞OAD．LOADS A PREVIOUSLY SAVED SCREEN FROM CASSET TE OR DISK．＂；：GOTO82øø
8110 PRINT＠ 0, ＂＜T＞OTAL（SUMATION）．ADDS A SERIES OF CO－ORDINATES TOGETHER．＂；：GOTO820日
\(812 \emptyset\) PRINT＠，＂＜A＞VERAGE．FINDS THE AVERAGE OF A SERIES OF CO－ORD INATES．＂；：GOTO82 Øø
8130 PRINT＠g，＂＜G＞RAPH．DISPLAY A ROW OR COLUMN GRAPHICALLY ON TH E SCREEN．＂；：GOTO820ן
\(82 \emptyset \emptyset\) A \(\$=I N K E Y \$:\) IFA \(={ }^{n}\) THEN82øØELSE3 \(\emptyset\)
9000 PRINTCHR\＄（14）；
9Øø1 A＊S＝INKEY\＄：IFA\＄＝＂＂THEN9øø1ELSEIFA\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THENPRINTCHR\＄（15） ；：RETURN
\(9 \emptyset \emptyset 2\) IFA \(=\operatorname{CHR} \$(8)\) THENPRINTCHR \((8) ;: B \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(B \$, \operatorname{LEN}(B \$)-1): G O T O 9 \emptyset\) 01
9003 PRINTA\＄；：B\＄＝B\＄＋AS：GOTO9001
 SION 1．7 WRITTEN BY KURT LEAFSTRAND，MAR．1982－－＂；
10ן02 PRINT＠128，＂GRAPH A COLUMN OR A ROW（C／R）？＂；
\(100 \emptyset 4\) AS＝INKEY\＄：IFAS＝＂nTHEN1ØøØ4ELSEIFAS＝＂C＂THENPRINTA\＄；：GOTOI \(\emptyset \emptyset\) Ø6ELSEIFAS＝＂R＂THENPRINTAS；：GOTOLøø日8ELSE1Ø0ø4
10006 PRINT＠256，＂WHICH COLUMN TO YOU WANT TO GRAPH（A－H）？＂；
10007 A \(\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{INKEY} \$:\) IFAS＝＂＂THEN10ø07ELSEIFAS＜＂A＂ORAS＞＂H＂THEN10007ELS \(\mathrm{ES}=\mathrm{AS} ;(\mathrm{A} \$,-64: F O R Q=1 \mathrm{TOL} 4: \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{Q})=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Q}): \mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{Q})=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Q}): \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{GOTOL} \mathrm{\emptyset 1} \mathrm{\emptyset} \mathrm{\emptyset}\) 10øR：PRINT＠：56，＂WHICH ROW DO YOU WANT TO GRAPH（1－14）？＂；
 EZS \(-A S: P R C N T A S ;\)
10ø11 AS＝INKEYS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN1Øø11ELSEIFA\＄く＂Ø＂ORA\＄＞＂9＂THEN1Ø011ELS \(E Z 5 \$=25 \$+A ;\) PRINTAS；：S＝VAL \((Z 5 \$): Z 5 \$={ }^{\prime \prime}: F O R Q=1 T O 8: P(Q)=M(Q, S): Z(Q\) ）\(=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{S}): N \mathrm{NF}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{T}:\) GOTO1 0100
10100 C1．S：FORX－9TO841STEP64：PRINT＠X，CHR\＄（191）；：NEXT：PRINT＠905，ST


\(10110 \mathrm{~F}=\emptyset:\) FORN \(=1\) TONE ：IFP \((\mathrm{N})>P(\mathrm{~N}+1)\) THENGOSUB1 130
10120 NEXT：IFF \(<>\) ØTHENIØ110ELSE102のØ
\(10130 \mathrm{~F}=1: \mathrm{Sl}=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{N}): \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{N})=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{N}+1): \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{N}+1)=\mathrm{Sl}:\) RETURN
10200 Q2＝1：FORX＝1TONE＋1：PRINT＠896－（64＊Q2），USING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；P（X）； \(: \mathrm{Q} 2=\mathrm{Q} 2+1: \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{X}=843:\) IFNE \(=7 \mathrm{THENINC}=7 \mathrm{ELSEINC}=4\)
\(10210 \mathrm{~L}=1: Q 3=1: F O R W=1 \mathrm{TONE}+1\)
10211 IFZ \((\mathrm{L})=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{Q} 3)\) THENZ2 \(=\mathrm{Q} 3: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+1: \mathrm{Q} 3=1:\) GOTO1 0220 ELSEIFQ3 \(=\mathrm{NE}+1\) THE \(\mathrm{NL}=\mathrm{L}+1:\) Q3＝1：GOTO1 6211 ELSEQ3 \(=\mathrm{Q} 3+1\) ：GOTO1 6211
\(10220 \mathrm{P} 3=\mathrm{X}-(64 * \mathrm{Z} 2): \mathrm{P} 3=\mathrm{P} 3+64: \mathrm{FORP}=\mathrm{XTOP} 3\) STEP－64：PRINT＠P，CHRS（191）； ：NEXTP： \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{INC}:\) NEXTW

＂THEN10230ELSECLS：PRINT＠27，＂QUICKPLOT＂：PRINT：PRINTTAB（25）＂＜Q＞UI T PROGRAM＂：PRINTTAB（22）＂\(<\) P＞LOT ANOTHER GRAPH＂：PRINTTAB（20）＂OR＜R ＞ETURN TO QUICKCALC＂：PRINT＠474，＂SELECTION？＂；CHR\＄（95）；
 \(={ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{R}^{\text {n THEN10250ELSE10240 }}\)
10250 CLS：FORT＝2TO15：PRINT＠64＊T，USING＂\＃\＃＂；T－1；：PRINTCHRS（191）；：N EXT：PRINT＠64，STRINGS \((2,128) ; C H R \$(188) ; S \$ ; " A{ }^{\prime \prime} ; S \$ ; S \$ ; " B{ }^{n} ; S \$ ; S\) ；＂C＂；S\＄；S\＄；＂D＂；S\＄；S\＄；＂E＂；S\＄；S\＄；＂F＂；S\＄；S\＄；＂G＂；S\＄；S\＄；＂H
＂；S\＄；CHR\＄（188）；：FORT＝2TO15：PRINT＠64＊T＋59，CHR\＄（191）；USING＂\＃\＃＂；T－ 1；：NEXT
10260 FORX＝1TO8： \(\mathrm{FORY}=1 \mathrm{TOL} 4: \operatorname{IFM}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})=\emptyset T H E N N E X T: \operatorname{NEXT}: \mathrm{B} \$=\operatorname{STR} \$(\mathrm{M}(1,1\) ）） \(\operatorname{ELSECP}=((\mathrm{Y}+1) * 64)+(7 * \mathrm{X}): \mathrm{CP}=\mathrm{CP}-4: \mathrm{B} \$=\operatorname{STR} \$(\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})): \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{RIGHT}(\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{L}\) EN（B\＄）-1\(): B \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(B \$, 5): \operatorname{PRINT} @ C P+(6-\operatorname{LEN}(B \$)), B \$ ; \operatorname{NEXT}: N E X T: B \$=S\) TR\＄（M（1，1））
10270 X＝131：C＝1：R＝1：GOTO30
10300 GOTO 10300
10500 POKE16427，62：LPRINTTAB（11）＂－－－－－－－－－－－－－Bar graph of data－－ ＂：FORX \(=15360 \mathrm{TO} 6383\) ：C＝PEEK \((\mathrm{X}):\) IFC \(=191\) ANDPEEK \((\mathrm{X}-1)>47 \mathrm{AN}\)
 SEIFC＝191THENLPRINT＂\＃＂；NEXTELSELPRINTCHR（C）；：NEXT
10510 POKE16427，255：GOTO1023 Ø
59999 GOTO 59999
 R＊＊＊＂；：FORQ＝1TO50：NEXT：PRINTQ日，＂＊＊＊＊＊＊＂；：FORQ＝1TO5 Ø：NEXT：NEXT：PRINT＠\(\emptyset, \operatorname{STRING} \$(64,32) ;: C=1: R=1: X=131: B \$=\operatorname{STR} \$(M(1,1)\) ）：RESUME30
60060 GOTO 60060

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And now, two new releases - and both are incredible arcade-style games. The TRS-80 is almost transformed into an arcade machine, performing Arcade Action Graphics(tm) like never before. Rear Guard and Sea Dragon are great fun and will provide you with hours of enjoyment. Both programs are available now, and all four are compatible with the Alpha Joystick!


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Sea Dragon Features: Arcade Action Graphics(tm) and sound, 29 (!!!) screens of horizontally scrolling seascape, advancing skill levels and two player option. Early reviews are outstanding!


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\title{
Write the fastest Basic program in town.
}

\title{
A Basic Compiler in Basic
}

\author{
Dr. Dimitri P. Bertsekas \\ M.I.T., Rm. 35-210 \\ Cambridge, MA 02139
}

The TRS-80 is not the world's fastest number cruncher. For example, inverting a 15 by 15 matrix takes three and a half minutes. A compiler that translates a Basic program into machine language will make it run much faster.
A compiler to translate ordinary Basic programs is probably the most valuable kind of compiler for the TRS-80. If you have one, you can write and debug your program using the convenient Basic interpreter and then compile the final program to gain a speed advantage, Since compilation is a long process in an inherently slow micro you would rather not compile each time you make a small program correction.
I became interested in a Basic compiler soon after I obtained my computer. I also became interested in exploring machine language and it occurred to me that I could write a simple compiler in Basic without excessive effort. The "Tinycomp" article by D. Bohlke (80 Micro, May 1980) gave a Basic program that could translate a few Basic statements into pure machine code.
I intended to add a limited vocabulary of floating point operations to the Tinycomp program. However, I gradually implemented a complete set of single precision operations, including trigonometric, logarithmic, and exponential functions as well as parenthesized expressions. Integer arithmetic, loops and conditional branching came next. Then I introduced a function that exchanges variable values with the interpreter. I finally added Set, Reset, Point, PEEK, POKE and string handling capabilities that allow you to enjoy the spectacular speed advantages of machine language graphics.
The compiler produces machine code that uses subroutines available in ROM. The excellent booklet by J. Blattner and B. Mumford, "Inside Level II" describes these
```

The Key Box
Model I
48K
NEWDOS80

```
routines and proved invaluable in writing the program. Using ROM routines limits the size of the machine code produced. On the other hand, the ROM routines are slow in part because they include error-checking and handling routines.
The compiler will accelerate your programs by varying amounts depending on their nature. Programs involving primarily integer arithmetic and graphics can be accelerated by 50 to 100 times. Programs involving primarily single precision floating point operations are accelerated by a more modest amount ( 3 to 20 times is a ballpark figure). Even so, the gain is considerable and it may just keep you from getting into the trouble (and expense) of running your program at the nearest computer center.

I want to warn you that this is not a comprehensive professional compiler. There is only one such compiler currently on the market and it costs \(\$ 195\). Less comprehensive compilers cost close to \(\$ 90\). My compiler is written in Basic and is therefore slow (it generates roughly 500 bytes of machine code per minute during compilation). On the other hand, it produces machine code that runs at least as fast as that produced by the commercial compilers (and in some cases faster); it is adequate for many purposes and it is free. Furthermore, it provides you with the challenge of modifying and improving it to suit your purposes better.

\section*{What the Program Does}

The compiler in Program Listing 1 (lines 501-7200) can translate into pure machine code an ordinary Basic program written and debugged using the interpreter. You can execute the machine code from Basic via a USR call an unlimited number of times during any single program run. Each time, you can pass (using machine or Basic code) an unlimited number of integer or single precision variables from the Basic portion of the program to the USR and vice versa. The compiler translates a fairly complete subset of floating point operations involving single precision variables and one and twodimensional arrays, together with branching operations and For...Next loops. It also translates a limited subset of integer arithmetic, string handling, and graphics state-
ments. You can use Basic to perform all operations not supported by the compiler and pass control to the machine code at the appropriate times via USR calls. You can save the machine code on disk and load it into RAM when needed. Alternatively you can translate it into data statements, and merge it into a single Basic program with any ordinary noncompiled Basic statements.

I wrote the program on a 48 K Model I TRS-80 with NEWDOS80. It works without modification on any 32 K or 48 K Model I TRSDOS 2.3 system. It works also in a 32 K or 48 K Level II system provided you modify the DEFUSR0 statement in line 1300. You can also use it to compile small programs in a 16 K cassette system provided you make some minor modifications described later.I tried the compiler on a friend's Model Ill and was pleasantly surprised to find that all my test programs compiled and ran without problems. While I cannot be sure about this, it appears that the compiler can be used on a Model III.
To use the program properly you must learn how machine code stores variables and the nature and syntax of Basic statements that can be correctly compiled.

\section*{Variables and Storage}

The compiler accepts only three variable types and stores each variable in fixed memory locations. The storage method is identical in all cases to that used by the Basic interpreter.

There are 26 possible integer variables denoted \(A \%-Z \%\). Each integer is stored in two successive bytes in the memory area VT to (VT \(+2^{*} 26\) ) where VT is MS minus \(2^{*} 26\) and MS is the end of the storage area set by the user. Thus A\% is stored in locations \(V T\) and \(V T+1, B \%\) is stored in \(V T+2\) and \(\mathrm{VT}+3\) and so on (see line 1015).

There are 286 possible simple single precision (SP) variables denoted by a single letter A-Z, or by a letter followed by a single decimal number. Thus the possible simple \(S P\) variables are \(A, A 0-A 9, B, B 0-B 9, \ldots \mathrm{Z}\), Z0-Z9. Each variable is stored in four successive bytes in the memory area starting at memory location VF (see line 1015). Thus A is stored in VF through VF \(+3, \mathrm{~B}\) is stored in \(\mathrm{VF}+4\) through \(\mathrm{VF}+7\) and so on. Then AO is stored following \(\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{B} 0\) following \(\mathrm{A} 0, \mathrm{~A} 1\)

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following Z0 and so on. You can control the number of simple SP variables and economize in storage space by modifying the parameter IS in line 1010. This parameter specifies the number of available variables per letter in addition to the letter itself. If you set IS to zero, only the variables \(\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{Z}\) are allowed. If IS equals five, only the variables \(A\), A0-A4, ...Z, Z0-Z4 are allowed.

One and two-dimensional arrays are denoted A(IV) or A(IV1,IV2) where IV, IV1, and IV2 stand for integer variables and A can be replaced by any letter. The number and the dimension of possible one-dimensional arrays are denoted NO and DO where NO< \(=26\) (see line 1010). For example, if you set \(N O=26\) and \(D O=10\), the arrays \(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{IV})-\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{IV})\) are available and the integer variable IV must take values from 0-9. If \(\mathrm{NO}=2\), only the arrays \(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{IV})\) and \(\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{IV})\) are used. One-dimensional arrays are stored consecutively starting at location VA (see line 1015). If \(D O=20\), the array \(A(I V)\) occupies the first 80 bytes starting at VA, the array \(B(I V)\) occupies the next 80 bytes, and so on. This makes it possible to safely use larger arrays than specified by dimension DO provided you do not use arrays stored in immediately higher locations. For example, you can use \(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{IV})\) as a 60 -dimensional array even if \(D O=20\) as long as you do not use the arrays \(\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{IV})\) and \(\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{IV})\) and the parameter NO has a value greater than 2. You can use this device in the sorting program of Listing 1. Because only the array \(A(I V)\) is used, it is possible to sort arrays of dimension up to 520 with the parameters DO and NO at the values 20 and 26 specified in line 1010.
All two-dimensional arrays are assumed to be square. NT and DT denote their possible number and dimension where
\(0<=N T<=26\) (see line 1010). If \(N T=2\) and DT \(=20\), you can use only the arrays \(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{IV} 1, \mathrm{IV} 2)\) and \(\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{IV} 1, \mathrm{IV} 2)\) in the portion of the program to be compiled and each integer variable IV1 and IV2 should be between 0 and 19. The compiler stores twodimensional arrays in the same way as the interpreter, starting in memory location VD (see line 1015).

The compiler treats variables such as A, A(IV), A(IV1,IV2) as different; each index of an array must be an integer variable and not an integer constant. The compiler will accept \(A(1 \%)\), but \(A(2)\) will produce an error message.
There are at most 26 possible string variables denoted \(A \$-Z \$\). SL denotes the length for each (including blanks) and is set by the user (see line 1010). NS denotes the number of strings allowed and again is set by the user (see line 1010). If \(N S=2\), you can use only the string variables \(\mathrm{A} \$\) and \(\mathrm{B} \$\); if NS \(=26\), you can use all 26 string variables \(A \$-Z \$\). String storage begins in location VS (see line 1015).

The machine code uses a temporary storage area of length \(\mathrm{SL}+1\) beginning in location VN (see line 1005). The machine code itself is stored from location MC to the top of the available memory. If you use only one USR in the composite Basic-machine code program, ordinarily you must set MC equal to MS.
If the preceding discussion seems confusing use the values of Listing 1 for variable and code storage. This allows you 2500 bytes of machine code; the integer variables \(\mathrm{A} \%-\mathrm{Z} \%\); the simple SP variables A-Z, A0-A9, ..., Z0-Z9; the one-dimensional arrays \(A(I V)-Z(I V)\); and the two-dimensional

Integer Variable (IV): One of the variables A\%-Z\%.
Single Precision Variable (SPV): A simple variable A-Z, A0-A9 . . Z Z0-Z9 or a one or two-dimensional array element.
String Variable (SV); One of the variables A\$-Z\$.
Constant (C): Any integer or decimal number.
Possible Integer (PI): Any integer in the range minus 32767 to 32767.
One Byte Integer (OBI): Any integer in the range 0-255.
String (S): Any sequence of blanks or printable characters enclosed in quotation marks (the right quotation mark is optional If the string lies at the end of a line).
Integer Expression (IE): A sequence of the form \(\mathrm{X} 1 \mathrm{~s} \times 2 \mathrm{~s} \times 3 \mathrm{~s} \ldots\), where \(\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{X} 3, \ldots\), is a positive integer less than or equal to 32767 or an integer variable, and s is either plus or minus. The sequence may begin with a minus sign but not with a plus sign or a zero followed by a plus sign. Parentheses are not allowed (and not needed). The compiler evaluates integer expressions in the same way as the interpreter but if the result is outside the range minus 32767-32767 the machine code will not indicate an error.
Single Precision Expression (SPE): An arbitrarily parenthesized legal Basic expression involving constants, single precision or integer variables, the operators \(+,-,{ }^{*}, l, l\), and the functions RND(0), SQR, ABS, LOG, EXP, COS, SIN, TAN, ATN. Here are some examples of SPE's:
a) \(-\left(1+\operatorname{SQR}\left(1.2^{*} \mathrm{~A} \%+\operatorname{SIN}\left(\mathrm{A}(1 \%, J \%)^{*} 2.5\right)\right)\right)\) b) \(\operatorname{LOG}(\operatorname{EXP}(B 0+C) / 2.3+1) * B \%\)
c) \((-1.2+3.4)\)
d) \((1 \%)\)

Note: There is a major difference in the way the compiler and the interpreter evaluate SPE's. The interpreter evaluates each parenthesized expression by first carrying out the [ operations from left to right, then the * and/ operations from left to right and then the + and - operations from left to right. The compiler, however, orders all operations from left to right within a parenthesized expression regardless of their nature. For example, the compiler codes \(\left(1+A^{*} B[2)\right.\) as if it were \(\left(\left((1+A)^{*} B\right)[2)\right.\). This coding method is a nuisance. I have used it to simplify the program and speed the compilation process. Be careful that the compiler will code each program statement as you intend. You may have to reorder the operations in the expression or appropriately parenthesize so the interpreted code and the compiled code produce the same results. For example, rewrite the ordinary Basic expression \(A+\left(B+2^{*} C\right)^{*}(D+E)\) as \(\left(2^{*} C+B\right)^{*}(D+E)+A\) or parenthesize it as \(A+\left(\left(B+\left(2^{*} C\right)\right)^{*}(D+E)\right)\). Parentheses do not slow down the machine code produced; use them freely when in doubt.

Table 1. Definitions and Abbreviations

arrays \(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{IV} 1, \mathrm{IV} 2), \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{IV} 1, \mathrm{IV} 2)\) where IV, IV1, IV2 can take values from 0 to 19. It also allows you the string variables \(A \$-Z \$\) which must have a length from 0-40. If you have

48 K or 32 K of RAM, set the value of MR in lines 1010 and 1300 to zero or one respectively. The machine code uses 10163 bytes of memory with this allocation. When com-

Let: There are several types of LET (assignment) statements; in each case the LET keyword is optional. 1) \(X=Y\) (Integer LET)
\(X: I V\)
Y: IE or INT(SPE) or PEEK(PI) or PEEK(IV) or POINT(Z1,Z2) where Z1,Z2: IVs or OBIs
2) \(X=Y\) (Single Precision LET)
\(X: S P V\)
\(Y\) : SPE
3) \(X=Y\) (String LET)
\(X: S V\)
Y: S or \(\mathrm{CHR}(Z 1)[+\mathrm{CHR} \$(Z 2)[+\mathrm{CHR} \$(Z 3)[+\ldots\) where \(\mathrm{Z} 1, \mathrm{Z2}, \ldots\) are IVs or OBIs
Note: String addition and other string manipulation operations are not supported. However, it is possible to print concatenated strings using the Print statement.

Print: There are several types of Print statements:
1) PRINT (Line feed and carriage return)
2) PRINT \(X_{1}[;][\times 2][i] \ldots\)
\(\mathrm{X}_{1}, \mathrm{X}_{2}, \mathrm{X}_{3}, \ldots .\). SPEs or SVs or Ss
3) PRINT @ \(X, Y 1[;][Y 2][i] \ldots\)

X : PI in the range \(0-1023\) or IV
Y1, Y2, Y3,...: SPEs or SVs or Ss
4) PRINT (3) \(X, Y\)
\(X\) : \(P\) in the range \(0-1023\) or IV
Y: CHR\$(OBI) \([+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{OBI})[+\ldots\)
Note: The Print statements do not support tabs in the form of commas. Executing PRINT(BA) \(X, Y\) (\#4 above) does not affect the cursor's position, in variance with the corresponding function of the interpreter. The interpreter advances the cursor one position after printing a number but the code produced by the compiler when translating the Print statements 2 and 3 above does not.
If...Then...Else: The format of this statement is
If \(X\) rel \(Y\) Then (line \(\#\) ) \(\{:\) [EIse...]
where
rel is any one of \(=,\langle\rangle,,=<,<=,=>,>=,\langle \rangle\),
\(X\) is an IV or a SPE that does not begin with an IV
\(Y\) is a SPE, but if \(X\) is an IV then \(Y\) must be an IV or a PI
Then can be replaced by GOTO or by Then GOTO
Else can be followed by any other legal statements including another If...Then statement.
Note: If \(X\) is an integer variable and \(Y\) is a SPE which is not an IV or a PI the compiler will give an error. If you compare an IV with a SPE other than the above type, code the statement as in (1\%) rel SPE or SPE rel \(1 \%\). Note that an If...Then statement involving integers will execute much faster than one involving SPEs.

\section*{GOTO (line \#):}

GOSUB (IIne \#):
RETURN:
For \(X=Y_{1}\) To \(Y_{2}\) :
\(X: I V\)
\(\mathrm{Y} 1, \mathrm{Y} 2\) : IV or PI
Note: Y1 must have a value less than or equal to that of Y2 and the Step option is not supported. If Y1 has a larger value than Y2, the program will get caught in an infinite loop, give incorrect results, or hang up. The compiler does not check for this error.
Next \(X\) :
X: IV
Notes: The integer variable \(X\) must be explicitly stated. An unlimited number of nested For...Next loops is allowed but the loops and the corresponding variables must be properly matched and nested. For example the code

\section*{FOR \(1 \%=1\) TO 10:FOR \(\mathrm{J} \%=1\) TO 10:NEXT \(1 \%\) NEXT \(\mathrm{J} \%\)}
will be compiled with no indication of error but will crash upon execution. It is not legal to jump to a line outside the range of a For... Next loop from a line inside the loop. Code that violates this rule will be compiled with no indication of error but crash upon execution. The value of the loop control variable \(X\) is available for use and can be changed during execution of the loop. It is incremented from its current value each time a pass through the loop ends.

Input \(X\) :
X: IV or SPV. The constant keyed in shouid not have more than six digits. If X is an IV, it is not necessary that the constant keyed in is an integer. The code automatically truncates it to an integer. If the absolute value of the constant is larger than 32767 and \(X\) is an IV a fatal error will occur.
POKE \(X, Y\) :
\(X: I V\) or \(P I\)
\(Y\) : IV or OBI
\(\operatorname{SET}(X, Y)\); RESET( \(X, Y\) :
\(X, Y\) : IV or OBI within the legal range of the Set and Reset functions
CLS:
Rem (or \({ }^{\prime}\) ):
The compiler skips over lines beginning with Rem or '.
End:
It is mandatory to have an End statement at each point where you wish the USR to return to Basic. This statement is translated as a Return to the point where the USR was called.


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piling, set memory size one less than MC and when running the compiled program, set memory size one less than VN. If you have 32 K or 48 K of memory and you change the storage parameters in the program, the variable storage area should not extend into the bottom 16K of RAM (VN should be larger than minus 32768).
The dimensions of arrays L1, L2, and A defined in line 1000 determine the maximum size of a program that can be compiled. The dimension of L1 and L2 is the maximum number of Basic program lines that can be compiled. The dimension of A is the maximum number of jumps (GOTOs and GOSUBs) that can be compiled. Change these dimensions to suit your needs. Listing 1 allows 100 program lines and 50 jump statements.

\section*{Syntax}

It is important that each statement to be compiled follow certain rules. The compiler will indicate an error most of the time, but some errors may go undetected. Upon execution, your compiled program may give you incorrect results or crash altogether. The following points will help you avoid this pitfall.
- Each correctly coded statement will produce (except for inessential differ-
ences in the print statement described later) the same results in Basic as in machine code. Be sure to read carefully the notes regarding single precision expressions.
- You must initialize each variable before you use it in the right side of an assignment statement or in a print statement. In contrast, the interpreter automatically initializes all variables to zero (or to the empty string, in the case of a string variable).
- The compiler generally ignores blanks in coded statements as does the interpreter, but no blanks should appear in a variable name or on either side of an \(=\) symbol.
- Multiple statement lines are allowed.

Table 1 lists definitions and abbreviations that will make statement description easier.

Table 2 lists the types of program statements that can be compiled.

\section*{Exchanging Variables}

Because many normal functions of the Basic interpreter cannot be compiled (disk and cassette I/O or Print Using, for example) it is essential to be able to interface the machine code harmoniously with the Basic code. One (but not the best) way of doing this is based on the fact that machine code

Program Listing 1
```

0 1 *** PROGRAM LINES 10-500 AND 10000-10090 ARE A SAMPLE PROGRA
M READY FOR COMPILATION
10 : *** NUMERICAL ARRAY SORTING (FROM LEVELII MANUAL)
20 ' *** PASS ARRAY AB FROM BASIC TO USR ***
30 N% =0 + N%
40 FOR I%=1 TO N%:I%=1*I%:A(I%) = 0 + AB(I%):NEXT I%
50 '*** SORTING PROGRAM BEGINS ***
60 D%=1
7\emptyset D%=D%+D%:IFD%<N% THEN7\emptyset
8\emptyset D%=INT((D%-1)/2):IFD%=\emptyset THEN 14|
90 T% =N%-D%:FORI%=1TOT%: J%=I%
10\emptyset L%=J%+D%:IFA(L%)>A(J%) THEN 120
11\emptyset T=A(J%):A(J%)=A(L%):A(L%)=T:J%=J%-D%:IFJ%>0 THEN1\emptyset\emptyset
120 NEXTI%:GOTO8\emptyset
130 ' *** PASS ARRAY A FROM USR TO BASIC ***
140 FOR I%=1 TO N%:I%=1*I%:A(I%)=1*AB(I%):NEXT I%
500 END
501 1****************** BASIC COMPILER **********************
502 '** COPYRIGHT 1981 BY D. P. BERTSEKAS, BELMONT, MASS.
503 '** PERMISSION TO USE; NOT TO SELL
510 1************* PEEK \& POKE ROUTINES ********************
512 POKEM,P:PRINTP;:M=M+1:RETURN
514 PC=PEEK (Q): PN=PEEK (Q+1):Q=Q+1:IFPC=32THEN514ELSEIFPC=0C=2:RE
TURNELSERETURN
518 IFPC<650RPC>90THEN522ELSERETURN
520 IFPN<>37THEN522ELSEQ=Q+1:RETURN
522 PRINT: PRINT" ERROR LINE \#";Ll(L-1): END
524 PRINT@0,FS;:PRINT@64,CHRS(30):RETURN
529 ' ******** SINGLE PRECISION ASSIGNMENT ROUTINES *********
530 ' ROUTINE TO FIND VAR. ADDRESS PARAMETERS
535 GOSUB514:GOSUB518:Vl=PC-65:IFPN<48ANDPN>57ANDPN<>213ANDPN<>4
0ANDCF<>1THEN522
538 IFPN>47ANDPN<58MI=PN-47:GOSUB514ELSEMI=0

```

\title{
As Easy As
}


TRS-80 Disk \& Other Mysteries by H.C. Pennington This book is the definitive authority on data recovery for the TRS-80 Model I disk system. In almost every case, lost data can be recovered and this book tells you how to do it. From clobbered directories to parity errors, this profusely illustrated data recovery cookbook includes examples and step-by-step instructions for both beginners and professionals.
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You will learn how to recover "lost data" on disk, how the BASIC interpreter works, how to make BASIC run faster and better, and how to modify and interface your TRS-80. In other words, you will learn how to make your computer do all the things you want it to do. It's as easy as 1-2-3-4.

Available at computer stores, B. Dalton Booksellers and independent book dealers. BASIC Faster and Better is also available at all RADIO SHACK Computer Centers and selected RADIO SHACK stores. (Cat. No. 62-1002) If your dealer is out of stock, order direct. Include \(\$ 4.00\) for shipping and handling. Foreign residents add \(\$ 11.00\) plus purchase price, in U.S. funds.

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\section*{Program Listing 1 Continued}

540 IFPN＝21321＝1：RETURN
545 IFPN＝40GOSUB514：GOSUB514：GOSUB518：V2＝PC－65：GOSUB520：GOSUB514 ELSEIFCF \(=1 \mathrm{Zl}=1\) ：RETURN
550 IFPC \(\langle>41\) ANDPC \(<>44\) THEN 522
555 IFPC＝41 \(\mathrm{Zl}=2\) ：RETURN
560 IFPC＝44GOSUB514：GOSUB518：V3＝PC－65：IFV1〈＠ORV1〉＝NTTHEN522ELSEG OSUB520：Z1＝3：GOSUB514：IFPC＜＞410R（PNく＞213ANDCF＜＞1）THEN522ELSERETU RN
564 ＇ADDRESS COMPUTATION ROUTINE
565 ONZ1GOSUB570，575，580：RETURN
570 IFMI＞ISTHEN522ELSECl＝VF＋（V1＋MI＊26）＊4：GOSUB836：GOSUB902：RETUR
N
\(575 \mathrm{~V} 7=\mathrm{V} 1: \mathrm{V} 8=\mathrm{V} 2:\) GOSUB610：RETURN
\(580 \mathrm{V7}=\mathrm{Vl}: \mathrm{V} 8=\mathrm{V} 2: \mathrm{V} 9=\mathrm{V} 3:\) GOSUB620：RETURN
600 ＇ARRAY PORTION OF ADDRESS ROUTINE
\(610 \mathrm{~V} 日=\mathrm{V} 8\) ：GOSUB 912 ：GOSUB \(9 \emptyset 6\) ： \(\mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{VA}+\mathrm{V} 7\)＊DO＊ 4 ：GOSUB 836 ：GOSUB 900 ：GOSU B904：RETURN：＇I－D ARRAY
\(62 \emptyset \mathrm{~V} 0=\mathrm{V} 9\) ： GOSUB 912 ： \(\mathrm{P}=41\) ：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{VD}+4 * \mathrm{NT} * \mathrm{DT} * \mathrm{DT}+2 * \mathrm{~V} 7 * \mathrm{DT}\) ：GOSUB8 36：GOSUB9 0 ：GOSUB \(9 \emptyset 4\) ： \(\mathrm{P}=94\) ：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=35\) ：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=86\) ：GOSUB512：V \(\emptyset=\mathrm{V}\) ：GOSUB912：GOSUB9ø6：GOSUB9＠4：RETURN：＇2－D ARRAY
699 ROUTINE TO EVALUATE SINGLE PRECISION EXPRESSIONS
\(7 \emptyset\) GOSUB514：IFPCく＞266GOTO7日4
\(702 \mathrm{El}=\varnothing\) ： \(\mathrm{DI}=0:\) GOSUB 902 ：GOSUB926：GOSUB926：GOTO714：＇TAKES CARE OF LEADING＜－＞SIGN
764 GOSUB730
706 GOSUB514：IFC \(=20 \mathrm{RPC}=410 \mathrm{RPC}=580 \mathrm{RPC}=590 \mathrm{RPC}=2120 \mathrm{RPC}=2130 \mathrm{RPC}=2140\) RPC＝1410RPC＝202THENRETURN：＇PEEK NEXT BYTE；IF TERMINATOR RETURN 798 GOSUB934：＇MOVE INTERIM RESULT FROM 4121H STORAGE AREA TO STA CK
710 MOVE NEW VARIABLE TO 4121H AREA；POP BCDE；OPERATE
712 IFPC＝205GOSUB514：GOSUB730：GOSUB936：GOSUB940：GOTO706：＇ADD
714 IFPC＝296GOSUB514：GOSUB730：GOSUB936：GOSUB942：GOTO706：＇SUBTRAC T
716 IFPC＝207GOSUB514：GOSUB730：GOSUB936：GOSUB944：GOTO706：＇MULTIPL Y
718 IFPC＝208GOSUB514：GOSUB730：GOSUB936：GOSUB946：GOTO706：＇DIVIDE
720 IFPC \(=209\) GOSUB514：GOSUB730：GOSUB936：GOSUB948：GOTO706：＇EXPONEN TIATE
722 GOTO522：＇ERROR TRAP
729 ＇ROUTINE TO EVALUATE CONSTANTS，VARIABLES \＆FUNCTIONS IN SI NGLE PRECISION EXPRESSION \＆MOVE THEM TO 4121H STORAGE AREA
\(73 \varnothing\) IF（ \(\mathrm{PC}<58 \mathrm{ANDPC}>47\) ）ORPC \(=46 \mathrm{GOSUB} 845\) ：RETURN：＇CONVERT CONSTANT TO 4－BYTE REPRESENTATION；MOVE IT \＆RETURN
732 IFPC \(=222\) GOSUB514 ：IFPC \(\langle>40\) THEN522ELSEGOSUB514：IFPC \(\langle>48\) THEN522 ELSEGOSUB514：IFPC \(<>41\) THEN5 22ELSEP \(=205\) ：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=240:\) GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=\) 20：GOSUB512：RETURN：＇RND（ \(\varnothing\) ）
734 IF（ \(\mathrm{PC}>220 \mathrm{ANDPC}<229\) ）ORPC＝2170RPC＝40THEN756ELSEIFPC＜65ORPC＞90T HEN522：＇IF FUNCTION GOTO 758
\(736 \mathrm{~V} 4=\mathrm{PC}-65:\) IFPN＞47ANDPN \(\langle 58 \mathrm{THENME}=\mathrm{PN}-47\) ：GOSUB514：Z2＝1：GOTO746EL SEIFPN＜＞40ANDPN \(\langle>37\) THENME \(=0: \mathrm{Z2}=1\) ：GOTO 746 ELSEIFPN \(=37\) THEN \(2=4\) ：GOSU B514：GOTO7 46
738 GOSUB514：GOSUB514：GOSUB518：V5＝PC－65：GOSUB5 2 \(\emptyset\) ：GOSUB514
740 IFPC＜＞41ANDPC＜＞44THEN522
742 IFPC＝41 \(\mathrm{Z} 2=2\) ： 1 － 1 ARRAY
744 IFPC \(=44\) GOSUB514：GOSUB518：V6 \(=\) PC -65 ：GOSUB520： \(\mathrm{Z2} 2=3\) ：GOSUB514：IFP C＜＞41THEN522：＇2－D ARRAY
746 ONZ2GOTO748，756，752，754
748 IFME \(>\) ISTHEN522ELSEC \(1=\mathrm{VF}+(\mathrm{V} 4+\mathrm{ME} * 26) * 4\) ：GOSUB 836 ：GOSUB902：GOSUB 932：RETURN
\(750 \mathrm{V7}=\mathrm{V} 4: \mathrm{V} 8=\mathrm{V} 5\) ：GOSUB610：GOSUB932：RETURN
\(752 \mathrm{~V} 7=\mathrm{V} 4: \mathrm{V} 8=\mathrm{V} 5: \mathrm{V} 9=\mathrm{V} 6:\) GOSUB620：GOSUB932：RETURN
\(754 \mathrm{~V} \emptyset=\mathrm{V} 4\) ：GOSUB912： \(\mathrm{P}=34\) ：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=33\) ：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=65\) ：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=2\) 05：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=204\) ：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=10:\) GOSUB512：RETURN：＇CONVERT INTEGE R VAR．TO SINGLE PRECISION
756 IFPC \(=40\) THEN 776 ：＇PARENTHESIS
\(758 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}+1\)
760 IFPC＝221THEN778：＇SQR
762 IFPC \(=217\) THEN7 80 ：＇ABS
764 IFPC＝223THEN782：＇LOG
766 IFPC \(=224\) THEN7 84 ：＇EXP
768 IFPC \(=225\) THEN \(786:^{\prime} \mathrm{COS}\)
\(77 \emptyset\) IFPC＝226THEN788：＇SIN
772 IFPC＝227THEN790：＇TAN
774 IFPC＝228THEN792：＇ATN
776 GOSUB700：GOTO794
778 GOSUB700：GOSUB952：GOTO794
780 GOSUB706：GOSUB954：GOTO794
782 GOSUB700：GOSUB956：GOTO794
784 GOSUB700：GOSUB958：GOTO794
786 GOSUB700：GOSUB960：GOTO794
788 GOSUB7日ぁ：GOSUB962：GOTO794
790 GOSUB700：GOSUB964：GOTO794
792 GOSUB700：GOSUB966
794 IFPC〈＞41THEN522
796 RETURN
\(80 \emptyset\)＇\(* * * * * * * * * * * * * *\) CONVERSION ROUTINES＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
809 ＇ROUTINE TO FIND LSB \＆MSB OF INTEGER NUMERIC STRING
stores its variables in fixed locations．It is possible for the Basic code to POKE appro－ priate values in these locations，where they are picked up by the machine code．For ex－ ample，since we know the integer variable \(\mathrm{A} \%\) is stored by the machine code in loca－ tions VT and（VT +1 ）we can pass the value of an integer variable \(A B \%\) from Basic into the variable \(A \%\) with the statements
```

1% = VARPTR(AB%):POKE VT,PEEK(1%):POKE
VT + 1, PEEK ( })%+1)\mathrm{ .

```

Upon return from execution of the machine code we can perform the reverse process via the statement
```

AB% = PEEK(VT) + 256* PEEK(VT + 1)

```

This method can be useful but is generally slow and cumbersome．
We can also exchange variable values us－ ing the two special statements \(X=0+Y\) ， \(X=1^{*} Y\) ，where \(X\) is an integer or single pre－ cision variable of the machine code，and \(Y\) is an integer or single precision variable of the Basic code．The number of characters of the name of \(Y\) should be less than or equal to SL（see line 1010）．Note that \(X\) and \(Y\) must be variables of the same type（both in－ teger or both single precision）．

When compiled and executed the state－ ment \(A \%=0+A B \%\) finds the address where the Basic interpreter stores the variable \(A B \%\) and transfers the current value of \(A B \%\) into the location where the machine code stores its variable A\％．The statement \(A \%=1^{*} A B \%\) performs the reverse process：It transfers the current value of the machine code variable \(\mathrm{A} \%\) into the Basic variable \(A B \%\)（from where it can be picked up for disk or cassette I／O，for ex－ ample，upon return from the machine code）． If the Basic variable \(A B \%\) has not yet been established the machine code automatical－ ly creates it with the corresponding ROM routine of the interpreter．As an example， consider the following two lines：

10 FOR \(1 \%=0\) TO \(10: 1 \%=1 \cdot 1 \%: A(1 \%)=0+\) VECTOR （1\％）：NEXT 1\％
20 FOR \(1 \%=0\) TO \(10: 1 \%=1 \cdot 11 \%:\) FOR \(\mathrm{J} \%=0\) TO \(10: \mathrm{J} \%\) \(=1^{*} J 1 \%: A(1 \%, J \%)=1 *\) MATR｜X（ \(\left.11 \%, J 1 \%\right):\) NEXT J\％：NEXT I\％

When compiled and executed，the first line transfers the elements \(0-10\) of the Basic one－dimensional array VECTOR into the corresponding elements of the machine code array A．The second line transfers the specified elements of the machine code ar－ ray \(A\) into the corresponding elements of the Basic array MATRIX．If MATRIX or the integer variables \(\mathrm{I} \%\) and \(\mathrm{J} 1 \%\) have not yet been established they will be created，

If the names of \(X\) and \(Y\) are identical，the statements \(X=0+Y\) and \(X=1^{*} Y\) when ex－ ecuted in Basic while you are debugging will not interfere with the program＇s operation．

\section*{How to Use the Compiler}

It takes planning and preparation to use the compiler．First，write your program in Basic，test it and debug it using the inter－ preter．During this stage try to use state－
ments and variables that the compiler will accept, and structure the program so it requires few modifications later. Then decide whether you will compile the entire program or only a part. Isolate that part and introduce interfaces for exchanging variables with the remaining parts using the statements \(X=0+Y\) and \(X=1^{*} Y\) described earlier. Duplicate any subroutines used by both parts since the machine code cannot call Basic subroutines.

Renumber the part to be compiled so its line numbers are in the range \(0-500\) while the remaining part has numbers 10000 or higher. Test the program again by introducing GOTO statements at appropriate points to make sure it works after renumbering. Save the renumbered program, load the compiler and merge with it the renumbered Basic program. The utilities for carrying out the above are standard in disk systems. They can also be found in recent articles published in 80 Micro.

At this point the long program in memory should include the compiler occupying lines 501-7200, the part of the Basic program you wish to compile occupying lines up to 500, and the remaining part of your Basic program (if any) occupying lines 10000 and above, as shown in Listing 1. Adjust the storage parameters in lines 1005 and 1010 if necessary, set memory size below MC and run 1000. The program first creates code to store addresses associated with two-dimensional arrays. This code needs to be executed only once in the compiled program and only if you use twodimensional arrays. It will be created only if the number of available two-dimensional arrays NT (see lines 1010 and 1021) is not zero.

Following this preliminary code each line up to 500 will be successively compiled and the corresponding machine code will scroll on your screen preceded by the address where it gets stored. One or more colons separate the codes for multiple statements within the same line. After coding all lines the compiler adjusts jump addresses and then displays the start and end addresses of the machine code. If there is no Basic part in your program (in line 10000 and above) you can execute the machine code by pressing Enter. If there is a Basic part you should introduce a USR statement where you wish the program to branch to the machine code (see Listing 1, line 10060). You should then set memory size below VN (see line 1010) and run 10000. You may want to practice this procedure with the example sorting program given in Listing 1.

You can save the machine code with the Dump command if you have a disk system. You can then bring it back into memory at execution time by using the Load command. You can also embed the machine code in data statements with the Encoder or the Datagen programs (80 Micro, May 1981 and August 1981 respectively) and POKE it into memory from Basic whenever you want to execute it. You can create programs containing several USRs that share the same variable storage area. Each USR, of course, should be compiled separately and

Program Listing 1 Continued
\(810 \mathrm{C} \$=\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{n}:\) IFPC=2ø6THENPC=45:GOSUB818ELSEGOSUB816:IFC\$="n THENC1=1: RETURN
\(812 \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{C} \$)\)
\(814 \mathrm{Dl}=\mathrm{Cl} / 256: \mathrm{El}=\mathrm{Cl}-\mathrm{D} 1 * 256: \mathrm{IFCl}\) <øTHEND1=D1+256:Cl=-Cl:RETURN: ELS ERETURN
816 IFPC<480RPC>57THENRETURN
818 C \(\$=\mathrm{C} \$+\mathrm{CHR}\) ( PC ) : GOSUB514: GOTO816
835 ' ROUTINES TO FIND LSB \& MSB OF ADDRESSES ABOVE 1ST 32K
\(836 \mathrm{Dl}=\mathrm{Cl} / 256:\) El=Cl-D1*256:Dl=D1 +256 : RETURN
\(840 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{VT}+\mathrm{Vl}+\mathrm{Vl}: \mathrm{Pl}=\mathrm{Z} / 256: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Z}-\mathrm{Pl}\) * \(256: \mathrm{Pl}=\mathrm{Pl}+256\) :RETURN
844 ' ROUTINE TO CONVERT NUMERIC STRING TO 4-BYTE SINGLE PRECISI ON REPRESENTATION
\(845 \mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{PC})\)
846 GOSUB514:IF (PC<58ANDPC>47) ORPC=46C \(\$=C \$+C H R \$(P C)\) : GOTO846
\(847 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{C} \$\) ) : GOSUB848: \(\mathrm{El}=33: \mathrm{Dl}=65:\) GOSUB \(902 \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{B} 3: \mathrm{GOSUB} 910: \mathrm{P}=35\) :
GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{B} 2:\) GOSUB910: \(\mathrm{P}=35\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{Bl}\) : GOSUB910: \(\mathrm{P}=35\) : GOSUB5
12: \(\mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{BE}:\) GOSUB \(910: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}-1:\) RETURN
848 IFR \(=\emptyset\) THENBE \(=\emptyset: \mathrm{Bl}=\emptyset: \mathrm{B} 2=\emptyset: \mathrm{B} 3=\emptyset:\) RETURN
\(849 \mathrm{Y} 1=1: \mathrm{Y} 2=2\) : \(\mathrm{N}=1\) : \(\mathrm{IFY} 1>\) RTHEN852
850 IFY \(2<=\) RTHENY1 \(=Y 1+Y 1: Y 2=Y 2+Y 2: N=N+1: G O T O 850\)
851 GOTO853
852 IFR<Y1THENYI \(=\mathrm{Y} 1 / 2: \mathrm{Y} 2=\mathrm{Y} 2 / 2: \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}-1\) : GOTO85 2
\(853 \mathrm{BE}=\mathrm{N}+128: \mathrm{Xl}=\emptyset: \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Yl}: \mathrm{GOSUB} 856: \mathrm{Bl}=\mathrm{B}\)
854 GOSUB857: X1 =X: GOSUB856: B2 \(=\mathrm{B}\)
855 GOSUB 857:X1=X:GOSUB856: B3 \(=\mathrm{B}:\) RETURN
856 GOSUB857: X2=X:GOSUB857:X3 \(=\mathrm{X}:\) GOSUB857:X4 \(=\mathrm{X}\) :GOSUB857:X5=X:GOSU B 857 : \(\mathrm{X} 6=\mathrm{X}:\) GOSUB \(857: \mathrm{X7}=\mathrm{X}:\) GOSUB \(857: \mathrm{X} 8=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{X} 1+\mathrm{X} 1+\mathrm{X} 2: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{X} 3: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{B}+\) \(\mathrm{X} 4: B=B+B+X 5: B=B+B+X 6: B=B+B+X 7: B=B+B+X 8:\) RETURN
\(857 \mathrm{Yl}=\mathrm{Y} 1 / 2: \mathrm{RT}=\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Y} 1: \mathrm{IFRT}<\emptyset \mathrm{X}=0: \mathrm{RETURN}:\) ELSEX=1:R=RT:RETURN
879 ' ROUTINE TO POKE STRING IN TEMPORARY STORAGE AREA
\(880 \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{MF}: \mathrm{GOSUB} 836:\) GOSUB 900 : \(\mathrm{NN}=1\)
881 IFPC \(=34\) GOSUB 890 : RETURN
882 GOSUB889
\(883 \operatorname{IFFP}=1\) ANDPEEK \((Q)=32 Q=Q+1: P C=32: N N=N N+1\) : \(\operatorname{GOTO} 885\)
884 GOSUB514: NN=NN+1
885 IFFP \(=1\) AND ( \(\mathrm{PC}=340 \mathrm{RC}=2\) ) GOSUB 890 : RETURN
886 IFFP \(=\) ØAND ( \(\mathrm{PC}=580 \mathrm{RC}=2\) ) GOSUB 890: RETURN
888 GOTO882
 SUB512: RETURN: ELSERETURN
89Ø \(Q=Q-1: C=\emptyset: P C=\emptyset:\) GOSUB 889 : IFNN \(>\) SLTHENPRINT:PRINT"STRING TOO LO NG \({ }^{n}\) : GOTO522: ELSERETURN
899 ( \(8 * * * * * * * * * *\) FREQUENTLY USED MACHINE CODES ************
\(900 \mathrm{P}=17\) : GOSUB512: P=E1:GOSUB512: P=D1:GOSUB512:RETURN: 'LD DE,ElD1
\(9 \varnothing 2 \mathrm{P}=33\) : GOSUB512: P=El:GOSUB512: P=Dl:GOSUB512:RETURN: 'LD HL, ElD
\(904 \mathrm{P}=25\) : GOSUB512: RETURN: 'ADD HL, DE
\(906 \mathrm{P}=41\) :GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=41\) : GOSUB512:RETURN:' ADD HL,HL; ADD HL,HL
\(908 \mathrm{P}=235\) : GOSUB512: RETURN: ' EXC HL, DE
\(910 \mathrm{P}=54\) :GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Cl}\) : GOSUB512: RETURN: 'LD (HL) , Cl
\(912 \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{VT}+\mathrm{V} \emptyset+\mathrm{V} \emptyset: G O S U B 836: \mathrm{P}=42\) : GOSUB 512 : \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{E} 1\) : GOSUB 512 : \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{D} 1\) : GOSUB 5 12: RETURN: ' LD HL, (Cl)
914 P=42: GOSUB512: GOSUB840: GOSUB512: P=P1: GOSUB512: RETURN: 'LD HL, (P1P)
\(916 \mathrm{P}=34\) : GOSUB512: GOSUB840: GOSUB512: P=P1: GOSUB512:RETURN: 'LD (PP 1), HL
\(918 \mathrm{P}=195\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=\) =E1: GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{D} 1\) : GOSUB512:RETURN: 'JP ElD1
\(926 \mathrm{P}=183\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=237\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=82\) : GOSUB512:RETURN: 'OR \(A ; S B\) C HL, DE
\(922 \mathrm{P}=40\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=3\) : GOSUB512: RETURN: 'JR Z, 3
\(924 \mathrm{P}=225\) : GOSUB512: RETURN: 'POP HL
\(926 \mathrm{P}=229\) : GOSUB512: RETURN: 'PUSH HL
928 P=209: GOSUB512: RETURN: 'POP DE
\(930 \mathrm{P}=213\) : GOSUB512:RETURN: 'PUSH DE
\(932 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=177\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=9\) : GOSUB512: RETURN: 'MOVE VARI ABLE TO 4121 H AREA
\(934 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=164\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=9\) : GOSUB512:RETURN: 'MOVE FROM
4121H TO STACK
\(936 \mathrm{P}=193\) : GOSUB512: GOSUB928: RETURN: 'POP BC \& DE
938 - ARITHMETIC OPERATION \& FUNCTION ROUTINES
\(940 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=22\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=7\) : GOSUB512: RETURN
\(942 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=19\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=7\) : GOSUB512: RETURN
\(944 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=71\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=8\) : GOSUB512: RETURN
\(946 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=162\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=8\) : GOSUB512: RETURN
\(948 \mathrm{P}=295\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=247\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=19\) : GOSUB512: RETURN
\(950 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=12\) : GOSUB512: : \(\mathrm{P}=10:\) GOSUB512: RETURN
\(952 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=231\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=19\) : GOSUB512: RETURN
\(954 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=239\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=10\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=2 \emptyset 5\) : GOSUB512: P =119: GOSUB512: P=9: GOSUB512: RETURN
\(956 \mathrm{P}=265\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=9\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=8\) : GOSUB512:RETURN
\(958 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=57\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=20\) : GOSUB512: RETURN
\(960 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=65\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=21\) : GOSUB512: RETURN
\(962 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=71\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=21\) : GOSUB512: RETURN
\(964 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=168\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=21\) : GOSUB512: RETURN
\(966 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=189\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=21\) : GOSUB512: RETURN
\(968 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=167\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=40\) : GOSUB512:RETURN
Program Listing 1 Continues
\(970 \mathrm{P}=62\) ：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=4\) ：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=50\) ： GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=175\) ：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=64\) ：GOSUB512：RETURN
\(972 \mathrm{P}=265\) ：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=203\) ：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=9\) ：GOSUB512：RETURN
999 1＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊MAIN PROGRAM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
1000 CLEAR20日：DEFINTA－Q，S－X，Z：DIML1（100），L2（100），A（50），D（25），E（2
5）：F \(\$={ }^{n}\) BASIC COMPILER＂+ STRING \(\left(50,{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{n}\right): T \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(32)+C H R \$(58)+C H R \$\)
（32）：CLS
\(1005 \mathrm{Q}=\operatorname{PEEK}(16548)+256\)＊ \(\operatorname{PEEK}(16549): \mathrm{L}=1: \mathrm{K}=\emptyset: \mathrm{FP}=\emptyset: \mathrm{CF}=\emptyset: \mathrm{MR}=\emptyset: \mathrm{MS}=-25\)
0日－MR＊16384：MC＝－250日－MR＊16384：M＝MC：＇MR SHOULD BE 日，OR 1 FOR 48 K
，OR 32 K SYSTEMS RESPECTIVELY
1010 IS \(=1 \emptyset: \mathrm{DO}=20: \mathrm{DT}=20: \mathrm{SL}=40: \mathrm{NO}=26: \mathrm{NT}=2: \mathrm{NS}=26:^{\prime} \mathrm{IS}=\#\) OF ADDITIONA L S．P．VARIABLES PER LETTER；DO＝DIM OF 1－D ARRAYS；DT＝DIM OF 2－D ARRAYS；SL＝LENGTH OF STRINGS；NO＝\＃OF I－D ARRAYS ALLOWED；NT＝\＃ OF \(2-D\) ARRAYS ALLOWED；NS \(=\#\) OF STRINGS ALLOWED
\(1015 \mathrm{VT}=-2 * 26+\mathrm{MS}: \mathrm{VF}=-4 * 26 *(1+\mathrm{IS})+\mathrm{VT}: \mathrm{VA}=-4 * N O * D O+V F ; \mathrm{VD}=-4\)＊NT＊DT＊D \(\mathrm{T}-2 * \mathrm{NT} * \mathrm{DT}+\mathrm{VA}: \mathrm{VS}=-\mathrm{NS} *(\mathrm{SL}+1)+\mathrm{VD}: \mathrm{VN}=-(\mathrm{SL}+1)+\mathrm{VS}\)
\(102 \emptyset\)＇MS＝END OF VARIABLE STORAGE AREA；MC＝START OF MACHINE CODE ；VT＝START OF INTEGER STORAGE；VF＝START OF SIMPLE VARIABLE STORA GE；VA＝START OF I－D ARRAY STORAGE；VD＝START OF 2－D ARRAY STORAGE ；VS＝START OF STRING STORAGE；VN＝TEMP．STORAGE
1021 IFNT＞ӨGOSUB7Øø日：＇GENERATE CODE TO STORE 2－D ARRAY ADDRESSE S
\(1025 \operatorname{M1}=\operatorname{PEEK}(Q)+\operatorname{PEEK}(Q+1) * 256: \operatorname{LI}(L)=\operatorname{PEEK}(Q+2)+\operatorname{PEEK}(Q+3) * 256\)
1030 GOSUB524
1035 PRINT：PRINT＠960，L1（L）；M；＂：＂；L \(2(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{M}: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+1: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}+4\)
1040 IFLI（L－1）＞500THEN1210
\(1045 \mathrm{C}=0\) ：GOSUB514：IFC＝2THEN 1140
1050 IFPC \(=1330 R P C=1340 R P C=1360 \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{PC}>137 \mathrm{ANDPC}<140)\) ORPC＝1420RPC＝144 ORPC \(=1480 \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{PC}>149 \mathrm{ANDPC}<177)\) OR \((\mathrm{PC}>178\) ANDPC \(<189)\) OR（ \(\mathrm{PC}>189\) ANDPC \(<202\) ） \(\mathrm{ORPC}^{2}=2030 \mathrm{RPC}=2040 \mathrm{RPC}=21\) ØORPC＝211THEN522：\({ }^{\prime}\) ERROR TRAP
1055 IFPC＝2150R（ \(\mathrm{PC}>216\) ANDPC \(<221\) ）OR（ \(\mathrm{PC}>228\) ANDPC \(<251\) ）THEN522：＇ERRO \(R\) TRAP
1057 IFPC＝140GOSUB514：＇LET
1060 IFPC＞64ANDPC＜91ANDPN＝37Q＝Q－1：GOSUB2ø日も：＇INTEGER LET
1065 ＇SINGLE PRECISION LET
1070 IFPC＞64ANDPC＜91ANDPN＜＞37ANDPN＜＞36Q＝Q－1：GOSUB535：GOSUB514：GO SUB514：IF（ \(\mathrm{PC}=49 \mathrm{ANDPN}=207) \mathrm{OR}(\mathrm{PC}=48 \mathrm{ANDPN}=2 \emptyset 5)\) GOSUB \(4690: \mathrm{ELSEQ}=\mathrm{Q}-2: \mathrm{G}\)
OSUB514：IFPC＜＞213THEN522ELSEGOSUB700：GOSUB565：GOSUB972
1075 IFPC＞64ANDPC＜91ANDPN \(=36 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}-1:\) GOSUB4500：＇STRING LET
1080 IFPC＝178GOSUB2500：＇PRINT
1085 IFPC＝141GOSUB3500：＇GOTO
1090 IFPC＝143GOSUB3000：＇IF ．．．THEN
1095 IFPC＝145GOSUB3700：＇GOSUB
1100 IFPC \(=146 \mathrm{GOSUB} 3800:^{\prime}\) RETURN
1105 IFPC＝132THENP＝205：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=201\) ：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=1\) ：GOSUB512：GOSU
B514：IFPCく＞58ANDC＜＞2THEN522：＇CLS
1110 IFPC＝137GOSUB2760：＇INPUT
1115 IFPC＝129GOSUB5000：＇FOR
1120 IFPC＝135GOSUB5500：＇NEXT
1125 IFPC＝130ORPC＝131GOSUB6000：＇SET \＆RESET
1127 IFPC＝177GOSUB6500： 1 POKE
1130 IFPC＝128P＝205：GOSUB512：P＝157：GOSUB512：P＝10：GOSUB512：P＝201：G OSUB512：＇END
\(1135 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{Q}-1)=580 \operatorname{RPEEK}(\mathrm{Q}-1)=149\) PRINTT\＄；\(: \operatorname{GOTO1045:'TEST}\) FOR T ERMINATOR \＆ELSE TOKEN
1140 Q＝M1：PRINT：GOTOI025：＇START NEW LINE
12ø日＇＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ROUTINE TO ADJUST THE MACHINE CODE JUMPS＊＊＊＊＊＊
1210 GOSUB524：PRINT＠960，＂ADJUSTING JUMP ADDRESSES ．．．＂；：IFK＝øG \(0 T 01300\)
122 FORI \(=1\) TOK \(: \operatorname{DN}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I}))+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{I})+1): \mathrm{DH}=\varnothing\)
1230 FORJ＝1TOL：IFDN＝L1（J）THENDH＝L2（J）：PRINTLI（J）；
1240 NEXTJ：Cl＝DH：GOSUB836：POKEA（I），El：POKEA（I）+1 ，Dl：NEXTI
1299 ＇＊＊＊＊＊＊ROUTINE TO EXECUTE THE MACHINE CODE DIRECTLY＊＊＊＊＊
＊＊＊
1300 PRINT：MR＝0：MC＝－2500－MR＊16384：DEFUSR \(\emptyset=M C:^{\prime}\) MR SHOULD BE \(\emptyset F O\) \(\mathrm{R} 48 \mathrm{~K}, 1\) FOR 32 K SYSTEMS
1310 CLS：PRINT＠256，＂START \(=\boldsymbol{n} ; 65536+\) MC；＂OR＂；MC：PRINT＂END \(=\boldsymbol{n} ; 6553\) \(6+M+1\) ；＂OR＂；M＋1
1320 PRINT＠960，＂＜ENTER＞TO RUN MACHINE CODE ．．．＂；
1330 A \(=\) INKEY \(\$\) ：IFAS \(\langle>\) CHR \(\$(13)\) THEN1330
1340 CLS： \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{USR}(\emptyset):\) END
140日 ，＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊END OF MAIN PROGRAM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
1999 ＇INTEGER ASSIGNMENT ROUTINE
\(20 \emptyset 0\) GOSUB514：GOSUB518：GOSUB520：V1＝PC－65：GOSUB514：IFPC＜＞213THEN5 22
2010 GOSUB514：IF（ \(\mathrm{PC}=49\) ANDPN \(=207\) ） \(\mathrm{OR}(\mathrm{PC}=48\) ANDPN \(=205)\) THEN \(240 \emptyset\)
2020 IFPC＝216GOSUB514：GOSUB70 0：GOSUB970：P＝205：GOSUB512：P＝61：GOSU B512：P＝11：GOSUB512：IFPC＜＞41THEN522ELSEGOSUB514：GOSUB916：RETURN：＇ INT
2025 IFPC＜＞229THEN2日30ELSEV3＝V1：GOSUB514：GOSUB514：GOSUB810：IFCl＝
－1THENV1＝PC－65：GOSUB518：GOSUB520：GOSUB514：GOSUB914：P＝126：GOSUB51
2ELSEP＝58：GOSUB512：P＝El：GOSUB512：P＝D1：GOSUB512：＇PEEK
\(2027 \mathrm{P}=38\) ：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=\emptyset\) ：GOSUB512：P＝111：GOSUB512：V1＝V3：GOSUB916：GO SUB514：RETURN：＇PEEK
2030 IFPC＝198THENV3＝V1：GOSUB6000： \(\mathrm{P}=42\) ： GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=33\) ：GOSUB512： \(\mathrm{P}=6\) 5：GOSUB512：V1＝V3：GOSUB916：RETURN：＇POINT

Program Listing 1 Continues
stored in a different RAM area．
You may wish to experiment with short programs to familiarize yourself with the compilation process．Judge for yourself the relative execution speed of different state－ ment types in machine code and interpreted Basic．In addition to integer operations and graphics，floating point operations involving arrays and constants are accelerated most． The sorting program in Listing 1 runs 20 times faster in machine code than in Basic． However，programs involving primarily ex－ ponentiations，trigonometric and transcen－ dental functions will be accelerated by only a small amount（a factor of 2 to 3 ）．In these cases the very slow ROM routines used to carry out these functions dominate compu－ tation．You will surely be impressed by run－ ning the following one－line program to white out the screen in machine code and Basic：

10 FOR \(1 \%=0\) TO 1023：PRINT＠ \(1 \%\), CHR \(\$(191)\) ：NEXT \(1 \%\)
Generally，the command PRINT＠X，CHR\＄ （OBI）\(+\ldots\) ．．．］or the POKE command will pro－ duce spectacularly fast graphics when compiled．Similarly Set，Reset and Point graphics programs will run much faster in machine code．Try the Pong program（see Program Listing 2）which has been adapted from one in the September 1980 issue of 80 Micro．The program asks for an input value to control its speed．For a value of one the speed in interpreted Basic is barely adequate．Run it in machine code－ you will not be able to see the ball．You must adjust the speed input value to several hun－ dreds before you can play the game．This program also illustrates how the PEEK state－ ment provides a Break key function and an INKEY\＄－like function in machine code．

Program Listing 3 is a matrix inversion program ready for compilation．It runs about 11 times faster in machine code than in Basic．
I did not compare the speed of the code produced by this compiler with those ob－ tained with commercial Basic compilers． However，in some cases the compiler pro－ duces substantially faster code than Radio Shack＇s Fortran 80 compiler written by Microsoft．The following program defines a square matrix A of dimension \(\mathrm{N} \%\) and multiplies it with itself：

10 INPUT N\％
20 FOR \(1 \%=1\) TO N \(\%:\) FOR J \(\%=1\) TO N \(\%:\) A \((1 \%, \mathrm{~J} \%)=\) \(1 \%+\mathrm{J} \%\) ：NEXT J \(\%\) ：NEXT \(1 \%\)
30 FOR \(1 \%=1\) TO \(\mathrm{N} \%\) ：FOR \(\mathrm{J} \%=1\) TO \(\mathrm{N} \%: \mathrm{B}(1 \%, \mathrm{~J} \%)=\) \(0: F O R K \%=1\) TO \(N \%: B(1 \%, J \%)=A(1 \%, K \%)^{*} A(K \%\) ， \(J \%)+\) B（ \(1 \%, J \%\) ）：NEXT K \(\%:\) NEXT \(J \%\) ：PRINT 1\％：NEXT \(1 \%\)

I ran this program in interpreted and com－ piled Basic，and also translated it into For－ tran and ran it using the Radio Shack pack－ age．Table 3 shows the execution times in seconds for different values of \(\mathrm{N} \%\) ．

It took about as much time to compile the Basic code as the Fortran code for this ex－ ample．This compiler produced machine code 391 bytes long．The compiled（and library linked）Fortran program took 9 grans of disk space（over 10000 bytes）．
I ran other comparative tests not involv－

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6 a 32 k of RS memory
6a 32k of RS memory
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\section*{Program Listing \(\dagger\) Continued}
\(2032 \mathrm{~V} 2=\mathrm{V1}: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}-1:\) GOSUB514: IFPC=296ANDPN>47ANDPN<58GOSUB81 0 : GOSUB 902: GOTO2040ELSEIFPC=206THENE1= \(0: \mathrm{Dl}=\emptyset:\) GOSUB 902 : GOTO2040
2035 GOSUB81 6 : IFCl<>-1GOSUB9の2ELSEV1=PC-65:GOSUB518:GOSUB5 2ø:GOS UB914: GOSUB514
2040 IPPC \(=580 \mathrm{RC}=2 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{V} 2:\) GOSUB916: RETURN
2045 IFPC=206ANDPN>47ANDPN<58SG=265ELSESG=PC: GOSUB514
2050 GOSUB2060: IFSG=205GOSUB9Ø4ELSEGOSUB920
2055 GOTO2040
2060 GOSUB \(810:\) IFCl <>-1GOSUB900: RETURNELSEV1 = PC-65:GOSUB518: GOSUB
\(520: \mathrm{P}=237\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=91\) : GOSUB512: GOSUB 840 : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P} 1:\) GOSUB512 :GOSUB514: RETURN
2399 . INTEGER VARIABLE TRANSFER ROUTINE
\(2400 \quad \mathrm{IFPC}=49 \mathrm{ANDPN}=207 \mathrm{CM}=1 \mathrm{ELSECM}=\varnothing\)
\(2410 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}+1\) : GOSUB514:MF=VN:GOSUB880: \(\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}+1\) : GOSUB90 \(2: \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512 : \(\mathrm{P}=13\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=38\) : GOSUB512
\(242 \emptyset\) IFCM \(=\emptyset \mathrm{P}=26\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=111\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=19\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=26\) : GOSUB
512: P=103:GOSUB512:GOSUB916:RETURN:' TRANSFER BASIC VARIABLE INT 0 USR VARIABLE
2430 GOSUB914: P=125:GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=18\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=19\) : GOSUB51 2: \(\mathrm{P}=124\) : G OSUB512: P=18:GOSUB512:RETURN:' TRANSFER USR VARIABLE INTO BASIC VARIABLE
2499 ' PRINT ROUTINE
250 GOSUB514: IFPC \(=580 \mathrm{RC}=2 \mathrm{PI}=13\) : GOSUB 2670 : RETURN
2502 IFPC \(<>64\) ANDPC \(<>96\) THEN 260 ØELSEGOSUB514
2503 1 PRINT @
2504 IFPC \(<58 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}-1\) : GOSUB2580: \(\mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{Cl}+15360\) : GOSUB514: GOSUB814: GOSUB9 02ELSEV1=PC-65:GOSUB518: GOSUB520: GOSUB514: GOSUB514: GOSUB914:D1=6 Ø: El=Ø: GOSUB9ø0: GOSUB9®4
2508 IFPC \(\langle>247 \mathrm{P}=34\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=32\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=64\) : GOSUB512: GOTO2600 ELSEGOSUB514:IFPC<>40THEN522ELSEGOSUB2580:GOSUB910
2510 GOSUB514:IFPC=205GOSUB514:IFPC \(\langle>247\) THEN522ELSEP=35:GOSUB512 : GOTO2508
2512 IFPC=59GOSUB514
2514 IFPC<>58ANDC<>2THEN522ELSERETURN
\(2580 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{* \prime \prime}\)
2585 GOSUB514: IFPC \(<>41\) ANDPC \(<>44\) THENC \(\$=C\) +CHR \((P C)\) : IFPC \(<480\) RPC \(>57\) THEN522ELSEGOTO2585
\(2590 \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{C} \$)\) : RETURN
2599 SINGLE BRECISION EXPRESSION \& STRING PRINT ROUTINE
2600 IFPC \(>64\) ANDPC \(<91\) ANDPN \(=36 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}+1: \mathrm{Vl}=\mathrm{PC}-65: \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{VS}+\mathrm{VI}\) * (SL +1 ): GOSUB 2680 : GOTO2630
2610 IFPC \(=34 \mathrm{PC}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{Q}): Q=\mathrm{Q}+1: \mathrm{MF}=\mathrm{VN}: \mathrm{FP}=1: \mathrm{GOSUB} 880: \mathrm{FP}=\emptyset: \mathrm{GOSUB} 268\), GOTO263
\(2620 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}-1\) : GOSUB 700 : GOSUB970: \(\mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=189\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=15\) : GOSUB512:GOSUB968:' SINGLE PRECISION PRINT
2630 IFPC \(=44\) THEN 522
2640 IFPC=59GOSUB514: IFPC \(\langle>58\) ANDC \(\langle>2\) THEN 2600 ELSERETURN
2650 IFPC \(=580 \mathrm{RC}=2 \mathrm{Pl}=13\) : GOSUB 2670 : RETURN
2660 GOTO522
\(2670 \mathrm{P}=62\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Pl}\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=58\) : GOSUB512 : \(\mathrm{P}=\) 3:GOSUB512:RETURN:' SCREEN CONTROL ROUTINE
2680 GOSUB 836 : GOSUB90 2: GOSUB968:GOSUB514: IFPC=34GOSUB514:RETURNE LSERETURN: ' PRINT STRING
2699 ' INPUT
\(2700 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=179\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=27\); GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=35\) : GOSUB512: P =265: GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=108\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=14\) : GOSUB512: GOSUB514
2710 IFPN \(=37 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=127\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=10\) : GOSUB512:V1=PC-65 : GOSUB840: \(\mathrm{El}=\mathrm{P}: \mathrm{D} 1=\mathrm{P} 1\) : GOSUB992: \(\mathrm{P}=237\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=75\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=33\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=65\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=113\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=35\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=112\) : GOSUB5 12: GOSUB514: GOSUB514:IFPC \(<>58\) ANDC \(\langle>\) 2THEN5 22ELSERETURN
\(2720 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}-1: \mathrm{CF}=1\) : GOSUB535: \(\mathrm{CF}=0: \mathrm{P}=58\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=175\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=64\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=222\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=4\) : GOSUB512: GOSUB922: \(\mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=2\) 04: GOSUB512: P=10: GOSUB512: GOSUB565: GOSUB972: GOSUB514: IFPC \(\langle>58\) AND C \(<>\) 2THEN522ELSERETURN
2999 ' INTEGER IF - THEN ROUTINE
3000 GOSUB514:IFPN<>37THEN310øELSEGOSUB520:V1=PC-65:GOSUB914:GOS UB908: GOSUB514
3005 IFPC=212ANDPN=2130RPC=213ANDPN=212W1=1:Q=Q+1:GOTO3035
3010 IFPC \(=214\) ANDPN \(=2130\) RPC \(=213\) ANDPN \(=214 \mathrm{WI}=2: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}+1:\) GOTO 035
3015 IFPC \(=212\) ANDPN \(=2140 \mathrm{RPC}=214\) ANDPN \(=212 \mathrm{Wl}=3: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}+1:\) GOTO3035
3020 IFPC \(=212 \mathrm{Wl}=4\)
3025 IFPC \(=214 \mathrm{Wl}=5\)
\(3030 \quad\) IFPC \(=213 \mathrm{~W} 1=6\)
3035 GOSUB514: IFPC<580RPC=206GOSUB810: GOSUB9@2ELSEGOSUB518: GOSUB
\(52 \mathrm{D}: \mathrm{Vl}=\mathrm{PC}-65\) : GOSUB914: GOSUB514
3040 IFPC \(\langle>2\) 262ANDPC \(<>141\) THEN522ELSEGOSUB514:IFPC=141GOSUB514
3045 GOSUB810: IFCl<gORC1>50日THEN522
\(3050 \mathrm{P}=205\) : GOSUB512: P=57: GOSUB512: P=10; GOSUB512
3055 GOTO3150
3099 ' SINGLE PRECISION IF - THEN ROUTINE
\(3100 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}-1\) : GOSUB700: GOSUB934
3105 IFPC=212ANDPN=2130RPC=213ANDPN=212WI=1:Q=Q+1:GOTO3135
3110 IFPC \(=214 \mathrm{ANDPN}=2130 \mathrm{RPC}=213 \mathrm{ANDPN}=214 \mathrm{Wl}=2: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}+1:\) GOTO3135
3115 IFPC \(=212 \mathrm{ANDPN}=2140 \mathrm{RPC}=214 \mathrm{ANDPN}=212 \mathrm{WI}=3: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}+1: \operatorname{GOTO} 3135\)
3120 IFPC \(=212 \mathrm{~W} 1=4\)
3125 IFPC \(=214 \mathrm{~W} 1=5\)
\(3130 \quad\) \(\quad \mathrm{FPC}=213 \mathrm{~W} 1=6\)
Program Listing 1 Continues
ing matrices and found that in most cases this compiler and the Fortran compiler produce equally fast code. For example, the statements \(A \%=1 \%-J \%, \quad A=\) \(1.2^{*} 1.2 / 1.2-1.2+1.2, A=\left(B^{*} B\right) / B+(B-B)\), \(A=B\left[2.3+\left(B+B^{*} B\right) /(B+B), A=S I N(B)+\right.\) \(\operatorname{COS}(B)\) in long loops executed almost equally fast in compiled Basic and Fortran ( \(97,6.5,3,1.3\), and 1.25 times faster than interpreted Basic respectively). In some cases Fortran was slightly faster than this compiler and in other cases the reverse was true. However, within my limited set of programs I did not find any case where Fortran was more than 10 percent faster.

\section*{Troubleshooting}

The compiler checks for many syntax errors during compilation. However, other errors remain undetected until you discover them the hard way during execution time.

If the compiled program runs but gives different results than its equivalent Basic program, there are two likely problems. Either the order of arithmetic operations in a single precision expression is carried out differently by the compiler and the interpreter, or some machine code variable appears in the right side of an assignment statement before being initialized. Note also that the compiler does not check whether the result of an integer LET statement lies within the legal range, another source of error or program crashes. Make sure all statements are written in a form compatible with the compiler.

If the compiled program crashes check the For...Next loops; make sure they are set up properly and that there is no jump out of a For...Next loop.

\section*{Modifications and Improvements}

You can safely delete all remarks in the listing to save space, especially if you have less than 48 K of memory. The program is straightforward except for the routines for evaluating single precision expressions. Fairly easy improvements are additional integer arithmetic, string manipulation features, and double precision arithmetic. Improvements in the For...Next statement are not hard either. Major projects are the expansion of the options in the If...Then...Else statement, and making compiler evaluation of the order of operations in single precision expressions fully compatible with interpreter evaluation. Finally you can improve the speed of the compiler by making it compile portions of itself.

You can use the program with a 16 K cassette system with a few minor modifications. The parameter MR in lines 1000 and 1300 must be set to minus 2 , the DEFUSR0 statement in line 1300 should be modified and the statements D1 = D1 +256 and P1 \(=\) P1 +256 should be deleted in lines 836 and 840. Storage space is critical in a 16 K system, so delete all remarks from the program, and adjust the storage parameters.

Dr. Dimitri P. Bertsekas teaches Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at M.I.T.

3135 GOSUB700:GOSUB936:GOSUB950
3149 IFPC \(\langle>2\) 2ANDPC \(\langle>141\) THEN522ELSEGOSUB514: IFPC=141GOSUB514
3145 GOSUB810:IFCl<øORC1>5ø日THEN522
\(3150 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D} 1: \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{El}:\) ONWIGOTO3155,3160,3165,3170,3175,3180
3155 GOSUB3185:GOSUB3200:RETURN
3160 GOSUB3185:GOSUB3190:RETURN
3165 GOSUB3195:RETURN
\(3170 \mathrm{P}=40\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=3\) : GOSUB512: GOSUB3200:RETURN
\(3175 \mathrm{P}=40\) : GOSUB512: P=3:GOSUB512:GOSUB3190:RETURN
3180 GOSUB3185:RETURN
\(3185 \mathrm{P}=202\) : GOSUB3300:RETURN
\(3190 \mathrm{P}=242\) : GOSUB330 0: RETURN
\(3195 \mathrm{P}=194\) : GOSUB3300:RETURN
\(3200 \mathrm{P}=250\) : GOSUB3300:RETURN
\(3205 \mathrm{P}=195\) : GOSUB3300: RETURN
3300 GOSUB512: \(K=K+1: A(K)=M: P=E: G O S U B 512: P=D\) :GOSUB512:RETURN
3499 GOTO ROUTINE
3500 GOSUB514: GOSUB810:IFCl<øORC1>500THEN522ELSED=D1:E=E1:GOSUB3 205: RETURN
3699 ' GOSUB ROUTINE
\(370 \emptyset\) GOSUB514:GOSUB81ø:IFCl<1ORCl>500THEN522ELSED=Dl: \(\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{El}: \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{M}+7\)
: GOSUB836: GOSUB90 6: GOSUB930: GOSUB3205: RETURN
3799 ' RETURN
3800 GOSUB924: P=233:GOSUB512:RETURN
3999 ' SINGLE PRECISION VARIABLE TRANSFER ROUTINE
\(40 \emptyset \emptyset \quad\) IFPC \(=49\) ANDPN \(=207 \mathrm{THENCM}=1 \mathrm{ELSECM}=\emptyset\)
4010 GOSUB514: GOSUB514:MF=VN: GOSUB880: GOSUB514: GOSUB9ø2: \(\mathrm{P}=2 \emptyset 5\) : GO
SUB512: \(P=13\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=38\) : GOSUB512
4020 IFCM= 9 GOSUB 908 : GOSUB932: GOSUB565: GOSUB972: RETURN
4030 GOSUB930:GOSUB565:GOSUB932:GOSUB924: GOSUB972: RETURN
4499 ' STRING ASSIGNMENT ROUTINE
4500 GOSUB514:V1=PC-65:MF=VS+V1* (SL+1)
4510 GOSUB514:IFPC \(\langle>36\) THEN5 22
4520 GOSUB514:IFPC \(\langle>213\) THEN5 22
4530 GOSUB514:IFPC=247THEN460@ELSEIFPCく>34THEN5 22
\(454 \emptyset\) PC=PEEK ( Q ): \(\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}+1: \mathrm{FP}=1: \mathrm{GOSUB} 880: \mathrm{FP}=\emptyset\)
4550 GOSUB514:IFPC=34GOSUB514
4560 RETURN
4599 ' STRING ASSIGNMENT USING CHR\$
\(4600 \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{MF}\) : GOSUB836: GOSUB902
4610 GOSUB514:IFPC<>46THEN522ELSEC \(\${ }^{* * *}\)
4615 GOSUB514:IFPC>64ANDPC<91THENV1=PC-65: GOSUB52 \(6:\) GOSUB514: IFPC <>41THEN522ELSEP=58: GOSUB512: GOSUB840: GOSUB512: P=P1: GOSUB512: P=1 19: GOSUB512: GOTO4660
4620 IF ( \(\mathrm{PC}<480 \mathrm{RPC}>57\) ) ANDPC \(\langle>41\) THEN5 22
4630 IFPC \(<>41\) THENC \(\$=C \$+C H R \$\) (PC) : GOSUB514 : GOTO \(462 \emptyset\)
\(4640 \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{C} \$)\)
4650 GOSUB910
4660 GOSUB514:IFPC=205GOSUB514: IFPC \(\langle>247\) THEN522ELSEP=35:GOSUB512 : GOTO4610
4670 IFPC \(=580 \mathrm{RC}=2\) THENP \(=35\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{Cl}=\emptyset:\) GOSUB \(910:\) RETURNELSEGOTO5 22
4999 ' FOR ROUTINE
\(500 \emptyset \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{M}+7\) : GOSUB 836 : GOSUB514:GOSUB518: GOSUB5 \(20: \mathrm{Vl}=\mathrm{PC}-65\) : GOSUB84 Ø: GOSUB514:D (V1) =D1:E(V1)=E1:IFPC \(\langle>213\) THEN5 22
5010 GOSUB514:IFPC<65ORPC=2ø6GOSUB81 \(0: J 1=\emptyset: I D=D 1: I E=E 1:\) ELSEJl=1: \(\mathrm{V} 2=\mathrm{PC}-65\) : GOSUB520: \(\mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{VT}+\mathrm{V} 2 * 2\) : GOSUB 836 : ID \(=\mathrm{Dl}: \mathrm{IE}=\mathrm{E} 1\) : GOSUB514
5020 IFPC \(<>189\) THEN5 22
5030 GOSUB514:IFPC<650RPC=206GOSUB810:J2=0:FD=D1:FE=E1ELSEJ2=1:V \(3=\mathrm{PC}-65\) : GOSUB52 \(0: \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{VT}+\mathrm{V} 3 * 2\) : GOSUB 836 : \(\mathrm{FD}=\mathrm{D} 1: \mathrm{FE}=\mathrm{El}: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}+1\)
5040 IFJ \(2=0\) THENP \(=33\) ELSEP \(=42\)
5050 GOSUB512: P=FE:GOSUB512:P=FD:GOSUB512: GOSUB926
5060 IFJl \(=0\) THENE \(=I E: D 1=I D:\) GOSUB \(9 \varnothing 2\)
5070 IFJl=1THENP=42: GOSUB512: P=IE: GOSUB512: P=ID:GOSUB512
5080 GOSUB916:IFPEEK \((Q-1)\langle>58\) ANDPEEK \((Q-1)\rangle \emptyset T H E N 522 E L S E R E T U R N\)
5499 ' NEXT ROUTINE
5500 GOSUB514:GOSUB518: GOSUB520:Vl=PC-65:GOSUB914:GOSUB928: GOSUB 930 : GOSUB926: GOSUB920: GOSUB924: P=35:GOSUB512: P=194:GOSUB512: P=E ( V1) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{V} 1)\) :GOSUB512: GOSUB924: GOSUB514:RETURN
5999 ' POINT, SET \& RESET
\(600 \emptyset\) IFPC \(=130\) THENW \(=1 \mathrm{ELSEIFPC}=131\) THENW \(=128 \mathrm{ELSEIFPC}=198 \mathrm{THENW}=\emptyset\)
\(6010 \mathrm{MA}=\mathrm{M}\)
6020 GOSUB514:IFPC<>40THEN522ELSEGOSUB514:GOSUB810:IFCl=-1GOSUB5 18: GOSUB520:V1=PC-65: GOSUB840: D2 \(=\mathrm{P} 1: \mathrm{E} 2=\mathrm{P}: \mathrm{C} 2=1 \mathrm{ELSEE} 2=\mathrm{El}: \mathrm{C} 2=0:\) IFPC <>44THEN5 22
6030 IFC \(2=1\) GOSUB514: IFPC \(<>44\) THEN 522
6040 GOSUB514: GOSUB810:IFCl \(=-1\) GOSUB518: GOSUB5 20 : V1 \(=\) PC -65 : GOSUB 84 \(\emptyset: \mathrm{D} 3=\mathrm{Pl}: \mathrm{E} 3=\mathrm{P}: \mathrm{C} 3=1\) ELSEE3 \(=\mathrm{El}: \mathrm{C} 3=0:\) IFPC \(<>41\) THEN5 22
6050 IFC \(3=1\) GOSUB514:IFPC \(\langle>41\) THEN5 22
6060 GOSUB514:IFPC \(\langle>58\) ANDC \(\langle>2\) THEN5 22
\(6070 \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{MA}+18+\mathrm{C} 2+\mathrm{C} 3:\) GOSUB 836 : GOSUB 902 : GOSUB 926 : \(\mathrm{El}=126: \mathrm{Dl}=7\) : GOSUB 9ø2: \(\mathrm{P}=62\) : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{W}:\) GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=245\) : GOSUB512
6080 IFC \(2=1\) THENP \(=58\) : GOSUB512: P=E2: GOSUB512: P=D2: GOSUB512: ELSEP \(=6\) 2: GOSUB512: P=E2: GOSUB512
6090 \(\mathrm{P}=245\) : GOSUB512
6100 IFC3 \(=1\) THENP \(=58\) : GOSUB512: P=E3: GOSUB512: P=D3: GOSUB512ELSEP=62 : GOSUB512: \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{E} 3\) : GOSUB512


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Program Listing }1\mathrm{ Continues
6110 E1=80:Dl=1:GOSUB918:RETURN
6499 ' POKE ROUTINE
6500 GOSUB514:GOSUB810:IFCl=-1THENGOSUB518:GOSUB520:V1=PC-65:GOS
UB914:GOSUB514ELSEGOSUB9@2
6510 IFPC<>44THEN522
6520 GOSUB514:GOSUB810:IFCl=-1GOSUB518:GOSUB520:V1=PC-65:GOSUB84
0:El=P:D1=P1:P=58:GOSUB512:P=E1:GOSUB512:P=D1:GOSUB512:GOSUB514E
LSEP=62:GOSUB512:P=E1:GOSUB512
6530 IFPC<>58ANDC}<>2\mathrm{ 2THEN5 22
6540 P=119:GOSUB512:RETURN
6999 ' ROUTINE FOR CODE TO STORE 2-D ARRAY ADDRESSES
7000 GOSUB524:PRINT"CODE TO STORE 2-D ARRAY ADDRESSES*:PRINT:Cl=
VD:GOSUB836:GOSUB902
7010 Cl=VD+4*NT*DT*DT:GOSUB836:P=221:GOSUB512:GOSUB902:Cl=4*DT:G
OSUB814:GOSUB900
7020 Cl=NT*DT:GOSUB814:P=1:GOSUB512:P=El:GOSUB512:P=D1:GOSUB512
7030 P=221:GOSUB512:P=117:GOSUB512:P=0:GOSUB512
7040 P=221:GOSUB512:P=35:GOSUB512
7050 P=221:GOSUB512:P=116:GOSUB512:P=\emptyset:GOSUB512
7060 P=221:GOSUB512:P=35:GOSUB512:GOSUB904:P=13:GOSUB512
7070 Cl=M-12:GOSUB836:P=194:GOSUB512:P=E1:GOSUB512:P=D1:GOSUB512
7080 P=5:GOSUB512:P=14:GOSUB512:P=255:GOSUB512:Cl=M-18:GOSUB836:
P=242:GOSUB512: P=El:GOSUB512:P=Dl:GOSUB512
7090 PRINT@640,"MAIN CODE BEGINS":RETURN
72g\emptyset , ************** END OF THE COMPILER *****************
10000 '****** BASIC PORTION OF THE ARRAY SORTING PROGRAM *****
10010 DIM AB(400):INPUT "ARRAY DIMENSION";N%
10020 FOR I%=1 TO N%:AB(I%)=20|*RND ( |):NEXT I%
10030 FOR I%=1 TO N%:PRINT AB(I%);:NEXT I%:PRINT
10040 PRINT "PRESS A KEY TO RUN"
10050 AS=INKEY$:IF AS=*n THEN 10650
    10060 X=USR(\emptyset)
    10070 PRINT:PRINT "DONE":PRINT:PRINT "PRESS A KEY TO PRINT THE S
    ORTED ARRAY"
    10080 AS=INKEY$:IF AS="\# THEN 10080
10090 FOR I%=1 TO N%:PRINT AB(I%);:NEXT I%

```

\section*{Program Listing 2}

5 1 ***** PONG; ADAPTED FROM \(8 \emptyset\) MICROCOMPUTING SEPT. \(8 \emptyset\)
\(10 \mathrm{Q} \%=20: \mathrm{A} \%=25\)
\(15 \mathrm{~L} \%=25: 0 \%=2\) g
\(2 \emptyset\) CLS: PRINT"HOW FAST (1 TO 10ø日) \(?^{\text {" }}:\) INPUT D\%:CLS: \(\mathrm{M} \%=\varnothing: S \%=\emptyset:\) PRINT
@ \(132, \mathrm{Mz}\); PRINT @ \(186, \mathrm{~S} \mathrm{\%}\)
25 FOR Y\% \(=9\) TO \(39: \operatorname{SET}(0, Y \%): \operatorname{SET}(127, Y \%):\) NEXT Y
\(36 \mathrm{C} \%=1\)
35 PRINT @ 158 , \({ }^{*}\) PONG \(^{n}\);
\(40 \mathrm{~K} \%=1\)
45 FOR \(I \%=20\) TO \(25: \operatorname{SET}(7, I \%): \operatorname{SET}(120, I \%): \operatorname{NEXT}\) I\%
50 FOR X\%=1 TO \(126: \operatorname{SET}(X \%, 9): \operatorname{SET}(X \%, 39):\) NEXT X\%
\(55 \mathrm{Y} \%=10: Z \%=\operatorname{INT}(10 \theta * \operatorname{RND}(\theta)): X \%=2 \%+10\)
\(60 \operatorname{SET}(\mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%\) )
65 FOR \(I \%=1\) TO D\%:NEXT I\%
\(70 \operatorname{RESET}(\mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%\) )
\(75 \mathrm{~V} \%=\operatorname{PEEK}(14337): \mathrm{U} \%=\operatorname{PEEK}(14338): \mathrm{W} \%=\operatorname{PEEK}(14346): \mathrm{Z} \%=\mathrm{V} \%+\mathrm{U} \%+\mathrm{W} \%\)
80 IF \(\mathrm{Z} \%=0\) THEN 105
85 IF U\%<>128 THEN 90:ELSE GOSUB 205:' PRESS <O〉 TO MOVE RIGHT P ADDLE UP
\(9 \emptyset\) IF U\%<>16 THEN 95:ELSE GOSUB 210:' PRESS <L> TO MOVE RIGHT PA DDLE DOWN
95 IF W\% <>2 THEN 100:ELSE GOSUB 215:' PRESS <Q> TO MOVE LEFT PAD DLE UP
100 IF V\%<>2 THEN 105:ELSE GOSUB 220:' PRESS <A> TO MOVE LEFT PA DDLE DOWN
\(165 \mathrm{Z} \%=\operatorname{PEEK}(14400):\) IF \(\mathrm{z} \%=4\) THEN 500:' PRESS BREAK TO STOP
\(110 \mathrm{X} \%=\mathrm{X} \%+\mathrm{C} \%\)
\(115 \mathrm{Y} \%=\mathrm{Y} \%+\mathrm{K}\) \%
129 IF \(Y 8>=39\) THEN 125 ELSE IF Y\% \(>9\) THEN 140
125 IF \(\mathrm{X} \%>122\) THEN 185
130 IF \(\mathrm{X}_{8}<6\) THEN 180
\(135 \mathrm{~B} \%=\operatorname{POINT}(\mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%):\) IF \(\mathrm{B} \%<\theta\) THEN 160
140 IF \(X \%>122\) THEN 185
145 IF X\% X 5 T THEN 180
\(150 \mathrm{~B} \%=\operatorname{POINT}(\mathrm{X} \%, \mathrm{Y} \%):\) IF \(\mathrm{B} \%<\emptyset\) THEN \(17 \emptyset\)
155 GOTO 60
\(160 \mathrm{~K} \%=-\mathrm{K} \%\)
165 GOTO 115
\(170 \quad \mathrm{C} \%=-\mathrm{C} \%\)
175 GOTO 110
\(180 \mathrm{~S} \%=\mathrm{S} \%+1\) : PRINT @ \(186, \mathrm{~S} \%\); : IF \(\mathrm{S} \%>15\) THEN 190 :ELSE GOTO 55
\(185 \mathrm{M} \%=\mathrm{M} \%+1:\) PRINT @ \(132, \mathrm{M} \%\); \(:\) IF \(\mathrm{M} \%>15\) THEN 190 ELSE GOTO 55
190 PRINT \& 982 ,"PLAY AGAIN? \((\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N})\) ";

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\(195 \mathrm{z} \%=\operatorname{PEEK}(14344)\) ：IF \(\mathrm{z} \%=2\) THEN 20
\(200 \quad \mathrm{Z} \%=\operatorname{PEEK}(14338): \mathrm{IF} \quad \mathrm{Z} \%=64\) THEN 500 ELSE GOTO 195
\(205 \operatorname{RESET}(120, \mathrm{~L} \%): 0 \%=0 \%-1: \mathrm{L} \%=\mathrm{L} \%-1: \operatorname{SET}(120,0 \%): \operatorname{RETURN}\)
\(210 \operatorname{RESET}(120,0 \%): 0 \%=0 \%+1: \mathrm{L} \%=\mathrm{L} \%+1: \operatorname{SET}(12 \theta, \mathrm{~L} \%):\) RETURN
\(215 \operatorname{RESET}(7, \mathrm{~A} \%): \mathrm{Q} \%=\mathrm{Q} \%-1: \mathrm{A} \%=\mathrm{A} \%-1: \operatorname{SET}(7, \mathrm{Q} \%): \operatorname{RETURN}\)
\(220 \operatorname{RESET}(7, \mathrm{Q} \%): \mathrm{Q} \%=\mathrm{Q} \%+1: \mathrm{A} \%=\mathrm{A} \%+1: \operatorname{SET}(7, \mathrm{~A} \%): \operatorname{RETURN}\)
500 END
```

10 ' ****** MATRIX INVERSION ******

```
10 ' ****** MATRIX INVERSION ******
15 ' ***** PASS MATRIX FROM BASIC TO USR ******
15 ' ***** PASS MATRIX FROM BASIC TO USR ******
2\emptyset R% = \emptyset +R%
2\emptyset R% = \emptyset +R%
25 FOR I%=1 TO R%
25 FOR I%=1 TO R%
30 I%=1*I%
30 I%=1*I%
35 FOR J%=1 TO R%
35 FOR J%=1 TO R%
40 J% =1*J%
40 J% =1*J%
45 A(I%,J%)=\emptyset+A(I%,J%)
45 A(I%,J%)=\emptyset+A(I%,J%)
50 B(I%,J%)=\emptyset
50 B(I%,J%)=\emptyset
55 NEXT J%
55 NEXT J%
60 B(I%,I%)=1
60 B(I%,I%)=1
65 NEXT I%
65 NEXT I%
79:**********************************************
79:**********************************************
70 1.*********************************************
70 1.*********************************************
80 FOR J%=1 TO R%
80 FOR J%=1 TO R%
85 D%=\emptyset
85 D%=\emptyset
90 FOR I%=J% TO R%
90 FOR I%=J% TO R%
95 IF A(I%,J%)=\emptyset THEN 105
95 IF A(I%,J%)=\emptyset THEN 105
100 D%=1%
100 D%=1%
105 NEXT I%
105 NEXT I%
110 IF D%<>0 THEN 120
110 IF D%<>0 THEN 120
115 PRINT "SINGULAR" :J%=R%:GOTO 225
115 PRINT "SINGULAR" :J%=R%:GOTO 225
120 FOR K%=1 TO R%
120 FOR K%=1 TO R%
125 S=A(J%,K%)
125 S=A(J%,K%)
130 A(J%,K%)=A(D%,K%)
130 A(J%,K%)=A(D%,K%)
135 A(D%,K%)=S
135 A(D%,K%)=S
140 S=B(J%,K%)
140 S=B(J%,K%)
145 B(J%,K%)=B(D%,K%)
145 B(J%,K%)=B(D%,K%)
150 B(D%,K%) =S
150 B(D%,K%) =S
155 NEXT K%
155 NEXT K%
160 T=1/A(J%,J%)
160 T=1/A(J%,J%)
165 FOR K%=1 TO R%
165 FOR K%=1 TO R%
170 A(J%,K%)=T*A(J%,K%)
170 A(J%,K%)=T*A(J%,K%)
175 B(J%,K%)=T*B(J%,K%)
175 B(J%,K%)=T*B(J%,K%)
180 NEXT K%
180 NEXT K%
185 FOR L%=1 TO R%
185 FOR L%=1 TO R%
199 IF L% =J% THEN 220
199 IF L% =J% THEN 220
195 T=-A(L%, J%)
195 T=-A(L%, J%)
200 FOR K%=1 TO R%
200 FOR K%=1 TO R%
205 A(L%,K%) =T*A(J%,K%) +A(L%,K%)
205 A(L%,K%) =T*A(J%,K%) +A(L%,K%)
210 B(L%,K%)=T*B(J%,K%) +B(L%,K%)
210 B(L%,K%)=T*B(J%,K%) +B(L%,K%)
215 NEXT K%
215 NEXT K%
226 NEXT L%
226 NEXT L%
225 NEXT J%
225 NEXT J%
23g 1****** PASS INVERSE MATRIX TO BASIC *******
23g 1****** PASS INVERSE MATRIX TO BASIC *******
235 FOR J% =1 TO R%
235 FOR J% =1 TO R%
240 J%=1*J%
240 J%=1*J%
245 FOR I%=1 TO R%
245 FOR I%=1 TO R%
250 I%=1*I%
250 I%=1*I%
255 B(J%,I%) =1*B(J%,I%)
255 B(J%,I%) =1*B(J%,I%)
260 NEXT I%
260 NEXT I%
265 NEXT J%
265 NEXT J%
506 END
506 END
1000日' ****** BEGINNING OF BASIC PORTION OF MATRIX INVERSION PR
1000日' ****** BEGINNING OF BASIC PORTION OF MATRIX INVERSION PR
OGRAM
OGRAM
10010 MR=0:MC=-2500-MR*16384:DEFUSR0=MC:CLS
10010 MR=0:MC=-2500-MR*16384:DEFUSR0=MC:CLS
10020 DIM A (20,20),B(20,20)
10020 DIM A (20,20),B(20,20)
10030 INPUT "DIMENSION";R%
10030 INPUT "DIMENSION";R%
10040 FOR J%=1 TO R%:FOR I%=1 TO R%:A(J%,I%)=\emptyset.\emptyset15*RND (20\emptyset):PRIN
10040 FOR J%=1 TO R%:FOR I%=1 TO R%:A(J%,I%)=\emptyset.\emptyset15*RND (20\emptyset):PRIN
T A(J%,I%);
T A(J%,I%);
10050 NEXT I%:PRINT:NEXT J%
10050 NEXT I%:PRINT:NEXT J%
10060 PRINT "PRESS A KEY TO RUN"
10060 PRINT "PRESS A KEY TO RUN"
10070 A$=INKEY$:IF A$="" THEN 10070
10070 A$=INKEY$:IF A$="" THEN 10070
10080 X=USR(\emptyset)
10080 X=USR(\emptyset)
10090 PRINT:PRINT "DONE":PRINT:PRINT "PRESS A KEY TO PRINT THE I
10090 PRINT:PRINT "DONE":PRINT:PRINT "PRESS A KEY TO PRINT THE I
NVERSE"
NVERSE"
10100 AS=INKEY$:IF AS=*n THEN 10100
10100 AS=INKEY$:IF AS=*n THEN 10100
10110 FOR I=1 TO R%
10110 FOR I=1 TO R%
l012\emptyset FOR J=1 TO R%
l012\emptyset FOR J=1 TO R%
10130 PRINT B(I,J);:PRINT " ";
10130 PRINT B(I,J);:PRINT " ";
10140 NEXT J
10140 NEXT J
10150 PRINT
10150 PRINT
10160 NEXT I
10160 NEXT I
10170 GOTO 10030
```

10170 GOTO 10030

```

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\section*{BASIC/S COMPILER SYSTEM}

The BASIC/S Compiler System consists of two main programs-BASIC/S and BASIC S II/CMD - along with numerous supplementary files. Both BASIC/S and BASIC/S II are compilers for a large subset of TRS-80 Disk BASIC - the first one, BASIC/S, is itself a BASIC program while BASICS II/CMD is a machine language version, compiled by BASCOM(c). The difference between them is that BASIC/S supports the full BASIC/S subset, while BASIC/S II is an integer compiler-does not support floating point. Other than that, the two compilers support essentially the same BASIC subset. You get both compilers in one package; in general, one would want to use BASIC/S II (because of its speed), but when your application requires floating point, then BASIC/S is available. Both compilers will run under virtually any MOD I/MOD III DOS. At least 48 K and one disk drive are required to use \(\mathrm{BASIC} / \mathrm{S}\). Two drives are certainly preferable.

Note: BASIC/S II does NOT run under MOD III TRSDOS.
It will compile up to a 260 line program-compiles directly into a/CMD file, no linking or run time module needed. No royalties are required for programs you write and compile with BASIC/S. The/CMD files created by BASIC/S are very reasonably sized - typically, they are only 1.2-2 times the size of your original BASIC source file. Quite often, if your source file is only 1 granule, then so is the /CMD file made by BASIC/S. The name BASIC/S means BASIC/Subset - it doesn't complete full blown BASIC. It DOES support most of Level II Basic as well as the essential elements of sequential and random disk \(1 / 0\), including LRL 256. BASIC/S allows dimensioning arrays of all variable types, with up to two dimensions; any one program can have up to 20 arrays. Also, BASIC/S compiled programs can chain from one to another with no loss of variables.
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- Scriplus supplies an ALPHABETIZED directory with FREE space shown.
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Regular saving and the compounding of interest can accrue a great many dollars, especially if they are sheltered from tax
\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline \\
The Key Box \\
Disk Basic \\
Model III \\
32K RAM \\
One disk drive \\
Printer optional \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
while being accumulated. There's also an unhappy corollary: Continued borrowing and the compounding of interest expense can accrue a huge debt.
FINMOD/BAS is a program in Model III Disk Basic that permits you to visualize the effects of compound interest in building an estate, and demonstrates how important it is to shelter savings from taxes to the extent the law allows. It also shows you what excessive borrowing can do to your retirement plans, how much starting out with a nice inheritance from Aunt Maude helps, and how much paying off a huge loan obtained for education or for the professional equipment you may need to get started handicaps you.

\section*{Some Illustrations}

John Q. Jones is 27 years old. He earned \(\$ 18,000\) last year. Let's assume that his salary will increase by five percent each year until he retires at age 65, and that he's going to save five percent of that salary each year and invest it at a return of 10 percent annually. In this case, we'll assume that he does not use a tax-sheltered savings plan. Thus, the return on his savings will be taxable at whatever marginal income tax rate each year's income calls for. We'll also assume that Jones at age 27 had no savings, but owed nothing to anyone.
Figure 1 shows a detailed printout from

Figure 1
Case Description:
Lifelong savings at \(5 \%, 16 \%\) taxable return, no loans
\(==================\) John Q. Jones -- Case \(\ddagger 1=================\)
Age at beginning of analysis
Age at retirement
Salary at age 26

Figure 1 continues

FINMOD. Let's look at some interesting points.
- Jones' salary at age 65 is projected at \(\$ 120,685\). Don't laugh at five percent raises, provided you can count on them year after year (and provided that inflation doesn't erode all of their value).
- Jones' total salary earned over the 39 -year period will be \(\$ 2,283,110\).
- His accumulated savings will be \(\$ 262,570\), even though the 10 percent rate of return was actually only five percent after he reached the 50 percent marginal tax bracket.
- Of the total amount Jones saved, \(\$ 154,750\) came from interest earned on his savings, and only \(\$ 107,820\) from the savings themselves.
By varying the assumptions, we can produce some interesting comparisons:
- If Jones had earned 15 percent on savings instead of 10 percent, his accumulation would be \(\$ 453,200\), rather than \(\$ 262,570\). Make it only a five percent return, and he's down to \(\$ 161,831\).
- If Aunt Maude had remembered him in her will so he could have started with \(\$ 50,000\) in savings instead of with nothing, he would retire with \(\$ 667,665\) instead of \(\$ 262,570\) with the 10 percent rate of return we first assumed.
- If the 10 percent he earned on savings under our original assumptions had been tax free through an IRA or tax-free securities, but all other assumptions were the same, Jones would accumulate \(\$ 716,303\) instead of \(\$ 262,570\). Avoiding Uncle Sam is even better than having a loving Aunt Maude.
- If he had started saving at age 40, he would accumulate \(\$ 166,288\) instead of \(\$ 262,570\), even though his lifetime savings would be only \(\$ 16,738\) less. A 13 -year head start is worth about as much as five percentage points in interest.

What are the effects of borrowing? Borrowing is more likely, at least in early years,

Figure 1 continued
Net savings at age 26 (- if net loans)
Per cent annual rate of growth of salary
Per cent or salary saved
Age at which savings begin
Age at which savings end
Per cent or salary borrowed

Per cent taxable return on investments
Q. Jones -- Case
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Age \\
==
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sa } 1 \text { ary } y \\
& ======
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Saved \\
=====
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Borrowed \\
\(=======\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Interest \\
\(\equiv \equiv=\equiv \equiv=\)
\end{tabular} & Accum Interest ======= & Net Savings ======= \\
\hline 27 & 18,900 & 945 & \(\square\) & 72 & 72 & 1,017 \\
\hline 28 & 19,845 & 992 & 0 & 153 & 225 & 2,162 \\
\hline 29 & 20,837 & 1,042 & 0 & 231 & 455 & 3,434 \\
\hline 30 & 21,879 & 1,094 & \(\emptyset\) & 326 & 781 & 4,854 \\
\hline 31 & 22,973 & 1,149 & 0 & 432 & 1,213 & 6,435 \\
\hline 32 & 24,122 & 1,206 & 0 & 550 & 1,764 & 8,191 \\
\hline 33 & 25,328 & 1,266 & 0 & 643 & 2,407 & 10,101 \\
\hline 34 & 26,594 & 1,330 & 0 & 777 & 3,184 & 12,208 \\
\hline 35 & 27,924 & 1,396 & 0 & 925 & 4,109 & 14,529 \\
\hline 36 & 29,326 & 1,466 & 0 & 1,088 & 5,197 & 17,083 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Age \\
==
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Salary \\
======
\end{tabular} & Saved & Borrowed & Interest & Accum Interest ======== & Net Savings ======= \\
\hline 37 & 30,786 & 1,539 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,173 & 6,379 & 19,795 \\
\hline 38 & 32,325 & 1,616 & 0 & 1,349 & 7,719 & 22,761 \\
\hline 39 & 33,942 & 1,697 & \(\square\) & 1,541 & 9,260 & 25,998 \\
\hline 40 & 35,639 & 1,782 & 0 & 1,583 & 10,843 & 29,364 \\
\hline 41 & 37,421 & 1,871 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,780 & 12,624 & 33,015 \\
\hline 42 & 39,292 & 1,965 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,994 & 14,617 & 36,974 \\
\hline 43 & 41,256 & 2,063 & \(\square\) & 2,225 & 16,843 & 41,262 \\
\hline 44 & 43,319 & 2,166 & \(\emptyset\) & 2,475 & 19,318 & 45,903 \\
\hline 45 & 45,485 & 2,274 & 0 & 2,746 & 22,664 & 50,923 \\
\hline 46 & 47,759 & 2,388 & \(\emptyset\) & 2,719 & 24,783 & 56,030 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Age & Salary & Saved & Borrowed & Interest & Accum Interest & Net Savings \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
== \\
47
\end{array}
\] & \(======\)
50,147 & ==== \(=\) & ======== & = = = = = = = = & ======= \(=\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
======= \\
61,523
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline 48 & 52,655 & 2,633 & 0 & 3,272 & 31,040 & 67,428 \\
\hline 49 & 55,287 & 2,764 & \(\sigma\) & 3,580 & 34,620 & 73,772 \\
\hline 50 & 58,052 & 2,903 & 0 & 3,910 & 38,530 & 80,585 \\
\hline 51 & 60,954 & 3,848 & 0 & 4,182 & 42,712 & 87,814 \\
\hline 52 & 64,002 & 3,200 & 0 & 4,551 & 47,263 & 95,565 \\
\hline 53 & 67,202 & 3,360 & 0 & 4,946 & 52,209 & 103,871 \\
\hline 54 & 70,562 & 3,528 & 0 & 5,370 & 57,579 & 112,769 \\
\hline 55 & 74,890 & 3,705 & 0 & 5,824 & 63,403 & 122,298 \\
\hline 56 & 77,795 & 3,890 & 0 & 6,309 & 69,712 & 132,497 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Age & Salary & Saved & Borrowed & Interest & Accum Interest & Net Savings \\
\hline 57 & 81,685 & 4,084 & 0 & 6,829 & 76,541 & 143,410 \\
\hline 58 & 85,769 & 4,288 & 0 & 7,385 & 83,926 & 155,083 \\
\hline 59 & 90,057 & 4,503 & \(\square\) & 7,979 & 91,905 & 167,566 \\
\hline 60 & 94,560 & 4,728 & 0 & 8,615 & 100,520 & 180,908 \\
\hline 61 & 99,288 & 4,964 & 0 & 9,294 & 109,814 & 195,166 \\
\hline 62 & 104,253 & 5,213 & 0 & 10,019 & 119,833 & 210,398 \\
\hline 63 & 109,465 & 5,473 & 0 & 10,794 & 130,626 & 226,665 \\
\hline 64 & 114,938 & 5,747 & 0 & 11,621 & 142,247 & 244,032 \\
\hline 65 & 120,685 & 6,034 & \(\square\) & 12,503 & 154,750 & 262,570 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
=================== John Q. Jones -- Case \# 1 ===================

\section*{Ratios: \\ \\ ======} \\ \\ ======}
\begin{tabular}{lrl} 
Net accumulated as percent of total salary & 11.5 & \(\%\) \\
Interest as per cent of net accumulated & 58.9 & \(\%\) \\
Ending salary as percent of beginning & 670.5 & \(\%\) \\
Net savings first achieved at age & 27
\end{tabular}

\section*{Summary:}
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Total salary & \(\$ 2,283,110\) \\
Net interest & \(\$ 154,750\) \\
Net accumulated & \(\$ 262,570\)
\end{tabular}

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than the disciplined savings program we just examined. Let's assume that Jones has the same starting salary, increasing at the same rate, But let's assume that he goes into debt by borrowing an amount equal to five percent of his salary in each of the years from age 27-39. Beginning at age 40, and continuing through age 65 , we will assume that he will put five percent of his salary toward reducing his debt and, when the debt is fully paid, into savings. He will earn 10 percent, fully taxable, on interest income and pay 12 percent, fully tax deductible, on interest expense.
Figure 2 shows the result:
- His accumulated savings at age 65 are now projected at \(\$ 46,211, \$ 216,359\) less than in the first case we looked at. The interest expense makes the difference.
- Although he switches from borrowing to savings at age 40 , it is not until age 58 that he leaves the red.
What would the projections look like if Jones had started out \(\$ 40,000\) in debt? We'll return to the assumptions we used in the first example-five percent of salary saved from age 27-65, 10 percent taxable return on savings and 12 percent tax deductible interest on loans. His savings will reduce his debt, but interest costs add to it. If savings are less than interest costs, the debt simply gets bigger. Figure 3 shows the projected result:
- Despite regular savings, Jones never

\section*{COTJFGE \\ SOFTCIRTRE}

PACKER Machine language program that edits all or part of yout Basic program to run faster, save memory, or ease editing The 5 options include UNPACK-unpacks multiple statement lines into single statements maintaining logic. inserts spaces and renumbers lines. SHORT-deletes unnecessary words. spaces, and REM statements PACK-packs lines into maximum multiple statement lines, including all branches. MOVE-moves line or blocks of lines to any new location on program. On 2 cassettes for \(16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K} . \& 48 \mathrm{~K}\)
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gets out of debt. Savings of five percent of salary are never enough to cover ever-increasing interest expense on an ever-increasing debt, even though his salary
reaches a peak of \(\$ 120,685\) at age 65.
- Accumulated debt at age 65 is up to \(\$ 283,316\), with interest paid by then reaching a total of \(\$ 351,135\).

Figure 2
Case Description:
Borrow \(5 \%\) at age 40 , then save \(5 \%\)-- 10\% taxable return
================== John Q. Jones -- Case \# 2 ===================
Age at beginning of analysis
27
Age at retirement 65
Salary at age 26 18,000
Net savings at age 26 (- if net loans) 9
5
Per cent annual rate of growth of salary 5
5
46
Per cent ot salary saved 46
65
Age at which savings begin 65
Age at which savings end 5
27
Age at which borrowing begins
Age at which borrowing ends 39
10
10
Per cent taxable return on investments
Per cent deductible interest on loans
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Age
\[
===
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Salary } \\
& =======
\end{aligned}
\] & Saved ===== & Borrowed ======== & \begin{tabular}{l}
Interest \\
========
\end{tabular} & Accum Interest ==ニ===== & Net Savings ======= \\
\hline 27 & 18,900 & \(\emptyset\) & 945 & 86- & 86- & 1,031- \\
\hline 28 & 19,845 & 0 & 992 & 185- & 271- & 2,208- \\
\hline 29 & 20,837 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,042 & 281- & 552- & 3,531- \\
\hline 30 & 21,879 & 0 & 1,094 & 400- & 951- & 5,024- \\
\hline 31 & 22,973 & \(\square\) & 1,149 & 533- & 1,484- & 6,706- \\
\hline 32 & 24,122 & 0 & 1,206 & 684- & 2,168- & 8,596- \\
\hline 33 & 25,328 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,266 & 852- & 3,020- & 10,714- \\
\hline 34 & 26,594 & 0 & 1,330 & 983- & 4,003- & 13,027- \\
\hline 35 & 27,924 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,396 & 1,177- & 5,180- & 15,600- \\
\hline 36 & 29,320 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,466 & 1,393- & 6,572- & 18,459- \\
\hline & & & & & Accum & Net \\
\hline Age & Salary & Saved & Borrowed & Interest & Interest & Savings \\
\hline = = & ====== & ==== & ==== & \(===\) = & ======= & ====== \\
\hline 37 & 30,786 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,539 & 1,632- & 8,204- & 21,630- \\
\hline 38 & 32,325 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,616 & 1,897- & 10,101- & 25,143- \\
\hline 39 & 33,942 & 0 & 1,697 & 2,029- & 12,130- & 28,869- \\
\hline 40 & 35,639 & 1,782 & \(\emptyset\) & 2,848- & 14,178- & 29,135- \\
\hline 41 & 37,421 & 1,871 & 0 & 2,061- & 16,239- & 29,325- \\
\hline 42 & 39,292 & 1,965 & \(\square\) & 1,871- & 18,111- & 29,232- \\
\hline 43 & 41,256 & 2,063 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,858- & 19,969- & 29,027- \\
\hline 44 & 43,319 & 2,166 & 0 & 1,837- & 21,866- & 28,699- \\
\hline 45 & 45,485 & 2,274 & 0 & 1,807- & 23,614- & 28,232- \\
\hline 46 & 47,759 & 2,388 & \(\square\) & 1,768- & 25,381- & 27,612- \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Age & Salary & Saved & Borrowed & Interest & Accum Interest & Net Savings \\
\hline = 47 & ===== & = = = = & ¢ & ==== & ======= & ====== \\
\hline 48 & 52,655 & 2,633 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,480- & 28,579- & 25,669- \\
\hline 49 & 55,287 & 2,764 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,402- & 29,981- & 24,306- \\
\hline 50 & 58,652 & 2,903 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,310- & 31,291- & 22,714- \\
\hline 51 & 60,954 & 3,048 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,204- & 32,494- & 20,870- \\
\hline 52 & 64,002 & 3,200 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,081- & 33,575- & 18,751- \\
\hline 53 & 67,202 & 3,360 & \(\emptyset\) & 923- & 34,499- & 16,314- \\
\hline 54 & 70,562 & 3,528 & 0 & \(767-\) & 35,266- & 13,553- \\
\hline 55 & 74,990 & 3,705 & \(\emptyset\) & 591- & 35,857- & 10,440- \\
\hline 56 & 77,795 & 3,890 & \(\emptyset\) & 393- & 36,250- & 6,943- \\
\hline & & & & & Accum & Net \\
\hline Age & Salary & Saved & Borrowed & Interest & Interest & Savings \\
\hline = \(=\) & & & & & ===== & === \\
\hline 57 & 81,685 & 4,884 & \(\square\) & 172- & 36,421- & 3,030- \\
\hline 58 & 85,769 & 4,288 & \(\square\) & 63 & 36,359- & 1,321 \\
\hline 59 & 90,857 & 4,503 & 0 & 291 & 36,067- & 6,115 \\
\hline 60 & 94,560 & 4,728 & \(\emptyset\) & 542 & 35,525- & 11,386 \\
\hline 61 & 99,288 & 4,964 & \(\bigcirc\) & 817 & 34,708- & 17,167 \\
\hline 62 & 104,253 & 5,213 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,119 & 33,589- & 23,499 \\
\hline 63 & 109,465 & 5,473 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,449 & 32,140- & 30,421 \\
\hline 64 & 114,938 & 5,747 & \(\emptyset\) & 1,808 & 30,332- & 37,976 \\
\hline 65 & 120,685 & 6,834 & \(\emptyset\) & 2,201 & 28,131- & 46,211 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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\text { Service Line }
\end{gathered}
$$

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|  <br>  ABEEHELED ITEMS. <br>  | DOHESTIC BHipments of itens In <br>  <br>  ado .t.so for all c.o.d. ghipnents. |
| s are still available for both re-sale our Headquarters Division for | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOLL FREE ORDER HOT LINE } \\ & \mathbf{8 0 0 - 5 2 1 - 3 3 0 5} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
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## TERMS OF SALE:



```
Figure 2 continued
    =================== John Q. Jones -- Case # 2 ====================
    Ratios:
    ======
        Net accumulated as percent of total salary
        Interest as per cent of net accumulated
        Ending salary as percent of beginning
        Net savings first achieved at age
        2.0}\begin{array}{rr}{20.9-8}\\{670.5}&{8}\\{8}&{8}\\{58}
    Summary:
    ========
        Total salary
        Net interest
        Net accumulated
$2,283,110
$ 28,131-
```

Figure 3
Case Description:
Same as Case \#l, but start out $\$ 40,000$ in debt
================== John Q. Jones -- Case \# 3 ====================
Age at beginning of analysis
Age at retirement
Salary at age 26
Net savings at age 26 (- if net loans)
Per cent annual rate of growth of salary
Per cent of salary saved
Age at which savings begin 000

Per cent of salary borrowed
Per cent taxable return on investments
Per cent deductible interest on loans

| Age | Salary | Saved | Borrowed | Interest | Accum Interest | Net Savings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | 18,900 | 945 | $\emptyset$ | 3,562- | 3,562- | 42,617- |
| 28 | 19,845 | 992 | 0 | 3,796- | 7,358- | 45,421- |
| 29 | 20,837 | 1,042 | 0 | 4,847- | 11,405- | 48,426- |
| 30 | 21,879 | 1,694 | 0 | 4,317- | 15,722- | 51,649- |
| 31 | 22,973 | 1,149 | 0 | 4,606- | 20,328- | 55,106- |
| 32 | 24,122 | 1,206 | $\square$ | 4,916- | 25,243- | 58,816- |
| 33 | 25,328 | 1,266 | $\square$ | 5,248- | 30,492- | 62,798- |
| 34 | 26,594 | 1,330 | $\square$ | 5,311- | 35,803- | 66,779- |
| 35 | 27,924 | 1,396 | $\square$ | 5,649- | 41,452- | 71,032- |
| 36 | 29,320 | 1,466 | 0 | 6,010- | 47,462- | 75,576- |
|  |  |  |  |  | Accum Interest | Net |
| Age | Salary | Saved | Borrowed ======== | Interest | Interest | Savings |
| 37 | 30,786 | 1,539 | $\square$ | 6,397- | 53,859- | 80,434- |
| 38 | 32,325 | 1,616 | 0 | 6,431- | 60,290- | 85,249- |
| 39 | 33,942 | 1,697 | $\square$ | 6,818- | 67,108- | 90,369- |
| 40 | 35,639 | 1,782 | 0 | 7,229- | 74,337- | 95,816- |
| 41 | 37,421 | 1,871 | 0 | 7,666- | 82,003- | 101,611- |
| 42 | 39,292 | 1,965 | $\emptyset$ | 8,131- | 90,134- | 107,778- |
| 43 | 41,256 | 2,063 | 0 | 7,992- | 98,126- | 113,707- |
| 44 | 43,319 | 2,166 | 0 | 8,433- | 106,559- | 119,974- |
| 45 | 45,485 | 2,274 | $\emptyset$ | 8,898- | 115,457- | 126,597- |
| 46 | 47,759 | 2,388 | $\emptyset$ | 8,496- | 123,953- | 132,705- |


| Age | Salary | Saved | Borrowed | Interest | Accum <br> Interest | Net Savings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| === | ===== | ==== | $=$ | ======== | ======== | ====== |
| 47 | 50,147 | 2,507 | $\emptyset$ | 8,906- | 132,858- | 139,103- |
| 48 | 52,655 | 2,633 | 0 | 9,335- | 142,193- | 145,805- |
| 49 | 55,287 | 2,764 | $\emptyset$ | 9,784- | 151,977- | 152,825- |
| 50 | 58,052 | 2,903 | $\square$ | 10,255- | 162,231- | 160,177- |
| 51 | 60,954 | 3,048 | 0 | 9,616- | 171,848- | 166,746- |
| 52 | 64,002 | 3,200 | 0 | 10,009- | 181,857- | 173.555- |
| 53 | 67,262 | 3,360 | 0 | 10,416- | 192,273- | 189,610- |
| 54 | 70,562 | 3,528 | 0 | 10,837- | 203,110- | 187,920- |
| 55 | 74,090 | 3,705 | $\emptyset$ | 11,274- | 214,384- | 195,489- |
| 56 | 77,795 | 3,890 | 0 | 11,496- | 225,880- | 203,095- |

If Jones' initial debt were $\$ 20,000$ instead of $\$ 40,000$, his savings will be enough to cover the interest and make a dent in the debt. Even in this case, debt continues to increase until he is 41, and he is not in the black until he reaches the age of 58. An assumption of a bigger starting salary, or of faster salary growth, would make the picture much brighter. For example, assuming that he starts with $\$ 40,000$ in debts, but earns salary increases at a 10 percent annual rate instead of five percent, he accumulates $\$ 336,262$ at age 65 . Even in these circumstances, however, his debts continue to increase until he is 41 , and he's not in the black until he is 55 .

## Running the Program

For easier reading, there is only one statement to a program line (see the listing), but you need enter a new line number only when a line number appears in the listing. You may also omit remarks without worrying about undefined-line-number errors.

When you run the program you will be asked for a case number and a case description, so you can differentiate each set of assumptions from others. Then you will be asked to provide assumptions on 15 different variables, as shown below. Default values are read into memory when the program loads; if these are satisfactory, you need only enter $N$ (for no change).

## Variables

Enter your name. A default name of John Q. Jones is embedded in the program as the string variable AN. You can change this and other default values by changing line 280.

Enter the beginning age at which the analysis is to start. You'll probably want to use your present age instead of the default value of N1 equals 27.

Enter the age at which the analysis is to end-the default value N2 equals 65 .

Enter your salary in the year before the analysis is to begin. The default value of XS is $\$ 18,000$.

Enter the savings or debts you had at the end of the year in which the analysis begins. That's set up initially as zero (variable XZ).

Enter the compound rate at which your salary will grow, now set as five percent (XG equals 0.05).

Enter the proportion of your salary that you intend to save, in years in which you are able to save. The default value is also 5 percent (XV equals 0.05).

Enter the age at which you will begin saving. It's now set at 27 (NV equals 27), the year in which the analysis begins.

Enter the age after which you will stop saving. It's set initially at 65 (NE equals 65).

Enter the proportion of your salary that you plan to borrow in years in which you will be borrowing. XB is set initially at zero.

Enter the ages at which you will start and stop borrowing. The initial values are NB equals 27 and NF equals 65. They have no effect if the proportion borrowed remains at zero and there is no initial debt.

Enter the rate of interest you will receive

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The MDX Series Interface Expansion Boards provide a wide range of features for the TRS-80* Computers. Fully assembled units offer immediate, inexpensive expansion; or choose the bare or partially assembled units for even more savings. Since assembly of the board in sections is possible, you can build in the features you need, as you need them! P.C. Boards are solder-masked and silkscreened for easy assembly; each comes with the illustrated User's Manual.

## TRS-80* Model I EXPANSION

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MDX-1 MDX-2

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- PHONE MODEM-0-600 baud-direct connect-"answer" and "originate" modes.
- FULLY COMPATIBLE with all Model III software.


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For the user who already has disk we offer the MDX-5. This board mounts next to the Floppy Disk Controller Board in the Model III.

## FEATURES:

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- PHONE MODEM-0-600 baud-direct connect-"answer" and "originate" modes.
- Fully compatible with all Model III Software


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Figure 3 continued

| Age | Salary | Saved | Borrowed | Interest | Accum Interest | Net Savings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | ===== | Saved | $=======$ | $=======$ | ======= | $======$ |
| 57 | 81,685 | 4,084 | $\emptyset$ | 11,941- | 237,821- | 210,952- |
| 58 | 85,769 | 4,288 | 0 | 12,400- | 250,220- | 219,063- |
| 59 | 90, 657 | 4,503 | $\emptyset$ | 12,874- | 263,094- | 227,434- |
| 60 | 94,560 | 4,728 | $\square$ | 13,362- | 276,456- | 236,068- |
| 61 | 99,288 | 4,964 | $\emptyset$ | 13,866- | 290,323- | 244,970- |
| 62 | 104,253 | 5,213 | 0 | 14,385- | 304,708- | 254,143- |
| 63 | 109,465 | 5,473 | 0 | 14,920- | 319,628- | 263,590- |
| 64 | 114,938 | 5,747 | 0 | 15,471- | 335,099- | 273,313- |
| 65 | 120,685 | 6,034 | $\square$ | 16,037- | 351,135- | 283,316- |

```
=================== JOhn Q. JoneS -- Case # 3 =====================
Ratios:
======
    Net accumulated as percent of total salary 12.4-%
    Interest as per cent of net accumulated 123.9 %
    Ending salary as percent of beginning 670.5 %
    No savings achieved by age

Summary:
=======
Total salary
\$2,283,110
Net interest
\$ 351,135-

Net accumulated

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on savings. The default value of variable XI is set at 0.10 , or 10 percent.
Is interest taxable? There is no default value here. You must respond \(Y\) or \(N\) when asked.

Enter the rate of interest you will pay on money borrowed. The default value of variable \(X B\) is 12 percent ( 0.12 ). This assumption has no effect unless there are debts.
Is the interest tax deductible? As in the case of return on savings, there is no default value.

When your entries are complete, the program automatically computes the projected results and then displays them one CRT page at a time. You can press \(P\) (for print) to obtain a printout of any display, or press any other key to continue without printing.

\section*{Modifying the Program}

I use a crude estimate of the effects of income tax. You may want to improve it. Income tax effects are figured in lines 480-520. Income is figured as current salary, plus or minus interest paid or received in the preceding year, minus 10 percent of salary in excess of \(\$ 20,000\) (on the assumption that itemized deductions will approximate that 10 percent of salary). Taxes on interest income (and tax savings on interest expense) are figured at the marginal tax rate set for joint returns in 1981. Exemptions, state taxes, and taxes on long-term capital gains are not considered.

Keough plans are limited to 15 percent of salary (with exceptions) and IRAs to amounts between \(\$ 2,000-\$ 4,000\). There are no such limits in the model, and you may want to build them in, or provide for automatic projection of the results of such plans.

There is no estimate of the tax effect on salary, and thus no estimate of after-tax income. If you provide these latter data, you may wish to calculate and print the total taxes paid each year and in total.

Inflation effects can be approximated in the model (by using higher rates of growth for salary, for example). Continued inflation will probably mean lower tax rates on the same number of dollars, as Congress reacts to its constituents' complaints about bracket creep. In addition, if you revise the model to calculate the effects of an IRA or Keough plan, you may wish to take into account the likelihood of higher limits on the amounts you may put aside. You may also want to deflate the projection of accumulated savings to reflect inflation's effect on the buying power of your savings.

Remember, this is a very unsophisticated model, with important limitations. Life doesn't work out in so orderly a fashion as is assumed here. There will be financial emergencies, and there may be windfalls. Continuous saving is one thing to project and quite another thing to accomplish in the real world. Nevertheless, the results are worth thinking about in planning your own financial future.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Program continued} \\
\hline 140 & ********* 01/05/82 ********* \\
\hline 150 & **************************** \\
\hline 160 & ****** Copyright 1982 ****** \\
\hline 170 & *** Robert C. Montgomery *** \\
\hline 180 & **************************** \\
\hline 190 & , \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{200 CLEARI000:CLS: PRINT@412, "FINMOD/BAS": DEFSTRA-B:DEFINTC-W: DEF} \\
\hline FNA & \((I)=S T R I N G \$(1,61): \operatorname{DIMXS}(100), \mathrm{XV}(100), \mathrm{XP}(100), \mathrm{XT}(100), \mathrm{XI}(100)\), \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{XB (10ן), XX (100), XY (100)} \\
\hline & 'H'M ROM screen print routine, lower case \\
\hline 220 & DEFUSR \(=473\) : POKE16409, 0 \\
\hline 230 & '11' Check printer status \\
\hline 240 & IFPEEK (14312) >127P=960:A="Printer not on line -- proceed (Y/ \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{N) ? \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) : GOSUB390: IFA \(=\) " y "ORA \(=\) "Y"THENLP=1ELSEIFA \(=\) " n "ORA \(=\) " \(\mathrm{N}^{\prime \prime}\) THEN1560EL} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SEGOSUB360:GOTO240} \\
\hline 250 & '1'1 Read tax table \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{260 FORI \(=1 \mathrm{TO} 0\) : READXA (I) : XA (I) \(=\mathrm{XA}(\mathrm{I}) / 100: \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{FORI}=1\) TO1 0 : READXC (} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I) }: \mathrm{XC}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{XC}(\mathrm{I}) \star 1 \emptyset 0: \text { NEXT: DATAl } 6,18,21,24,28,32,37,43,49,50,55,76 \text {, } \\
& 119,160,2 \emptyset 2,246,299,352,458,60 \emptyset
\end{aligned}
\]}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{270 ''1' Read default assumptions and specs} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{280 READAQ,AN, N1, \(\mathrm{N} 2, \mathrm{XS}, \mathrm{XZ}, \mathrm{XG}, \mathrm{XV}, \mathrm{NV}, \mathrm{NE}, \mathrm{XP}, \mathrm{NB}, \mathrm{NF}, \mathrm{XI}, \mathrm{XB}\) : DATA"Lifelo} \\
\hline ng s & savings at 5\%, 16\% taxable return, no loans", John Q. Jones, 27 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{,65,18000,0,.05,.65,27,65,0,27,65,.1,.12} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{290 GOTO560} \\
\hline 300 & '"'1 Paging for 66 line pages \\
\hline 310 & IFPEEK (16425) >47THENFORI1=1TO66-PEEK (16425) :LPRINT" ":NEXT:P \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\mathrm{P}=1\) : POKE16425, \(\emptyset\) : RETURNELSERETURN} \\
\hline 320 & IFLPTHENRETURNELSEX=USRØ (X) : RETURN \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{330 111 Erase screen not desired in print} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{340 IFPEEK (16425) ANDPP=ØPRINT@Ø, CHR (30) ; PRRINT@64, CHR\$ (30)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{350 PRINT@960, CHR\$(30) ; :RETURN} \\
\hline 360 & PRINT@P, CHR\$(31) "Please try again"; FORIl=1T0500:NEXT:PRINT@ \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{P,CHRS (30) ; : RETURN} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{370 PRINT@960, "Press 'P' to print, any key to continue";} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{380 A=INKEY\$:IFA=" \({ }^{\text {¢THEN3 }} 80\) ELSERETURN} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{390 PRINT@P,CHR\$(30)A" \(==\Rightarrow\) "; GOTO380} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(400 \mathrm{~A}=\) " " \(+\mathrm{A}+\) " ": A =FNA (32-LEN ( A\() / 2\) ) + \(\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{FNA}(32-\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{A}) / 2\) ) : GOTO410} \\
\hline & PRINT@P, CHRS(30) A; A \({ }^{\text {c }}\) " \(:\) RETURN \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Program continues

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Program continued
 NPUTAA：IFAA \(={ }^{n}\)＂THENR＝1：RETURNELSEIFAA \(=" n "\) ORAA \(=" N "\) THENQ \(=1\) ：RETURNEL SEPRINT＠P＋K，CHR\＄（30）；：X＝VAL（AA）：RETURN
430 PRINT＠P＋K，CHR \(\$(30):\) PRINT＠P＋63－LEN（AA），AA；：RETURN
440 PRINT＠P＋K，CHRS（30）：PRINT＠P＋53，USING＂\(\$ \#, \# \# \#, \# \# \# " ;\) ；：RETURN
450 PRINT＠960，＂Enter＇\(N\)＇if no change＂；：RETURN
460 ＇1＇1＇Compute tax rate on salary less \(10 \%\) of amt \(>\$ 20000\) 470 ＇＂＇M plus or minus interest
\(480 \mathrm{XQ}=\mathrm{XS}(\mathrm{I}):\) IFXQ \(>2 \mathrm{E} 4 \mathrm{XQ}=2 \mathrm{E} 4+\). ．\(^{*}(\mathrm{XQ}-2 \mathrm{E} 4)+\mathrm{XV}(\mathrm{I}-1)\)
490 YA \(=\emptyset:\) FORJ \(=1 \emptyset\) TO1STEP－1：IFXQ \(>X C\)（J）THENYA \(=1-X A(J): J=\emptyset\)
506 NEXT：IFLEFTS \((A T, 1)=" n "\) THENYC \(=1\) ELSEYC \(=Y A\)
510 IFLEFT \((\mathrm{AD}, 1)={ }^{n} \mathrm{n}\)＂THENYB \(=1\) ELSEYB \(=Y \mathrm{Y}\)
520 RETURN
530 ＇
540 ＂H1 Input case description and assumptions
\(550 \mathrm{P}=960: \mathrm{A}=\)＂Repeat display，next case or quit（ \(\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{N}\) or Q ）？＂：GOS UB3 90：IFA＝＂q＂ORA＝＂Q＂THEN1560ELSEIFA＝＂r＂ORA＝＂R＂THENK7＝1：GOTO1290E LSEIFAく＞＂n＂ANDAく＞＂n＂GOSUB360：GOTO550
560 CLS：PRINTFNA（19）＂Case description＂FNA（19）：GOSUB450
\(570 \mathrm{P}=128: \mathrm{A}={ }^{\text {＂Case }}\) number now＂+ STR \((\mathrm{C}+1)\) ：GOSUB410：PRINT＠173，＂New：
 GOSUB360：GOTO570
580 PRINT＠139，CHRS（36）TAB（55）C +1 ；
\(590 \mathrm{P}=256: \mathrm{A}={ }^{n}\) Case description now：＂：GOSUB410： \(\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{AQ}: \mathrm{P}=320\) ：GOSUB41 \(\varnothing\)
600 \(\mathrm{P}=448: \mathrm{A}=\)＂New（＜64 characters）：＂：GOSUB410：PRINT＠512，＂？＂；：A＝＂ ＂：LINEINPUTA： \(\operatorname{IFA}={ }^{\prime} n\)＂ORA \(=\)＂N＂THEN610ELSEIFLEN \((A)>63\) THENGOSUB360：GO TO600ELSEAQ＝A
\(610 \mathrm{P}=512\) ： \(\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{AQ}\) ：GOSUB410
\(620 \mathrm{P}=960: \mathrm{A}=\)＂Corrections（ \(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}\) ）？＂：GOSUB390：IFA＝＂Y＂ORA＝＂Y＂THEN560E LSEIFAく＞＂n＂ANDAく＞＂N＂GOSUB360：GOTO62 0
630 POKE16425， \(0: C=C+1: P=0: C L S: A=" A s s u m p t i o n s ": G O S U B 4 \emptyset \emptyset:\) IFAN \(\rangle\)＂＂\(G\) OSUB450
640 ＂川 Name
\(650 \mathrm{P}=128: \mathrm{AB}=\mathrm{AN}: \mathrm{A}=\)＂Name（ \(<31\) characters）＂：GOSUB420：IFQTHENAA＝AN： GOTO660ELSEIFRORLEN（AA）＞30THENGOSUB360：GOTO650ELSEAN＝AA

670 ＇111 Age
\(680 \mathrm{P}=128: \mathrm{AB}=\mathrm{STR}(\mathrm{N} 1): \mathrm{A}=\)＂Age at beginning of analysis＂：GOSUB420： IFQTHENAA \(=\mathrm{AB}\)
\(69 \emptyset\) GOSUB430：IFQ＝ØN1＝X：IFRORN1＜IORN1＞10ØGOSUB360：GOTO680
\(700 \mathrm{P}=192: \mathrm{AB}=\mathrm{STR}(\mathrm{N} 2): \mathrm{A}=\)＂Age at retirement＂：GOSUB420：IFQTHENAA \(=A\) B
710 GOSUB430：IFQ＝＠N2＝X：IFRORN2＜N1ORN2＞100GOSUB360：GOTO70ø 720 ＇1＇1 Salary
\(730 \mathrm{P}=256: \mathrm{AB}=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{XS}): \mathrm{A}=\)＂Salary at age＂＋STR\＄（N1－1）：GOSUB420：IFQT HENX \(=X S\)
740 GOSUB440：IFQ＝øXS＝X：IFRORXS＜øORXS＞1E6GOSUB360：GOTO73日
\(750 \mathrm{P}=320: \mathrm{AB}=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{XZ}): \mathrm{A}=\)＂Net savings at age＂+ STR \(\$(\mathrm{Nl}-1)+\)＂（ -if net loans）＂：GOSUB420：IFQTHENX \(=X Z\)
760 GOSUB \(440:\) IFQ \(=\) ØTHENXZ \(=\mathrm{X}: \operatorname{IFABS}(\mathrm{XZ})>1 E 7\) GOSUB360：GOTO750
\(770 \mathrm{P}=384: \mathrm{AB}=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{XG} * 10 \emptyset): \mathrm{A}=\)＂Per cent annual rate of growth of s alary＂：GOSUB420：IFQTHENAA \(=A B\)
780 GOSUB430：IFQ \(=0 \times G=\mathrm{X} / 100:\) IFRORABS \((\mathrm{XG})>1 \mathrm{GOSUB} 360\) ：GOTO77 790 ＇T1＇Savings
\(8 \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{P}=448: \mathrm{AB}=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{XV} * 1 \emptyset \emptyset): \mathrm{A}=\)＂Per cent of salary saved＂：GOSUB420： IFQTHENAA \(=A B\)
810 GOSUB430：IFQ \(=0 \mathrm{XV}=\mathrm{X} / 100:\) IFRORXV \(<\emptyset 0 R X V>1 G O S U B 360:\) GOTO8 0 820 IFXV＝ØTHEN880
830 \(\mathrm{P}=512: A B=S T R \$(N V): A=\)＂Age at which savings begin＂：GOSUB420：IF QTHENAA \(=\mathrm{AB}\)
840 GOSUB430：IFQ＝0NV＝X：IFRORNV＜N1ORNV＞N2GOSUB360：GOTO83 0
\(850 \mathrm{P}=576: \mathrm{AB}=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{NE}): \mathrm{A}={ }^{\text {n }}\) Age at which savings end＂：GOSUB420：IFQT HENAA \(=\mathrm{AB}\)
\(86 \emptyset\) GOSUB430：IFQ＝6NE＝X：IFRORNE＜NVORNE＞N2GOSUB360：GOTO85 \(\emptyset\) 876 111 Borrowings
\(880 \mathrm{P}=640: \mathrm{AB}=\operatorname{STR} \$(\mathrm{XP*} 160): \mathrm{A}=\)＂Per cent of salary borrowed＂：GOSUB4 20：IFQTHENAA \(=A B\)
890 GOSUB430：IFQ \(=0 \times \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{X} / 100:\) IFRORXP \(\langle\emptyset O R X P>1\) THENGOSUB360：GOTO880
90Ø IFXP＝ØTHEN960
910 \(\mathrm{P}=704: \mathrm{AB}=\mathrm{STR}(\mathrm{NB}): \mathrm{A}=\)＂Age at which borrowing begins＂：GOSUB420 IFQTHENAA＝AB
920 GOSUB430：IFQ＝9NB＝X：IFRORNB＜N1ORNB＞N2GOSUB360：GOTO910
\(930 \mathrm{P}=768: \mathrm{AB}=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{NF}): \mathrm{A}=\)＂Age at which borrowing ends＂：GOSUB420：I FQTHENAA \(=A B\)
940 GOSUB436：IFQ＝0NF＝X：IFRORNF \(<N B O R N F>N 2 G O S U B 360:\) GOTO930
950 ＇＇＇＇＇Return on investment
\(960 \mathrm{P}=832: \mathrm{AB}=\operatorname{STR} \$(\mathrm{XI} * 100): \mathrm{A}=\)＂Per cent return on investments＂： GOS UB420：IFQTHENAA \(=A B\)
970 IFQ \(=0 \times I=X / 100:\) IFRORABS（XI）\(>1\) GOSUB360：GOTO960
980 IFXI＝0THENGOSUB430：GOTO1010ELSEPRINT＠960，CHR\＄（30）；：A＝＂Taxabl

＂N＂THENAT＝＂nontaxable＂ELSEGOSUB360：GOTO980
\(990 \mathrm{~A}=\)＂Per cent＂\(+\mathrm{AT}+\)＂return on investments＂： \(\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{A}):\) GOSUB410： \(A A=S T R \$(X I * 1 \emptyset \emptyset): G O S U B 43 \emptyset\)
10ø日 \(\because 11\) Cost of borrowing

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Program continued
1010 GOSUB \(450: P=896: A B=\operatorname{STR} \$\left(X B^{*} 100\right): A={ }^{n}\) Per cent interest on borr owings＂：GOSUB420：IFQTHENAA \(=A B\)
\(102 \emptyset\) IFQ \(=\emptyset X B=X / 1 \emptyset \emptyset: I F R O R X B<\emptyset O R X B>1\) GOSUB36 \(0:\) GOPO1 \(1 \emptyset\)
1030 IFXB＝0THENGOSUB43 0 ：GOTO1050ELSELPRINT＠960，CHR\＄（30）；：A \(={ }^{\text {＂Tax }}\) deductible（ \(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}\) ）？＂：GOSUB390：IFA＝＂Y＂ORA＝＂Y＂THENAD＝＂deductible＂ELS EIFA \(=\)＂\(n\)＂ORA \(=\)＂N＂THENAD＝＂nondeductible＂ELSEGOSUB360：GOTO1030
 STR \＄（XB＊10 \()\) ：GOSUB430：AA＝STR\＄（XB＊1øø）：GOSUB430
\(1050 \mathrm{P}=960: \mathrm{A}=\)＂Corrections（ \(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}\) ）？＂：GOSUB 390 ：IFA \(=\)＂ \(\mathrm{y}^{\prime \prime}\) ORA \(=\)＂ \(\mathrm{Y}^{n}\) THENC＝C －1：GOTO630ELSEIFA \(\left\langle>{ }^{n} n^{n}\right.\) ANDA \(\left\langle>{ }^{n} N^{\prime \prime}\right.\) GOSUB360：GOTO1050
1060
1070 ＇M＇M Print heading and case assumptions
1080 GOSUB370：IFA＝＂p＂ORA＝＂P＂THENLPRINT＂＂：LPRINTTIME \(\$\) ：LPRINT＂＂： LPRINT＂Case Description：＂：LPRINTAQ：LPRINT＂＂：GOSUB350：GOSUB310：G OSUB320
\(109 \emptyset A={ }^{\text {＂Computing }}\)＂\(: P=960:\) GOSUB41 \(0: X=\emptyset: X T(\emptyset)=X Z: X S(\emptyset)=X S: F O R I=1 T 0\) \(\mathrm{N} 2-\mathrm{N} 1: \mathrm{XS}(\mathrm{I})=\emptyset: \mathrm{XV}(\mathrm{I})=\emptyset: \mathrm{XT}(\mathrm{I})=\emptyset: \mathrm{XP}(\mathrm{I})=\emptyset: \mathrm{XX}(\mathrm{I})=\emptyset: \mathrm{XY}(\mathrm{I})=\emptyset: \mathrm{XB}(\mathrm{I})=\emptyset: \mathrm{XI}\) （I）\(=0\) ：NEXT
110日
1110 以M Compute
1120 FORI＝1TON2－NI＋2
1130 サ1，Salary
\(1140 \mathrm{XS}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{XS}(\mathrm{I}-1) *(1+\mathrm{XG}): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{XS}(\mathrm{I}): \mathrm{XT}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{XT}(\mathrm{I}-1)\)
1150 ＇以 Savings
1160 IFI \(>N V-N 1 A N D I<=N E-N 1+1 X I(I)=X S(I) * X V: X T(I)=X T(I)+X I(I): X X(I\) ）\(=X X(I)+X I(I)\)
1170 ＇以 Borrowings
1180 IFI \(>\mathrm{NB}-\mathrm{Nl}\) ANDI \(<=\mathrm{NF}-\mathrm{N} 1+1 \mathrm{XB}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{XS}(\mathrm{I}) * \mathrm{XP}: \mathrm{XT}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{XT}(\mathrm{I})-\mathrm{XB}(\mathrm{I}): \mathrm{XY}(\mathrm{I}\) ）\(=X Y(I)+X B(I)\)
1190 HIM Interest income or expense
\(1200 \operatorname{GOSUB} 480: \operatorname{IFXT}(\mathrm{I})<\emptyset T H E N X V(I)=X T(I) \star X B * Y B: \operatorname{ELSEXV}(I)=X T(I) * X I *\) YC
1210 ＂＇M Accumulation after tax
\(1220 \mathrm{XT}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{XT}(\mathrm{I})+\mathrm{XV}(\mathrm{I}): \mathrm{XP}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{XP}(\mathrm{I}-1)+\mathrm{XV}(\mathrm{I})\)
1230 NEXT
1240 I
1260 ＂，Print
1270 ＇
1280 ＇M＇New page
1290 IFK7POKE16425，19：K7＝0
\(1300 \mathrm{PP}=1: \mathrm{K}=0\) ：CLS
1310 ＂川＇Heading
 INT＠173，＂Accum＂TAB（57）＂Net＂：PRINT＂Age＂TAB（5）＂Salary＂TAB（16）＂Save d＂TAB（23）＂Borrowed＂TAB（33）＂Interest＂TAB（43）＂Interest＂TAB（55）＂Sav ings
1330 PRINT＂\(==={ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{TAB}(5)\) FNA（6）TAB（16）FNA（5）TAB（23）FNA（8）TAB（33）FNA（ 8）TAB（43）FNA（8）TAB（55）FNA（7）：IFRRRETURN
1340 ＇＂＇M Lines
1350 FORI \(=1\) TON2－N1＋1
1360 PRINTUSING \({ }^{n} \# \# \# \# \# \#, \# \# \#, \# \# \#, \# \# \# \#, \# \# \#, \# \# \# \#, \# \# \#, \# \# \#-\#, \# \# \#, ~\)
\＃\＃\＃－\＃，\＃\＃\＃，\＃\＃\＃－＂； \(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{N} 1-\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{XS}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{XI}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{XB}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{XV}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{XP}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{XT}(\mathrm{I})\)
1376 ，1＂N New CRT page after 10 Iines
\(1380 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{K}+1\) ：IFK＜I 10 THEN1400ELSEGOSUB370：IFA＝＂p＂ORA＝＂P＂GOSUB310：GOS UB3 40 ：GOSUB320： \(\mathrm{PP}=\varnothing\)
1390 RR＝1：GOSUBl \(320:\) RR＝ \(0:\) PRINT＠320，CHRS（31）；：K＝
140 D NEXT：GOSUB370：IFA＝＂p＂ORA＝＂P＂GOSUB310：GOSUB340：GOSUB320：PP＝1
1410 CLS：RI＝1：GOSUB1320：R1＝\(\emptyset\)
1420 1111 Ratios
\(1430 \mathrm{~A}=\)＂\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃－\％＂：K＝N2－N1＋1：IFXS（K）＞ØPRINT＠128，＂Ratios：＂：PRINTF
NA（6）：PRINT＂Net accumulated as percent of total salary＂；TAB（54 ）USINGA；100＊XT（K）／X
1440 IFXY \((K)<>\emptyset P R I N T\)＂Investment as percent of borrowings＂TAB（5 4）USINGA； \(10 \square * X X(K) / X Y(K)\)
\(145 \emptyset\) IFXT \((K)\langle\emptyset P R I N T "\) Interest as per cent of net accumulated＂T AB（54）USINGA；100＊XP（K）／XT（K）
\(146 \emptyset\) IFXS \((\theta)>\emptyset P R I N T "\) Ending salary as percent of beginning＂TAB（ 54）USINGA； \(1 \emptyset \emptyset * \times S(K) / X S(\emptyset)\)
\(147 \emptyset \mathrm{~KB}=\emptyset:\) FORI \(=1\) TON \(2-\mathrm{NI}+1: \operatorname{IFXT}(\mathrm{I})>\mathrm{XZANDXT}(\mathrm{I})>0 \mathrm{~KB}=\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{I}=1 \emptyset 0\)
1480 NEXT：IFKB＝ØTHENAA＝＂No savings achieved by age＂：N＝N2ELSEAA＝＂
Net savings first achieved at age \({ }^{n}: N=K B+N 1-1\)
1490 PRINT＂＂；AATAB（60）USING＂\＃\＃\＃＂；N
1500 PRINT：PRINT＂Summary：＂：PRINTFNA（7）：PRINT＂Total salary＂TAB（ 53）USING＂\＄\＃，\＃\＃\＃，\＃\＃\＃－＂；X；：PRINT＂Net interest＂TAB（53）USING＂\({ }^{\text {＂}}\) \＃，\＃\＃ \＃，\＃\＃\＃－＂；XP（N2－N1＋1）；：PRINT＂Net accumulated＂TAB（53）USING＂\＄\＃，\＃\＃\＃ ，\＃\＃\＃－＂；XT（N2－N1＋1）
1510 GOSUB370

425）：LPRINT＂＂：NEXT
1530 POKE16425，\(\emptyset: P P=1:\) GOTO55 0
1540 ．
1550 ＂M Exit
\(1560 \mathrm{P}=960: \mathrm{A}={ }^{n} \mathrm{OK}\) to quit（Y／N）？＂：GOSUB390：IFA＝＂Y＂ORA＝＂Y＂THENCLS： ENDELSEIFA \(=\)＂\(n\)＂ORA \(=\)＂N＂THEN550ELSEGOSUB360：GOTO1560

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\begin{abstract}
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If you have the yen for state-of-the-art hardware, here's a machine for you.
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\section*{QCS Hard Disk}

\author{
QuCeS Hard Disk Sub-system Quality Computer Services \\ 178 Main Street \\ Metuchen, NJ 08840
}
by G. Michael Vose
80 Micro staff

The technological evolution of data-storage devices for microcomputers has seen the development of tape-based units, which evolved into string-floppy devices, then to single-density floppy disks, to dou-ble-density floppy disks-and now to hard disks. Video disks are on the immediate horizon but what the future will bring after that is open to speculation.
The amazing thing about the evolutionary stages of a new technology is that, as you become accustomed to a new level of machinery, you can't imagine how you ever got along without it. When you move up from tape to floppy disks, for example, you will not consider moving back.

But if you plan to make the move up to hard disks, be prepared to pay the price!

\section*{What is a Hard Disk?}

A hard disk is made of a rigid material, usually a lightweight metal like aluminum, and coated with a metal oxide in the same manner as the Mylar plastic used to make tapes and floppy disks. The coated disk is then mounted and sealed into a drive mechanism, which in turn is placed inside a protective outer housing. It can now be used in the same manner as a tape or floppy disk for storing magnetically encoded information.
The main difference between a hard disk and a standard floppy disk is that the hard
disk rotates at much higher speeds and holds much more information. Because the disk rotates at a higher speed, typically around 3,600 revolutions per minute (rpm), hard disks have faster access times than floppy disks. The read/write head does not physically touch the surface of the disk, as in floppy-disk operation, because the high rpms would remove the disk's oxide coating. But the head does ride very close to the surface to enable the digital information to be tightly packed on the disk, or platter as it is referred to by the manufacturers. Harddisk platters are usually either \(5.25,8\), or 14 inches in diameter.
The heads that read and write the information on the platters are slightly different than those used in floppy-disk drives. Using technology originally developed by IBM, the close read/write head to disk surface tolerance is possible because the platters are sealed to prevent even the most minute contaminant particles from entering the mechanism. To prevent head travel across the platter, the heads read and write on both sides of a platter at once-the top of the platter and the bottom are seen as one continuous data-storage area. The QCS hard disk drive uses two platters with a total of four surfaces that comprise the record storage area. This storage area is called a cylinder.

The unique head design and sealed-platter arrangement of hard disks is commonly called Winchester technology. The name is derived from the earliest hard-disk design, which foresaw storage capacities of 30 megabytes on 30 tracks; this 30/30 arrangement reminded someone of a Winchester rifle, commonly called a 30/30, and the associative name stuck.
Hard disks come in a wide variety of sizes. The smallest hard disks hold about 5
million characters of digital information. One million characters, or bytes, is a megabyte. These smaller units hold, therefore, 5 megabytes of information. From there, the sizes go up to 8 megabytes, \(10,12,15,20\) megabytes, and eventually to as high as 80 megabytes. Microcomputer hard disks seldom hold more than 20 megabytes.

Hard disks cost from \(\$ 2,000\) to \(\$ 8,000\), but these prices are changing rapidly with increased competition and advances in design and manufacturing techniques.

\section*{The QCS Hard Disk System}

My introduction to the world of hard disks came from Quality Computer Services of Metuchen, NJ. They manufacture a variety of hard-disk units. I reviewed the DSK52-5-inch MiniScribe Hard Disk, which is available for the Models I and III. For \(\$ 3,195\), you receive a cabinet containing all the hardware (drive mechanism, platters, motors, power supply, and cooling fan), a cable, and one of two operating systems on a floppy disk. The standard unit uses floppy disks for back-up, but QCS will have an optional 10-megabyte tape-drive back-up in the same cabinet available by the fourth quarter of this year (for another \(\$ 2,400\) ).

The available operating systems are Mi-cro-System Software's DOSPLUS \(4.0 / \mathrm{g}\), which comes with a full operating system plus utilities and manual, or Logical Systems Inc.'s LDOS. The free LDOS system comes with hard-disk drivers only-the buyer must already have purchased LDOS sep-arately-and DOSPLUS costs an extra \(\$ 225\).

In addition, Quality Computer Services provides a manual with installation instructions for LDOS plus hardware technical specifications for the advanced Assemblylanguage programmer. The hardware is warranteed for 12 months. QCS will not war-
ranty the software and cannot offer recompense for any data lost due to equipment failure. (In other words, do not neglect the importance of making back-up copies of all data files!)

I tested the system using both operating systems. Each works well and I won't discuss their respective merits. The operating systems have two major differencesLDOS was the easier of the two to install but DOSPLUS ran slightly faster.

One of the major advantages of a harddisk system is that it is substantially faster than floppy disks and this was evident no matter which operating system I used.

The first noticeable difference between a hard-disk and a floppy-disk system is sound -a minor, but psychologically significant difference. One who is used to the whirring and clanking of floppy disks will be amazed, and possibly put off, by the almost total absence of sound generated by the hard disk. Other than the steady white noise sound made by the cooling fan, there is hardly a sound from the hard disk when it reads and writes information.

Next comes the most startling discovery of all. The first time you perform a series of read and write operations, you will be astounded at how quickly they take place. Floppy disks will seem slow once you've seen a hard disk move data. The QCS hard disk can move data at the rate of 5 megabits per second!

And all that room! Imagine reading a directory and finding 5000 K free on each of two hard-disk platters. I determined that the QCS 10 -megabyte drive will hold the information on 45 double-density or 125 singledensity disks! I have trouble imagining just how much information that is.

\section*{Software Compatibility}

Most of your current software will work just fine using a hard disk. The only exceptions are programs such as Adventure International's data-base manager called Maxi-Manager or Radio Shack's Profile. This software has routines that call specific disk drives and will not run on the hard disk. Adventure International is reportedly developing a hard-disk version of Maxi-Manager.

\section*{Evaluation}

The QCS hard disk performed flawlessly in the two months I tested it. The manual contains step-by-step instructions to install the hardware, which involves plugging in the power cord and attaching a cable to the Model III's 50-pin edge connector, and to install the LDOS driver programs. I had the system up and running in less than half an hour.

Both operating systems require you to engage a specially configured floppy disk when you first turn the system on. The hard disk then becomes the master drive, and all operations originate with hard-disk pseudodrive number 4. (The LDOS system actually makes the hard-disk platters function as drives 0 and 1 , while DOSPLUS calls them drives 4 and 5.)

The only serious omission in the manual
was a mention of the fact that a hard-disk unit takes about a minute to warm up, obtain the necessary rpm, and stabilize. Any attempts to load an operating system loader before the drive is ready causes an error. This caused some consternation on my part for a day or two until I learned of this peculiarity of hard-disk units.

DOSPLUS installation is a little more difficult than LDOS installation only because the DOSPLUS manual contains the instructions in separate places throughout its pages. You must use the HFORMAT, SYSGEN, TRANSFER and CONFIG commands of DOSPLUS to install the system. It all requires a bit of study before you get it right.

DOSPLUS has a utility that lets you use floppy disks as the back-up media for the hard disk. In a remarkably short time all your data files can be placed on one or more floppy disks. This special back-up routine works so you need only remember on which disk you placed the end of the backed-up file; all other disks can be read in any order and the data will be placed on the hard disk in the correct order.

\section*{A Matter to Ponder}

It is nice to be able to run your programs one after the other without having to remember which disk you stored them on. After all, on the hard disk you can store hundreds. The fast access time is also convenient. But the question occurs-is it necessary? Especially at \(\$ 3,195\) ?

While I enjoyed the increased speed of
the hard disk, I admit I don't need it. When working with data files of less than 32 K , word processing files, or even Basic programs, the increase in speed is merely a minute or two per work session. However, I was able to appreciate just how much time could be saved in a business setting where large amounts of data were stored, updated, and accessed.

A problem generic to all hard disks is their unwieldy directories. After you have put 50 or more files on a platter, the directory gets mighty hard to read. DOSPLUS thoughtfully provided a solution to this problem by including on the operating system disk a Basic program to alphabetize your directories. This still leaves you with large directories to mull over, but at least you can more easily find a particular entry.

Another advantage of hard disks is that they will extend the life of your floppy-disk drives (which tend to be the most troublesome component of most microcomputer systems).

The QCS hard disk performs as advertised. Since there are versions for all major microcomputers, QCS equipment will no doubt become quite popular. This is good news for potential customers because it means service, if and when necessary, should be easy to obtain.

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\section*{This TRS-80 improved production-line efficiency.}

\section*{Industry Saver}

\author{
by Kerry Leichtman \\ 80 Micro staff
}

In the movie, The Graduate, Dustin Hoffman, uncomfortably cradled in the armpit of a relative, was pulled aside and given some sound business advice. "Plastics," he was told, "Plastics." Hoffman's reply was a hesitant, "What?", to which he was answered with the same whispered word: "Plastics."
The 1966 world was discovering plastics. Had Hoffman played his cards right he would have ended the movie a millionaire rather than the back leg of a lover's triangle. But that was 1966. The 1980s, while as plastic dependent as ever, require more than a college degree, a comfortable armpit, and the desire to be rich. The plastics manufacturer of today needs consumer savvy and a good computerized production-monitoring system.

Manufacturing plants attempt the difficult
balance of stamping out product after product after product, and maintaining enough worker enthusiasm to keep production levels profitable. For the most part, the attempts, while well intentioned, don't work.
The difference between doing business and filing Chapter 11 is plant efficiency. Efficiency is what computers are best suited for. Although the need has been great, the clamor to create computerized monitoring devices has been an underinspired rumble.
Systems now available to the industry range in cost from \(\$ 86,000\) to \(\$ 150,000\), according to William Davis of the Davis Core and Pad Company in Cave Spring, GA. Davis couldn't afford IBM's price, nor could he continue doing business as usual.

Forewarned by the demise of fellow manufacturers, he developed a monitoring system, based on TRS-80 microtechnology, that keeps track of every possible aspect of his business from product assembly to machine down-time to inventory stocks and accounts receivable. Although the project's development eventually cost Davis more
than the low-end, he hopes to make his money back by offering the complete monitoring system to other plant manufacturers for only \(\$ 20,000\).

Davis is not exactly a crusader, but one of the reasons he is offering this computer system to other manufacturers, competitors included, is to keep his type of business from going the way of dinosaurs and mainframes. "People are going under all around me; it hurts to hear of someone else closing their door because they couldn't afford the help they needed."

The nerve center of Davis' operation is a smart box capable of monitoring 48 production machines or 160 production areas. The box is \(\mathrm{Z80}\)-based (convertible to \(\mathrm{Z80A}\) ) and has full communication capabilities with the office Model III through an RS-232 port.

The box was conceived and developed by Ed Castro of Precision Medical Products in Atlanta, GA. Each circuit board has eight 28 -pin memory sockets configured to accept 2732, 2764, 6116, or the new 8K-byte CMOS RAM 6262 memory chips.


Photo 1. Z80 smart box

Photo 2. Davis communicating with the smart box through his office computers.

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- print mailing labels for your accounts
- print statements at any time you want them (either individual or all accounts)
- print alphabetical hardcopy of accounts and account numbers
- print all items sold for month
- alphabetical sort of items sold by month
- this set of programs can be custom modified by you or us
- AND MUCH MORE!

\section*{AGING REPORT FOR LYNN'S A/R SYSTEM-}

Aging Report 01/31/82 Page 1
\begin{tabular}{lr} 
Account & Current \\
ABC Inc. & \(\$ 249.00\) \\
Old Co. Inc. & 00.00 \\
New Co. Inc. & 97.75 \\
Deadbeat Inc. & 00.00
\end{tabular}
\(30-60\) Days
\(\$ 65.20\)
84.40
00.00
00.00
\(60-90\) Days
\(\$ 00.00\)
165.20
00.00
00.00
\begin{tabular}{rr}
\(90+\) Days & Total \\
\(\$ 00.00\) & \(\$ 314.20\) \\
00.00 & 249.60 \\
00.00 & 97.75 \\
345.00 & 345.00
\end{tabular}

Totals
\(\$ 346.75\)
\$ 149.60
165.20
345.00
\(\$ 1.006 .55\) Aging reports can be compiled on a daily, weekly or monthly bases.

\section*{-LYNN'S CHECKBOOK—DATA BASE MANAGERLEDGER SYSTEM}
- Phone Supported Ask For Rone
- saves hours of posting to general ledger - almost completely eliminates mathematical errors \(\bullet\) menu driven 200 expense fields \(\bullet\) will handle 1,000 checks a month \(\bullet\) will print checks with option to enter handwritten checks \(\bullet\) will do reconciliation statement with hardcopy - will print hardcopy of field totals both by month, year to date and end of year • automatic account numbering • automatic field entry \(\bullet\) will print hardcopy of checkbook register © debit and credit memo entry - alphabetical hardcopy of accounts payable and account numbers (machine language sort, very fast) • AND MUCH MORE! -

Account Receivable System

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Equipment Needed: 48 K Model I or III, Lineprinter, 2 Disk Drives.
The above programs will work on TRSDOS 1.2 and 1.3 for the Model III. NEWDOS, NEWDOS80, NEWDOS80 V2.0, LDOS and MULTIDOS for the Model I and III.
perfect tool for storing and maintaining mailing list, inventories, menus, collection records, article references, important dates, client records \(\bullet\) all functions menu driven easy to interface to word processors and communication programs - sort in ascending or descending order (fast machine language sort) \(\bullet\) compact storage with minimum overhead \(\bullet\) go from data base to visicalc and return \(\bullet\) sort and select visicalc lines!! interface to Radio Shack's "advanced statistical package".


The memory board has a slot for an additional CRT controller, memory mapped to start at F000, setting aside 4 K for the CRT. An additional 512 bytes are set aside for control of the real-time clock and a 76489 sound chip. The CMOS real-time clock runs off a lithium battery. With it, the operator never has to enter the time and date. On cold starts or in the case of power shutdowns, the clock won't miss a beat, ensuring accurate records and data loads.

Castro chose the lithium battery because of its dependability. "The lithium battery is a new device," Castro explained. "Most lithium cells have a three-year shelf life. These are totally sealed and have a 10 -year shelf life. That doesn't mean it'll last 10 years in the system, but it will be very dependable. It backs up all memory and the real-time clock."

Castro and Davis' smart box uses a 16-character alphanumeric display with a 30 -character membrane keyboard. The standard unit has one I/O board. But the unit is capable of handling any number of additional boards.

The motherboard uses a Z80 UART capable of handling two asynchronous channels. One channel is dedicated to the host computer by way of either an RS-232 or 20 -milliamp consoles, which are jumper selectable. The other channel is printer or modem dedicated.
A 76489 sound chip produces audible alarms for every occasion. The programmable chip has a built-in 100 -milliwatt audio driver making it capable of a wide variety of sounds.

System operation is fast. Ed Castro explains, "The software was developed by Max Norman, a computer analyst with the Bordon Company, using C, which is very close to machine language. We're running 4 K starting at 0 to OFFF. The rest is CMOS RAM. We're downloading off a disk, from a host computer, the software to run on the system. Any changes that need to be made can be made in the host, recompiled, and loaded down. The system's memory can be either EPROM or RAM or any mix. So it can run as a stand-alone with its own video driver. In that case most of the memory would be EPROM.'

While computer enthusiasts might get carried away by the mechanics of the system, the businessman's interests are more likely to be with the printouts.

Printout information is available to Davis at any time. The compiled statistics direct Davis to production problems as they occur. "To duplicate by hand the complexity and accuracy of these printouts would be nearly impossible," Davis said. "And if someone were to attempt it, by the time he figured out where the problem was occurring it would be too late to do anything about it."

The printouts are all menu driven, leaving plant operators free to run their business without having to become computer experts. Printout page categories are broken down into many specific areas. The Part


Photo 3. Instant information

Utilization section sets up columns for code number, part name, computer inventory, value of inventory, manual inventory, manual value, variance in inventories, dollar variance, beginning inventory, parts added, parts sold, and ending inventory.
Davis says the key to the system is the accuracy in the inventory count. "For each machine run, you need to input the parts added to inventory and the parts lost. That is the system. If that information is accurate, the rest of the system is accurate," Davis said.
Another page breaks down machine utilization. Each machine is assigned an initial number designation. The page is broken down by shifts: first, second, third, and all shifts combined. Column categories include hours ran, down hours, mold-change
time, off hours, and lost dollars. Proper use of this information can inspire unenthused employees to keep their machines productively on-line.

A third aspect of the printed information also stands out as an aid to help the manufacturer better plan his machine-use time and parts inventory. The page, labeled Scheduling by Machine Number, has the following column headings: order number, purchase-order number, part code/description, quantity on order, ship date, machine number/hours, material box/beads, inventory balance, hours needed, and beads needed.

Of course the software also keeps track of accounts payable and receivable, parts inventory, paid invoices, sales histories, product sales, customer sales, material cost records, bank account maintenance, product scheduling, and more.

A successful computerized business application is one that takes a particular business' needs and makes the computer work for it in a way the businessman can easily deal with. Staying ahead in today's economically depressed times is tough enough. William Davis recognized the computer as the difference between continuing to operate and bending to fiscal hard times. Nothing feels more threatening to the businessman than the feeling of things getting out of control. Nothing, then, could be more satisfying than having that control at the touch of a button on a computer keyboard.


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\section*{CAU's editor/assembler for disk systems.}

\section*{MZAL}

\author{
MZAL \\ Computer Applications Unlimited \\ Rye, NY \\ \$149 \\ Bruce Powel Douglass \\ Dept. of Physiology \\ School of Medicine \\ USD, Vermillion, SD 57069
}

Computer Applications Unlimited (CAU) made its debut a short time ago with a Basic full screen editor named XBE (see " 80 Reviews," November 1981). At the time I said XBE was the best full screen editor for Basic around; that is still true. Now CAU is marketing an editor/assembler, MZAL.
MZAL is for disk systems only. The package includes a thick manual in a large threering binder and a disk full of programs, including a full-screen text editor, an assembler, a linking loader, several demonstration programs and a small but useful library of assembler routines.

\section*{The Manual}

The large manual provides much information, It will not teach you Assembly-language programming, and expects a certain amount of sophistication on your part. Beginners can use it, but they will not appreciate the more advanced features. The manual comes with a Z80 technical manual from Zilog, which covers the commands on the Z80 in detail.

The manual has one glaring problem-no index. The table of contents is good, but an indexed reference is essential. Fortunately, this is the only major error I found in the entire package.
The manual is divided into two sections,
since there are now two releases. The first section discusses the changes made to the first release to produce the second release, and the second section covers what you need to know to operate the assembler.

The manual is well printed and easily read. In general, it is also well written and informative.

\section*{An MZAL Overview}

MZAL stands for Modular Z80 Assembly Language. MZAL is a modular system that promotes modular programming. You write programs using a full screen text editor, assemble them using a separate assembler, and link them together using a separate linking loader. As a result, your Assem-bly-language programs are limited only by a 30,000-byte symbol table, or on-line disk storage. You can write some mighty big programs even using only one disk drive!

Release 2.0 allows a variety of powerful programming options:
- Changing Assembly source programs from one assembler format to another;
- Eight-character labels;
- Recursive and symbolic substitutive macro constructs;
- Conditional assembly;
- Linking after assembly with linking loader; and
- Specifying ORG of object code linking time.

\section*{TXEDIT}

The TXEDIT program is a full-screen editor similar to XBE in screen format and command syntax. I greatly prefer full-screen editing to line editing, as it greatly speeds writing and editing programs.

One major difference between TXEDIT and XBE, besides the type of source program, is that XBE supports macro key definitions: A single keystroke can print an entire Basic command. For example, shift, \(P\) prints the word print. TXEDIT does not support this feature, presumably because As-sembly-language mnemonics for the Z80 are so short. TXEDIT does not take lowercase input. XBE also limits the number of lines you may insert, move or copy between lines. XBE requires that there is room for new line numbers (between the current line and the one following it) with the current in-
crement value. For example, if your current increment value is five you can only put one line between lines 10 and 20. TXEDIT does not have this constraint; you may put as many lines as you like between any other two lines. This feature eliminates the necessity of renumbering your program every time you want to insert 10 lines. Except for these two differences the syntax for TXEDIT and XBE is very similar.
When you execute TXEDIT from DOS, you are asked for the disk file name of the program to edit. If you enter an asterisk (*) instead of a file name, you may start anew. Release 2.0 also allows a warm restart by entering a plus sign ( + ) for a file namehandy if you have occasional reboots or if you accidentally reenter DOS by using an incorrect command. This is one way around an error in the TXEDIT program. If a DOS error occurs, TXEDIT returns an error number and waits. Then any key returns you to DOS. This is very inconvenient. CAU plans to change this to allow reinput of the file name. Currently, if you try to load a file not on the disk, you must exit to DOS.
Another peculiar error message is DOS ERROR 26 H . If you look up in your DOS manual, this is a FILE NOT OPEN error. According to one of the program's authors this means there is insufficient memory space in the text buffer. CAU will correct that confusing error message in their next release. The warm-start option does allow you to recover your text if you rather inconveniently leave the text editor. Version 2.0 also displays the amount of free space left in your text buffer.

TXEDIT loads in your file and presents the first page. You may use the repeatingarrow keys to move the cursor about on the lines. At the far left of the screen, the first five columns are the line numbers of the source file. You can not move the cursor here to directly change them, but you can selectively renumber blocks of lines to move them around in your program.

Interestingly, the line length of source programs is 127 characters. How is this possible on a 64 -column screen? Initially, TXEDIT displays the first 64 columns. Shift, right arrow moves the cursor right one tab position and the normal arrow moves it a

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single column position to the right. When you get to the far right of the screen, if you hold down the right arrow key, the text lines all move to the left, showing the hidden characters on the rest of the line. Shift, left arrow places the cursor at the far left of the current display or, if already there and not at the start of the line, it moves back to the first position of the line. The down arrow key advances the cursor to the next line and the up arrow key moves the cursor to the preceding line. Using the shift key with these latter arrow keys advances or backs up a page of programs (about 12 lines). To change a character on a line, simply position the cursor over the offending character and type over it. That is much nicer than the normal line-editing procedures.

To insert a character in a line, press shift, I. The text on the line will move over one space, and a non-flashing cursor will indicate that you are in the insert mode. Type the necessary characters, and press the enter key to get back into the normal non-destructive cursor mode. Pressing enter in the normal mode moves the cursor to the first position of the next line.

To delete a character, position the cursor over the offending character and press shift, D. TXEDIT deletes the character and the rest of the text on the line moves over to take up the space. This is an auto-repeating function. The manual includes instructions on adjusting the repeat speed of this or any other auto-repeating function. TXEDIT's paging and scrolling commands save hours of writing time! TXEDIT lacks a Lastline command to position the cursor on the last line; CAU should have included it.

Similar to XBE, TXEDIT has a command mode called the Clear Command Mode (CCM). It is called this because you enter it by pressing the clear key. When you enter this mode, a graphics block is lit next to the line where the cursor currently resides. You may now enter one of several commands:
-1-Inserts a line with current increment value;
- D-Deletes the current line(s);
- C-Copies line(s);
- M-Moves line(s) to the current lines;
- H -Moves line(s) to the current cursor location;
- B-Starts Block of lines for the copy, move, or delete functions;
- \(T\)-Scrolls to the top of your program;
- F-Finds the next occurrence of the search string;
- Space-Enters the Extended Clear Command Mode; and
- E-Exits TXEDIT.

You enter the Extended Clear Command Mode (ECCM) with the command sequence clear, space. The bottom line displays the prompt Command? and you may now enter:
- \(\mathrm{N} n 1, \mathrm{n} 2\)-Renumbers your program with first line \(=n 1\) and an increment \(n 2\);
- F string1-Searches for the first occurrence of string1;
- C string2-Changes all subsequent occurrences of string1 to string2;
- P n1-Prints \(n 1\) lines on this page on your
line printer;
- L file name-Loads the file with that name from tape; and
-W file name-Writes the file with that name to tape.

These are powerful editing commands. You may search for any string and optionally change it to any other string. You may renumber your program, or copy or move single lines or blocks of lines much easier than with the normal EDTASM or Basic line editor.
To exit the TXEDIT program press clear, E. You are then presented with a menu of options that are all single key commands:
- Clear-Returns to TXEDIT (leaves the text buffer intact);
- R-Restarts TXEDIT (clears the text buffer);
-D-Returns to DOS;
- S (followed by a file name)-Saves the text buffer to disk; and
- A (followed by a file name)-Adds text from disk.

\section*{The Assembler}

A program does very little good until you assemble it. MZAL's multi-pass assembler ASMBLR takes the Assembly-language text file you created with TXEDIT and assembles it into executable Z80 object code or into a relocatable module for the linking loader (if you wish to link different modules together).

When you enter the assembler, you are given another full-screen menu of things to do. You may choose several parameters; an accompanying \(X\) indicates their default or current values. To select an option, move the cursor to the option and press X ; to deselect an option press the space bar. When you get to the file name option, you are expected to enter the name of the source file on disk that is to be assembled. The assembler uses default file extensions. To load an assembly file, you need not specify that the extension is /ASM; the assembler already knows.

To begin assembly press the down arrow. You may cancel an assembly in progress by pressing the clear key or pause it by pressing the space bar. To return to the menu after pressing the clear key press enter. To continue assembly after you have pressed the space bar, press enter as well. You may return to DOS at any time by pressing the up arrow key.

The options you may select/deselect at the assembler menu are:
- Object to disk/tape;
- Pause on error;
- List to printer/video;
- List symbol table; and
- Generate an /RLD file.

\section*{Special Assembler Pseudo-ops}

The MZAL assembler accepts the standard \(\mathbf{Z 8 0}\) opcodes. It also supports a variety of operation codes, not standard for the Z80, that set assembler options and control how the assembler generates the code.

You may label statements, as with most assemblers. MZAL permits eight-character labels, while many others permit only six. You may use certain math operators in expressions. The \$ symbol is special and represents the current memory location. Thus, LD HL, \(\$+50 \mathrm{H}\) loads the HL register pair with the current memory address plus 50 H . You may use the operators,,\(+- \&\), and \(<\) in this way. The \& stands for a binary And, while the < stands for a logical shift. If the operand to the right of the < is positive, the number is shifted left by the number of binary places of the operand. If it is negative, the number is shifted to the right. For example, LD A, \(1<3\) loads register A with a binary 1 shifted three places left, giving 00001000B or 8 .

MZAL supports a Words pseudo-op, which specifies a number of two-byte words and an optional value for them. If you omit a value, MZAL initializes this block of memory to zeros.

The Entry pseudo-op specifies a label to be considered an external entry point into the program. A label defined this way may be accessed by other program modules which have the same label defined as an external label. The pseudo-op EXTRN indicates an external label-it will be assigned a value some time after the program's assembly. The linker uses them to link the modules together. The assembler places the EXTRN labels into an /RLD file, along with the various program references to it. The linker uses this special file to make the necessary modifications to the program ICMD file at link time.

Besides these special pseudo-ops, you may embed a number of assembler commands. An asterisk precedes these special commands to indicate their special status. The assembler commands include:
- *List Off;
- *List On;
- *Eject;
- Space \(n\);
- *Title 'string of characters';
- Pause; and
- 'INCL 'file name'.

The first two commands control whether you wish a listing of your program lines during assembly. These commands also control execution of the following three commands, since they are not active unless a listing is taking place.

Eject sends a page ejection to the line printer. Space \(n\) prints \(n\) blank lines. Title prints a title at the top of each listed page. Pause pauses assembly when the assembler reaches it. You can continue assembly by pressing the enter key or terminate assembly by pressing clear.

The most powerful of these pseudo-ops is the INCL command. It allows you to include another Assembly-language file immediately following the INCL command. You can nest INCL commands four deep; that is, a file may load in another by the INCL command. This second file may indicate to the assembler to load in another with another INCL command, and so on, up
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline BEGIN & Call \(x \times x x\) & \\
\hline FLAG 1 & EQU 01H & \\
\hline FLAG 2 & EQU 00 H & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{FLAG 3} & EQU 01H & \\
\hline & IF FLAG 1 & ; continue assembly \\
\hline & IF FLAG 2 & ; stop assembly \\
\hline & IF FLAG 3 & ; still no assembly \\
\hline & ENDIF & ; not yet \\
\hline & ENDIF & ; ok, now resume assembly \\
\hline & ENDIF & ; continue assembly \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 1. Conditional assembly
\begin{tabular}{ccc} 
ASCII & MACRO & ?CHAR \\
& LD & A,?CHAR
\end{tabular}

Table 2. Symbolic substitution in macro definition


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to four deep. Do not finish any of these included programs with an End pseudo-op, or the assembler will finish the assembly there without returning to the original file (remember, only one End to a program). This capability allows you to write and directly assemble a very large Assembly-language program.

Release 2 of MZAL allows some even more impressive pseudo-ops. These include recursive macros and conditional assembly.

MZAL's conditional-assembly feature means you can selectively assemble blocks of your program depending on some condition. The format of this command involves use of the If. . . Endif construct. The line IF (expression) indicates to the assembler that in the event (expression) does not evaluate to zero, continue assembly. If the expression does evaluate to zero, then do not assemble the code between the If and its matching Endif. You can nest these as deeply as you like, and all subnested Ifs will not be evaluated if any supernested expression was evaluated to zero. That is, if you have the situation that occurs in Table 1 then the center section is not assembled even though its expression evaluated to non-zero. Assembly resumes after the matching Endif to the If expression that evaluated to zero.

Because the MZAL assembler is multipass, you must define the label before the assembler reaches the If pseudo-op.
Why would you want to do this? Suppose you are writing a large program and put in code to help debug it. You can enclose your debugging sections within If. . . Endif statements. To get your program running you can set the conditional-assembly flag to a non-zero value so that the debugging routines will be assembled into the test versions of your program. Rather than delete this code when your program is finally running you can change the conditional-assembly flag to a zero value and omit those debugging routines from the final assembly. This allows you to include many debugging routines and remove them all with a single command.

A macro is not the same as a subroutine call, but a defined set of \(\mathbf{Z 8 0}\) opcodes. Every time you invoke a macro in a program, all those opcodes are stuck into that place.

Not only does MZAL allow you to define your macros as a set of static Z80 opcodes, but you can also use recursive macros and even use symbolic substitution in your macros.

Symbolic substitution means you can use variables in your macro definition, and when the assembler assembles a particular macro invocation, the value of the variable may be substituted into the macro itself. This gives you custom macros in that each time a macro is assembled it is customized for that invocation.

You indicate symbolic parameters, or variables, by preceding them with a question mark. Table 2 is an example.

Admittedly, this is a very simple example,
but it should fire your imagination. With MZAL's INCL command, you can create a library of macros and include them anytime you need them in a program. You can have any number of variables in your macro definition.

A special concatenation operator (.) lets you combine characters with other characters. For example, if you have a program with parts to label and you want your name to appear in each, you can define the sample macro shown in Table 3.

The manual provides several simple examples to help you see the inherent power of this type of macro.

You may turn the listing of the macros on or off during assembly. It may be inconvenient to see the expansion of the macro each time it is called, so MZAL arranges it so you can use the pseudo-ops *MACLIST Off and *MACLIST On.

You can nest macros; one macro can call another. A macro which invokes itself is a recursive macro. You can even use the macro ability to redefine the Z80 opcodes! If you do not like the way LDIR works you can make a macro called LDIR and redefine it to do what you want. This is a potentially powerful (and dangerous) ability. It allows you to create your own (pseudo-) Assembly language!

The assembler menu also allows you to generate a symbol table or a cross-reference table. If you request a table but do not indicate a device, the assembler will display the list on the screen. The symbol table is a list of your symbolic labels and their values. The cross-reference table lists your symbolic labels and all the line numbers in which they appear.

Assembly takes place in three phases. In the first phase, all the labels are resolved; that is, they are all assigned values. One of the powerful features of MZAL's assembler is that makes as many passes as necessary to either resolve the labels or to determine that they cannot be resolved. Thus, unlike other assemblers I am familiar with, you can define all your labels anywhere in your program, and the definition need not precede the first reference. (Yet another small but unwelcome thorn is removed from the programmer's paw.) It also detects recursive label definitions and returns an error when this occurs.

The second phase generates the object and RLD files, and the third phase takes place only if you send the object code to tape, or if you request a symbol table or cross-reference table.

\section*{The Linker}

A linker is a program that takes CMD ma-chine-language modules and links them together into a single program. It allows you to relocate a program without having to reassemble it.

These features are accomplished through the existence of an /RLD file. It contains all the necessary information for the linker to process the machine-language program. It also serves as an additional way to build up
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\begin{tabular}{cll} 
TITLE & MACRO & ?STRING \\
DEFM & '?STRING. BY BRUCE' \\
ENDM & \\
; which will expand: & \\
tITLE & SECTION ONE \\
; into: & & \\
& DEFM & 'SECTION ONE BY BRUCE'
\end{tabular}

Table 3. Concatenation
complex machine-language programs with as little pain as possible.

You execute the linker from DOS by typing LINKER. It initializes and prompts for a command; several are available:
- Build-Creates a composite CMD file from the modules currently loaded;
- End-Returns to DOS;
- EXEC-Executes the linker commands from a control file;
- INIT-Initializes the linker;
- LoadA-Loads a file into memory without relocating it;
- LoadR-Loads a file and relocates it;
- Map-Displays all the modules currently loaded;
- ORG-Defines the origin for next module to be loaded;
- Set-Allows manual adjustment of labels in a loaded module;
- Tape-Creates a composite tape file;
- TRAN-Defines the main execution address of your module; and
- XREF-Creates a cross-reference table of symbols.

The linker provides information to three essential variables: ORG, TRANS, and Unresolved. The ORG is the next address to which the linker will relocate the next program module. TRANS is the current transfer address (entry point), and Unresolved is the number of unresolved labels left (the number of EXTRN lables not yet matched up to an Entry).

Release 2 added more power to the linker as well. The Display command allows you to examine the modules that have been loaded into memory, and the number of bytes to be displayed. An optional parameter allows you to send the output to the printer. The format is DISPLAY \(x \times x x\) yyyy \((P)\), where \(x x x x\) is the address you wish to examine, and yyyy is the number of bytes to be displayed. It can only display bytes within a single module at a time, and may not cross module boundaries.

Release 2 includes a zap capability. It allows you to modify the bytes of a module in memory. The syntax is ZAP \(x x x x\) yyzz, where \(x x x x\) is the address of the byte, and \(y y z z\) is a four-digit hexadecimal number.

The last new command is for Model III users. The Speed command allows them to dynamically switch the cassette speed while using the linker.

Why do you need a linking loader if you already have the INCL command? The difference between the assembler's INCL command and the ability to use a linker loader is significant. Suppose you have a
program working all except for a certain module. You want to be able to reassemble it and link the other modules together quickly to test your module. Without a linker, you must reassemble the entire program each time you want to test it. With a linker, you can keep /CMD and their associated /RLD files on disk, and link them into your programs without reassembling them. You can link them into different memory locations easily. All editor/assembler packages should include the INCL command and a linker. Even though you can use one to simulate the other, they are designed with different purposes in mind; having both their capabilities at your disposal is a tremendous aid to program development.

\section*{LEXCONV}

The LEXCONV program was included in Release 2 of MZAL. It allows MZAL users to read disk files created by other assemblers. It converts any of four file formats (MZAL, Apparat EDTASM, Macro-80 or unnumbered ASCII) to any other of the four.

LEXCONV is menu-driven and easy to use. You input the source file name and its file-type number. Then you input the target file name and file-type number. You can use the same file name since the entire text file will be read into memory for, the surgery. Should you accidentally enter an incorrect reply, the clear key restarts the program. You are also given the option of compressing blanks into tabs. Normally, you would do so, but since some word processors do not support these tab characters, CAU thoughtfully provided the option.

After LEXCONV reads in your source file you are asked if you wish to perform the lexical conversion. If you answer \(Y\), the program processes each line into the proper format. This lexical conversion is very useful since some editor/assemblers use colons in their labels. MZAL does not support colons in labels, so LEXCONV removes them in converting the program into MZAL format.

The LEXCONV program loads the entire text file into memory and then processes it. Currently, it does not allow you to swap disks, but begins writing the output file immediately. This is a slight fault.

LEXCONV does not always work correctly. I disassembled a large program using Tasmon. The disassembly took up 35 granules of disk space. I then executed LEXCONV to convert the file, and wrote it to another file name. I did this knowing that there was not enough room on the disk for the converted source code. While running under NEWDOS80, LEXCONV kept looking and looking for a track on which to write the output. It never stopped looking nor did it return an OUT OF DISK SPACE message. I moved the file to a disk with enough room, and it performed the conversion in approximately \(21 / 2\) minutes. The most interesting thing about this entire exercise was that the converted file only required 25 grans! The manual states that the MZAL files are the most efficient storage form for line-num-
bered ASCII files, but this states just how efficient it is! In this particular instance, the savings was 10 granules, or a storage reduction of 29 percent.

MZAL's ability to convert unnumbered ASCII files allows flexible programming. For example, suppose you need a long look up table or message buffer. The most convenient way to get it is to generate it from Basic. You can save it into a sequential ASCII file using the Basic commands DEFM, DEFB or DEFW (whatever is appropriate). Then you can use the LEXCONV program to change your file into a form that may be linked or included directly into your Assembly-language program.

\section*{Final Thoughts}

The TXEDIT program fits into 32 K . The manual provides information for using the linker to modify it to reside in the top of 48 K . You may also change the speed which the repeat keys in TXEDIT operate, by using the linker's Set command.

The other appendices give information on the format of the text files, ICMD files, /RLD files, and System tapes. The last two appendices refer to the subroutine packages that accompany MZAL. These are provided as demonstration packages, which are useful in other capacities.

The HEXCONV subroutine package contains four conversion subroutines:
- HA2CONV-Converts the contents of Register A to ASCII characters;
- HA4CONV-Converts the contents of Register Pair DE to ASCII characters (hexadecimal equivalent);
- AH2CONV-Converts two ASCII characters representing a hex number into a binary value; and
- AH4CONV-Converts four ASCII characters representing a hex number into a binary value.

The other demonstration package does the same for ASCII characters that represent decimal numbers.

If you are a casual Assembly-language coder, do not buy this package. It is expensive, and except for the text editor, its most powerful features will remain unused for a long while. It is meant to aid the production of long, complex Assembly-language programs, and it performs this task well. If you just want to write an occasional sound subroutine or white out the screen quickly, then MZAL is hardly worth the cost. However, if you want to write programs whose Assem-bly-language source code exceeds memory, or other constraints (such as the programmer's sanity) demand that you write it in modular form, then MZAL is well worth the cost.

MZAL is an extremely powerful programdevelopment tool. It requires a bit of sophistication to use, but is a very great aid to the Assembly-language programmer. If you are a professional programmer, you owe it to yourself to buy this package from Computer Applications Unlimited.

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Accountants regularly use commercial computer services for their clients' income tax returns. Income tax programs are also available for microcomputer systems.

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quite expensive, and require big computers. This puts them within reach of the professional, but makes them impractical for the user who needs such a program just once a year.

Moreover, since tax regulations change every year the programs themselves require yearly updates. Again this is practical for the professional, but not for the hobbyist or small businessman.

Still, for those whose tax situation stays relatively stable from year to year, a simple program which quickly calculates a rough estimate of tax liability can be quite useful. This article describes such a program, written for the Color Computer with Color Basic and at least 16 K of RAM.

\section*{The Basic Idea}

This program is designed for the entrepreneur who may have a salary (with withholding tax statements), or a small business (requiring Schedule C and possibly estimated tax payments), or both.

The program and data are organized in roughly the same order as one would have to fill out the forms in Table 1. If you find

Schedule C-Profit or loss from business or profession
Form 2441-Child care expenses
Form 3468-Investment tax credit
Schedule A-Itemized deductions
Schedule B-Interest and dividend income
form 1040-Income tax return, front and back

Table 1. Forms included

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The descriptions at the left of Fig. 1 tell what each line covers. Some lines are followed by the line number on the form.
The numbers at the right are dollar amounts for each line. At the far right are grand totals, which will eventually appear on the tax form. The middle column of figures includes sub-totals which will also probably appear on the form. The left column of figures includes individual items.

For example, Fig. 1 starts with four lines listing sales of \(\$ 2,000\) for each of four categories of items. These four \(\$ 2,000\) items add up to gross receipts or sales of \(\$ 8,000\). The next line shows \(\$ 100\) of returns or allowances, while the following line shows a resulting balance of \(\$ 7,900\).

\section*{How it Works}

The program consists of three parts: the main program (lines 10-1710), two subroutines to read and print data (lines 6000-6280), and a set of data statements which contain all the data liable to change from year to year (lines 7000 to the end).

Because all the variable data is in data statements rather than in a separate file, the program can be used even on cassette systems.

Once you have customized the program, doing your taxes each year becomes a cinch. Simply cross out the old numbers and fill in the new ones.

\section*{Data Statement Organization}

The data statements (lines 7000 and on) are of three types: First, major headings and data separators separate major categories of items. All of these data lines are identified by two asterisks after the word Data.
```

7000 DATA * SCHEDULE C *
7010 DATA * INCOME **
700 DATA * D DEDUCTIONS *
7450 DATA * 2441-CHILD CARE EXPENSES **
7010 DATA * ${ }^{1}$ NCOME *
7100 DATA " DEDUCTIONS *
7450 DATA $\cdots 2441$-CHILD CARE EXPENSES .*

```

In this example, line 7000 is the beginning of all Schedule \(C\) entries: everything from lines all Schedule C entries: everything from lines
\(7010-7100\) is income for Schedule C; everything from 7100-7450 is a deduction on Schedule C; line 7450 ends Schedule \(C\) entries and begins another form, Form 2441.
A number of program steps check that these data lines are read at the right times. For example, line 0140 of the program reads:

\section*{0140 IF \(\mathrm{N} \$<>\cdot \cdots\) SCHEDULE C **" THEN STOP}

If \(\mathrm{N} \$\), which has just been read from the data statement in line 7000, does not agree with the expected major heading, the program stops. Second, minor headings and data separators separate minor categories of items. All these lines are identified by a plus sign after the word Data, followed by
the letter \(S\) or the letter \(E(+S\) is the start of plus sign after the word Data, followed by
the letter \(S\) or the letter \(E(+S\) is the start of a minor category, and \(+E\) is the end of such a category). Here are some typical minor category separators:

7020 DATA + S GROSS RCPTS/SALES
7070 DATA + E GROSS RCPTS/SALES
    1
    -


All the lines between these two are gross receipts or sales. Third, individual data items which have neither asterisks nor plus signs contain a description of the item followed by a dollar amount. Here are some typical data items:

> 7030 DATA SELIIING CIGARS,2000
> 7040 DATA SELLING MAG,2000 7050 DATA SELLING BOOKS,2000
> 7060 DATA OTHER SALES,2000
> 7080 DATA RET/ALLOW \(1 \mathrm{~B}, 100\)

Some of these lines are keyed to specific lines of forms (such as the last line in the above example, where 1 B applies to line 1 B of the tax form, Returns and Allowances). These individual data items may be inside or outside minor categories of items.
(Line 8040 lists the number of exemptions allowable to the taxpayer rather than a dollar amount.)

To fit the data statements into the 32 -character line width of the Color Computer, some descriptions are very abbreviated. If you run this program on another system (it should work without change on a Model I or III), you might expand these descriptions.
With one exception, all the data statements are read by a single subroutine starting at line 6050. The subroutine treats the three kinds of data statements in different ways:
- Major headings and separators (those starting with **) are read into the variable \(N \$\), and the subroutine returns to the main

Fig. 1. Sample Run
```

** SCHEDULE C **
** INCOME **
SELLING CIGARS
SELLING MAG
SELLING BOOKS
OTHER SALES
GROSS RCPTS/SALES
RET/ALLOW 1B
BALANCE
COST OF GOODS SOLD
GROSS PROFIT
TOTAL INCOME
\# ADVERTISING 6
ADVERTISING 6
EXPENSES
GASOLINE
TOLLS/PARKING
WASHING
CAR/TRUCK EXP
DEPRECIATION 14
ALLSTATE
STATE FARM
1/10 OF HOME INS
INSURANCE
INTEREST 18
LEGAL/PROF 20
OFFICE SUP
POSTAGE
OFF SUP \& POSTAGE 21
REPAIRS 24
SUPPLIES }2
SUPPLIES
TRAVEL/ENTERTAIN }2
TELEPHONE 28
OTHER - COPYING 31A
OTHER - EXP ACCT 31B
OTHER - MACH COST
OTHER - OUT HELP
1/10 OF EXPENSES
1/10 OF CLEANING
1/10 OF PAINTING
ADD ELECTRICITY
ADD ELECTRICITY
HOME OFFICE EXP
TOTAL DED
SCH C NET P/L
** 2441 - CHILD CARE EXPENSES **
AMOUNT SPENT
** 3468 INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT **
AMOUNT SPENT
ACT INV TAX CR
** SCHEDULE A - DEDUCTIONS **
** MEDICAL AND DENTAL **
1/2 OF PREMIUMS
** TAXES **
HUSB STATE INC
\$ 2000.00
\$ 2000.00
\$2000.00
\$ 2000,00
\$8000.00
\$ 100.00
\$7900.00
\$ 100.00
\$7800.00
\$7800.00
\$ 100.00
\$ 100.00
\$ 100.00
\$ \$ 50.00
50.00
\$ 10.00
\$ \$ 210.00
\$ 100.00
\$ 20.00
\$
\$ \$ 20.00
\$ 20.00
\$ 20.00
\$ 20.00
\$ 20.00
\$ 20.00
\$ 20.00
\$ 20.00
\$ 20.00
\$ 20.00
\$ 20.00
\$ 20.00
\$ 20.00
\$ 20.00
\$ 235.00
\$00.00

```

```

    O
    | SELLING MAG | $\$ 2000.00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| SELLING BOOKS | $\$ 2000.00$ |
| OTHER SALES | $\$ 2000.00$ |RROSS RCPTS/ALLOW 1 B$\$ 8000.00$

```

\$ 100.00

```

$$
\begin{array}{r}
100.00 \\
10.00
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
10.00 \\
\\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\$ \quad 10.00
$$

$$
\$ \quad 100.00
$$

TOTAL DED \$ 235.00
SCH C NEI P/L
** 2441 - CHILD CARE EXPENSES ** AMOUNT SPENT
** 3468 INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT ** AMOUNT SPENT
ACT INV TAX CR
** SCHEDULE A - DEDUCTIONS **
** MEDICAL AND DENTAL **
1/2 OF PREMIUMS
** TAXES **
HUSB STATE INC
HUSB CITY INC

```
\(\square\)

\(\square\)
\(\square\)
\(\square\)-
\(\square\)

\section*{"SCOREIT" TAKES THE} GREMLINS OUT OF GRADING

A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE RADIO SHACK (TM) TRS. 80 MODEL III WHICH SCORES MULTIPLE
CHOICE TESTS AND GENERATES:
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* Histogram of Scores
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UNIQUE FEATURES
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Include printer model and type when ordering. License for use of the compiled version of the program may be obtained by remitting \(\$ 195.00\) to:

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- 5 Levels of Play
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Requires 48 K - Available on 51/4 Diskette - Specify Model \& DOS

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Deerfield Beach, F1 33441

Figure 1 continued

** SIDE 2 OF FORM 1040 ** \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { L. 32A-ADJ GROSS } & \$ 26567.00 \\ \text { DEDUCT L. 32B } & \$ 1980.00\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { DEDUCT L. 32B } & \$ 1980.00 \\ \text { GROSS-DEDUC L.32C } & \$ 24587.00\end{array}\)
NO OF EXEMPT 3
EXEMP'N L. 33
TAX'LE INC L. 34
\$ 3000.00
LOOK UP TAX ON \$ 21587
IN TAX TABLE AND ENTER IT.
? 3612.00
GROSS TAX \(\quad \$ 3612.00\)
** FORM 2441 **
LINE 3 AMTS
LINE 4 MAX
L. 12 CREDIT

1040 L. 40 CH CARE CR
INV TAX CR L. 41
RES ENERGY CR
TOTAL CREDITS
\(\$ 5000.00\)
\(\$ 4000.00\)
\$ 800.00

\subsection*{800.00}
100.00
\$ 15.00
\$ 915.00

\section*{Figure 1 continued}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
BALANCE L. 47 \\
TOT TAX L. 54
\end{tabular}}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 2697.00 \\
& \$ 2697.00
\end{aligned}
\]}} \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline HUSB & & 00.00 & & & & \\
\hline WIFE & \$ & 00.00 & & & & \\
\hline FED TAX WITHHELD & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{\$ 4000.00} \\
\hline TOT TAX WITH L. 55 & & & & & \$ & 4000.00 \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{** ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS **} \\
\hline APRIL & \$ & 10.00 & & & & \\
\hline JULY & \$ & 10.00 & & & & \\
\hline OCTOBER & \$ & 10.00 & & & & \\
\hline JANUARY & \$ & 10.00 & & & & \\
\hline FED EST TAX L. 56 & & & \$ & 40.00 & & \\
\hline TOT TAX PMTS L. 62 & & & & & \$ & 4040.00 \\
\hline TAX REFUND & & & & & & 1343.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

READY

NAME USED IN LINES...
\begin{tabular}{lrrrrrrrrrrrr} 
A\$ & 20 & 30 & & & & & & & & & & \\
A & 420 & 480 & 6090 & 6110 & 6120 & 6200 & 6220 & 6230 & & & & \\
C1 & 360 & 1260 & 1280 & & & & & & & & & \\
C2 & 420 & 1460 & 1490 & & & & & & & & \\
D & 190 & 210 & 240 & 270 & 300 & 330 & 360 & 490 & 680 & 760 & 890 & 920 \\
& 1020 & 1040 & 1070 & 1080 & 1190 & 1200 & 1220 & 1222 & 1225 & 1250 & 1260 & 1280 \\
& 1297 & 1340 & 1350 & 1370 & 1380 & 1400 & 1440 & 1460 & 1470 & 1490 & 1520 & 1530 \\
& 1540 & 1550 & 1560 & 1610 & 1660 & 1670 & 1690 & 1700 & 6020 & & & \\
D1 & 600 & 700 & 770 & 820 & 920 & 1020 & 1040 & 1060 & 1080 & 1340 & 1350 & \\
D2 & 1130 & 1220 & 1221 & 1222 & 1224 & 1225 & 1240 & & & & & \\
I & 270 & 360 & & & & & & & & & & \\
I1 & 480 & 490 & 1530 & 1550 & & & & & & & & \\
I2 & 1120 & 1200 & 1221 & & & & & & & & & \\
K\$ & 220 & 250 & 260 & 350 & 370 & 500 & 690 & 760 & 900 & 930 & 1030 & 1050 \\
& 1070 & 1080 & 1190 & 1200 & 1220 & 1222 & 1225 & 1250 & 1260 & 1290 & 1300 & 1330 \\
& 1340 & 1360 & 1370 & 1390 & 1400 & 1440 & 1460 & 1480 & 1490 & 1510 & 1530 & 1540 \\
& 1550 & 1560 & 1570 & 1610 & 1660 & 1690 & 1700 & 6010 & & & & \\
L\$ & 6060 & 6070 & 6080 & & & & & & & & & \\
N\$ & 140 & 150 & 170 & 290 & 320 & 390 & 400 & 450 & 460 & 550 & 560 & 580 \\
& 620 & 630 & 720 & 730 & 790 & 800 & 840 & 850 & 950 & 960 & 990 & 1100 \\
& 1110 & 1160 & 1170 & 1590 & 1630 & 1640 & 6050 & 6060 & 6100 & 6150 & 6170 & 6180 \\
& 6190 & 6210 & 6250 & 6260 & & & & & & & & \\
PR & 30 & 150 & 170 & 380 & 400 & 430 & 460 & 530 & 560 & 580 & 630 & 730 \\
& 800 & 850 & 960 & 1090 & 1110 & 1140 & 1170 & 1310 & 1320 & 1370 & 1450 & 1500 \\
& 1640 & 1680 & 6010 & 6020 & 6100 & 6110 & 6210 & 6220 & 6260 & 6270 & & \\
T & 190 & 210 & 240 & 330 & 600 & 640 & 650 & 660 & 670 & 740 & 750 & 820 \\
& 870 & 890 & 1000 & 1120 & 1130 & 1190 & 1224 & 1240 & 1250 & 1280 & 1297 & 1610 \\
T1 & 1660 & 6120 & 6160 & 6230 & 6270 & & & & & & & \\
W40 & 650 & 660 & 670 & 680 & 700 & 740 & 750 & 760 & 770 & 870 & 890 \\
W & 910 & 920 & 970 & 1000 & 1020 & 1520 & 1550 & 1560 & & & & \\
X & 1430 & 1240 & 1280 & 1297 & 1350 & 1380 & 1400 & 1410 & & & &
\end{tabular}

Fig. 2. Variable Index
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Variable & Used \\
A & Dollar amount read from last data statement \\
C1 & Schedule C income or loss \\
C2 & Amount spent for child care \\
D & Variable used to send data to subroutine at line 6000 \\
D1 & Total of itemized deductions from Schedule A \\
D2 & Dividend income \\
I & Schedule C income \\
I1 & Investment tax credit \\
I2 & Interest income \\
K\$ & Variable used to send text to subroutine at line 6000 \\
L\$ & Temporary use with line 6050 subroutine \\
N\$ & Variable used to input text from subroutine at line 6050 \\
PR & Equals 0 for screen, -2 for printer \\
T & Variable used to input data from subroutine at line 6050 \\
T1 & Used to subtotal amounts on Schedule A and back of Form 1040 \\
W & Gross and taxable income \\
X & Tax
\end{tabular}

Fig. 3. Variable Functions

\section*{MODELIIUSERS: Access DEC with REFORMATIER'}

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\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { TRSDOS } \leftrightarrow \text { DEC } \\
\text { CP/M } \leftrightarrow \mathrm{DEC}
\end{gathered}
\]

TRSDOS version runs on one drive. CP/M version requires two.
Other Model II versions of ReformaTTer conversion software include:
\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { TRSDOS } \leftrightarrow \mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M} \\
\text { TRSDOS } \leftrightarrow \mathrm{IB} M^{*} \\
\mathrm{CP} / M \leftrightarrow \mathrm{IBM}
\end{gathered}
\]

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467 Hamilton Ave., Suite 2, Palo Alto, CA 94301

program without printing \(N \$\) ．The main pro－ gram then either tests \(\mathrm{N} \$\)（to make sure that the data is in sync with the program）or prints it．
－Minor data separators（those starting with＋）are used to group a category of items together．Each data item in the cate－ gory is printed（both item name and dollar amount）．At the end of the minor category （when a data line starting with \(+E\) is read） the subroutine prints the description in the Data \(+E\) statement，followed by the total dollar amount．The description is returned to the program in variable \(N \$\) ，and the total
dollar amount is returned in variable \(T\) ．
－Other individual data items（those not contained within a minor category）are printed．The description is then returned to the program in variable \(N \$\) ，and the dollar amount in variable \(T\) ．

An entire minor category（data lines from \(a+S\) line to the following \(+E\) line）is treated the same as an individual item out－ side it，and each of these is read by a single call to the subroutine．This has two effects： First，more items can be added into a minor category without changing the program． For example，we could add the following

\section*{Program Listing}

10 REM INCOME TAX ESTIMATOR PROGRAM
20 INPUT＂OUTPUT TO PRINTER（Y／N）＂；AS
30 IF LEFT \(\$(\mathrm{~A} \$, 1)=" \mathrm{Y}\)＂THEN \(\mathrm{PR}=-2\) ELSE \(\mathrm{PR}=\emptyset\)
130 GOSUB 6050
140 IF N \(\$<>\)＂＊＊SCHEDULE \(C\)＊＊＂THEN STOP
150 PRINT \＃PR，N\＄
160 GOSUB 6050
170 PRINT \＃PR，N\＄
180 GOSUB 6050 ：REM SCHEDULE C GROSS RCPTS
\(190 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{T}\)
200 GOSUB 6050 ：REM RETURNS
\(210 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{T}\)
\(220 \mathrm{~K} \$=\)＂BALANCE＂：GOSUB 6ロ0
230 GOSUB 6050 ：REM COST OF GOODS
\(240 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{T}\)
\(250 \mathrm{~K} \$=\)＂GROSS PROFIT＂：GOSUB 6000
\(260 \mathrm{~K} \$=\)＂TOTAL INCOME＂：GOSUB 60øø
270 I＝D ：REM SCHED C INCOME
280 GOSUB 6050
290 IF NS＜＜＂＊＊DEDUCTIONS＊＊＂THEN STOP
\(300 \mathrm{D}=\emptyset\)
310 GOSUB 6050 ：REM DEDUCTIONS
320 IF LEFTS \((N S, 2)=" * * "\) GOTO 350 ：REM AT END OF DED
\(330 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{T}\)
340 GOTO 310
\(350 \mathrm{~K} \$=" T O T A L\) DED＂：GOSUB 6000
\(360 \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{D}: \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{Cl}\)
\(370 \mathrm{~K} \$=\)＂SCH C NET P／L＂：GOSUB 6000
\(38 \emptyset\) PRINT \＃PR
390 IF NS \(\rangle\)＂＊＊ 2441 －CHILD CARE EXPENSES＊＊＂THEN STOP
\(4 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT \＃PR，N
410 GOSUB 6050
\(420 \mathrm{C} 2=\mathrm{A}\) ：REM CHILD CARE AMOUNT
430 PRINT \＃PR
440 GOSUB 6050
450 IF \(N \$\rangle\)＂＊＊ 3468 INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT＊＊＂THEN STOP
460 PRINT \＃PR，N\＄
470 GOSUB 6050
\(48 \emptyset\) Il＝INT \((A * 10 \emptyset+.5) / 1 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset:\) REM ACTUAL INV TAX CR
\(490 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{I} 1\)
\(500 \mathrm{~K} \$=" \mathrm{ACT}\) INV TAX CR＂：GOSUB 600日
530 PRINT \＃PR
540 GOSUB 6050
550 IF N\＄〈〉＂＊＊SCHEDULE A－DEDUCTIONS＊＊＂THEN STOP
560 PRINT \＃PR，NS
570 GOSUB 6050 ：REM MEDICAL AND DENTAL
580 PRINT \＃PR，NS
590 GOSUB 6050
60Ø Dl＝T ：REM ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS
610 GOSUB 6050
620 IF NS＜＞＂＊＊TAXES＊＊＂THEN STOP
630 PRINT \＃PR，NS
640 GOSUB 6050 ：\(T 1=T\) ：REM INCOME
650 GOSUB 6050 ：\(T 1=T 1+T\) ：REM REAL ESTATE
660 GOSUB 6050 ：\(T 1=T 1+T\) ：REM SALES
670 GOSUB 6050 ：\(T 1=T 1+T\) ：REM OTHER
\(680 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{T} 1\)
\(690 \mathrm{~K} \$=" T O T A L\) TAXES＂：GOSUB \(600 \emptyset\)
\(700 \mathrm{Dl}=\mathrm{D} 1+\mathrm{Tl}\)
710 GOSUB 6050
720 IF N\＄く＞＂＊＊INTEREST EXPENSE＊＊＂THEN STOP
730 PRINT \＃PR，N \(\$\)
740 GOSUB 6050 ： \(\mathrm{Tl}=\mathrm{T}:\) REM HOME MORTGAGE
750 GOSUB 6050 ： \(\mathrm{T} 1=\mathrm{T} 1+\mathrm{T}\) ：REM OTHER

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TRS-80 IS A TM OF RADIO SHACK, A TANDY CORP
```

Listing continued
7 6 0 \mathrm { D } = \mathrm { T1 } \mathrm { : } \mathrm { K } \mathrm {  \$ ="TOTAL } \mathrm { INTEREST" } \mathrm { : } \mathrm { GOSUB } \mathrm { 6000 }
770 Dl=Dl+Tl
7 8 0 GOSUB 6050
790 IF NS<>"** CONTRIBUTIONS **" THEN STOP
800 PRINT \#PR, NS
8 1 0 ~ G O S U B ~ 6 0 5 0 ~ : ~ R E M ~ C O N T R I B U T I O N S
820 Dl=Dl+T
8 3 0 ~ G O S U B ~ 6 0 5 0 ~
840 IF NS<>"** CASUALTY LOSSES **" THEN STOP
850 PRINT \#PR, NS
860 GOSUB 6050
870 Tl=T
80 GOSUB 6050 :REM INSURANCE REIMB
890 Tl=Tl-T : D=Tl
900 K$="LINE 27 DIFF" : GOSUB 6000
910 Tl=T1-1\emptyset\emptyset : IF Tl<\emptyset THEN Tl=\emptyset
920 D=T1 : Dl=Dl+Tl
930 K$="TOT CAS/THEFT LOSS" : GOSUB 600\emptyset
940 GOSUB 6050
950 IF N$<>"** MISCELLANEOUS DEDUCTIONS **" THEN STOP
960 PRINT #PR, N$
970 T1=0
9 8 0 ~ G O S U B ~ 6 0 5 0 ~
990 IF LEFT$(N$,2)="**" GOTO 102\emptyset
1000 Tl=Tl+T
1010 GOTO 980
1020 Dl=Dl+Tl : D=Tl
1030 K$="MISC DEDUCT" : GOSUB 6000
1040 D=D1
1050 KS="GROSS DEDUCT" : GOSUB 6000
1060 DI=D1-3400 : IF DI<0 THEN Dl=0 :REM STATUTORY CREDIT
1070 D=-3400 : K$="STAT CREDIT" : GOSUB 6000
1080 D=D1 : K$="TOTAL DEDUCT" : GOSUB 6000
1090 PRINT #PR
1100 IF N$<>"** SCHEDULE B **" THEN STOP
1110 PRINT \#PR, N\$
1120 GOSUB 6050 : I2=T :REM INTEREST INCOME
1130 GOSUB 605\emptyset: D2=T :REM DIVIDEND INCOME
1140 PRINT \#PR
1150 GOSUB 6050
1160 IF N$<>"** FORM 1040 **" THEN STOP
1170 PRINT #PR, NS
1180 GOSUB 6050
1190 W=T : D=T : K$="WAGES ETC L.7" : GOSUB 6000
1200 D=I2 : K$="INTEREST L.8A" : GOSUB 6000
122\emptyset D=D2 : K$="DIVID L.8B" : GOSUB 6000
1221 D2=I2+D2
1222 D=D2 : K$="TOTAL L.8C" : GOSUB 6000
1223 GOSUB 6050: REM EXCLUSION
1224 D2=D2-T : IF D2<\emptyset THEN D 2= 
1225 D=D2 : K$="TAXED D+I L, 8E" : GOSUB 6000
1230 GOSUB 6050 : REM TAX REFUNDS
1240 W=W+D2+T :REM INCOME SO FAR
1250 D=T : K$="TAX REF L.9" : GOSUB 6000
I260 D=Cl : K$="BUS INCOME L.11": GOSUB 6000
1270 GOSUB 6050 : REM OTHER INCOME
1280 W=W+T+Cl : D=W :REM TOTAL
1290 K$="TOT INCOME L.21" : GOSUB 6000
1295 GOSUB 6050 : REM ADJUSTMENTS
1297 W=W-T : D=W : REM INCOME LESS ADJ
1300 K$="ADJ GROSS L.31" : GOSUB 6000
1310 PRINT \#PR
1320 PRINT \#PR, "** SIDE 2 OF FORM 1040 **"
1330 K$="L.32A-ADJ GROSS" : GOSUB 6000
1340 D=D1 : K$="DEDUCT L.32B" : GOSUB 6000
1350 W=W-Dl : D=W
1360 K$="GROSS-DEDUC L.32C" : GOSUB 6000
1370 READ K$,D : PRINT \#PR, K$,D
1380 D=1000*D : W=W-D
1390 K$="EXEMP'N L.33" : GOSUB 6000
1400 K$="TAX'LE INC L.34" : D=W : GOSUB 6000
1410 PRINT "LOOK UP TAX ON S";W
1420 PRINT "IN TAX TABLE AND ENTER IT."
1430 INPUT X
1440 D=X : K$="GROSS TAX" : GOSUB 6000
1450 PRINT \#PR : PRINT \#PR, "** FORM 2441 **"
1460 D=C2 : K$="LINE 3 AMTS" : GOSUB 60\emptyset0
1470 IF D>4000 THEN D=4000
1480 K$="LINE 4 MAX" : GOSUB 6000
1490 C2=D/5 : D=C2 : K$="L.12 CREDIT" : GOSUB 6000
1500 PRINT #PR
1510 K$="1040 L.40 CH CARE CR" : GOSUB 6000
1520 T1=D :REM CREDIT
1530 D=I1 : K$="INV TAX CR L.41" : GOSUB 6000
1540 READ K$,D : GOSUB 6000
1550 Tl=Tl+D+I1 : D=Tl : K\$="TOTAL CREDITS" : GOSUB 6000

```

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```

Listing continues
1560 X=X-T1 : D=X : K$="BALANCE L.47" : GOSUB 60\emptyset\emptyset
    1570 K$="TOT TAX L.54" : GOSUB 60\emptyset0
1580 GOSUB 6050
1590 IF N$<>"** TAXES WITHHELD **" THEN STOP
    1600 GOSUB 6050
    1610 D=T : K$="TOT TAX WITH L.55" : GOSUB 60\emptyset\emptyset
1620 GOSUB 6050
163\emptyset IF N$<>"** ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS **" THEN STOP
    1640 PRINT #PR, NS
    1650 GOSUB 6050 :REM EST TAX PAYMENTS
    1660 D=T+D : K$="TOT TAX PMTS L.62" : GOSUB 600\emptyset
1 6 7 0 ~ X = X - D ~
1680 PRINT \#PR
1690 IF X>0 THEN D=X : K$="TAX DUE" : GOSUB 6000
    17\emptyset\emptyset IF X<\emptyset THEN D=-X : K$="TAX REFUND": GOSUB 6000
1710 END
6000 REM SUBROUTINE TO PRINT \#PR, AMOUNT
601\emptyset PRINT \#PR, " "; K$;TAB(23);
    6020 PRINT #PR, D
    6 0 3 0 ~ R E T U R N ~
    6040 REM SUBROUTINE TO READ DATA AND SUMMARIZE
    6050 READ N$
6060 L$=LEFTS(N$,1) :REM FIRST CHARACTER OF DATA
6070 IF L $="*" THEN RETURN : REM MAJOR CATEGORY
    6080 IF L$="+" GOTO 6150 :REM START OF MINOR CATEGORY
6 0 9 0 ~ R E A D ~ A ~
610\emptyset PRINT \#PR, " "; N$;TAB(22);
    6110 PRINT #PR, A
    6120 T=A :REM TOTAL
    6 1 3 0 ~ R E T U R N
    6 1 4 0 ~ R E M ~ A D D ~ U P ~ T O T A L ~ M I N O R ~ C A T E G O R Y ~
    6150 IF LEFTS(N$,2)<>"+S" THEN STOP
6 1 6 0 ~ T = 0
6 1 7 0 ~ R E A D ~ N \$ ~
6180 IF LEFT$(N$,2)="+E" GOTO 6250 : REM MUST BE END
6190 IF LEFT$(N$,1)="*" THEN STOP
6200 READ A
6210 PRINT \#PR, " n; N\$;TAB(21);
6220 PRINT \#PR, A
6 2 3 0 ~ T = T + A

```
6240 GOTO 6170 : REM READ MORE
\(6250 \mathrm{~N} \$=\operatorname{MID} \$(\mathrm{~N} \$, 4,32)\)
6260 PRINT \#PR, " \({ }^{2}\); NS; TAB(22)
6270 PRINT \#PR, T
6280 RETURN
6990 REM DATA STATEMENTS FOLLOW
\(7 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA ** SCHEDULE C **
\(70 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA \(* *\) SCHEDULE C
7010 DATA ** INCOME **
7020 DATA + S GROSS RCPTS/SALES
7030 DATA SELLING CIGARS, \(200 \emptyset\)
7030 DATA SELLING CIGARS, 20
7040
DATA SELLING MAG, \(2 \emptyset \emptyset\)
7040 DATA SELLING MAG, \(2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset ~\)
7060 DATA OTHER SALES, \(2 \emptyset 0 \emptyset\)
\(707 \emptyset\) DATA +E GROSS RCPTS/SALES
7070 DATA +E GROSS RCPTS/SA
7080 DATA RET/ALLOW IB, 100
7090 DATA COST OF GOODS SOLD, 100
7100 DATA ** DEDUCTIONS **
7100 DATA ** DEDUCTIONS **
7110 DATA ADVERTISING 6,100
7120 DATA BANK CHARGES 9,100
7130 DATA \(+S\) CAR/TRUCK EXP
7140 DATA EXPENSES,100
\(715 \emptyset\) DATA GASOLINE,50
7160 DATA TOLLS/PARKING, 50
7170 DATA WASHING, 10
7180 DATA +E CAR/TRUCK EXP
7190 DATA DEPRECIATION 14,100
7206 DATA + S INSURANCE
7210 DATA ALLSTATE, 20
7220 DATA STATE FARM, 20
7230 DATA \(1 / 1 \emptyset\) OF HOME INS, 20
7240 DATA +E INSURANCE
725 D DATA INTEREST 18,25
7260 DATA LEGAL/PROF 20,25
7265 DATA +S OFF SUPPLIES \& POSTAGE
7270 DATA OFFICE SUP,10ø
7280 DATA POSTAGE,IDO
7285 DATA +E OFF SUP \& POSTAGE 21
7290 DATA REPAIRS \(24,10 \emptyset\)
\(730 \emptyset\) DATA SUPPLIES 25,100
7310 DATA TAXES \(26,1 \emptyset \emptyset\)

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7. NO ROYALTIES imposed on registered ZBASIC owners.
8. Typical COMPILATION TIME is TWO SECONDS for a 4 K program.
9. Use TRS-80 Basic to write ZBASIC programs!
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11. Fully compatible with both the Model I and the Model III. Mod I compiled programs work on a MODEL III, and visa-versa. ZBASIC works with NEWDOS-80, NEWDOS + , DOSPLUS, LDOS, MULTIDOS, ULTRADOS, TRSDOS etc.
12. BUILT-IN and much improved MUSIC and SOUND EFFECTS commands.
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14. TIMES now available on DISK version.
15. ZBASIC 2.2 now has an INPUT @ command (similar to PRINT @),
16. The TAB function will now tab 255 columns on a printer. (BASIC cannot tab past column 64.)
17. NEWDOS 80 2.0 USERS can use the CMD "dos command " functionl
18. NEW and EASIER to use USR COMMANDS.
19. New math functions to calculate XOR and INTEGER REMAINDERS
20. Logical STRING COMPARISONS are now supported,
21. The disk commands INSTR, MIDS ASSIGNMENT are now supported on both DISK AND TAPE ZBASIC.
22. DEFSTR is now supported.
23. Eight disk files may be opened simultaneously: random, sequential or mixed.
24. LINE INPUT\#, is now supported
25. Invoke the compiler by simply hitting these two keys:
26. NEW 100 + PAGE MANUAL WITH DESCRIPTIONS AND EXAMPLE.
27. ZBASIC 2.2 Comes with CMDFILE/CMD program from MISOSYS, to allow appending or merging compiled programs and machine language programs from tape or disk.

\section*{ZBASIC 2.2 DOES NOT SUPPORT THESE BASIC COMMANDS:}
1. ATN, EXP, COS, SIN, LOG, TAN, and exponentiation. (However, subroutines are included in the manual for these functions.) 2. ERROR, ON ERROR GOTO. ERL, ERR RESUME.
3. No direct commands like AUTO, EDIT, LIST, LLIST ETC, although these commands may be used when writing programs.
4. Others NOT supported: CDBL, CINT, CSNG, DEFFN, FIX, FRE.
5. Normal CASSETTE I/O. IZBASIC supports it's own SPECIAL CASSETTE \(1 / O\) statements.)
6. SOME BASIC COMMANDS MAY DIFFER IN ZBASIC. For instance, END jumps to DOS READY, STOP jumps to BASIC READY Etc.
7. MEMORY REOUIREMENTS to approximate the largest BASIC program that can be compiled in your machine (at one time), enter BASIC and type: PRINT (MEM-6500)/2. Remember, you can merge compiled programs together to fill memory.

\section*{ZBASIC 2.2 SPEED COMPARISON DEMO}

To help give you an idea how fast compiled programs are, we have included this demo program:

\section*{ZBASIC 2.2 DEMO PROGRAM}

Time to compile and run complete program : O MIN. 2 SEC. BASIC Execution speed MOD 1, LEVEL II : 7 MIN. 34 SEC. ZBASIC Execution speed MOD 1, LEVEL II
:O MIN. 18 SEC. BASIC Program size (WITHOUT VARIABLES) : 895 BYTES ZBASIC Program size (WITHOUT V/ARIABLES)
: 2733 BYTES (Remember that the ZBASIC program includes an 1879 byte subroutine package.) Program shown exactly as compiled and run in BASIC and ZBASIC.
10 \(1=========\) 2BASIC 2. 2 EXAMPLE PROGRAM AND TIME TEST \(========\)
20 CLS:CLEAR100:DEFINT \(A-X: D E F S T R ~ Z: D I M\) AR ( 64,24 ), \(Z(59)\) ) RANDOM
\(30 \mathrm{AA}=100: \mathrm{BE}=-10 \mathrm{AD}: \mathrm{CC}=3: \mathrm{DD} \mathrm{C}-3: \mathrm{EE}=-9999: \mathrm{ST} *=\mathrm{START}\) TIME + TIMEs
40 FOR \(I=1\) TO127STEPE; FOR \(J=47\) TO1STEP \(-3: x x=\operatorname{POINT}(I, J): S E T(I, J)\)
\(70 \mathrm{AB} s=S T R *(I+J): B A *=L E F T *(A B *, 2): A A(I / 2, J / 2)=V A L(B A *)+A R * 3\)
\(\begin{aligned} & 90 \operatorname{BA} \$=M \operatorname{ID} \$(\mathrm{BA} *, 2,2): \operatorname{MID} \$(B A *, 1,1)=2: \text { IF } X X \text { THEN } 100 \text { ELSE CLS } \\ & 10 \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{LEN}(B A \$)) 3 \text { OR } \operatorname{SGN}(x x)=1 \text { AND ASC }(B A *)=32 \text { THEN PRINT"+++"; }\end{aligned}\)

> 130 RESTORE : READA, C, Z(J), D:GOSUB170:GOSUB170:GOSUB170:GOTOミ10 14 N NEXT : PRINT"*"; :NEXTI:CLS:PRINTES12, STS, "STOP TIME ";TIME 150 STOP , \(=============\) END OF MAIN TEST LOOP \(================\) 160 DATA 12345,-1, "TEST",-9399
> \(\begin{aligned} & 170 \text { ON RND ( } 6 \text { ) GOTO } 180,190,200,180,190,200 \\ & 180\end{aligned}\)
> 180 RETURN
> 130 RETURN
> zae RETURN
> 210 ON RND (9) GOSUE 180, 190, 200, 180, 190, 200, 180, 190, 200 22e GOTOL40
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7350 DATA OTHER - EXP ACCT 31B, 100
7360 DATA OTHER - MACH COST,50
7370 DATA OTHER - OUT HELP,5 5
7380 DATA + S HOME OFFICE EXP
7390 DATA \(1 / 10\) OF EXPENSES, 100
7400 DATA \(1 / 10\) OF CLEANING,10
7410 DATA \(1 / 10\) OF PAINTING, 15
7420 DATA ADD ELECTRICITY,16
7430 DATA \(1 / 10\) HOUSE DEPREC, 100
7440 DATA + E HOME OFFICE EXP
7450 DATA ** 2441 - CHILD CARE EXPENSES **
7460 DATA AMOUNT SPENT, \(50 \emptyset \emptyset\)
7470 DATA ** 3468 INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT **
7480 DATA AMOUNT SPENT,100 0
7490 DATA ** SCHEDULE A - DEDUCTIONS **
\(750 \emptyset\) DATA ** MEDICAL AND DENTAL **
7510 DATA \(1 / 2\) OF PREMIUMS, \(10 \emptyset\)
7520 DATA ** TAXES **
7530 DATA + S STATE/LOCAL INC
7540 DATA HUSB STATE INC,500
7550 DATA HUSB CITY INC, 5
7560 DATA WIFE STATE INC,500
7570 DATA WIFE CITY INC, 5
7580 DATA +E STATE/LOCAL INC
7590 DATA REAL ESTATE, 1000
7600 DATA + S GENERAL SALES
7610 DATA 5\% SALES TAX, 100
7620 DATA 8\% SALES TAX, 100
7630 DATA SUPERMKT SALES TAX, 10
7640 DATA NEW CAR SALES TAX, 100
7650 DATA OTHER SALES TAX, 10
7660 DATA TAX ON YACHT, 10
7670 DATA +E GENERAL SALES
7680 DATA OTHER TAX,10
7690 DATA ** INTEREST EXPENSE **
\(77 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA HOME MTGE, 1000
7710 DATA OTHER INT, 1000
772 DATA ** CONTRIBUTIONS **
7730 DATA CASH CONTRIB,50日
7740 DATA ** CASUALTY LOSSES **
7750 DATA LOSS BEF REIMB, 200
7760 DATA INSURANCE REIMB, \(\emptyset\)
7770 DATA ** MISCELLANEOUS DEDUCTIONS **
7780 DATA UNION DUES,100
7790 DATA EDUC, 50
7800 DATA PROF,100
7810 DATA OTHER, 0
7820 DATA INC TAX PREP, 30
7830 DATA EMPLOYEE EXP, 50
7840 DATA ** SCHEDULE B **
785 B DATA +S INTEREST INC
7860 DATA FED BANK, 10
7870 DATA FIRST CTY BANK, 50
7880 DATA +E INTEREST INC
7890 DATA + S DIVIDEND INC
7900 DATA ITTY BITTY MACH CO, 10
7910 DATA +E DIVIDEND INC
7920 DATA ** FORM 1040 **
7930 DATA + S WAGE/SAL/TIPS
7940 DATA HUSB WAGES, 10000
7950 DATA WIFE WAGES, 10000
7960 DATA + E WAGE/SAL/TIPS
7965 DATA DIV/INT EXCL L. 8D, 40ø
7970 DATA +S INC TAX REFUNDS
7980 DATA HUSB ST TAX REF, 250
7990 DATA WIFE ST TAX REF, 250
\(80 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA HUSB CITY TAX REF,5
8010 DATA WIFE CITY TAX REF, 5
\(8 \emptyset 20\) DATA \(+E\) INC TAX REFUNDS
8030 DATA OTHER INC, 12
8035 DATA ADJ TO INC, 0
8040 DATA NO OF EXEMPT, 3
8050 DATA RES ENERGY CR, 15
8060 DATA ** TAXES WITHHELD **
8070 DATA +S FED TAX WITHHELD
8080 DATA HUSB, \(2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\)
8090 DATA WIFE,2Ø00
8100 DATA +E FED TAX WITHHELD
8110 DATA ** ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS **
8120 DATA + S FED EST TAX
8130 DATA APRIL,10
8140 DATA JULY,10
8150 DATA OCTOBER,10
8160 DATA JANUARY,10
8170 DATA +E FED EST TAX L. 56

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(After you have a working file and want to rename a field, or add another field for more data, or change the size of any field in the record, or delete a field, or expand the capacity of the file; DO IT! And don't lose any of the records you want that are already in the file. No need to re-enter any data!)

\section*{DATAFILE SYSTEMS}

801 Welch Road
Palo Alto, CA 94304
(415) 326-1447

VISA/MasterCard CA Residents add 6\%
\(\$ 95.00\) on Diskette Manual \& Shipping Incl.

\title{
Graphics Editor and Programmer is to graphics what word processor is to text.
}

\section*{G.E.A.P.}
G.E.A.P. (Graphics Editor and Programmer) J.F. Consulting

74355 Buttonwood
Palm Desert, CA 92260
\$25.99 Version 1.3, minimum 16K
\$16.99 Expansion Modules 1-4
(tape, disk or Stringy-Floppy)
\(\$ 45.99\) Version 2.048 K , disk
(Includes Expansion Modules 1-5)
by Richard C. McGarvey 221 Hirschfield Dr.
Williamsville, NY 14221
well as high-resolution, bit-image graphics, to be printed on a printer such as the Epson MX-80. This program can be used with a word processor like Prosoft's Newscript so the graphics and screen text can be integrated into a normal text processor.
G.E.A.P. also generates the Basic code to recreate the screen and can load a previously created screen display for editing. It is written in Basic and machine language
and can be easily modified. It is easy enough for non-programmers to use effectively the first time out and still allows options so the experienced programmer can write expansion modules to meet his own personal needs.

Although G.E.A.P. requires a brief familiarization period, as would any word processor, the graphics processor is not difficult to learn and the rewards are excep-


Fig. 1. Cube letters shown in four perspectives and with cube effect eliminated


Photo 1. G.E.A.P.-created video display shows cube letters, medium letters, graphics and normal text

\title{
TAKE THE NEXT STEP IN MICRO COMPUTER EVOLUTION........ \\ PUT THE LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE ON YOUR COMPUTER TODAY. \\ Let ALCOR Pascal transform your computer into a truly professional development system. No other language system offers as much power, efficiency, and versatility.
}

\section*{EASY TO LEARN}

Alcor Pascal is easy to learn. It comes with a 250 page documentation package which includes a 100 page tutorial that introduces Pascal to the beginning programmer.
Also included in the language are many of the string functions that are familiar to Basic programmers.
SPEED
Important to many users is the fact that Alcor Pascal programs execute between 10-20 times faster than interpreted Basic programs.

\section*{ALCOR SYSTEMS SUPPORT}

Alcor Systems stands behind its products with a free one year service contract that includes upgrades to new Alcor Pascal releases for a nominal fee. Also included free is a one year subscription to the Alcor Pascal Newsletter. Programs may be developed for resale that execute like stand alone machine language programs. (Absolutely no licensing fees)

COMPATIBLE COMPUTERS AND OPERATING SYSTEMS

48K memory / One disk drive Single or Double Density (Two Drives Recommended)

TRS Model I
Trsdos 2.3. Ldos 5.1, Newdos 2.0. Dosplus 3.3, 3.4

TRS80 Model III
Trsdos 1.3. Ldos 5.1. Newdos 2.0. Dosplus 3.3, 3.4 Osborne - \(1 \mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\)
Apple II CP/M (Z-80 softcard)
Other Z-80 CP/M based systems ( \(8^{\prime \prime}\) drives)

\section*{Pascal Features}

A complete Jensen and Wirth Standard Pasca
Produces compact efficient code that executes \(10-20\) times taster than interpreted BASIC
Can compile large programs ( 4000 lines +
fast one pass compiler
Simple commands for compiling and running programs
Supports separate compilation of procedures and functions
Compiler switch options, including conditional compilation
full heap support including NEW and DISPOSE procedures that perform true heap allocation
Complete implementation of sets with up to 256 members
Variant records are fully supported
Supports single and double precision REAL
Files are compatible with TRSDOS
250 Page Documentation Pkg.
Beginner's quide
Pascal Tutorial with 500 line Data Base program
(source supplied on diskette)
Pascal Reterence Manua
System Implementation Manual
Text Editor Manual
Handy System Reference Card
Cross reference index for documentation package

The Best of Both Worids
Pseudocode (Pcode) for compactness
Allows large programs in small memory space ( 8500 line + programs can execute in 48 k )
Native code for speed
Optional code generator produces 280 instructions
Z80 code can be mixed with Pcode

\section*{Extensions}

OTHERWISE clause on case statements
Identifiers may contain '\$' and ' - characters
Automatic type conversion in arithmetic expressions and assignment statements
Constants may be expressed in decimal or hexadecima
Characters within strings may be specified by ascii code Allows non-printable characters in strings
Type transter operator to override type matching
Type transier operator
ESCAPE allows exit from anywhere in a procedure
ESCAPE allows exit from anywhere in a procedure
LOCATION function returns the address of a variable
SIZE function returns the amount of memory for a variable
Full Screen Text Editor
Included with Pascal
No limit on file size (except disk capacity)

Optional Advanced Development Pkg. Pcode optimizer
Reduces the size of a program by 25-30\%
Increases execution speed
280 native code generator
Produces relocatable, reentrant native code for the \(\mathbf{Z 8 0}\)
Native code executes 3.5 times faster than Pcode
Native code can be mixed with Pcode to provide speed where required and still benefit from the compactness of Pcode

Linking Loader
Links separately compiled routines - Supports procedure and function libraries - Can create command files

\section*{Irademark}

TRS-80 Tandy Corporation
CP/M Digital Research inc.
280 Ziog. inc.
OSBORNE : Ostorne Computer Corp INQUIRIES
ALCOR PASCAL Alcor Systems

\section*{ALCOR SYSTEMS}

800 W. Garland Avenue. 1100 • Garland. Texas 75040 For immediate service call. (214) 226-4476

tional. Once mastered (it took me about an hour), you can sit down, draw a screen of graphics or text, and save the screen into a Basic program to be merged into the final
game, application program or printout display. Photo 1 is the title screen to a program that I have been working on for some time. It took 20 minutes to create. I drew the screen


DRAW SYMMETRICAL VIEWS
MAGNIFY, AND MERGE
COMMANDS USED


Fig. 2. Paintbrush effect, four symetrical views and magnified figure created by use of Merge command


Fig. 3. Results of expand, reverse, shrink and 90 degree rotation commands. Also the graphic keypad and a resultant graphic figure
with the 48K, disk version 2.0.
No one is perfect, right? G.E.A.P. was programmed so you can experiment with different layouts without damaging your original screen due to two screen storage areas called the temporary area and the permanent area. The temporary storage area is used automatically each time the menu is accessed. The permanent storage area is accessed by pressing the semicolon and enter. When finished, you can save the created program to tape, disk or Stringy-Floppy.

\section*{Documentation}

The program's documentation is very good. Its step-by-step style starts with the basics and slowly guides you into the more advanced G.E.A.P. features.

One of the unique documentation features is that when an error is made, G.E.A.P. screen prints an error message directing you to the portion of the manual that will help in correcting the error. This feature, plus the well written manual, make for a very unique approach to program documentation, use and support.

\section*{The G.E.A.P. Modes}
G.E.A.P. has four main operating modes. The first mode is called the regular mode. It is active when you turn the computer on and is signified by a flashing dot cursor that can be moved in any direction by use of the arrow keys. If the shift key is held at the same time the cursor is moved, a line is left behind in the trail of the cursor. To erase the line, simply go back over it with the cursor without holding the shift key.

The regular mode is also used to access the menu. (There is an additional menu in the 2.0 version that is accessed from the designate mode.) When used in conjunction with a designated figure, the regular mode can be used to move the figure to any location on the CRT or to create a paintbrush effect with the figure (see Fig. 2).

The second mode is the print mode. Its main function is placing text on the screen. Entry into the print mode is gained by hitting the asterisk key. Once in this mode the cursor changes to an asterisk. Now the nondestructive cursor can be moved about with the arrows, and anything that is typed appears on the screen. This is a simple mode to use. To exit the mode you must first enter the keypad mode by hitting clear. Once in the keypad mode the other modes are readily available by hitting the appropriate cursor key.

The keypad mode is available at the touch of the < symbol or by the clear key if you are in the print mode. The cursor for the keypad mode is the < symbol and is also non-destructive. The cursor is again positioned by the arrows.

Now look at your keyboard. Note the keys Q, W, A, S, Z and X. These form (a little distorted) a graphic block similar to the graphic blocks on the TRS-80. If you want to draw such a block, position the cursor to the right of the location that you want the graphic and hit the keys that correspond to

\section*{\((2) \rightarrow+\square\)}

And guess who stars as the movie monster. You! As any of six different monsters. More if you have the disk version.

You can terrorize and destroy four of the world's largest and most densely populated cities in over 100 possible scenarios. From Tokyo to the Golden Gate, you are the deadliest creature in the air, on the land, or in the sea.

You can be the deadly amphibian who simultaneously smashes street cars, lunches on helpless humans and radiates a ray of death.

If you were a giant winged creature, think of the aerial attacks you could make on the terrified but tasty tidbits beneath you.

But as in all the best monster movies, you're up against everything the human race can throw at you-even nuclear warheads and a strange concoction developed by a team of mad scientists.

For only \(\$ 29.95\) you get 6 stupendous monsters, each with its. own monstrous summary card, 4 teeming metropoli displayed in graphic detail on your computer display and mapped in the accomparying 48 -page illustrated book, the awesome sounds of monsterly mayhem, and spinetingling, real-time, edge-of-yourseat excitement.
the portion you want lighted. If all six keys are hit in any order, a graphic block equal to CHR\$(191) will be drawn on the screen. If only the Q is hit only the upper left corner of the graphic block will be lit (Fig. 3). Once selected, the graphic character can be used to fill in a designated area.

Another feature of the keypad mode is the print-location function. With the cursor positioned to the right of the location of interest, you can obtain the column, row and PRINT@ location of the point by simply hitting enter. The top of the screen will momentarily display the location coordinates of the point to the immediate left of the cursor and then restore the screen to its original design. This is an excellent way to determine the location of data entry points when designing a fill-in-the-blank style CRT display.

To exit the keypad mode hit the cursor key of the mode you want to be in.

The final mode, and the most interesting, is the designate mode. It is entered by hitting the hyphen key. A flashing hyphen is the cursor and it can be moved with the arrow keys. This cursor is also nondestructive.

The designate mode is the heart of the G.E.A.P. program. (Figures 2 and 3 show the results of some of the features possible.) While in this mode you can select any area of the screen; designate it in various ways; and then reverse it, move it, tilt or rotate it, multiply the views of it, magnify it, fill it in, shrink or expand it and save or cancel it

You can draw half of a screen, duplicate the half and merge it into an entire screen.

\section*{Saving the Program}

There are nine options available while in the regular mode (additional options are available in the 2.0 disk version). These options are entered by hitting the number 9
while in the regular mode. The dump program option brings up a ready prompt allowing you to save your creation or load another for reediting. This option is compatible with disk, cassette or Stringy-Floppy. When done, you can reenter G.E.A.P. with USR \((x)\) statements.

You are also given the option of saving


Fig. 4. Chart of G.E.A.P.'s interaction with other programs and its organizational chart

\section*{BEYOND-BASTC}

10 REM
Beyond-BASIC In Action
20 GOSUR "CLEAR SCREEN" *See 11 ne 200
30 RESTORE 40 : DIM \(A(5)\) : MAT READ A
40 DATA \(5,4,3,2,1 \quad\) : Data for array \(A\)
50 NU\& \(=\) "0123456789." Allow dig1ts only
SO INPUT LEN=3, USING NU\$, "ACROSS"; \(X\)
70 INPUT LEN \(=2\), USING NU\$, "DOWN";
\(80 \operatorname{PLOT}(\nabla, \varnothing)-(x, Y)\), Draw a line
90 SHAPE \(=\) "PDPDPRPRPUPUPLP" "Detine 5 mall saware
100 INPUT USING NU\$. "SCALE"; A " \(1=\) small, \(1=1=1\) arge
110 INPUT USING NU\$, "ROTATE"; \(\mathrm{P}, ~ D-360\) degrees
120 PLUT \((x, y), S=A, R=R\), SHAPE ( Draw the shape
130 DEF FNI (LO, HI, LOCAL N) . Detine a function
140 INPUT "ENTER A NUMBER";N, to be this entire
150 IF N LO IR N.HI THEN 140 , slibrautine
160 RETURN \(N\) : FNEND
170 PRINT FNI \((1,10)+\) FNI \((X, Y)\) Input 2 numis, add 180 SORT A : PRINT "SURTED ARRAY: ";
190 MAT PRINT A: : DOS , Revurn to TRSDOS
200. CLEAR SCREEN N Named subroutine

210 CLS : POME 3COOH. "PEYOND-BASIC DEMO"
220 MAT 1
Iqnare \(A(D)\) in MAT
230 RETURN
240 END

\section*{At last, a truly complete Extended BASIC} for the TRS-80!

Beyond-BASIC Package I includes. .
Line labels, RESTORE to any line, structured loops with WHILE/WEXIT/WEND, command shorthand, multiple programs in memory, and much, much more: Disk: \$19.99

Tape: \(\$ 89.98\)

\section*{Beyond-BASIC Package II includes. . .}

All this plus super graphics, multi-statement user functions, extended line editor, DIR from BASIC and more:

\section*{Disk: \(\mathbf{\$ 6 4 . 9 9}\) Tape: \(\mathbf{\$ 4 8 . 9 8}\)}

Boyond-BASIC Package III includes. . .
Everything in I and II plus array operations (including multi-key sort), cross reference, renumber: Disk: \(\mathbf{\$ 7 9 . 9 9}\) Tape: \(\mathbf{\$ 5 9 . 9 9}\)

Beyond-BASIC includes our \(100+\) page manual with index and summary.

Please write for additional information
TRS-80 is a trademark of Tandy Corp.
Specify Model I or III, disk or tape version when ordering Send check, money order, or MC/Visa number to:
EXCAIIBUR SOFTWARE
the screen in compressed or non-compressed code, with the non-compressed code being fully accessible for editing with normal Basic-editing features. You can even specify the line numbers you want to use to store the screen, so you can merge it with a program more easily. G.E.A.P. keeps track of used line numbers so you can't make any mistakes.

\section*{Expansion Modules}

The expansion modules are optional with version 1.3 and standard with version 2.0 . They are special function programs that overlay part of G.E.A.P. memory without disturbing the program. They allow the use of the keyboard to type letters that are medium-sized, large-sized, and cubed. (The cube perspective goes in any of four directions or is completely deleted; see Fig. 1.) To use these module features you must call in the module you need and then type on the keyboard. The option style of letter will appear rather than the normal print.

Additional modules allow the use of the Epson MX-80 printer to reproduce the screen graphics on the printer and also allow the integration of G.E.A.P. and Newscript for producing some unique text and graphic effects. See Fig. 4 for a detailed organizational chart of G.E.A.P. and how it interfaces with software and hardware.

Modules are loaded in two ways. In the 1.3 version it is necessary to hit shift/D to delete any previously loaded module. (This step can be skipped if the first module load is under way.) You must then go to the main menu and select option number 3 , the dump option. At the ready prompt simply @LOAD, CLOAD or Run "filespec" for the
module desired, and run it once loaded. If you are using disk, the Run "filespec" runs as soon as it is loaded. In the other two options the run must be entered manually. The result in each case is the same, the G.E.A.P. program restarts with the new module in place and any display that was stored is still available. It is now possible to access the newly loaded module and add its special features to the display being created. Modules can be continually overlayed so that each is constantly available.

In the 2.0 version it is only necessary to go to the designate mode, hit 1 and \(O\) simultaneously and select the module desired from the menu displayed. In each module, regardless of the version, the cursor for the special feature selected will be as follows: C signifies cube letters (various perspective selections are made by shift, control letter), M signifies medium letters, and \(L\) is for the large letters. The Newscript module, available only in version 2.0 , does not display a special cursor.

\section*{More Expansion?}

Due to the use of expansion modules, an increase in memory size is not necessary to expand the G.E.A.P. program. Additional modules are receiving their finishing touches at this writing. Keep an eye out for them.

High-resolution graphics are available now for G.E.A.P. 2.0 or 2.1 users who also have any version of the Epson MX-series printers with any version of Graftrax. The program modules, called Dot Writer and Dot Printer, allow you to easily create your own high-resolution graphics for printout on the Epson. No hardware modifications



Fig. 5. Bar graphs for typical business presentation
are required. You can also write text using a common word processor and then print that text on the Epson using G.E.A.P. supplied fonts or user created fonts. Figure 6 shows some of the fonts presently available. The modules are available separately or as part of the G.E.A.P. package.

A G.E.A.P. user who creates an expansion module is welcome to submit it to J.F. Consulting or to publish it in any publication he may desire. Their goal is to get as many expansion modules as possible into the hands of users. The manual gives all the information needed for the programmer to write his own modules.
J.F. Consulting is also considering a user library consisting of a collection of screen displays designed by G.E.A.P. users. The library will be placed into public domain so that all G.E.A.P. users will be able to draw on the talents of other users.

\section*{Disk Version}

Version 1.3 is compatible with cassettes or disks; however, if you have a 48 K disk system you should get version 2.0. This version has all of the features of version 1.3 plus several more which allow you the full advantage of the disk system. Version 2.0 is compatible with LDOS, DOSPLUS, TRSDOS and NEWDOS80 1.0 and 2.0. Compatibility with other DOS types has not been tested, but it is likely that G.E.A.P. will work with all common DOS types.

Some of the added features are: automatic designate, automatic file save and recall, instant call-up of expansion modules, and Newscript compatibility.

\section*{Update and Upgrade Policies}

As a G.E.A.P. 1.0 user, I was upset when I found out that the original had been replaced by a much better version. I figured more big bucks for the update to the 1.3 or 2.0 versions. But J.F. Consulting has very reasonable update and upgrade policies. In the case of updates, you're required to pay only the cost of production. In the case of upgrades, you are required to pay the difference between the price of your version and the version you wish to upgrade to.

\section*{All Play and No Work?}
G.E.A.P. may appear to be a game creator or a toy rather than a workable tool. That's not the case. Figure 5 shows two styles of the same bar graph, both created for business presentations. As in the gaming and artistic aspects, G.E.A.P. is limited in business applications only by the user's imagination.

\section*{Conclusion}

In my opinion G.E.A.P. is and will remain the most powerful utility of its kind.

There is so much to this program that I cannot list every advantage in this review. It's functional, fun and worth the money. If you would like to contact me regarding G.E.A.P., feel free to write, or contact me on CompuServe EMAIL at 70145,171 . I will be pleased to share G.E.A.P. experiences.

\section*{A program Ronald Reagan will love!}

\title{
Cybernetics and Jelly Bean Detection
}

\section*{Stephen Davids}
P.O. Box 541, Station Z

Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5N 2 Z6

The word robot is magical. Almost everyone has their own concept of what a robot is and what it should be able to do.

What is Cybernetics? To quote its founder, Norbert Wiener, "We have decided to call the entire field of control and communication theory whether in the machine or in
the animal, by the name cybernetics, which we form from the Greek... for steersman."

The discipline of cybernetics breaks a robot down into three parts: sense, decide and act. All robot systems must be capable of sampling their environment (sense), making decisions using their internal programming based on data they gather (decide), and then act on the basis of the decision (See Fig. 1).

For example, suppose you have programmed your TRS-80


Figure 1
```

O REM JELLY BEAN OETECTOR PROGRAM
20 REM PORT 243 IS THE JELLY BEAN LOW LEVEL OETECTOR
3O REM PORT 242 IS THE AUTO DIALER
4% REM PORT 241 IS THE PHONE HANDSET LIFT SOLENOID
5% REM PORT 255 IS THE CASSETTE RECOROER
0 DEFINTJ, C%N
\ J=INP(243):IFJ<1ODTHEN2\varnothing:REM CHECK FOR JELLY REANS
8% REM TURN ON PHONE HANOSET LIFT SOLENOIO
90 OUT (241, 255)
IO REM TURN ON AUTO DIALER
11OUT(242,255):FORC=QTO1才ODO:NEXTC
120 REM TURN OFF AUTO DIALER TURN ON CASSETTE
130 OUT(242,\emptyset):OUT (255,255)
14g REM 3 MINUTE DELAY
159 FORC=1TO3:FORN=PT032766:NEXTN:NEXTC
150 REM HANG UP
170UT(241, \varnothing):OUT (25.5, D)
18| END

```

Program Listing 1
to monitor the amount of jelly beans in your cupboard. By devising a simple jelly bean level detector consisting of an infrared LED and a photo transistor you will know when your supply is getting low (see Fig. 2). When the level of jelly beans drops below the critical level, the infrared beam from the LED turns on the phototransistor causing a temporary high at port address 243. The TRS-80 notices this by checking the port address 243 for a high using the \(\operatorname{INP}(243)\) command in a loop. Once a high is sensed at this address, the TRS- 80 program outputs a command to an auto-dialer circuit which phones the local jelly bean emporium. The cassette is then turned on and an endless loop cassette orders more jelly beans continuously for at least
three minutes (see Fig. 3 and Program Listing 1).

The point of this elaborate example is to illustrate a robot system without feedback. As the program is written, it will not check whether the conditions desired have been accomplished by the system. Specifically, it does not know for sure if the jelly beans have been replenished as a result of the phone call. This is useless. A robot system without feed-


A = PHOTOTRANSISTOR
\(B=\) LOGIC BUFFER INTERFACE
C = LOWEST ACCEPTABLE LEVEL \(D=F U L L\) JAR LEVEL

Figure 2


Figure 3

\title{
PROGRAMMING TOOLS FOR YOUR TRS-80 \({ }^{(1)}\) MODEL I AND MODEL III
}

\section*{INSTANT ASSEMBLER}

The INSTANT ASSEMBLER is a powerful disk or tape-based assembler and debugger for the TRS-80. Now you can assemble directly to memory and immediately debug your program with the built in single stepping debugger. Quickly switch from assembler to debugger and back again without losing the source code. This feature makes INSTANT ASSEMBLER an excellent learning tool for assembly language programming INSTANT ASSEMBLER is absolutely unique among tape based assemblers in that it produces relocatable code modules that can be linked with the separate LINKING LOADER. which is supplied in two versions for loading programs into either high or low RAM. This lets you build long programs with small modules. INSTANT ASSEMBLER also features immediate detection of errors as the source code is entered, a compactly coded source format that uses \(1 / 3\) as much memory as standard source, and many operational features including single stroke entry of DEFB and DEFW, pinpoint control of listings, alphabetic listing of symbol table, separate commands for listing error lines or the symbol table, block move function, and verification of source tapes
INSTANT ASSEMBLER's debugger provides single stepping with full register displays. decimal or hex entry of addresses, forward or backward memory displays, disassembly of object code in memory, memory display in ASCII format. and hex-to-decimal or decimal-to-hex conversion. The single-stepper will step one instruction at a time or at a fast rate to any defined address.
INSTANT ASSEMBLER occupies less than 8400 bytes of memory. In a 16 K machine this will leave you enough memory to write assembly language programs of around 2000 bytes. This and its module-linking feature make INSTANT ASSEMBLER ideal for users with only 16 K machines. The instruction manual may be purchased separately for \(\$ 3\), which will apply towards the purchase of the INSTANT ASSEMBLER. In addition to disk I/O, the disk version includes a stand-alone version of the debugger Specify Model I or Model III. TAPE INTASM
\(\$ 29.95\) on tape Specify Model I or Model III. DISK INTASM
29.95 on tape

RESTORE DAMAGED TAPES WITH RESQ2
Cassette recordings are subject to several types of damage. Thin spots in the oxide, dirt, voltage fluctuations while recording, or stray magnetic fields can all contribute to lost or added bits. RESQ2 was written to provide a method of restoring tapes that can no longer be loaded for these reasons. It can restore BASIC. SYSTEM. ASSEMBLER and DATA tapes: RESQ2 compares two copies of the damaged tape to attempt a restoration, though restoration can often be accomplished with only one copy. After the damaged data is corrected in memory, a new tape may be recorded and verified which does not contain the errors. The success rate of RESQ2 will depend on the severity and quantity of errors. RESQ2 comes with a comprehensive user manual and examples of two types of 'crashed' programs to practice on.
Specify Model I or Model III. RESQ2
\(\$ 19.95\) on tape

\section*{RAM SPOOLER AND PRINT FORMATTER}

This program is a full feature print formatting package featuring user defineable line and page length (with line feeds inserted between words or after punctuation), screen dump, printer pause control, and baud rate selection. In addition, printing is done from a 4 K expandable buffer area so that the LPRINT or LLIST command returns control to the user while printing is being done. Works with cassette or disk systems. Ideal for Selectric or other slow printers, Allows printing and processing to run concurrently. Output may be directed to either the parallel port, serial port, or the video screen. 80 Microcomputing said "I can only give my highest recommendation of Spooler and Mumford Micro Systems. Specify Model I or Mode! III. SPOOLER . . . . . . . . . . \$16.95 on tape, \$21.95 on disk

\section*{DUPLICATE SYSTEM TAPES WITH CLONE}

Make duplicate coples of almost any tape including Basic, SYSTEM, data lists, assembler source, or "custom loaders" The file name, load address, entry point, and every byte (in ASCII format) are displayed on the video screen. Model III version allows changing tape speed so you can load in a tape at 500 baud and write it out at 1500

\section*{Specify Model I or Model III. CLONE . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 16.95\) on tape, \(\$ 21.95\) on disk}

\section*{MACHINE CODE FAST FOURIER TRANSFORM} Written by Dr. A.H. Gray, Jr., co-author (with J.D. Markel) of the classic text "Linear Prediction of Speech", this complete package includes 3 versions of the machine language FFTASM routine assembled for 16, 32, and 48 K machines, a short sample Basic program to access them. a 10 K Basic program which includes sophisticated interactive graphing and data manipulation, and a manual of instructions and examples. The machine language subroutines use variables defined by a supporting Basic program to make data entry and retrieval automatic, without PEEKs and POKEs. They perform 20 to 40 times faster than their Basic equivalent ( 256 points in 12.5 seconds), and handle up to a 1024 point complex FFT. The EFT is useful in analyzing stock market and comodity trends as well as for signal analysis. Specify Model I or Model III. FFTASM
\(\$ 49.95\) on tape FFTASM on disk with source code .
\(\$ 69.95\)

\section*{INSIDE LEVEL II}

The Programmers Guide to the TRS-80 ROMS
INSIDE LEVEL II is a comprehensive reference guide to the Model I and Model III ROMs which allows the machine language or Basic programmer to easily utilize the sophisticated routines they contain. Concisely explains set-ups, calling sequences, and variable passage for number conversion, arithmetic operations, and mathematical functions; as well as keyboard, tape, and video routines. Part II presents an entirely new composite program structure which loads under the SYSTEM command and executes in both Basic and machine code with the speed and efficiency of a compiler. In addition, the 18 chapters include a large body of other information useful to the programmer including tape formats. RAM useage, relocation of Basic programs, USR call expansion, creating SYSTEM tapes of your own programs, interfacing of Basic variables directly with machine code, and special precautions for disk systems. INSIDE LEVEL II was reviewed in the April 1982 issue of 80 Microcomputing which said "The book has no flaws; it is a perfect gem." Byte Magazine said "I recommend this book to serious machine language programmers. Includes updates for Model III. INSIDE LEVEL. II
\(\$ 15.95\)

\section*{SINGLE STEP THROUGH RAM OR ROM}

STEP80 allows you to step through any Basic or machine language program one instruction at a time, and see the address, hexadecimal value, Zilog mnemonic, register contents, and step count for each instruction. The top 14 lines of the video screen are left unaltered so that the "target program" may periorm its display functions unobstructed. STEP80 will follow program flow right into the ROMs, and is an invaluable aid in learning how the ROM routines function Commands include step (trace), disassemble, run in step mode at variable step rate, display or alter memory or CPU registers, jump to memory location, execute a CALL, set breakpoints in RAM or ROM, write SYSTEM tapes, and relocate to any page in RAM. The display may also be routed to your line printer through the device control block so custom print drivers are automatically supported
Specify Model I or Model III. STEP80
\(\$ 16,95\) on tape, \(\$ 21.95\) on disk

\section*{SMART TERMINAL PROGRAM}

This machine language program may be used as a smart terminal with time share systems or for high speed file transfers between two disk-based micros over modems or direct wire. It is menu driven and extremely simple to use. Functions include real-time terminal mode, save RAM buffer on disk, transmit disk file, receive binary files, examine and modify UART parameters, program 8 custom log-on messages, automatic 16 -bit checksum verification of accurate transmission and reception, and many more user conveniences. Supports line printers and lowercase characters. With this program you will no longer need to convert machine language programs to ASCII for transmission, and you will know immediately if the transmission was accurate.
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Our excellent disk indexing program has now been entirely rewritten in machine language. It will run on either a Model I or Model III and catalog disks for either machine regardless of which one is running it. (Model I owners must have double density to catalog Model III disks.) DISK INDEX will assemble an index of your entire program library by automatically reading program names and free space from each disk directory. The index may then be alphabetized or searched for any disk, program, or extension. Disks or programs may be added or deleted. and the whole index or any part may be sent to the printer. The index itself may also be stored on disk for future access and update. A 48 K machine will hold over 2500 programs in each index, and you may build as many indexes as you need. Version 3.0 runs substantially faster than our previous version and works with any operating system written for the Model I or Model II except CP/M.
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\section*{4 SPEED OPTIONS FOR YOUR TRS - 80}

The SK-2 clock modification allows CPU speeds to be switched between normal, an increase of \(50 \%\), or a \(50 \%\) reduction; selectable at any time without interrupting execution or crashing the program. Instructions are also given for a \(100 \%\) increase to 3.54 MHz . The SK-2 may be configured by the user to change speed with a toggle switch or on software command. It will automatically return to normal speed any time a disk is active, requires no change to the operating system, and has provisions for adding an LED to indicate when the computer is not at normal speed. It mounts inside the keyboard unit with only 4 necessary connections for the switch option (switch not included), and is easily removed if the computer ever needs service. The SK- 2 comes fully assembled with socketed IC's and illustrated instructions. Model I only. SK-2
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\section*{RAMTEST}

This machine language program is a very thorough test for several types of RAM errors and will indicate which chip, if any, is faulty. It also includes a separate test for power line glitches. Specify Model I or Model III. RAMTEST \(\qquad\) \(\$ 12.95\) on tape, \(\$ 17.95\) on disk

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back is worthless, because it cannot account for barriers to performance that exist in the real world.

\section*{Servosystems}

Systems which include feedback are called servosystems. These are inherently more stable because the decision base (in our case, the TRS-80) is made aware, by some form of feedback, of the extent to which its instructions have been carried out (see Fig. 4).

We can modify our jelly bean program and hardware to include a feedback mode. By installing another LED/photo transistor pair (see Fig. 5) above the original pair in the container and modifying the program to as presented in Listing 2 we have the feedback we need along with an error correcting mode in the decide stage. After the jelly beans are ordered the program jumps to a counter clock routine that looks for a low at port address 244 which would exist if the in-
frared beam from LED1 was to be interrupted. This indicates either that the jelly beans have arrived or that someone is putting a hand into the jar. To eliminate this possible confusion, a switch on the inside edge of the jar checks to see when the lid is removed. If it is,
the program enters a "wait and see" subroutine. It then goes back to monitoring the top phototransistor. When the jelly beans have been replaced, the computer receives the required low and it starts the program all over. However, if the jelly beans have not been replaced and a


Figure 4
```

10 REM PORTS ARE THE SAME AS LISTING ONE EXCEPT-
20 REM PORT 244 IS THE FULL JAR LEVEL DETECTOR
30 REM PORT 240 IS THE IAR LIO SWITCH
60 DEFINTJ, C.N
| J=1NP(243):1FJ<100THEN70
80 OUT(241,255)
90 OUT(242,255):FORC=\emptysetT01\emptyset\emptyset00:NEXTC
1\phi0 OUT(242,\phi):OUT(255,255)
110 FORC=1TO3:FORN=QTO32766:NEXTN:NEXTC
120 OUT(241, \varnothing):C=1:OUT (255,\varnothing)
130 REM THE FEEDBACK LOOP
4\emptyset REM THE PROGRAM WILL WAIT FOR I MINOTE AT LEAST IF THE
JAR LID IS REMOVED
150 C=C+1: 1FC>32765THEN80
160 J=1NP(24\emptyset):IFJ<1\emptyset\emptysetTHENFORN=\emptysetT032766:NEXTN:GOTO140
17\emptysetJ=INP(244):IFJ>1OQTHENI4\&FLSETQ

```
certain number of counter clock cycles go by, the computer calls the jelly bean store, curses them out for not delivering the order and reorders.

This system, though somewhat fanciful, illustrates the basic principles of cybernetics. It demonstrates a primitive servosystem and explains the importance of feedback for a stable robot system. These concepts, of course, are best applied to more serious appli-cations-for example, TRS-80 control of backyard satellite antennae positioning on the basis of received signal strength or robot security applications.


A = PHOTOTRANSISTOR
B: LOGIC BUFFER INTERFACE C = LOWEST ACCEPTABLE LEVEL \(D=F U L L\) JAR LEVEL

Program Listing 2

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Enables your TRS-80 to be used as a data communications terminal to a time-sharing system, computer bulletin board, or another computer, via the RS-232-C interface.
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\author{
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12 CHECK2
13 CHECKBK1
14 MORTGAGE/A
15 MULTMON
16 SALVAGE
17 RRVARIN
18 RRCONST
19 EFFECT
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Day of year a particular date falls on
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Straightline depreciation
Sum of the digits depreciation
Declining balance depreciation
Double declining balance depreciation
Cash flow vs depreciation tables
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Checkbook maintenance program
Mortgage amortization table
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Present value of deferred annuities
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Value of a bond
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Opportunity loss tables
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As above but with shortages permitted
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Net cashiflow analysis for simple investment
Profitability index of a project
Cap. Asset Pr. Model analysis of project

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***EACH UTILITY PROGRAM COMES WITH A RACET COMPUTES INSTRUCTION MANUAL
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- read and write arrays to cassette
- COMPRESS AND UNCOMPRESS DATA IN MEMORY
- MOVE ARRAYS INMEMORY
- DUPLICATE MEMORY
- fast horizontal and vertical lines
- SCREENCONTROLSFORSCROLLING THESCREENUP DOWN. LEFT RIGHTANDFOR GENERATING INVERSE GRAPHIC DISPLAYS
- ADDS PEEKS AND POKES (MOD-\| VERSION ONLY)

\section*{KFS-80 (KEYED FILESYSTEM)}

\section*{- CREATE ISAM FILES (INDEX SEQUENTIAL ACCESS METHOD)}
- ALLOWS INSTANT ACCESS TO ANY RECORD ON YOUR DISKETTE
- INSTANTLY RETRIEVF RECORDS FROM MAILING LISTS, INVENTORY ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE OR VIRTUALLY ANY APPLICATION WHERE RAPID ACCESS IS REQUIRED TO NAMED RECORDS
- PROVIDES THE BASIC PROGRAMMER THE ABILITY TO RAPIDL Y INSERT OR ACCESS KEYED RECORDS IN ONE OR MORE DATA FILES
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- RECORDS MAY BE INSERTED OR RETRIEVED BY SUPPLYING THE KEY
- RECORDS MAY BE RETRIEVED SEQUENTIALLYIN SORTED ORDER
- RAPID ACCESS TO ANY FILE REGARDLESS OF THE NUMBER OF RECORDS
- MULTIPLE INDEX FILES CAN BE EASILY CREATED WHICH ALLOWS ACCESS OF A SINGLE DATABASE BY MULTIPLE KEYS (FOR EXAMPLE. BY BOTH NAME AND ZIP. CODE)

MODEL-I VERSION
MODEL-II VERSION

\section*{MAILLIST (A MAILING LIST DATABASE SYSTEM)}
- IDEALLY SUITED FOR ORGANIZATION MAILING LISTS PERSONAL ADDRESSBOOK. OR MAILING LISTS BASED ON DATES SUCH AS REMINDERS FOR BIRTHDATES OR DUES PAYABLE
- USED ISAM (INDEX SEQUENTIAL ACCESS METHOD) FOR RAPID ACCESS TIMES
- YOUR MAILLIST CAN ALWAYS BE SORTED AND MAINTAINED BY UPTO FOURINDEX FILES (FOR EXAMPLE NAME ZIPCODE DATE AND NUMBER)
- MAILLIST ALLOWS UIP TO 30 ATTRIBUTES TO BE SPECIFIED ITO BE USED IN SELECTION OF SPECIFIED RECORDS WHEN GENERATING REPORTS OR MAILING LABELS
- MAILLIST SUPPORTS BOTH 5 OR 9-DIGIT ZIPCODES
- PRINTING MAY BE STARTED OR ENDED AT ANY POINT IN THELIST THE USERCAN SPECIFY FIELDS OR CODES TO BE PRINTED
- CAPACITYIS600 NAMESFORMODEL-1 3500NAMESFORMODELII, 38,000 NAMESFOR MODEL II WITH HARD DISK DRIVF 1200 NAMES FOR MODEL il
MODEL I VERSION
\(\$ 75.00\)
MODEL - 11 VERSION ..... \(\$ 150.00\)MODEL-III VERSION
\(\$ 150.00\)
MODEL-ili VERSION ..... \(\$ 90.00\)MODEL-I VERSION

\section*{DSM (DISK SORT MERGE)}
- SORT AN 85K DISKETTE IN LESS THAN THREE MINUTES!
- SORTS LARGE MULTIPLE DISKETTE FILES ON A MINIMUM ONE DRIVE SYSTEM
- ALL RECORDS ARE PHYSICALLY REARRANGED-NO KEY FILES ARE REQUIRED
- SORTS RANDOM FILES CREATED BY BASIC, INCLUDING FILES CONTAINING S!JBRECORDS SPANNING SECTORS
- SORTS ON ONE OR MORE FIELDS IN ASCENDING OR DESCENDING ORDER
- FIELDS MAY BE STIRNGS. INTEGER BINARY INTEGER OR FLOATING POINT
- THE SORTED OUTPUTFILEMAYOPTIONALLYHAVEFIEI.DSDELETED REARRANGED ORPADDED
- SORT COMMANDS CAN BE SAVED FOR REUSE
- SINGLE SORT, MERGE OR MIXED SORT/MERGE OPERATIONS MAY BE PERFORMED
- SORTED OUTPUT MAY BE WRITTEN TO A NEW FILE, OR REPLACE THE ORIGINAL INPUT FILE
```MODEL-I VERSION\(\$ 3000\)
```

MODEL-III VERSION

## :COMPUTRINEES:

## HSDS HARD DISK DRIVE SOFTWARE

- MAKES TRSDOS COMPATIBLE WITH MOST HARD DISK DRIVES
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$\$ 75.00$
COMPROC (COMMAND PROCESSOR)

- auto your disk to perform any sequence of instructions that you NORMALLY GIVE FROM THE KEYBOARD (FOR EXAMPLE, INSERT THE DISKETTE, PRESS THERESETBUTTON YOUR COMMAND FILECOULD AUTOMATICALLY SHOW YOU THE DIRECTORY SHOW THE FREE SPACE ON THE DIKSETTE, LOAD A MACHINE LANGUAGE SUBROUTINE, LOAD BASIC, LOAD AND RUN A BASIC PROGRAM. AND SELECT A GIVEN ITEM ON YOUR MENU ALL WITHOUT TOUCHING THE KEY. BOARD'
MODEL - 1 VERSION
$\$ 20.00$
MODEL-III VERSION
NOT AVAILABLE FOR MODEL-II


## DISCAT (DISKETTE CATALOG SYSTEM)

- THIS COMPREHENSIVE DISKETTE CATALOGUING/INDEXING UTILITY ALLOWS THE USER TO KEEP TRACK OF THOUSANDS OF PROGRAMS IN A CATEGORIZED LIBHARY, FILE INCLUDES PROGRAM NAMES AND EXTENSIONS, PROGRAM LENGTH. DISKETTE NUMBERS AND FREE SPACE ON EACH DISKETTE KEEP A COMPLETE CATALOG OF THE DIRECTORIES ON ALL YOUR DISKETTES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER (SORTED ON EACH DISKETTE OR COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PROGRAMS ON ALL YOUR DISKETTES)
MODEL - I VERSION
$\$ 5000$
MODEL-III VERSION
.$\$ 50.00$
MODEL-II VERSION ISEE MODEL-1I UTILITY PACKAGEI
BLINK (BASIC LINK FACILITY)
- LINK FROM BASIC PROGRAM TO anOTHER SAVING all Variables
- THE CHAINED PROGRAM MAY EITHER REPLACE THE ORIGINAL PROGRAM OR CAN BE MERGED BY STATEMENT NUMBER
MODEL-1 VERSION
$\$ 2500$
MODEL-III VERSION
MODEL-II VERSION (SEE MODEL-II UTILITY PACKAGE)


## INFINITE BASIC

- adDS OVER 80 COMMANDS TO BASIC
- SORTING STRING CENTERING/ROTATION/TRUNCATION JUSTIFICATION DATA COMPRESSION STRING TRANSLATION COPYING, SCREEN DISPLAY SCROLLING MATRIX OPERATIONS SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS (THROUGH MATRIX INVERSION) DYNAMIC ARRAY RESHAPING
MODEL-I VERSION

$\$ 50.00$

MODEL-III VERSION
$\$ 60.00$

## NOT AVAILABLE ON MODEL-II

## INFINITE BUSINESS

- ADD ON PACKAGE TO INFINITE BASIC (REQUIRES INFINITE BASIC)
- ADDS PACKED DECIMAL ARITHMETIC WITH 127 DIGIT ACCURACY (+.0. $n$
- COMPLETE PRINTEA pAGINATION CONTROLS auto headers, Footers and page numbers
- BINARY SEARCH OF SORTED AND UNSORTED ARRAYS IINSTANT SEARCH OF AN ELEMENT WITHIN AN ARRAY)
- HASH CODES

MODEL-I VERSION
$\$ 30.00$
MODEL-III VERSION $\$ 3000$
NOT AVAILABLE ON MODEL-II

## REMODEL-PROLOAD

- THE ULTIMATE RENUMBERING PROGRAM...RENUMBERS ALL OR PART OF A PRO-

GRAM (ALLOWS PARTIAL RENUMBERING IN MIDDLE OF PROGRAMS)

- PARTIAL OR COMPLETE MERGE OF TWO CASSETTE PROGRAMS

MODEL-I VERSION
$\$ 35.00$
MODEL-III VERSION
$\$ 35.00$
NOT AVAILABLE ON MODEL-II

## COPSYS

COPY AND VERIFY ALL MACHINE LANGUAGE (SYSTEM) TAPES WRITTEN IN STANDARD FORMAT IF YOU BUY A MACHINE LANGUAGE PROGRAM, COPSYS ALLOWS YOU TO EASILY COPY THE PROGRAM ONTO ANOTHER CASSETTE AS A BACKUP
MODEL-I VERSION

## MODEL-II UTILITY PACKAGE

- ESSENTIAL FOR EVERY MOD-II OWNER
- RECOVER AND REPAIR FILES AND DIRECTORIES (BY JUST ENTERING A SINGLE COMMAND)
- xCopy similar to copy but can copy any number of files at one time FASTER AND MORE ACCURATE THAN COPY SINCE RECORDS ARE COPIED IN GROUPS RATHER THAN ONE RECORDS AT A TIME USING XCOPY YOU CAN COPY FILES THAT CAN NOT BE COPIED USING THE COPY COMMAND
- SZAP PROVIDES THE CAPABILITY TO READ AND MODIFY ANY SECTOR ON A DISKETTE
- XHIT CAN BE USED TO REPAIR A DISKETTE DIRECTORY
- DCS DIRECTOR CATALOG SYSTEM IS A UTILITYFOR THE MANAGEMENT OF USER DISKETTES. SETS OF A MULTIPLE DISKETTE DIRECTORY FILE (WITH UP TO 1200 INDIVIDUAL FILE NAMES)...ALLOWS SELECTIVELY LISTED OR PRINTED LISTS OF DIRECTORY FILES IN COMBINED SORTED ORDER IFOR EXAMPLE, LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY DISKETTE OR A COMPOSITE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL YOUR DISKETTES!
- DEBUG-II ADDS SEVERAL FEATURES TO THE PRESENT TRSDOS DEBUG UTILITY INGLUDING SINGLE INSTRUCTION CYCLE. AUTO (LOOP) BREAKPOINTS, SUBROUTINE CALLING. BREAK-KEY DETECTION AND MANY OTHERS

MODEL- 11 ONLY
$\$ 150.00$

## MODEL-II DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

- THIS PACKAGE IS A MUST FOR ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMERS
- INCLUDES THE MICROSOFT EDITOR ASSEMBLER PLUS WITH ENHANCEMENTS FOR THE MODEL- 11
- a complete disassembler
- SUPERZAP FOR READING AND MODIFY ANY SELECTOR ON A DISKETTE MODEL-II ONLY


## MOD-II BASIC CROSS REFERENCE UTILITY

- LIST OR PRINT A SORTED CROSS REFERENCE TO ALL NUMBERS OR VARIABLES WITHIN A PROGRAM
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# If you're not running Small Business Systems Group software . . . chances are you're not running! 


#### Abstract

GENERAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM For TRS-80 ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ S.B.S.G. has created the first completely user-configurable accounting system available for the TRS- $80^{\text {* }}$.

User configurable? Each S.B.S.G. General Accounting System Module (except Order Entry) can be operated independently, or any of the modules can be combined in any configuration, providing a complete, coordinated system to fit the needs of your business. The S.B.S.G. System allows you the maximum efficient use of available disk space. Each module will run on a standard 1 disk drive system (except for Model 1 systems, which require 2 drives). As you add more disk drives to your system, the amount of on-line data storage increases. Now here's an important fact..... the S.B.S.G. General Accounting System "spans" your disk drives -that means that you can instantly access your data on any of up to 8 disk drives at any time! Since your S.B.S.G. Accounting System is user-configurable, it will work with $1,2,3,4$ or more disk drive systems - and it is fully compatible with most hard disk drive systems (at additional cost).


## General Ledger

The General Ledger accounting system consolidates financial data from other accounting subsystems in an accurate and timely manner. Major reports include Trial Balance, Income Statement, Balance Sheet, a user-defined report, and more. All data is maintained and reported by month, quarter, year and previous three quarters. Transactions may be entered via direct posting and external posting generated by $A / R, A / P$, Payroll - or any other user source.

## Accounts Receivable

The objective of a computerized $A / R$ system is to prepare accurate and timely 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. This system is invoice-oriented. Invoices can be entered before they're ready for billing, after billing, or even after they are paid. Accounts Receivable allows entry of new invoices, credit memos, debit memos, or modification or deletion invoice and allows for progress payment. The transaction information includes: type of A/R transaction, P.O. **, description of P.O., billing date, general ledger sales account ${ }^{*}$, invoice amount, shipping and transportation charges, tax charges, payment, and progress payment information. Reports include: summary or detail listing of invoices not yet billed, open items (unpaid invoices), closed items (paid invoices), and aging. Statements may be printed at any time and follow the format of nationally available forms.

## Order Entry

The Order Entry Module was designed as a supplement to the Accounts Receivable Module, and will not operate independently. This system allows you to add, change, delete, list and print invoices; apply an invoice to correct customer account; generate computer assigned invoice numbers; note type (invoice credit memo, debit memo); record customer order number, invoice date, shipping date, FOB location, method of shipping, salesman, and payment terms; print selected number of shipping labels; enter, display and correct 10 lines of data per invoice, noting the part number, description, price, quantity
ordered, extension, taxable or not. It also allows the user to enter, display and correct invoice totals, noting the invoice subtotal, taxes, shipping and handling, with disbursement up to 5 General Ledger accounts; print a transaction report; maintain a terms code file in the system; update Account Receivable and generate summary report totals. It automatically coordinates to the Inventory Module (if used) to determine description, price and out of stock status, and to immediately deplete inventory stock. Price fields are easily modified to include percent or dollar discount.

## Payroll

Payroll involves many complex calculations and the production of reports and documents, many of which are required by government agencies. The Payroll system performs all necessary payroll tasks including file maintenance, pay data entry and verification, computation of pay and deduction amounts, and the printing of reports and checks. State and Federal Tax changes are easily implemented by the user via menu prompting. In its link to General Ledger, each employee's payroll information is distributed to as many as 12 different GL accounts; system automatically posts to cash account.

## Accounts Payable

The Accounts Payable system receives data concerning purchases from suppliers and produces checks in payment of outstanding invoices. Several reports are available to supply information needed for the analysis of payments, expenses, purchases and cash requirements. The Accounts Payable system is invoice-oriented. It handles new invoices, credit memos and even debit memos and allows modification and deletion of invoices. The flexible check calculation procedures allows checks to be calculated for a set of vendors, specific vendors or even specific invoices. The reports include open item listings and closed item listings (both detail and summary), debit and credit memo listings, aging, check register report (to give an audit trail of checks printed), and vendor listing and vendor activity. Update reports are useful for audit trails and checking for accuracy. Checks may be printed at any time and follow the format of nationally available forms.

## Inventory

Status reports and minimum reorder reports help to reduce the potential hazard of overstocking which results in cash flow problems. Program selection allows the user to store data for inventory located at up to five separate sites (divisions), coding up to 9 sales people. Available reports include inventory master list, price listings, period and year-to-date sales, stock status, minimum reorder point and commission information.

| Model I, 48K and 2 Disk Drives | \$195.00 Per Module |
| :---: | :---: |
| Model III, 48K | \$195.00 Per Module |
| Model II, 64K | \$295.00 Per Module |
| Sample Report Printouts | \$ 10.00 |

## Experience Shows - S.B.S.G. has over 11,000 Installed Systems!

## COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

Small Business Systems Group markets a complete line of software which interfaces the TRS $80^{1 m}$ with ANY computer that communicates in ASCII. This family of products offers both terminal and host capabilities to users with even the most minimal hardware configurations. There has been wide interest in these products from "comm buffs," the educational community, and businesses and individuals who need to communicate on a regular basis. Our systems are among the most versatile and comprehensive on the market today for TRS-80 ${ }^{\text {¹ }}$ microcomputers.


## ST-80-PBB ${ }^{\text {TM }}$-- Personal Bulletin Board

A small yet powerful bulletin board for the individual to gather and leave electronic mail. Messages reside in data base in memory, eliminating the problem of scanning magnetic media.
Features Include: Password Security System • Four levels of Access-Guest, Member, Owner, Operator • User Log $\bullet$ Four message types $\bullet$ Smart reverse scan to view messages from most recent to oldest.
Minimum Requirements: TRS-80 ${ }^{\text {tw }}$ (Mod I or III), 16K, Level II, Auto-answer modem, ST80.X10 Host Program (\$50), RS232.C.

Model I or III
$\$ 50.00$

## ST-80-CC ${ }^{\text {ru }}$.- Communications Center

More than a personal bulletin board, this is a complete communications system for low to moderate traffic. Like ST80-PBB ${ }^{\text {w }}$ it supports four levels of users and four levels of messages with text editing and reverse scan of messages.
Additional Features Include: Transmit same message to many individuals - Auto logon and multiple command scanning • Print messages on line printer, save messages in memory buffer, maintain database without user intervention. Minimum Requirements: TRS-80 ${ }^{\text {tu }}$ (Mod I or III), Level II, 48 K , one disk, Autoanswer modem, ST80-X10 Host Program (\$50), RS232.C.

Model I or III
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## MouseNet ${ }^{\text {TM }}$-- Advanced Bulletin Board System

Designed to accommodate high volume traffic, to operate simply enough for novice users, yet is fast and powerful enough for experienced callers.
Features Include: Messages stored on disk in keyed file - Uses machine language subroutines for speed - Supports text editing commands $\bullet$ Help commands guide user © System bulletins display each time a user logs on $\bullet$ All messages are dated.
Minimum Requirements: TRS-80 ${ }^{\text {ru }}$ (Mod I or III), 48K, RS232.C, 3 Disks, Autoanswer modem, text editor (such as Scripsit).

Model I or III
$\$ 295.00$

- Maintain an accurate checking account balance.
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- Calculate profit/loss.
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- Provides up to ten savings account summaries.

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## Now you can write the programs your business needseven if you have no programming experience!

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can use Autogrammer to generate custom programs. It's so simple, anyone can become an Autogrammer quickly and easily,

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Autogrammer by Roklan costs $\$ 299.95$ and is available for Tandy TRS-80* model II and soon for models I, III
and $C P / M$ versions, with other versions soon to come. Optional Report Generator, \$199.00, for in-depth reporting from the data base.

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Autogrammer for TRS-80* model II is available from $\mathrm{H} \& E$ Computronics Inc. and other major distributors and dealers nationally.
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# When was your last oil change? 

## Autotrak

Robert James Lloyd $3411 / 2$ Elkton Road
Newark, DE 19711

You work for a company using seven vehicles as company cars. It's late Friday afternoon, close to quitting time. Enter the boss: "Hey Joe, the accountant just called and needs an expense report for each company car. He said go back six months. Get them ready by noon Monday. Have a nice weekend." Recovering your wits, you run out for a jar of midnight oil, and upon returning, grab the receipt files. Your torture begins.
This is a hypothetical situation, but the
work involved is real. Compiling six months' expenses for seven cars into orderly reports is a monumental task without Autotrak. With Autotrak, data stored on disk is accessed, selected and printed in several formats, all within minutes.

## AUTOTRK1/BAS

Autotrak is actually two programs. AUTOTRK1/BAS creates a file (AUTOINT) containing the number of company cars, their description, and 10 user-defined auto codes. This information has to be available whenever AUTOTRK2/BAS runs.
AUTOTRK1/BAS begins by describing its operation, showing examples and giving prompts. All pre-defined auto codes are
shown and you may enter 10 user-defined codes.

Pre-defined codes are:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text {-Gas } \\
& 2 \text {-Oil } \\
& 3 \text { - Tires } \\
& 4 \text { - Battery } \\
& 5 \text { - Lubrication } \\
& 6 \text { - Exhaust System } \\
& 7 \text { - Wheel Alignment } \\
& 8 \text { - Brakes } \\
& 9 \text {-Belts/Hoses }
\end{aligned}
$$

The 10 user-defined auto codes, lettered A through $J$, make the program flexible enough for companies unable to spend large sums of money on accounting firms. User codes could include tags and insurance, labor costs, wash/wax or tolls, for example.

At the completion of initial setup, AUTOTRK1/BAS writes data to disk using sequential output via buffer 1 . Once AUTOINT is closed, AUTOTRK1/BAS requests that the disk containing AUTOTRK2/BAS be inserted in a drive. If you wish to make no expense entries at this time, press break to end AUTOTRK1/BAS.

Included within the program is an errortrapping routine that prints a message whenever AUTOTRK2/BAS cannot be found. Load the correct disk and press enter. (You may want to leave line 20 out of AUTOTRK1/BAS until it is debugged and runs properly. This effectively disables the error routine by eliminating the On Error GOTO command.)
Should you increase the fleet of cars, rerun AUTOTRK1/BAS to create a new AUTOINT file. Keep auto numbers and their descriptions in the same order as the original AUTOINT, or expense data may be

> The Key Box
> Model I or III 32K RAM
> Disk Basic
> One disk drive
> Printer required


Fig. 2. Report by Month and Year


Fig. 3. Report by Auto Code and Year


Fig. 4. Report by Auto Code, Month and Year
written to an incorrect file. Also, the 10 userdefined codes must remain the same to ensure correct expense reports.

## AUTOTRK2/BAS

AUTOTRK2/BAS gives two options, one to enter expense data and one to print reports.

Enter expense data by inputting the date, using MMDDYY format, on which the purchase was made (for example, 052181 is May 21, 1981). Use leading zeroes for months and days whose numerical equivalent is less than 10.

Twenty auto codes are shown, followed by a prompt to select one. Continue enter-
ing expense data as each prompt occurs. AUTOTRK2/BAS ignores any incorrect entries and allows reentry.

When you wish to change the information, answer N to "Is all information correct?" This erases data just input.

If all information is correct, answer Y . Select a drive, being sure the file for the selected auto is in it. If not, the file is created, and you may end up with several files for the same auto. Output is made using random access via buffer 2.

## Disk Format

Information stored includes an auto code, quantity bought (usually for gas and oil purchases), total cost, method of payment (cash, check or credit card), receipt number, and description.

Files are created and added as needed to maintain up-to-date expense records. Each entry is 255 bytes long, fielded as:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Code }-1 \text { byte } \\
& \text { Date- } 6 \text { bytes } \\
& \text { Quantity }-4 \text { bytes } \\
& \text { Cost }-7 \text { bytes } \\
& \text { Method of Payment }-2 \text { bytes } \\
& \text { Receipt Number }-7 \text { bytes } \\
& \text { Description }-36 \text { bytes } \\
& \text { Remaining bytes are blank }
\end{aligned}
$$

I selected this method for writing data, since you will probably key expenses in one day at a time.
I have not been using Autotrak long enough to estimate the number of entries per disk. You may wish to store each auto's records on a separate disk or set up new files semi-annually. Obviously, bigger businesses make more entries.

## Report Generation

AUTOTRK2/BAS allows output of expense data to a 132 -column printer. You may use an 80 -column printer by changing lines 940 and 1800:

940 IF LEN(DSC\$)>18 PRINT@768,CHR\$(31)::GOTO910 1800 LPRINTSTRING $\$(80,95):$ IFP $>1$ GOTO2230ELSE 1830
AUTOTRAK Expense Report by Year
1980 Grand Prix, License 109751, White

| Auto Codes: |  | (Codes A-J are user defined) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
| $0=$ Gas | $5=$ Tune-up | $A=$ Tags | $F=$ Filters |
| $1=0 i 1$ | $6=$ Exhaust Sys. | $B=$ Insurance | $G=$ Wash/Wax |
| $2=$ Tires | $7=$ Wheel Align | $C=$ Air Cond. | $H=$ Transmission |
| $3=$ Battery | $8=$ Brakes | $D=$ Body Work | $I=$ Radiator |
| $4=$ Lubrication | $9=$ Hoses/Belts | $E=$ Major Eng Wk J= Differential |  |


| DATE | CODE | QUANTITY | COST | METHOD OF PAYMENT | RECEIPT <br> NUMBER | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 112280 | $\emptyset$ | 13.6 | 17.67 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |
| 112380 | 2 |  | 138.70 | CK | 1103 | REPLACE REAR TIRES |
| 112980 | 8 |  | 12.50 | CA | NONE | ADJUST BRAKES |
| 120380 | $\emptyset$ | 17.8 | 23.94 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |
| 121080 | 6 |  | 73.75 | CC | 1352901 | REPLACE MUFFLER AND TAILPIPE |
| 121580 | 5 |  | 39.95 | CK | 1149 | TUNE-UP |
| 121580 | 1 | 5.0 | 7.50 | CC | 1356287 | OIL CHANGE |
| 121580 | 4 |  | 2.50 | CC | 1356287 | LUBE |
| 121580 | F |  | 4.95 | CC | 1356287 | REPLACE OIL FILTER |
| 121580 | F |  | 5.75 | CC | 1356287 | REPLACE AIR FILTER |
| 121580 | F |  | 3.79 | CC | 1356287 | REPLACE GAS FILTER |
| 121580 | 0 | 16.8 | 22.60 | CC | 1356287 | GAS PURCHASE |
| 121780 | G |  | 6.50 | CA | NONE | WASH |
| 122380 | H | 29.0 | 28.95 | CC | 7652190 | ADJUST TRANSMISSION |
| 122880 | $\emptyset$ | 15.4 | 20.00 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |

Total Expenditures $=409.05$

Fig. 5. Report by Year

| AUTOTRAK Expense Report by All entries in file 1980 Grand Prix, License 109751, White |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Auto Codes: |  |  | (Codes A-J are user defined) |  |  |  |
| Ø= Gas |  | $5=$ Tune-up $\quad A=$ Tags |  |  | $\mathrm{F}=$ Filters |  |
| $\mathrm{l}=0 \mathrm{OL}$ |  | $6=$ Exhaust Sys. $\mathrm{B}=$ Insurance |  |  | $\mathrm{G}=$ Wash/Wax |  |
| 2= Tir |  | $6=$ exhaust Sys. $\mathrm{B}=$ Insurance$7=$ Wheel Align $\mathrm{C}=$ Air Cond. |  |  | $\mathrm{H}=$ Transmission |  |
| $3=\mathrm{Bat}$ |  | $8=$ Brakes $\quad \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{B}$ |  | W Work | $I=$ Radiator |  |
| $4=$ Lub | cation | $9=$ Hoses/Belts $E=$ Major Eng Wk |  |  | $\mathrm{J}=$ Differential |  |
|  |  |  |  | METHOD OF | RECEIPT |  |
| DATE | CODE | QUANTITY | COST | PAYMENT | NUMBER | DESCRIPTION |
| 112280 | 0 | 13.6 | 17.67 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |
| 112388 | 2 |  | 138.76 | CK | 1103 | REPLACE REAR TIRES |
| 112986 | 8 |  | 12.50 | CA | NONE | ADJUST BRAKES |
| 120380 | 0 | 17.8 | 23.94 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |
| 121688 | 6 |  | 73.75 | CC | 1352901 | REPLACE MUFFLER AND TAILPIPE |
| 121580 | 5 |  | 39.95 | CK | 1149 | TUNE-UP |
| 121580 | 1 | 5.0 | 7.50 | CC | 1356287 | OIL Change |
| 121589 | 4 |  | 2.50 | CC | 1356287 | LUBE |
| 121580 | F |  | 4.95 | CC | 1356287 | REPLACE OIL FILTER |
| 121580 | F |  | 5.75 | CC | 1356287 | REPLACE AIR FILTER |
| 121580 | F |  | 3.79 | CC | 1356287 | REPLACE GAS FILTER |
| 121580 121780 | $\emptyset$ | 16.8 | 22.60 | CC | 1356287 | GAS PURCHASE |
| 121780 | G |  | 6.50 | CA | NONE | WASH |
| 122380 | ${ }^{\text {H }}$ | 29.0 | 28.95 | CC | 7652190 | ADJUST TRANSMISSION |
| 122880 | 0 | 15.4 | 20.00 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |
| 011081 | 0 | 12.4 | 16.10 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |
| 611481 | 1 | 2.0 | 3.00 | CA | NONE | OIL PURCHASE |
| 011781 | 9 |  | 4.98 | CK | 1239 | REPLACE LOWER RADIATOR HOSE |
| 612281 | 0 | 16.9 | 21.95 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |
| 012981 | B |  | 176.80 | CK | 1318 | INSURANCE (6 MONTHS) |
| 026581 | A |  | 20.00 | CK | 1324 | State inspection fee |
| 821081 821081 | 0 | 16.3 | 21.92 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |
| 621081 021681 | 7 |  | 12.50 | CK | 1337 | FRONT END ALIGNMENT |
| 021681 | $\stackrel{2}{6}$ | 13.8 | 2.50 | CA | NONE | REPAIR FLAT TIRE |
| 022581 | 3 | 13.8 | 18.56 49.50 | CA | NONE ${ }_{\text {A }}$-13579 | GAS PURCHASE <br> REPLACE BATTERY |
| 022581 | 0 | 17.9 | 24.07 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |
| 022981 | 2 | 1.0 | 1.50 | CA | NONE | OIl Purchase |
| 036381 | $\theta$ | 10.0 | 12.99 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |
| 631581 |  |  | 14.50 | CK | 1408 | DRAIN, FLUSH \& REFILL RADIATOR |
| 031781 | a | 15.7 | 21.12 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |
| 032281 | c |  | 22.50 | CK | 1421 | RECHARGE AIR CONDITIONING |
| 632681 | $\emptyset$ | 17.3 | 22.47 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |
| ${ }^{6} 32681$ | G |  | 6.50 | CA | NONE | WASH |
| 633681 040381 | 2 | 1.6 | 1.50 | CA | NONE | OIL PURCHASE |
| 049381 848581 |  |  | 140.00 | CK | 1462 | REPLACE SNOW TIRES |
| 848581 | G |  | 6.50 | CA | NONE | WASH |
| 046581 640981 | 0 | 15.7 | 26.39 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |
| 040981 |  | 10.8 | 14.53 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |
| 041581 | $\square$ | 17.7 | 23.06 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |
| 942181 | G |  | 6.50 | CA | NONE | WASH |
| 942281 042381 | 9 |  | 4.50 | CC | 1396281 | REPLACE fan belt |
| 042381 | $\square$ | 16.8 | 21.82 | CA | NONE | GAS PURCHASE |

Fig. 6. Report Showing All Entries in File

| Line | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10 | Clears 500 bytes for string storage and manipulation |
| 20 | Defines line number for error-trapping routine |
| $30-340$ | Gives brief description and examples |
| 350 | Begins initial setup |
| $360-370$ | Input number of vehicles-maximum $=10$ |
| $380-430$ | Input vehicle descriptions - maximum length $=40$ |
| $440-490$ | Input user-defined codes - maximum length $=12$ |
| $500-640$ | Writes initial setup information to selected drive using sequential output |
| $650-670$ | Loads AUTOTRK2/BAS |
| $680-710$ | Error-trapping routine-Code $54=$ File cannot be found. If code is not equal to 54, print line |
|  | number and stop |

Fig. 7. AUTOTRK1/BAS Data Flow

The only difference is the expense description is shortened to 18 characters.

Report formats are:

- Auto Code (prints all data for selected code)
- Month/Year (prints all data for selected month and year)
- Auto Code/Year (prints all data for selected code during year)
- Auto Code/Month/Year (prints all data for selected code during month and year)
- Year (prints all data for selected year)
- All entries in file (prints all data)

Figures 1-6 are examples of each format using information input over a period of time.

If you want to know how much gasoline vehicle 1 used during 1980, simply select report option 5 (Fig. 5). Done on a monthly basis, you can determine which auto needs to be weaned from the pump, or perhaps, find the one hooked on oil.

To generate expense reports for vehicles, enter the correct auto number. Select the desired format from the list displayed. Continue as shown below:

- Report Format 1- Enter code.
- Report Format 2-Enter month using two-digit format, then enter two-digit year.
Report Format 3-Enter code and two-
digit year.
- Report Format 4-Enter code, two-digit month and two-digit year.
- Report Format 5-Enter two-digit year.
- Report Format 6-Done automatically; no user entries required.
If the line printer is not on-line, a message is displayed. Ready your printer and reselect the report format desired.


## Program Breakdown

AUTOTRK1/BAS is comprised mainly of print statements; Fig. 7 gives a rough data flow.

AUTOTRK2/BAS needs some explaining. I have included numerous remark statements to help you decipher the program. You can remove them all without affecting program operation.

Enough memory must be cleared for string storage and manipulation. Because I used the On Error GOTO command, a line number must be specified should errors occur. Strings for Print Using commands are defined by lines 110 and 120.

AUTOTRK2/BAS opens AUTOINT for sequential input via buffer 1. The number of vehicles is read, followed by vehicle descriptions and user-defined codes.

Lines 260-300 include all pre-defined

| A\$ | Option selection |
| :---: | :---: |
| AE\$ | Another entry? (Y/N) |
| AN | Flag for another entry (0/1) |
| CT | Cost input |
| D | Time delay loop |
| DATE\$ | Date input-MMDDYY format |
| DSC\$ | Description input |
| DN\$ | Drive number |
| F\$ | PRINTUSING format |
| G\$ | PRINTUSING format |
| 1 | Last entry in file plus one |
| L | Loop to input information |
| LC\$ | Report format descriptions |
| NV | Number of vehicle |
| P | Page flag |
| PC\$ | Pre-defined codes |
| PY\$ | Method of payment |
| QT | Quantity |
| RE\$ | Receipt number |
| TC | Total cost |
| UC\$ | User-defined codes |
| V\$ | Vehicle description |
| VN | Vehicle number |
| YRS | Year |
| The following field buffer 2 : |  |
| CD\$ | Code |
| CST\$ | Cost |
| DESC\$ | Description |
| DT\$ | Date |
| KEY\$ | Code and date |
| PAY\$ | Method of payment |
| QNT\$ | Quantity |
| RCPT\$ | Receipt number |

Fig. 8. Strings and Variables in AUTOTRK1/BAS and AUTOTRK2/BAS
codes. Should you wish to change any, they are contained in array PC\$(1-5). Report format descriptions LC\$(1-8) are used both in screen display and printed reports (on printed reports, only the first 20 characters are given).

I handled the task of checking correct input in two manners. The VAL function checks for correct numeric input, and ASC checks for correct input by comparing the ASCII equivalence of the entry. Because you may unintentionally press the enter key, the program checks for a null string

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when character input is expected.
Several lines contain CHR\$(31). This code erases from the cursor location to end of screen. I could have used CHR\$(30) (erase to end of line), but I did not want the screen format destroyed by redo errors. (Does anyone know how to disable redo so it can be incorporated in an error-trapping routine? Drop me a line.)

Fielding buffer 2 is accomplished in two stages. All fields are set, the KEY\$ is reset equal to the auto code and date. This method allows checking selected months and years using LEFT\$ and RIGHT\$.
No provision is made for sorting data since entries should be made in chronological order. Information prints in the order entered-organize all receipts before you enter any.

All filespecs are defined automatically as needed to avoid creating unnecessary or duplicate files.

Extensions are not used for data files, but you can easily add them by changing lines 630 and 1300.

Figure 8 gives a list of strings and
variables used in both AUTOTRK1/BAS and AUTOTRK2/BAS.

## Improvements

Since AUTOTRK2/BAS already allows entry of the number of gallons for gasoline purchase, why not incorporate mileage input? As gas purchases are entered, the program can compute MPG.
If you keep track of mileage for each vehicle, set flags within the program to indicate preventative maintenance, oil changes, brake replacement or tune-ups.

Alter the programs to read several vehicle files and determine total purchases for each auto code. This may mean a lot when forecasting expenses. Past expenditures may form a pattern, indicating more money is needed at certain times.

You could add code in the error-trapping routine to recover from disk-full or other types of errors, so data input is not lost.

Ed. note: To make these programs run on the Model III, change the first part of line 1430 of AUTOTRK2/BAS to IF (PEEK (14312) AND 240K>48...

Program Listing 1. AUTOTRK1/BAS
10 CLEAR50 0
20 ONERRORGOTO6 80
30 CLS: PRINT"AUTOTRAK is designed to handle the expense accounti ng of $1 \emptyset^{\prime \prime}$
$4 \emptyset$ PRINT"vehicles. There are twenty expense catagories, 10 predefined"
50 PRINT"by the program and 10 defined by you, the user."
60 PRINT: PRINT"Monthly or yearly reports can be generated, showi ng all ex-"
70 PRINT"penses incurred by a vehicle or only those of a selecte d code."
80 PRINT: PRINT"For example, AUTOTRAK can search a file and find all gasoline"
$9 \emptyset$ PRINT"purchases for vehicle \#4 during the month of May, or, i f"
10ø PRINT"desired, during 1981."
110 PRINT:LINE INPUT"Press ENTER to continue"; AS
120 CLS:PRINT"All information is contained on disk for easy acce SS."
130 PRINT"It is advisable to make backup copies at the completio $n$ of ${ }^{n}$
140 PRINT"data entry. You may wish to place each vehicle's file on $\mathrm{a}^{\prime \prime}$
150 PRINT"separate disk to avoid DISK FULL messages."
160 PRINT: PRINT"AUTOTRAK Initial Setup (Description) --"
170 PRINT: PRINT"For initial setup, enter the number of vehicles (1 to 10)."
180 PRINT"When prompted, give a brief vehicle description."
190 PRINT" (Example: 1978 Ford Van, License Al3542, Blue)"
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT"Maximum length of description is $4 \emptyset$ characters. Becau se"
210 PRINT"AUTOTRAK uses the LINE INPUT function of Basic, delimi ters such"
$22 \theta$ PRINT"as commas and quotes may be used as part of the descri ptions."
23ø PRINT:LINE INPUT"Press ENTER to continue"; AS
240 CLS: PRINT"Next, enter user defined auto codes A thRU J."
250 PRINT"Not all codes must be used. Simply press ENTER for un wanted"
260 PRINT"codes."
$27 \emptyset$ PRINT: PRINT"Program defined codes are: ${ }^{n}$
280 PRINT: PRINT"CODE
DESCRIPTION

| Gas | 5 | Tune- |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Oil | 6 | Exhau |
| Tires | 7 | Wheel |
| Battery | 8 | Brake |
|  | Program Listing 1 Continues |  |

330 PRINT＂ 4 Lubrication 9 Hoses
／Belts＂
$34 \emptyset$ PRINT：LINE INPUT＂Press ENTER to begin initial setup．＂；A\＄
350 CLS：PRINT＂AUTOTRAK－－Initial Setup＂
360 PRINT＠128，n＂；：INPUT＂How many vehicles＂；NV
370 IFNV＜1ORNV＞10PRINT＠128，CHRS（31）；：GOTO360
380 PRINT＂Please enter descriptions（Maximum length is 40 charac ters．）＂
390 FORL＝1TONV
400 PRINTe64＊（L＋4），＂Auto \＃＂；L；＂？＂；
410 LINE INPUTV\＄（L）
$42 \emptyset$ IFLEN（V\＄（L））$>4 \emptyset$ PRINT＠64＊（L＋4），CHR\＄（31）；：GOTO4øの
430 NEXTL
440 CLS：PRINT＂Enter user defined Auto Codes．＂
450 PRINT＂Maximum length of codes is 12 characters．＂
460 PRINT：FORL＝1TO1 $\emptyset$
470 PRINT＠64＊（L＋2），CHR\＄（64＋L）；CHRS（199）；：LINE INPUTUC $\$(\mathrm{~L})$
480 IFLEN（UC $\$(\mathrm{~L}))>12$ PRINT＠64＊$(\mathrm{L}+2)$ ；CHR\＄（31）；：GOTO47ø
490 NEXTL
500 CLS：PRINT＂Initial setup information is saved on disk using A UTOINT＂
510 PRINT＂as the file specification．＂：PRINT
520 INPUT＂Drive to be accessed＂；DN
530 IFDN $\$=$＂＂PRINT＠192，CHR $(31) ;:$ GOTO520
540 IFVAL（DN\＄）＜ 10 OVAL（DNS）＞3PRINT＠192，CHR\＄（31）；：GOTO52ø
550 FILESPEC $\$=$＂AUTOINT＂+ DN $\$$
560 OPEN＂O＂，1，FILESPEC $\$$
578 PRINT\＃1，NV
580 EORL＝1TONV
590 PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（34）；V\＄（L）；CHRS（34）
600 NEXTL
610 FORL $=1 \mathrm{TO} 0$
62 PRINT\＃1，CHR\＄（34）；UC\＄（L）；CHR\＄（34）
630 NEXTL
640 CLOSE
650 CLS：PRINT＂Please insert diskette containing AUTOTRK2／BAS in a drive．＂
660 PRINT：LINE INPUT＂Press ENTER when ready．＂；AS
670 LOAD＂AUTOTRK2／BAS＂
680 IFERR／ $2+1<>54$ PRINT＂ERROR IN LINE＂；ERL：STOP
690 PRINT：PRINT＂AUTOTRK2／BAS cannot be found．Please load＂
700 PRINT＂correct diskette．＂
710 RESUME660

## Program Listing 2．AUTOTRK2／BAS

10 REM＊AUTOTRAK－－CONCEIVED AND WRITTEN BY ROBERT JAMES LLOYD＊
20 REM＊VERSION 1.0 DATED JUNE 20， 1981 ＊
30 REM＊NOTE－－ALL REMARKS STATEMENTS MAY BE REMOVED WITHOUT＊
40 REM＊AFFECTTING PROGRAM OPERATION＊
50 REM＊CLEAR $10 \emptyset \emptyset$ BYTES OF MEMORY FOR STRING STORAGE＊
60 REM＊AND MANIPULATION＊
70 CLEARIの日0
80 REM＊IF AN ERROR OCCURS BRANCH TO ERROR TRAPPING ROUTINE
90 ONERRORGOTO235 $\emptyset$
100 REM＊ F \＄AND G\＄USED IN PRINTUSING COMMAND＊
$110 \mathrm{~F} \$==^{n \# \# \# \#, \# \# "}$
$120 \mathrm{G} \$=\boldsymbol{=} \# \# \#$ ．\＃＂
130 REM＊DPENS＂AUTOINT＂FOR SEQUENTIAL INPUT＊
140 FILESPEC $\$=$＂AUTOINT＂
150 CLS：OPEN＂I＂，1，FILESPEC\＄
160 REM＊INPUTS NUMBER OF VEHICLES＊
170 INPUT\＃1，NV
180 REM＊FOR／NEXT LOOP USED TO INPUT VEHICLE DESCRIPTIONS＊
190 FORL＝1TONV
200 INPUT\＃1，V\＄（L）
210 NEXTL
$22 \emptyset$ REM＊FOR／NEXT LOOP USED TO INPUT USER－DEFINED CODES＊
230 FORL＝1TO1
240 INPUT\＃I，UCS（L）
250 NEXTL：CLOSE
260 REM＊SET PROGRAM－DEFINED CODES＊

```
27 PCS \((1)=" \theta=\) Gas \(\quad 5=\) Tune－up
\(A={ }^{n}+\mathrm{UC} \$(1)+\) STRING \((\)
```

13－LEN（UC\＄（1）），32）$+{ }^{n} \mathrm{~F}={ }^{n}+\mathrm{UCS}(6)$
$280 \operatorname{PC}(2)={ }^{n} 1=0$ il $\quad 6=$ Exhaust Sys．$B={ }^{n}+$ UC $\$(2)+$ STRING $\$($
13－LEN（UC\＄（2）），32）＋＂G＝${ }^{n}+\mathrm{UC} \$(7)$
290 PC $\$(3)={ }^{n} 2=$ Tires $\quad 7=$ Wheel Align $C={ }^{2}+$ UC $\$(3)+$ STRING\＄（
13－LEN（UC\＄（3）），32）＋＂H＝＂＋UCS（8）
$30 \emptyset \operatorname{PC} \$(4)=" 3=$ Battery $\quad 8=$ Brakes $\quad \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{UC} \$(4)+\operatorname{STRING}($
13－LEN（UC\＄（4）），32）+ ＂$I={ }^{2}+\mathrm{UC} \$(9)$

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## Program Listing 2 Continued

$310 \operatorname{PC}(5)={ }^{n} 4=$ Lubrication $9=$ Hoses／Belts $E={ }^{\prime \prime}+U C \$(5)+\operatorname{STRING} \$($ 13－LEN（UC\＄（5）），32）＋＂J＝＂＋UC\＄（10）
320 REM＊SET REPORT FORMAT DESCRIPTIONS＊
330 LC $\$(1)=$＂Auto Code
e）＂
340 LCS（2）$=$＂Month／Year
th
350 LC\＄（3）$=$＂Auto Code／Year
$36 \emptyset$ LC $\$(4)=$＂Auto Code／Month／Year e
ar）＂
$370 \operatorname{LC} \$(5)=$＂Year
（All entries for selected cod
（All entries for selected mon during selected year）＂
（All entries for selected cod
（All entries for selected cod during selected month and ye
r）＂
380 LC $\$(6)=$＂All entries in file＂
390 REM＊ALLOW SELECTION－－ENTER INFO OR PRINT REPORT＊
400 CLS：PRINT＂Do you wish to：＂
410 PRINT：PRINT＂1－－Enter expense information＂
$42 \emptyset$ PRINT＂2－－Generate expense report＂
430 PRINT：LINE INPUT＂Select option＂；A\＄
$440 \operatorname{IFVAL}(A \$)<10 R V A L$（AS）＞2GOTO40日
450 CLS：ONVAL（AS）GOTO470 ，530
460 REM＊BEGINNING OF ENTER INFO SECTION＊
$47 \emptyset$ CLS：LINE INPUT＂Date using MMDDYY format ？＂；DATE
480 REM＊CHECK ENTRY FOR CORRECT MMDDYY FORMAT＊
$490 \operatorname{IFVAL}(\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{DATE} \$, 2))>120 \mathrm{RVAL}(\operatorname{MID} \$(\mathrm{DATE} \$, 3,2))>310$ RVAL（RIGHT \＄（DATE $\$, 2)$ ）＜80GOTO47
500 REM＊VARIABLE AN IS SET TO 1 WHEN ANOTHER SELECTION IS CHOS EN＊
510 IFAN $=1$ GOTO63 0
520 REM＊FOR／NEXT LOOP TO PRINT VEHICLE DESCRIPTIONS ON SCREEN
530 PRINT：FORL＝1TONV
540 REM＊CHR $\$(195-(\operatorname{LEN}(\operatorname{STR}(\mathrm{L}))))$ IS USED TO FORMAT SCREEN DISP LAY＊
550 REM＊CHR\＄（195）IS A SPACE COMPRESSION CODE EQUAL TO 3 BLANK
S＊
560 PRINT＂Auto \＃＂；L；CHR\＄（195－（LEN（STR\＄（L））））；＂is＂；V\＄（L）
570 NEXTL
580 PRINT：INPUT＂Enter auto number＂；VN
590 REM＊CHR\＄（31）BELOW CLEARS TO END OF SCREEN＊
600 IFVN＜1ORVN $>N V P R I N T @ 64 *(N V+2)$, CHR\＄（31）；：GOTO580
610 ONVAL（A\＄）GOTO630， 1290
620 REM＊FILESPEC IS SET TO AUTO＋VEHICLE NUMBER
630 FILESPEC $=$＂AUTO＂＋RIGHT\＄（STR\＄（VN），LEEN（STR\＄（VN））－1）
640 IFAN＝1GOTO690
650 CLS：PRINT＂Ensure diskette containing file＂；CHRS（34）；FILESPE
C\＄；CHR\＄（34）；＂has been placed＂
660 PRINT＂in a drive．If it has not been created yet，RANDOM AC CESS＂
670 PRINT＂automatically creates it when needed．＂
680 PRINT：LINE INPUT＂Press ENTER when ready to input expense inf ormation＂；A\＄
690 AN＝ 0 ：GOSUB710 ：GOTO750
700 REM＊PRINTS AUTO CODES ON SCREEN＊
710 CLS：PRINT＂Auto Codes：
（Codes A－J are use
r defined）＂
$72 \emptyset$ PRINTPC（1）：PRINTPC\＄（2）：PRINTPC\＄（3）：PRINTPC\＄（4）：PRINTPC\＄（5）
730 RETURN
740 REM＊PRINTS 63 DASHES ACROSS SCREEN＊
750 PRINTSTRING $\left(63,{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}\right.$ ）
760 PRINT＠448，＂${ }^{7}$ ；
$77 \emptyset$ REM＊BEGIN ENTRY OF EXPENSE DATA＊
780 INPUT＂Code Number＂；CODE $\$$
790 IFVAL（CODE $\$$ ）＜1ØGOTO 820

$81 \emptyset$ IFASC（CODE $\$$ ）＜650RASC（CODE $\$$ ）$>74$ PRINT＠448，CHR\＄（31）；：GOTO780
820 INPUT＂Quantity＂；QT
830 IFQT＞99．9PRINT＠512，CHR\＄（31）；：GOTO820
840 INPUT＂Total cost＂；CT
85 IFCT＞99999．99PRINT＠576，CHR\＄（31）；：GOTO840
860 REM＊NOTE－－METHOD OF PAYMENT MUST BE ENTERED＊
870 INPUT＂Method of payment（ $C A=$ cash $C K=$ check CC＝crd．card）＂；PY \＄
880 IFPY $\$={ }^{\prime \prime} C A^{"}$ ORPY $\$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CK}$＂ORPY $\$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CC}{ }^{\prime}$ GOTO9 0
890 PRINT＠640，CHRS（31）；：GOTO 870
960 INPUT＂Receipt number＂；RE\＄
910 IFLEN（RE\＄）＞8PRINT＠7＠4，CHR\＄（31）；：GOTO9 日
920 LINE INPUT＂Description of transaction ？＂DSC
936 REM＊FOR $8 \emptyset$ COLUMN PRINT CHANGE LEN（DSCS）$>36$ TO LEN（DSC $\$$ ）$>1$
8 ＊
940 IFLEN（DSCS）＞36PRINT＠768，CHR\＄（31）；：GOTO92日
950 LINE INPUT＂Is all information correct（ $Y$ or $N$ ）？n；AN\＄
960 IFAN $\$={ }^{*} N^{n}$ PRINT＠448，CHRS（31）；：GOTO780
979 IFANS＜＞＂Y＂PRINT＠832，CHRS（31）；：GOTO950
980 LINE INPUT＂Write information to drive \＃？＊DN\＄
Program Listing 2 Continues

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## Program Listing 2 Continued

990 IFDN\$="*PRINT@896, CHR\$(31);:GOTO980
1Ø0曰 IFVAL(DN\$) <ØORVAL (DN\$) >3PRINT@896, CHR\$ (31) ; : GOTO980
101ø REM * FILESPEC IS NOW EQUAL TO AUTO + VEHICLE NUMBER + DRIV E NUMBER *

1030 REM * OPENS FILESPEC--RANDOM ACCESS USING BUFFER 2 *
1040 OPEN"R", 2,FILESPEC $\$$
1050 FIELD 2.7 AS KEYS, 4 AS QNT\$, 8 AS CST\$, 2 AS PAY\$, 8 AS RC
PTS, 36 AS DESC\$
1060 REM * VARIABLE I IS SET TO LAST ENTRY IN FILE +1 *
$1076 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{LOF}(2)+1$
1080 REM * LSET PLACES DATA IN BUFFER *
1090 REM * NOTE---KEY\$ IS EQUAL TO CODE $\$+$ DATES *
1100 LSETKEY $\$=$ CODE $\$+D A T E \$$
$111 \emptyset$ LSETQNT $\$=$ MKS $\$(Q T)$
1120 LSETCST $\$=$ MKD $\$$ (CT)
1130 LSETPAY $\$=$ PY $\$$
1140 LSETRCPT
1150 LSETDESC $\$=$ DSC $\$$
1160 REM * PUT COMMAND WRITES DATA TO SELECTED DRIVE *
1170 PUT2,I
1180 CLOSE
$119 \emptyset$ REM * RESET VALUES TO EITHER NULL OR ZERO *

1210 REM * ALLOW ANOTHER ENTRY FOR SELECTED VEHICLE ONLY *
1220 CLS: PRINT"Another entry for Auto \#";VN" (Y or N) ";:LINE IN PUTAE
123 IFAE $\$={ }^{n \pi}$ GOTO1220
1240 IFAE $\$={ }^{*} Y$ "PRINT@448, $\mathrm{CHR} \$(31)$; $:$ CLS $: \mathrm{AN}=1:$ GOTO $47 \emptyset$
1250 IFAE $\$=$ "N"GOTO40 ELSEPRINT@960, CHR\$(31) ; :GOTO1220
1260 REM * BEGINNING OF REPORT GENERATION SECTION *
$127 \emptyset$ REM * SET PRINT VALUES -- POKE16424 =NUMBER OF LINES PER PAG
E *
1280 REM * POKE16425=SETS LINE COUNTER TO ON
E*
1290 POKE16424,66:POKE16425,1:PRINT
1306 FILESPEC $=$ "AUTO" + RIGHTS (STR\$ (VN), LEN (STR (VN)) -1)
1310 CLS: PRINT"Do you want a report by --"
1320 REM * PRINTS REPORT FORMAT DESCRIPTIONS *
1330 PRINT"1 -- "; LC\$(1)
1340 PRINT" 2 - ${ }^{-1}$; LC $\$(2)$
1350 PRINT"3 -- "; LCS(3)
1360 PRINT"4 -- "; LC $\$(4)$
1370 PRINT"5 -- "; LCS (5)
1380 PRINT" 6 -- "; LCS (6)
1390 PRINT
1400 LINE INPUT"Select option ";A\$
$1416 \operatorname{IFVAL}(A \$)<\emptyset O R V A L(A \$)>7$ PRINT@448,CHR\$(31);:GOTO140日
$142 \emptyset$ REM * CHECK IF LINE PRINTER IS ONLINE -- PEEK (16412) MUST E
QUAL 63 *
1430 IFPEEK (14312) < >63PRINT: PRINT"LINE PRINTER IS NOT READY.....
"ELSEGOTO1450
1440 FORD $=1$ TO750: NEXTD:GOTO1310
1450 ONVAL (A\$) GOTO1460, 1520, 1460, 1460, 1560, 1590
1460 GOSUB710:PRINT
1470 INPUT"Code "; CODES:PRINT
1480 IFVAL (CODE $\$$ ) <l 0 THEN 1510
1490 IFCODES="nPRINT@448, CHRS(31) ; : GOTO1470
1560 IFASC (CODE $)<650$ RASC $($ CODE $\$$ ) $>74$ PRINT@448, CHRS (31);:GOTO1470
1510 ONVAL (A\$) GOTO1590, 1520, 1560, 1520, 1560, 1590
1520 LINE INPUT"Enter month by 2 digit code. Ex: $01=J a n$, $06=J u n$, etc.) ";DATES
1530 IFVAL (DATE $\$$ ) <1ORVAL (DATE $\$$ ) >120RLEN (DATE $\$$ ) <2
LS: GOTO1520
$1540 \operatorname{IFVAL}(\mathrm{~A} \$)=2$ RVVAL $(\mathrm{A} \$)=4$ PRINT: GOTO1560
1550 GOTO1590
1560 LINE INPUT"Enter year by 2 digit code. Ex: $81=198186=1986$ , etc.) ";YRS
1570 IFLEN (YRS) <2ORVAL (YRS) <80CLS: GOTO1560
1580 REM * OPEN FILESPEC FOR RANDOM ACCESS VIA BUFFER 2 *
1590 OPEN"R", 2,FILESPEC $\$$
1601 REM * FIELD BUFFER 2 *
1610 FIELD 2,7 AS KEY\$, 4 AS QNT\$, 8 AS CST\$, 2 AS PAY\$, 8 AS RC PT\$, 36 AS DESCS
1620 REM * ALSO FIELD FIRST 7 BYTES OF BUFFER 2 AS CODE AND DATE
1630 FIELD 2,1 AS CD\$,6 AS DT\$
1640 REM * SET VARIABLE P (PAGE COUNTER) TO 1 *
$1650 \mathrm{P}=1$
1660 LPRINT: LPRINT:GOSUB1670 : ONVAL (AS) GOTO1780, 1810, 1780, 178 0,1810,1810
1670 LPRINT"AUTOTRAK Expense Report by ${ }^{\text {n }}$;
1680 REM * WRITE APPROPRIATE REPORT FORMAT DESCRIPTION TO PRINTE R *
$169 \emptyset$ LPRINTLEFTS(LCS(VAL(AS)), 2ø)
Program Listing 2 Continues


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Little Red Riding Hood (Adv. Int.) Old McDonald's Farm (Adv. Int.) Money Master (Med Sys.) The Playful Professor (Med Sys.) Personal Check Mgr. (Adv. Int.)

## Program Listing 2 Continued

$17 \emptyset 0$ REM * PRINT VEHICLE DESCRIPTION AND AUTO CODES *
1710 LPRINTV\$(VN):LPRINT:LPRINT"Auto Codes:
(Codes A-J are user defined)"
1720 LPRINT
1730 LPRINTPC $\$(1):$ LPRINTPC $(2): \operatorname{LPRINTPC}(3):$ LPRINTPC $\$(4):$ LPRINTP C\$(5)
1740 LPRINT
1750 LPRINTSTRING $(39,32)$;"METHOD OF"; STRING $(4,32)$; "RECEIPT"
1760 RETURN
1770 REM * PRINT APPROPRIATE COLUMN HEADINGS DEPENDING ON REPORT FORMAT *
1780 LPRINT"CODE DATE QUANTITY COST PAYMENT
NUMBER DESCRIPTION"
1790 REM * FOR 80 COLUMN PRINT CHANGE STRING\$ $(132,95)$ TO STRING\$ (80,95) *
$180 \emptyset$ LPRINTSTRING\$(132,95):IFP>IGOTO2280 ELSE1840
1810 LPRINT" DATE CODE QUANTITY COST PAYMENT
NUMBER DESCRIPTION"
1820 GOTOI800
1830 REM * FOR/NEXT LOOP USED TO GET INFORMATION FROM OPEN FILE
1840 FORL=1TOLOF (2)
1850 IFEOF (2) CLOSE: GOTO231ø
1860 GET 2,L
$187 \emptyset$ REM * DEPENDING ON REPORT FORMAT, CHECK EITHER CODE OR DATE
1880 ONVAL (AS) GOTO1900, 2050, 2020, 1990, 1960, 2980
1890 REM * DOES CODE SELECTED MATCH CODE FOUND? *
1901 IFCD\$く>CODE \$GOTO2280
1910 GOTO2ø8ஏ
1920 REM * DO CODE, MONTH AND YEAR MATCH ONES FOUND? *
1930 IFCD $\$=\operatorname{CODE} \$ A N D L E F T \$(D T \$, 2)=$ DATE $\$ A N D R I G H T \$(D T \$, 2)=Y R \$ G O T O 208$ $\emptyset$
1940 GOTO2280
1950 REM * DO CODE AND MONTH MATCH ONES FOUND? *
1960 IFRIGHT\$ (DT\$, 2) <>YR\$GOTO2280
1970 GOTO2080
1980 REM * DO CODE AND MONTH MATCH ONES FOUND?
1990 IFCD $=$ CODE \$ANDLEFT $\$(D T \$, 2)=$ DATE $\$ G O T O 2 \emptyset 8 \emptyset$
200 GOTO2280
2010 REM * DO CODE AND YEAR MATCH ONES FOUND? *
$2 \emptyset 20$ IFCD $\$=$ CODE $\$$ ANDRIGHT $\$(D T \$, 2)=Y R \$ G O T O 2 \emptyset 80$
2030 GOTO2280
$2 \emptyset 40$ REM * DO MONTH AND YEAR MATCH ONES FOUND? *
2050 IFLEFT\$(DT\$,2)=DATE \$ANDRIGHT\$ (DT\$, 2) =YR\$GOTO2ø8ø
2060 GOTO2280
2070 REM * VARIABLE TC (TOTAL COST) KEEPS A CUMLATIVE TOTAL OF E XPENSES AS PRINTED *
$2080 \mathrm{TC}=\mathrm{TC}+\mathrm{CVD}$ (CST\$)
2090 REM * PRINT EXPENSE INFORMATION IN COLUMNAR FORMAT *
2100 ONVAL (A\$) GOTO2120, 2140, 2120, 2120, 2140,2140
2110 REM * PRINT CODE AND DATE *
 TO217
2130 REM * PRINT DATE AND CODE *
2140 LPRINTDTS;STRING\$ $(5,32)$;CDS;STRING\$ $(6,32)$;
2150 REM * NOTE-- CVS AND CVD ARE USED TO CONVERT STRING DATA TO NUMERIC *
2160 REM * PRINT QUANTITY *
$2170 \operatorname{IFCVS}(Q N T \$)>\emptyset L P R I N T U S I N G G S ; C V S(Q N T \$) ;: \operatorname{LPRINTSTRING}(4,32) ;:$ GOTO219Ø
2180 LPRINTSTRING\$ $(10,32)$;
2190 REM * PRINT COST *
2200 LPRINTUSINGF \$; CVD (CST\$);
2210 REM * PRINT METHOD OF PAYMENT AND RECEIPT NUMBER *
2220 LPRINTSTRING $(6,32)$; PAY $\$$; STRING $(8,32)$; RCPT ; ;
2230 REM * PRINT DESCRIPTION *
2240 LPRINTSTRING $\$(3,32)$; DESC $\$$
225 Ø REM * HAVE 60 LINES BEEN PRINTED? *
$2260 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(16425)=60 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+1$ : LPRINTCHR\$(11): GOTO1660
2270 REM * NOTE--CHR\$(11) ABOVE ADVANCES PAPER TO TOP-OE-FORM *
228ø NEXTL
2290 CLOSE
2300 REM * PRINT TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR REPORT FORMAT SELECTED *
2316 LPRINT:LPRINT"Total Expenditures $=$ ";:LPRINTUSINGF\$;TC
2320 REM * RESET VARIABLES TO ZERO, ADVANCE PAPER TO TOP-OF-FORM
$2330 \mathrm{TC}=\emptyset: \mathrm{P}=\varnothing:$ LPRINTCHRS (11): GOTO 4 Ø $\emptyset$
2340 REM * ERROR TRAPPING ROUTINE. ERROR 54 IS FILE CANNOT BE F OUND *
235 IFERR $/ 2+1=54$ GOTO 2370
2360 REM * CHRS(34) IS QUOTE MARKS *
2370 CLS: PRINTCHR $\$(34)$;FILESPEC $;$ CHR $\$(34) ;{ }^{*}$ cannot be found. P1
ease insert correct diskette."
2380 PRINT:LINE INPUT"Press ENTER when ready.";A\$
2390 RESUME15 $\emptyset$

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## Connect a Centronics-compatible printer to the Mod I.

## Hardware Hacker-Part I



The Peripheral Support Interface ${ }^{T M}$-you can make it in just four months.


Fig. 1. Printer Interface Logic Circuitry

Philip M. Van Praag 1630 West Jagged Rock Road Tucson, AZ 85704

Over the next four months, I will present a series of articles detailing design and construction of a hardware support system for the Model I TRS-80. This Peripheral Support Interface ${ }^{T M}$ (PSI) contains a Centronicscompatible printer interface, 32K RAM memory, and a compatible single/double density disk controller. Each item may be built and used independently. The integration of all three functions into a common system will be presented in the fourth article.

No adjustments are required in any circuitry, and therefore no test equipment is needed to build or operate any part of the system. (An ohmmeter or simple continuity tester would be helpful, however, to double-check wiring before initial powerup.) Required skills are a basic familiarity with electronic components (resistor color codes, IC pin orientation, for example); a

|  |
| :--- |
| The Key Box |
| Basic Level II |
| Model I |
| 16K RAM |

degree of manual dexterity to enable soldering small wires and contacts; and patience. (Of these three skills, patience is by far the most important.)

No special tools are required, but you must use a low wattage soldering iron ( 25 watts maximum) and fine solder (. 031 diameter maximum).

This article describes the design and construction of a printer interface connecting any Centronics-compatible printer with the TRS-80 Model I keyboard connector. With this interface the user can halt the print operation at any time and resume printing at the same place in the text.

Centronics-compatible interface refers to a particular method of matching required operating signals between a printer and the TRS-80. This method defines required signals, the logic level of these signals, and the parallel manner in which data is transferred to the printer. The Centronics interface method is available on virtually all microcomputer printers.

Printers storing only one chararacter (the Selectric) can stop at any character position on any line. Printers storing an entire line of characters before printing (the MX-80) will halt printing after the current line. To re-start
printing precisely where you left off, just tap the resume button. This feature is compatible with any program that does not print out transient data gathered and deleted as part of a timed sequence.
A small outboard cabinet houses all printer interface cir-
cuitry except the power supply. A single double-sided printed circuit board allows quick assembly of the project and provides a connector card-edge for mating with the printer cable. A 40 -conductor ribbon cable/connector assembly plugs into the expansion port card edge at the
keyboard rear of the TRS-80. A simple wall plug-in transformer supply backed up with voltage regulation on the PC board provides power. The TRS-80 needs no modifications.

## How the Circuit Works

The Centronics interface meth-
od uses parallel data transfer; all eight data bits defining a particular character to be printed or instruction to be followed are sent to the printer at once. The advantage of this system is potentially greater data transfer speed compared to the serial transfer system RS-232 in which data is sent one


Fig. 2. Schematic diagram. Parenthetical numbers on the left denote keyboard connector pins. Numbers on the right are for printer connector pins.

bit at a time.
Print speed is dictated by the mechanical ability of the printer; maximum print rates vary between printers. A busy signal tells the TRS- 80 not to send more data until the printer is ready to receive it. The IBM Selectric requires about 75 milliseconds to print a character, whereas a carriage return can take 500 milliseconds. The MX-80 contains a data memory storage buffer which takes an entire line of data at a time, puts out a busy signal to halt further data influx, and then feeds data to the print mechanics one character at a time. (Remember one character equals eight bits which equals one byte of data.)

Table 1 contains the bit code used by the TRS-80 to define alpha characters, numbers, symbols, and printer instructions. The eighth data bit D7 is not needed to convey any of this information. It is used to carry the busy signal from the printer to the TRS-80.

## Initiating Printing

How does the printer know when to start printing? The printer must be turned on, on-line, and connected (via an interface) to the TRS-80 which is teeming with activity on its data bus. What keeps it from trying to print everything? The trigger is the address 37 E 8 H (14312 in decimal). When that data-bit combination is present on the address bus and a low-level logic signal appears on the write signal line, two things cause the printer to accept the next data character or instruction: An eightbit data latch stores the character/instruction code presently on the TRS-80's data bus, and a data strobe pulse clocks the latched data into the printer. The data strobe pulse nudges the printer into an active state; the printer then processes the data byte and initiates a busy signal to tell the TRS-80 not to send another data byte.

## Printer Status

The TRS-80 surveys printer status right after it sends out a data byte. The address 37 E 8 H is produced again along with a logic-level-low on the read line. This combination inserts several
feedback signals from the printer onto the bi-directional TRS-80 data bus, including the busy, out-of-paper, unit select, and fault signals.

## Signal Storage

How are the data and feedback signals stored until needed? Assume location 37 E 8 H is a part of memory; the contents of 37 E 8 H would become identical to the data bus every time it was addressed in write mode. There is only one problem -37 E 8 H is not part of RAM; in fact it is not part of anything in the TRS-80!

Recall that 37 E 8 H plus a lowlevel write signal latch the data bus contents in the interface. When 37 E 8 H is written to, the character/instruction data loads into that memory location. From then on, although 37 E 8 H and write are removed from the data bus, the same data continues to be presented to the printer until


Fig. 3a. Component side of PC board

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the printer shuts off its busy signal to request the next characterlinstruction.
The transient occurrence of data is frozen-in-time as long as needed by the printer. The feedback signals from the printer are not transient because they continuously reflect status conditions. Since the TRS-80 needs to check this status for very brief intervals, the feedback information is only inserted onto the data bus when it is needed (via the 37E8H address in combination with a read signal). When location $37 E 8 \mathrm{H}$ is read, the feedback information appears on the data bus as the output of that memory location. The printer status is never stored in the printer interface data latch. PEEK at memory address 37 E 8 H to determine printer status manually; the information you obtain comes directly from the printer, not the data latch. Table 2 summarizes all feedback signals and instructions processed in the printer interface.
See Fig. 1 for a functional block diagram of the printer interface. It presents the three primary functional blocks and itlustrates the directions of signal flow. The decoder picks out the address 37 E 8 H from all possible address combinations; the data latch acts as a scratchpad memory for the 8 -bit data coming from the TRS-80; the gated buffer periodically allows printer status feedback signals to flow to the TRS-80 on the data bus. The decoded 37 E 8 H address is ANDed with the write or read signal to activate the data latch or the gated buffer. The remaining block is the set/reset latch, actually an R/S flip-flop. Its output logic level changes each time a different one of the two switches is depressed. This latch creates an artificial busy signal (ORed with the printer's busy signal) to manually halt further data flow from the TRS-80 to the printer.

A schematic diagram of the circuitry, including the power supply, appears in Fig. 2. All logic functions are performed by eight Transistor-Transistor Logic (TTL) low power Schottky-type integrated circuits (IC's) which consume about 100 milliam-
peres (mA) of current. Because of the modest power supply demands, an ordinary 6 V directcurrent (dc) wall plug-in transformer supply is used. D1 regulates its output down to the required 5 V . Make sure the dc transformer supply can provide about 150 mA of steady-state current. If you do not have access to an oscilloscope to check the ripple content at its output under a 150 mA load you must include capacitor C3 on your circuit board. C3 provides additional power supply filtering, not needed if you use a well filtered supply.

## Construction

The parts list for this project is in Table 3. Use a printed circuit board to speed construction and debugging time. Since the parts layout is not critical, you may use wire-wrap or point-to-point soldering. See Fig. 3 for a full-size etch pattern for the
printer interface board.
If you build your own board and cannot provide platedthrough holes do not use IC sockets. Insert a wire into all pads that do not contain component leads and solder the wire on both sides of the board. This
is necessary to transfer conductor paths from one side to the other. If you inserted IC sockets without plated-through holes, there would be no way to solder the pads on the component side of the board.

A parts layout guide for the

| Signalinstruction | Enable level | Source | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Busy | High | Printer | Halts data flow to printer |
| Fault | Low | Printer | Error/fault in printer |
| Out of paper | High | Printer | Printer out of paper |
| Prime | Low | Printer | Initializes (resets) interface logic |
| Read | Low | TRS-80 | Along with address 37 E 8 H , outputs printer status to data bus |
| Strobe | Low | Interface | Pulse which clocks (transfers) data into printer |
| Unit select | High | Printer | Printer selected |
| Write | Low | TRS 80 | Along with address 37 E 8 H , latches data and starts strobe pulse in interface |
| Table 2. Feedback signals and instructions processed in the printer interface |  |  |  |



Fig. 3b. Reverse side of PC board

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| :---: | :---: |
| U2 | 74LS32 IC |
| U3 | 74LS27 IC |
| U4 | 74LS00 IC |
| U5 | 74LS367 IC |
| U6 | 74LS 122 IC |
| U7,8 | 74LS175 IC |
| D1 | 1 N 4733 B diode, $5.1 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%, 1 \mathrm{~W}$, zener |
| D2 | LED (Digikey NSL5053 or equivalent) |
| C1 | 220 pF ceramic disc capacitor |
| C2,3 | 470 uF, 10 V , electrolytic capacitor (C3 optional-see text) |
| C4.7 | . $1 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$, mylar capacitor |
| R1, 2,5,6,8 | 4.7 K ohm, $1 / / \mathrm{W}$, resistor |
| R3 | 470 ohm, $1 / 4 . \mathrm{W}$, resistor |
| R4 | 22 Kohm , $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$, resistor |
| R7 | 10 ohm, $1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$, resistor |
| S1,2 | SPST momentary contact pushbutton switch |

## Miscellaneous

PC board, cabinet (Radio Shack 270.252 or equivalent), IC sockets (optionalsee text), 6 -volt dc wall plug-in power supply (must not produce more than 7.0 volts dc at a 150 milliamp load), 40 -conductor ribbon cable with matching "TRS. 80 keyboard card-edge compatible" connector (Radio Shack 278-771/276-1558 or equivalent), hardware (including $5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ threaded standoffs to mount PC board).

Table 3. Parts List

PC board appears in Fig. 4. Orient the ICs, diodes, and capacitors C2 and C3 as shown. If you use IC sockets, line up the dot or notch on the socket with Fig. 4 to aid subsequent IC insertion. Use a 25 watt iron with a fine pointed tip and .030 inch solder. If your board does not have plated-through holes, install the components first and use the component lead cuttings for the feed-through wires.

Orientation details for the ribbon cables with respect to the connectors, cabinet, and PC board appear in Fig. 5. Study this figure carefully before proceeding with this final phase of construction. Prepare the cabinet listed in Table 3 in three steps. First, drill four holes


Fig. 4. Component placement
through the top to mount the board. Set the board on the cabinet top to serve as a template for locating the holes; allow $7 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ printer connector card edge protrusion outside the cabinet. Second, using a file or hacksaw blade file away the space between the two top-row slots on each side of the cabinet top, as shown in Fig. 5. Enlarge the slot height on the connector card-edge side using a file until it measures $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$. Insulate the top and bottom edges of this slot with electrical tape or continuous grommet (a U-shaped plastic channel material). An alternative is to file the slot larger than $3 / 16$ inch so the board cannot inadvertently short to the cabinet if flexed slightly. Third, drill holes in the cabinet bottom to mount the switches, Light Emitting Diode (LED), and a feed-through grommet for the incoming power cable. Wrap several layers of electrical tape over the ribbon cable where it feeds through the cabinet top to protect against abrasion. If you use the ribbon cable and connector listed in Table 3, attach the connector by slipping the cable through the slot in the connector rear. While holding the cable straight squeeze the connector closed using an ordinary vise. After trimming and stripping the ribbon cable end according to the listing in Fig. 5 insert the cable through the cabinet. Finally, insert the individual wires through the board and solder the pads on both sides.

## Installation and Operation

I did not provide a power switch for the printer interface, since power would be applied to the plug-in transformer supply even with the power switch off. It will not harm the interface to be powered-up continuously, but for maximum safety (and convenience) connect all your computer equipment to a common switchable alternating current (ac) power outlet strip.
Turn off the TRS-80, printer, and printer interface before making any interconnections. Insert both the printer and the printer interface card-edge connectors with the ribbon cable exiting the bottom of the con-

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nector. If you need to connect additional peripheral devices to the keyboard use Alpha Products' Expandabus, which allows connection of from one to four devices in addition to the printer interface.

The pause and resume switches may be used at any time while printing. If your printer stores an entire line of characters before printing the line it will complete the printout of that line before stopping. The "busy" LED appears to be on steadily during a printout; it is actually being turned on and off very rapidly.

With all equipment turned on but not in the print mode alternately depress the pause and resume switches to turn the LED on and off. This test of the voltage supply and a small portion of the logic circuitry works only if the interface is connected to a printer.

The printer interface should provide years of dependable service. Together with the 32 K Memory Modification (Part II, coming up) and the Disk Controller (Part III) you have the
basis for a low-cost Peripheral Support Interface ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ for your TRS-80.

Readers of 80 Micro are welcome to use the etch patterns contained in this article to construct the Printer Interface
for their personal use only.

An etched and drilled epoxyglass PC board with platedthrough holes is available for $\$ 20.95$ postpaid in the U.S. A complete kit of parts is also
available, including PC board, cabinet (not predrilled-see text), IC sockets, and all other parts listed for $\$ 62.95$, postpaid in the U.S. Arizona residents add 4 percent sales tax. Order from: PVP Industries, P.O. Box 35667, Tucson, AZ 85740.


Fig. 5. Ribbon cable conductor usage and orientation

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# Programming Pitch—Part III 

Merton L. Davis<br>3A Palmetto Arms<br>Camden, SC 29020

Several months ago I wrote a program that uses a TRS-80 to generate music (see "Programming Pitch," 80 Micro, May 1982 and June/July 1982). But a project like this is never really done. After programming some more (and listening to the same pieces of music on my TRS-80 over and over), I've come up with a new improved version. I have corrected mathematically inexact divisions in timing (from 32nd to whole notes) and the inferior harmonic clarity, particularly in the upper registers.

## The Problems

The defect in note timing resulted from two problems. First, the note duration D is inversely proportional to a logarithmic function of the note period, P (rather than to P itself). Second, the interval of silence between notes is the same whether the note is of $1 / 32$ nd value or whole. Consequently, playing 32 32nd notes took considerably more time than one whole note. This problem is corrected by introducing the corrected $B$ value, $B C$.

I improved note clarity by coding the ma-chine-language music generator to permit greater dispersion of note periods in the range of the piano keyboard.

## New Basic Program

The first 155 lines of the Basic driver (see Program Listing 1), like the original, load the

The Key Box<br>Model I or III<br>16 K RAM<br>Cassette Basic<br>Amplifier

keyboard and the music generator machine language in reserved space of upper memory in a 16 K system. At line 160 the Basic driver sets the USR entry from Basic to the keyboard at 7A6CH (decimal 31340). The driver also sets certain parameters prior to the note-playing and rest-playing loops. Key parameters and variables of the original Ba sic driver and the new program are explained in Table 1. The parameters set in line 160 of the new Basic driver are:

- K-the proportionality constant for relating the duration D to B , and to the tempo AT. K varies from note to note because the logarithmic function of $P$ that corrects timing is incorporated in K .
- $X$-VARPTR location of $K$ that informs the machine-language keyboard the address to place the table value of $K$ called for by the note string.
- $D=$ one. The rest flag is recognized in the new machine-language program by $D$ equals zero rather than by $D$ equals one as
in the original program. D must be given any value other than zero to start the music.
- $A B=$ the time in $B$-value units between the end of one note and the beginning of the next. The value of 1.46 was experimentally determined.
- CK, DK and EK-the rest constants in the original program revised according to experimental data.

Line 170 is similar to line 130 of the original program. The repeat flag H is no longer included, and the multiplicative factor to obtain the tempo AT from AP has been changed to .03525 from .2. With .03525 , a tempo selection of five will play the music at a metronome 84 for a quarter note ( $B$ equals 16).

Line 195 corrects the assigned B value (note value from Fig. 3 of the original article) with BC . With AB equal to 1.46 , the new program will allow no $B$ value lower than 1.5 (equivalent to $1 / 64$ th dot). If you desire more exact mathematical timing for notes equal

| Symbol | Explanation |
| :---: | :---: |
| A | Single Precision (SP) note duration |
| $A D$ | SP rest duration |
| AP | SP tempo entered by user |
| AT | SP tempo calculated for program use |
| B | SP note value from 64 for a whole note to one for a 1/64th note |
| D | Integer value of note duration |
| CK, DK, EK | Constants of quadratic equation for rest duration as function of RK |
| NT\$ | 3 -character note string with first 2 characters describing note: $\mathrm{AF}=\mathrm{A} \text { Flat }$ |
|  | $\mathrm{CN}=\mathrm{C}$ Natural |
|  | FS $=$ F Sharp |
|  | Third character designates octave (zero to seven) |
| L | Numerical value if NT\$ has one character |
|  | $\mathrm{L}=0 \quad$ Directs to rest loop |
|  | $\mathrm{L}=1 \quad$ Initiates reading of NT\$ only if $\mathrm{B}>0$; ends music if $\mathrm{B}<0$ |
|  | $\mathrm{L}=2$ Initiates special effects with B designating line number to go to |
|  | $\mathrm{L}=3-5$ Lowers B-value during NT\$-only reading |
|  | $\mathrm{L}=7-9$ Proportionately increases B-value during NT\$-only reading |
|  | $L=6$ Initiates reading of NT\$ and associated "B" if in Read NT\$ only |
| P | Period of a note or integer value of rest duration |
| RK | Integer product of B and tempo AP for a rest |

RK Integer product of $B$ and tempo AP for a rest
Table 1. Key parameters and variables in original Basic driver

1 'MUSIC DRIVER V11 FOR MUSIC KEYBOARD AT 7A6CH AND MUSIC GENERA TOR AT 7FBBH
 7 'THEN RUN TO PLAY MUSIC AT TEMPO OF YOUR CHOICE 8
9 DATA $205,127,10,229,33,33,123,265,13,38$ 10 DATA $235,94,35,86,225,122,179,202,210,127$ 11 DATA $35,94,35,86,213,253,225,221,33,35$ 12 DATA $123,42,254,127,1,168, \quad \varnothing, 253,126$, $\emptyset$
13 DATA $254,65,202,190,122,221,9,254,66,202$
14 DATA $190,122,221,9,254,67,202,190,122,221$
15 DATA $9,254,68,202,190,122,221,9,254,69$
16 DATA $202,190,122,221,9,254,70,202,190,122$
17 DATA 221, 9, 1, 56, 0, 253,126, 1, 254, 78
18 DATA $202,210,122,221,9,254,83,202,210,122$
19 DATA 221, 9, 1, 7, 0,253,126, 2,254, 48
20 DATA 202, $9,123,221,9,254,49,202,9,123$
21 DATA 221, 9,254, 50,202, 9,123,221, 9,254
22 DATA $51,202,9,123,221,9,254,52,202,9$
23 DATA $123,221,9,254,53,202,9,123,221$,
24 DATA $254,54,202,9,123,221,9,221,126,5$
25 DATA 119, 35,221,126, 6,119, 33,187,127, 34
26 DATA 142, 64,221,102, 4,221,110, 3,195,154
27 DATA $10,68,6,65,78,48,76,10,13,0$
28 DATA 65, 78, 49, 38, 5, 26, 0, 65, 78, 50 29 DATA 147, 2, 52, 0, 65, 78, 51, 74, 1,101 30 DATA $0,65,78,52,165,0,199,0,65,78$ 31 DATA $53,82, ~ 0,121,1,65,78,54,41$, $\emptyset$ 32 DATA $173,2,65,78,55,21,6,111,4,65$ 33 DATA $83,48,184,9,14,6,65,83,49,220$ 34 DATA $4,27,0,65,83,50,110,2,55$, $\emptyset$ 35 DATA $65,83,51,55,1,108,0,65,83,52$ 36 DATA 156, 0,209, 0, 65, 83, 53, 78, 0, 139 37 DATA $1,65,83,54,39,6,203,2,65,83$ 38 DATA $55,19,0,176,4,65,70,48,0$, 0 39 DATA $2,0,65,70,49,117,5,24,0,65$ $4 \emptyset$ DATA $70,50,186,2,48,0,65,70,51,93$ 41 DATA $1,96,0,65,70,52,175,0,187$, 0 42 DATA $65,70,53,87,6,100,1,65,70,54$ 43 DATA $44,0,135,2,65,70,55,22,0,51$ 44 DATA $4,66,78,48,45,9,15,6,66,78$ 45 DATA $49,150,4,29,6,66,78,50,75,2$ 46 DATA $58,0,66,78,51,38,1,114,0,66$ 47 DATA $78,52,147,6,222,6,66,78,53,73$ 48 DATA $\quad 1,164,1,66,78,54,37,0,226,2$ 49 DATA $66,78,55,18,0,226,4,66,83,48$ 50 DATA $169,8,16,6,66,83,49,85,4,31$ 51 DATA $6,66,83,50,42,2,61,6,66,83$ 52 DATA $51,21,1,120,6,66,83,52,139,0$ 53 DATA $234,0,66,83,53,69,6,184,1,66$ 54 DATA $83,54,35,6,17,3,66,83,55,17$ 55 DATA $\emptyset, ~ \emptyset, ~ 5,66,76,48,184,9,14$, $\emptyset$ 56 DATA $66,70,49,220,4,27,0,66,70,50$ 57 DATA $110,2,55,0,66,70,51,55,1,108$ 58 DATA $0,66,70,52,156,0,209,6,66,70$ 59 DATA $53,78,6,139,1,66,70,54,39$, 60 DATA $203,2,66,70,55,19,0,176,4,67$ 61 DATA $78,48,169,8,16,0,67,78,49,85$ 62 DATA $4,31,0,67,78,50,42,2,61, ~ \emptyset$ 63 DATA $67,78,51,21,1,120,6,67,78,52$ 64 DATA 139, 0,234, 0, 67, 78, 53, 69, Ø, 184 65 DATA $1,67,78,54,35,0,17,3,67,78$ 66 DATA $55,17,6,0,5,67,83,48,45,8$ 67 DATA $16,0,67,83,49,22,4,32,0,67$ 68 DATA $83,50,11,2,64,0,67,83,51,6$ 69 DATA $1,127,0,67,83,52,131,0,247,0$ 70 DATA $67,83,53,65,6,208,1,67,83,54$ 71 DATA $33,0,52,3,67,83,55,132,3,38$ 72 DATA $0,67,70,48,45,9,15,9,67,70$ 73 DATA $49,150,4,29,0,67,76,50,75,2$ 74 DATA $58,0,67,70,51,38,1,114,0,67$ 75 DATA $70,52,147,0,222,0,67,70,53,73$ 76 DATA $0,164,1,67,70,54,37,0,226,2$ 77 DATA $67,7 \emptyset, 55,18,6,226,4,68,78,48$ 78 DATA 183, 7, 17, 0, 68, 78, 49,220, 3, 34 79 DATA $\quad 0,68,78,50,238,1,68,6,68,78$ 80 DATA $51,247,0,135,0,68,78,52,123, \emptyset$ 81 DATA $4,1,68,78,53,62,0,227,1,68$ 82 DATA $78,54,31,6,76,3,68,78,55,37$ 83 DATA $0,217,2,68,83,48,72,7,18,0$ 84 DATA $68,83,49,164,3,37,6,68,83,50$

85 DATA $210,1,72,0,68,83,51,233, ~ \emptyset, 143$ 86 DATA $0,68,83,52,117,0,16,1,68,83$ 87 DATA $53,58,0,251,1,68,83,54,29$, 0 88 DATA $122,3,68,83,55,37,0,217,2,68$ 89 DATA $70,48,45,8,16,6,68,76,49,22$ 90 DATA $4,32,0,68,70,50,11,2,64,0$ 91 DATA $68,70,51,6,1,127,6,68,70,52$ 92 DATA 131, $6,247,0,68,70,53,65,6,208$ 93 DATA $1,68,70,54,33,0,52,3,68,70$ 94 DATA $55,37,0,208,2,69,78,48,224,6$ 95 DATA $19,0,69,78,49,112,3,39,0,69$ 96 DATA $78,50,184,1,77,9,69,78,51,220$ 97 DATA $0,150,0,69,78,52,110,0,30,1$ 98 DATA $69,78,53,55,6,21,2,69,78,54$ 99 DATA $27,0,172,3,69,78,55,37,0,217$ 100 DATA $2,69,83,48,125,6,20,6,69,83$ 101 DATA $49,62,3,41,0,69,83,50,159,1$ 162 DATA $81,6,69,83,51,208,6,159,6,69$ 103 DATA $83,52,164,6,48,1,69,83,53,52$ 104 DATA $0,52,2,69,83,54,26,6,197,3$ 105 DATA $69,83,55,37,6,208,2,69,70,48$ 106 DATA $72,7,18,6,69,70,49,164,3,37$ 107 DATA $0,69,70,50,210,1,72,0,69,70$ 108 DATA $51,233, \emptyset, 143, \emptyset, 69,70,52,117, ~ \emptyset$ 169 DATA $16,1,69,79,53,58,0,251,1,69$ 110 DATA $70,54,29,0,122,3,69,70,55,37$ 111 DATA $0,217,2,76,78,48,125,6,20$, 0 112 DATA $70,78,49,62,3,41,6,70,78,50$

to or shorter than 1/64th dot, you must use the special effects illustrated below.

Line 200 finds $P$ (the period) in the ma-chine-language keyboard, as in the original program. It also now finds the $K$ value for the particular period as well. $K$ is then used to determine the single-precision $A$ in line 200 , from which $D$ (the duration integer) is derived in line 210.

Line 220 plays the note and returns for the next one. The Basic program no longer needs the time to POKE a new USR entry before playing the note, as in the original program.

The rest-treating loop, lines 240-260, is still accessed by reading $\theta$ (via lines 190 and 230 ) into NT\$, but now the RK value is determined in line 240 rather than in the noteplaying loop. If the new RK value is less than 15, the quadratic equation of line 250 no longer applies. Line 240 will then send the program back to get the next note after a Basic timing delay.

Line 250 determines the rest duration and sets $D$ equal to zero for the machine language to flag a rest. I calculated the constants CK, DK and EK, fixed in line 160, by linear regression from experimental data. I used a metronome to find the rest duration AD for a series of RK values. As before, the rest timing will no longer apply if you appreciably alter the note-playing or rest-playing loops in the Basic program.

Line 260 determines the rest period and plays the rest. In this new version, D must be set to some value other than zero before returning for the next note.

One additional line (line 310) facilitates handling special effects. The note-playing subroutine in line 310 is especially handy for trills.

## Lines to Delete

Four lines in the new program must be deleted if the timing constants in line 160 and .03525 in line 170 are to apply. Lines 185, 205, 215 and 255 help find bugs in your musical data during the first playback. After debugging they serve no useful purpose and should be deleted.

Line 185 will catch bad data entries from reaching the machine language. Line 215 will tell you the offending sour note or $B$-value timing after the break key is depressed during initial playback. In the interest of keeping the B -value correction constant $A B$ as small as possible, delete line 215 before the final performance.

Line 205 interrupts the music if the note duration exceeds the capacity of a two-byte integer. If this should occur, try a faster tempo. If you are still unsatisfied, lower the note $B$ value a bit and make up the timing difference with a rest.

Line 255 interrupts if the rest duration exceeds capacity. You may play a faster tempo or divide the rest into two or more with $B$ value totaling the $B$ value of the original rest.

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## Listing 1 continued

1=1TODR:NEXT:NEXTZ
620 GOTO180
650 FORZ $=1$ TO9 : READNT $\$: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{USR}(\operatorname{VARPTR}(\mathrm{NT} \$)$ ) : $\mathrm{D}=2600 / \mathrm{P}: \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{USR}(\mathrm{P}):$ FORZ1 =1TODR: NEXT: NEXTZ: GOTO18 8
700 FORZ $=1$ TO72: READNT $\$: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{USR}(\operatorname{VARPTR}(\mathrm{NT} \$)): \mathrm{D}=3510 / \mathrm{P}: \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{USR}(\mathrm{P}): \mathrm{FORZ}$ $1=1$ TODR: NEXT: NEXTZ: GOTO1 80
$100 \emptyset$ 'DATA FOR CHOPIN "BERCEUSE" TREBLE CLEF
1010 DATAFN $4,24, \mathrm{EF} 4,8, \mathrm{AF} 5,8, \mathrm{FN} 4,8, \mathrm{EF} 4,8, \mathrm{FN} 4,8, \mathrm{DF} 4,8, \mathrm{BF} 4,8, \mathrm{CN} 4,8$, $\mathrm{EF} 4,8, \mathrm{AF} 4,8, \mathrm{DF} 4,14,1,8, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 5$
$1020 \mathrm{DATAAF} 5, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4$ $, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5$

1 Ø30 DATAFN $4, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4,4, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{~F}$ $\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 3, \mathrm{DF} 3, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{D}$ $\mathrm{F} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{DN} 4, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 4,6$
1040 DATAAF5, $2, \mathrm{AF} 4,22, \mathrm{AF} 5,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{AF} 5,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{FN} 4,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{EF} 4,2$, $\mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{FN} 4,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{DF} 4,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{BF} 4,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{CN} 4,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{EF} 4,2, \mathrm{AF} 4$, $6, \mathrm{AF} 5,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{CN} 4,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{DF} 4,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6$
1045 DATADN $4,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{EF} 4,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{EN} 4,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{FN} 4,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{BF} 5,2, \mathrm{~A}$ $\mathrm{F} 4,6, \mathrm{GN} 4,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{AF} 5,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{BF} 5,2, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{GF} 4,1,7, \mathrm{GN} 4,1,7, \mathrm{AF} 4,4,6$

1050 DATAFN $4,1,7,2,1, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 5,1,2, \mathrm{GN} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5$ , $\mathrm{EN} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{GE} 4, \mathrm{DN} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{BN} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4$ $, \mathrm{AN} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{GN} 3, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{GN} 3, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4$

1060 DATAGN4,AF5,AN5,CF5,BF5,CN5,BN5,DF5,CN5,DN5,DF5,EF5,DN5,FF5 , EF 5 , FN 5 , EN5 , GF5, FN5 , GN5 , GF5 , AF6 , GN5 , BF6
$107 \emptyset$ DATAAF $6, \mathrm{FN} 6, \mathrm{EF} 6, \mathrm{DF} 6, \mathrm{FN} 5, \mathrm{DF} 6, \mathrm{CN} 6, \mathrm{BF} 6, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 6, \mathrm{AF} 6, \mathrm{GF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{GF} 5$ ,FN5,EF5,GF4,EF5,DF5,CN5,EF4,CN5,BF5, AF5,6
1075 DATAAF $5,8, \mathrm{FN} 5,12, \mathrm{BF} 5,3, \mathrm{EF} 5,2.7, \mathrm{AF} 5,2.7, \mathrm{DF} 5,2.7, \mathrm{GF} 4,2.7, \mathrm{CN} 5$, $2.7, \mathrm{FN} 4,2,7, \mathrm{BF} 5,1.7, \mathrm{EF} 4,1,7, \mathrm{AF} 5,1.7, \mathrm{DF} 4,1,7, \mathrm{GF} 4,1,7, \mathrm{CN} 4,1.7$
1080 DATAFN $4,12, \mathrm{CN} 4,4, \mathrm{FN} 4,4, \mathrm{BF} 4,4, \mathrm{FN} 4,3, \mathrm{BF} 4,3, \mathrm{FN} 4,3, \mathrm{BF} 4,3, \mathrm{FN} 4,3$, $\mathrm{BF} 4,3, \mathrm{EF} 4,3, \mathrm{BF} 4,3,1,2.67, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{AN} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{BN} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{DN} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{EN} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4$ ,FS4,GN4, AF5, AN5, BF5, BN5, CN5, DF5
1 1̈9@ DATADN5, EF5, EN5,FN5,FS5,GN5, AF6, BF6, AF $6, \mathrm{BF} 6, \mathrm{EF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 6, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 6$ $, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{BF} 6, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 6, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{DF} 6,6,0,5,0,5,1,2,67, \mathrm{DF} 6, \mathrm{AF} 5,0, \mathrm{GF} 5, \mathrm{CN} 6,0, \mathrm{GF}$ $5, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{EF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 6,6$
$1100 \mathrm{DATABF} 6, \mathrm{EF} 4, \varnothing, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 6,0, \mathrm{FN} 5, \mathrm{DF} 4,0, \mathrm{AN} 5, \mathrm{FN} 5, \varnothing, \mathrm{EF} 5, \mathrm{CN} 4, \varnothing, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{C}$ $\mathrm{N} 5,0, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{FN} 3,0, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \emptyset, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 5, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{GF} 5, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{\theta}, \mathrm{EF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 6, \emptyset$ $111 \emptyset$ DATABF6, EN $4, \emptyset, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 6,0, \mathrm{DF} 6, \mathrm{AF} 5,0, \mathrm{GF} 5, \mathrm{EF} 6, \emptyset, \mathrm{FN} 6, \mathrm{CN} 5, \emptyset, \mathrm{EF} 5, \mathrm{C}$ $\mathrm{N} 6,0,6, \mathrm{DF} 5,2, \mathrm{DF} 6,8.67,1,2.67, \mathrm{CN} 6, \mathrm{CN} 6, \mathrm{CF} 6, \mathrm{BF} 6, \mathrm{BF} 6, \mathrm{AN} 6, \mathrm{AF} 6, \mathrm{AF} 6, \mathrm{GN} 5$ ,GF5,GF5,FN5,FE5,FF5
112 DATAEF5,DN5,DN5,DF5,CN5,CN5,CF5,BF5,BF5,AN5,AF5,AF5,GN4,GF4 $, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{EN} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{GF} 4$ , $\mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{EN} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4$
1130 DATAAF $4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{GN} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{GN} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{AN} 5, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{AN} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5$ , $\mathrm{GN} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{GF} 4,6, \mathrm{FN} 4,2,0,2, \mathrm{AF} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{DF} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{EF} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{FN} 5,2$ $, 0,2, \mathrm{GF} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{FN} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{EF} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{CN} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{BF} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{AF} 5,2.67$, BF5,2.67, BF5,2.67
1140 DATAAF $5,2,0,2, \mathrm{AF} 5,2,0,2,1,1,75, \mathrm{DF} 5,0, \mathrm{DF} 5,0, \mathrm{GF} 5,0, \mathrm{FN} 5,0, \mathrm{AF} 6$, $\emptyset, \mathrm{DF} 6, \emptyset, \mathrm{DF} 6, \emptyset, \mathrm{CN} 6,0, \mathrm{BF} 6,0, \mathrm{AF} 6,0, \mathrm{EF} 5,0, \mathrm{FN} 5,0, \mathrm{CN} 5,0, \mathrm{BF} 5, \emptyset, \mathrm{AF} 5,0,6$, $1,2, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5$
1145 DATAEF4,DF4,BF4,AF5,DF4,CN4,CN4,AF5,EF4,DF4,DF4,AF5,FN4,EF4
1150 DATADF4, BF5 , FN $4, \mathrm{FF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{FF} 4, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{GN} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{DN} 5$ $, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{GN} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 5, \mathrm{AN} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{GN} 4, \mathrm{FF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{AN} 5,6$
1160 DATAFN $5,8,2,3, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{GF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{FN} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{GF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{~F}$ $\mathrm{N} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{FN} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 5, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{EN} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 5, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{~F}$ N4, DF5,FN4
1170 DATAGF4,EF5,GF4, DF $4, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{DF} 5$ $, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{BE} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4$ , DF $4, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{CN} 4$
1180 DATAAF4,FN4,AF4, AN4,FS4,AN4,BF4,GN4,BE4,BN4,AF5,BN4,CN4,AN5 ,CN4,DF4,BF5,DF4,DN4,BN5,DN4,EF4,CN5,EF4,EN4,CS5,EN4,FN4,DN5,FN4 ,FS4, EF5,FS4,GN4, EN5,GN4
1190 DATAAF5, $\mathrm{FN} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{AN} 5, \mathrm{FS} 5, \mathrm{AN} 5, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{GN} 5, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{BN} 5, \mathrm{AF} 6, \mathrm{BN} 5, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{AN} 6$ ,CN5,DF5,BF6,DF5,DN5,BN6,DN5,EF5,CN6,EF5,EN5,CS6,EN5,FN5,DN6,FN5 ,FS5, EF6,FS5,GN5, EN6, GN5
1200 DATAAF $6, \mathrm{FN} 6, \mathrm{FF} 6, \mathrm{EF} 6, \mathrm{DF} 6, \mathrm{CN} 6, \mathrm{BF} 6, \mathrm{AF} 6, \mathrm{GF} 5, \mathrm{FN} 5, \mathrm{FF} 5, \mathrm{EF} 5, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{CN} 5$ , $\mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{FF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{CF} 4,2,2,2, \mathrm{AN} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4,2$ $, 4, \mathrm{FN} 3, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{BE} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 6, \mathrm{AF} 6,2, \mathrm{D}, 2$
$12 \mathrm{D} 5 \mathrm{DATABF} 4,2,2,1, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4,2,4, \mathrm{GN} 3, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{~B}$ F6, AF6, 2 , 0,2
1216 DATA2,5,DF6,BF6,DF6,AF6,DF6,FN5,DF6,GF5,DF6,FN5,DF6,DF5,DF6 ,FN5, CN6, DF5, CF6, FN5, BF6, CN5, AN6, GF5, AF6, CN5, GN5, EF5 , GF5, AN5, FN5 , CN5 , EF5 , AF5, GF 5, GF $4, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5$
1220 DATADF5,BF5,DF5,AF5,DF5,FN4,DF5,GF4,DF5,FN4,DF5,DF4,DF5,FN4 , CN5, DF $4, \mathrm{CF} 5, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{AN} 5, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{GN} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{AN} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4$ , $\mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{GF} 3, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4$
1230 DATADF $4,16, \mathrm{DF} 4,8, \mathrm{CN} 4,4, \mathrm{DF} 4,4, \mathrm{EF} 4,4, \mathrm{GF} 4,4, \mathrm{BF} 5,4, \mathrm{BF} 4,4, \mathrm{AF} 4,16$ $, \mathrm{AF} 4,8, \mathrm{GF} 3,4, \mathrm{AF} 4,4, \mathrm{CN} 4,4, \mathrm{EF} 4,4, \mathrm{GF} 4,4, \mathrm{GF} 3,4, \mathrm{FN} 3,4,0,4, \mathrm{AF} 5,4, \mathrm{GN} 4,4$ , $\mathrm{AF} 5,4, \mathrm{BF} 5,4, \mathrm{AF} 5,4, \mathrm{CN} 4,4, \mathrm{GF} 4,4, \mathrm{CN} 5,4, \mathrm{GF} 5,4$
1240 DATAFN5,4,EF5, $4, \mathrm{DF} 5,4, \mathrm{FN} 4,4, \mathrm{AF} 5,4, \mathrm{CN} 5,4, \mathrm{BF} 5,4, \mathrm{GF} 4,4, \mathrm{EF} 4,4, \mathrm{~B}$ $\mathrm{F} 4,4, \mathrm{CN} 4,4, \mathrm{EF} 4,4, \mathrm{AF} 4,24,1,2.67, \mathrm{GN} 3, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{~B}$ $\mathrm{F} 5,6, \mathrm{AF} 5,24,1,2.67, \mathrm{GN} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4$
1250 DATABF $4, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 6, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 6, \mathrm{DF} 5$ $, \mathrm{AF} 6, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{AF} 6, \mathrm{FN} 5, \mathrm{EF} 5, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{DF} 6, \mathrm{CN} 6, \mathrm{BF} 6, \mathrm{AF} 6, \mathrm{FN} 5, \mathrm{EF} 5, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5$ , $\mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{CN} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4,6$

Listing 1 continues
the new program because the music includes special effects not required of Carmen's March. These include an extended passage of cadenzas and trills played at a rate considerably faster than the lower limit of $B$ value (1.5) allows.

Lines 400-550 show how trills are handled with the new program. It is no longer necessary to read the note period directly from the data for trills because the new program does not require change of USR call vector after finding the period and before playing the note. Therefore each note involved in the trill is read as a three-character string. Line 1050 directs the program to line 400, which reads two trill notes, N1\$ and N2\$, which follow the 2,1 combination. This reading occurs immediately after setting the $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{D}$ and DR parameters required for trill duration.

Lines $420-430$ play the trill before returning to line 180 for the next note. Each note of the trill is played by a GOSUB 310. The subroutine requires, before the call, the note string (NT\$), a note duration D, and a duration between notes DR.

Lines 600-700 handle the cadenzas and trills. Line 700, for example, plays a cadenza of 72 notes. They are read by the 72 -note strings that follow the 2,5 combination in line 1210. The 2,5 now directs the program to line 700. After each note is read, the period $P$ is found, the duration $D$ calculated, and the note played. The subroutine at 310 is not used in this case because the cadenza covers such a wide range of the keyboard that a duration D must be calculated as a function of $P$ for each note. The constant (3510 in the case of line 700) used to calculate D may be adjusted to time the cadenza to the measure-to-measure beat you wish.

The form of the data section of Berceuse is similar to that of Carmen March except the special effect call is followed with threecharacter note strings rather than with periods. In a number of places I had to shade the timing division to allow for the BC value in line 195. For example, the 1.75 following the one in line 1140 directs the program to read only NT\$ (via lines 190, 230, 270 and 180 ) and to use a 1.75 B value for the series of notes and rests that follow. Exact mathematical timing required a $B$ value of 1.33 but this would have resulted in a note of negative duration $(-.08)$. If the time shading is contained within one measure, such as for grace notes, then the longer duration note that follows or precedes may be shaded in the opposite direction. For example, if the total shading of two grace notes preceding a quarter note amounts to .4 B value, then the quarter note may be given a B value of 15.6 rather than 16 . In the case in line 1140 of Berceuse, the shading extends over several measures. If precise timing is critical, such as for an accompanying bass, then the $B$ values in the accompanying bass must be adjusted in accord with the measures in the treble.

Toward the end of line 1140 is a six between a rest reading of zero and a pair 1,2. The six directs the program to read notes

# Disk Drives and Cases 

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## Listing 1 continued

1260 DATADF $4,24,1,4, \mathrm{CF} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{CF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 3, \mathrm{CF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4$, $\mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{CF} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{CF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 3, \mathrm{CF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{CF} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4$, AF5,CF5,DF5
1270 DATAEF5,GF5, FN $5, \mathrm{EF} 5, \mathrm{CF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{CF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4,6, \mathrm{BE} 4,2$ $4,1,4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{CF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{GF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 6, \mathrm{BF} 6, \mathrm{GF}$ 5,EF5,DF5
1280 DATAFN5, EF5 , BF $5, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{EF} 5, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{DF} 5, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{CN} 5, \mathrm{BF} 5$ , $\mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 5, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{GF} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{EF} 4,6, \mathrm{FN} 4,24,1,8, \mathrm{EF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 5, \mathrm{FN}$ 4, EF $4, \mathrm{FN} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4$
$1290 \mathrm{DATA} \mathrm{BF} 4, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{AF} 4, \mathrm{GF} 3, \mathrm{DF} 4, \mathrm{FN} 3,6,6,6,0,6,0,6,6,6, \mathrm{FN} 3,8, \mathrm{AF} 4,8$, $\mathrm{EF} 3,8, \mathrm{EF} 3,8, \mathrm{AF} 4,8, \mathrm{DF} 3,8,0,6,0,6, \varnothing, 6,0,6, \varnothing, 6, \emptyset, 6, \emptyset, 6$
130 D DATA $\mathrm{GF} 2,2, \mathrm{AF} 3,2, \mathrm{CN} 3,2, \mathrm{EF} 3,42, \mathrm{FN} 2,2, \mathrm{DF} 3,14,1,-1$

## Program Listing 2. Carmen March Data

347 'SPECIAL EFFECTS FOR CARMEN MARCH--USE WITH VII MUSIC DRIVER

## 350 ONBGOTO400

$400 \mathrm{~N}=2 * \mathrm{AP}: \mathrm{D}=2 * \mathrm{AP}: \mathrm{DR}=15$ : READ N1 \$, $\mathrm{N} 2 \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{~N} 3$ \$
410 FOR $\mathrm{Z}=1$ TO N
420 NT\$=N1\$:GOSUB 310:NT\$=N2\$:GOSUB 310:NEXT Z
430 NT\$=N1\$:GOSUB 310:NT\$=N3\$:GOSUB 310:NT\$=N1\$:GOSUB 310
440 GOTO180
$100 \emptyset$ 'DATA FOR 'CARMEN MARCH' BY GEORGES BIZET
1010 DATAAN5, 8, AN $5,2,0,2$, AN $5,2, \varnothing, 2$, AN $5,2,0,2$, EN $4,2,0,2$, DN $4,2,0,2$
,EN $4,2, \varnothing, 2$, AN 5,8, AN $5,2, \varnothing, 2$, AN $5,2, \varnothing, 2$, AN $5,2, \varnothing, 2, B N 5,2, \varnothing, 2, C S 5,2, \varnothing$ , 2, BN $5,2,0,2$, AN $5,4, \varnothing, 4$, AN $5,2, \varnothing, 2$, AN $5,2,0,2$, BN $5,2,0,2$, AN $5,2, \varnothing, 2, \mathrm{G}$ S 4,2, , , 2, AN $5,2,0,2,2,1$, BN 5, CS5 , AS 5
102 DATADN5,4, $, 4, \mathrm{DN} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{DN} 5,2, \square, 2, \mathrm{DN} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{AN} 5,2, \square, 2, \mathrm{GN} 4,2$ $, 0,2$, AN $5,2,0,2, \mathrm{DN} 5,4,0,4, \mathrm{DN} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{DN} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{DN} 5,2,0,2$, EN5, $2,0,2$ , FS $5,2,0,2, E N 5,2,0,2$, DN5 , $4,0,4$, DN $5,2,0,2$, CS $5,2,0,2$, BN $5,4,0,4$, BN 5 , 2, 0, 2,AN5,2, B, 2, 2,1,GS4,AN5,FS4
1030 DATAAN $5,4,0,4$, AN $5,2,0,2$, AN $5,2, \varnothing, 2$, AN $5,2, \varnothing, 2$, EN $4,2,0,2$, DN 4,2 $, 0,2$, EN $4,2,0,2$, AN $5,4,0,4$, AN 5,2, ,, 2, AN $5,2,0,2$, AN $5,2, \varnothing, 2$, BN $5,2,0,2$ , CS $5,2,0,2$, BN5 $2,2,2$, AN5 $, 4, \emptyset, 4$, AN $5,2,0,2$, AN $5,2,0,2$, BN $5,2,0,2$, AN 5 $, 2,0,2, G S 4,2,0,2$, AN $5,2,0,2$
1035 DATA2,1,BN5,CS5,AS5
1040 DATAEN5, $4,0,4$, EN5 $, 2,0,2$, EN $5,2, \square, 2$, EN 5,4, DN 5,4, CS $5,2, \emptyset, 2$, DN5 $, 2,0,2, E N 5,4, \varnothing, 4, E N 5,2, \emptyset, 2, E N 5,2,0,2, E N 5,4$, DN 5,4, CS $5,2,0,2$, DN 5,2 $, 0,2, \mathrm{EN} 5,8, \mathrm{EN} 4,4, \mathrm{FS} 4,4, \mathrm{GS} 4,8, \mathrm{EN} 4,4, \mathrm{CS} 5,4, \mathrm{BN} 5,16, \mathrm{AN} 5,8,6,8$
1050 DATACS $4,4,0,4, \mathrm{FS} 4,4,0,4, \mathrm{CS} 4,4,0,4, \mathrm{BN} 4,4,6,4, \mathrm{AN} 4,8, \mathrm{GS} 3,4, \mathrm{FS} 3$ $, 4, \mathrm{GS} 3,4, \varnothing, 4, \mathrm{CS} 3,4,0,4, \mathrm{FS} 3,8, \mathrm{GS} 3,8, \mathrm{AN} 4,8, \mathrm{CS} 4,8, \mathrm{ES} 4,8, \mathrm{DS} 4,4, \mathrm{ES} 4,4$ ,CS4,4,0,4,CS4,4, 0,4
106 DATACS $4,8, \mathrm{FS} 4,4,6,4, \mathrm{CS} 4,4, \mathrm{D}, 4, \mathrm{BN} 4,4,0,4, \mathrm{AN} 4,8, \mathrm{GS} 3,4, \mathrm{FS} 3,4, \mathrm{G}$ S3, $4,0,4$, CS $3,4,0,4$, ES $3,4,0,4$, GS $3,4,0,4$, AN $4,4,0,4, \operatorname{CS} 4,4,0,4$, ES 4,8 ,DS4,4,ES4,4,CS4,8,0,8
 , FS $5,4,0,4, \mathrm{DN} 5,4, \mathrm{DN} 5,4, \mathrm{DN} 5,4,0,4, \mathrm{CS} 5,4,0,4, \mathrm{GS} 4,4,0,4, \mathrm{CS} 5,4,0,4, \mathrm{D}$ N5 , 4, 日, 4, CS5 , 4, 日, 4, GS $4,4,0,4, \operatorname{CS} 5,4,0,4, \varnothing, 8$, DN 5,4, DN 5,4, DN $5,4,0,4$ ,EN5,4,EN5,4,EN5,4,0,4
1075 DATAFS5, 4, FS 5,4, FS $5,4,0,4$, DN 5,4, DN 5,4, DN $5,4, \emptyset, 4$
1080 DATAGS $2,4, \mathrm{GS} 4,2, \mathrm{GS} 5,2, \mathrm{GS} 1,4, \mathrm{GS} 4,2, \mathrm{GS} 5,2, \mathrm{AN} 2,4, \mathrm{GS} 4,2, \mathrm{GS} 5,2, \mathrm{~A}$ N3, 4, GS $4,2, \mathrm{GS} 5,2, \mathrm{AS} 3,4, \mathrm{GS} 4,2, \mathrm{GS} 5,2, \mathrm{AS} 2,4, \mathrm{GS} 4,2, \mathrm{GS} 5,2, \mathrm{BN} 2,4, \mathrm{GS} 4,2$ ,GS5, $2, \mathrm{BN} 3,4, \mathrm{GS} 4,2, \mathrm{GS} 5,2, \mathrm{BS} 3,4, \mathrm{GS} 4,2, \mathrm{GS} 5,2, \mathrm{BS} 4,4, \mathrm{GS} 4,2, \mathrm{GS} 5,2, \mathrm{CS} 2$ ,4,GS4,2,GS5,2,CS3,4,GS4,2,GS5,2
1085 DATADN $3,4, \mathrm{GS} 4,2, \mathrm{GS} 5,2, \mathrm{GS} 4,4,0,4, \mathrm{GS} 4,4,0,4$, AN $5,4,0,4$, AN $5,2, \emptyset$ , 2, AN $5,2,0,2$, AN $5,2,0,2, E N 4,2,0,2, D N 4,2,0,2, E N 4,2,0,2$, AN $5,4, \square, 4$, A $\mathrm{N} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{AN} 5,2, \emptyset, 2, \mathrm{AN} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{BN} 5,2, \square, 2, \mathrm{CS} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{BN} 5,2,0,2$, AN 5,4 $, 0,4$, AN5 , $2,0,2$, AN $5,2, \square, 2$, BN $5,2,0,2$
1087 DATAAN $5,2,0,2, G S 4,2,0,2$, AN $5,2,0,2$
1090 DATA $2,1, B N 5, C S 5, A S 5, D N 5,4, \varnothing, 4, D N 5,2, \varnothing, 2, D N 5,2, \varnothing, 2, D N 5,2, \emptyset, 2$
 $, 2, \varnothing, 2, E N 5,2, \emptyset, 2$, FS $5,2,0,2, E N 5,2,0,2, D N 5,4,0,4, D N 5,2, \varnothing, 2, C S 5,2, \varnothing$ , 2, BN $5,4,0,4$, BN $5,2,0,2$, AN $5,2, \varnothing, 2$
1095 DATA $2,1, \mathrm{GS} 4$, AN $5, \mathrm{FS} 4$, AN $5,4,0,4$, AN $5,2,0,2$, AN $5,2,0,2$, AN $5,2,0,2$ ,EN $4,2, \varnothing, 2$, DN $4,2,0,2$, EN $4,2,0,2$
1100 DATAAN $5,4,0,4$, AN $5,2, \emptyset, 2$, AN $5,2, \square, 2$, AN $5,2,0,2$, BN $5,2,0,2$, CS 5,2 $, \emptyset, 2$, BN $5,2, \varnothing, 2$, AN $5,4,0,4$, AN $5,2,0,2$, AN $5,2,0,2$, BN $5,2, \varnothing, 2$, AN $5,2,0,2$ ,GS4, 2, 0,2, AN5, $2,0,2$
1110 DATA $2,1, \mathrm{BN} 5, \mathrm{CS} 5, \mathrm{AS} 5, \mathrm{EN} 5,4,0,4, \mathrm{EN} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{EN} 5,2,0,2, \mathrm{EN} 5,2,0,2$
 $, 2,0,2$, DN $5,2,0,2$, CS $5,2,0,2$, DN $5,2,0,2$
112Ø DATAEN5,8,EN4,4,FS4,4,GS4,8,EN4,4, CS 5,4, DN4, 1, 7,EN4, 1.7,GS4 , 1.7, BN $5,10.9$, AN $5,4,0,6,0,6, F N 3,4,0,4$, FN3 $, 2, \theta, 2$, FN3, $2, \theta, 2$, FN3, 2 , $\theta, 2, \mathrm{CN} 3,2, \theta, 2, \mathrm{BF} 3,2, \theta, 2, \mathrm{CN} 3,2, \varnothing, 2, \mathrm{FN} 3,4, \theta, 4, \mathrm{FN} 3,2, \theta, 2, \mathrm{FN} 3,2, \theta, 2$, $\mathrm{FN} 3,2, \square, 2, \mathrm{GN} 3,2, \varnothing, 2, \mathrm{AN} 4,2, \varnothing, 2, \mathrm{GN} 3,2, \varnothing, 2$
1125 DATAFN3,4,, 4, FN $3,2,0,2$, FN $3,2, \varnothing, 2, \mathrm{FN} 3,2, \emptyset, 2, \mathrm{CN} 3,2, \emptyset, 2, \mathrm{BF} 3,2$ $, 0,2, \mathrm{CN} 3,2,0,2, \mathrm{FN} 3,16$, FN3 $, 8,0,8$
1130 DATAEF4, $4,0,4, \mathrm{EF} 4,2,0,2, \mathrm{EF} 4,2, \varnothing, 2, \mathrm{EF} 4,2, \varnothing, 2, \mathrm{BF} 4,2, \varnothing, 2, \mathrm{AF} 4,2$ $, 0,2, \mathrm{BA} 4,2,0,2, \mathrm{EF} 4,8, \mathrm{EF} 4,4, \mathrm{EF} 4,4, \mathrm{EF} 4,4, \mathrm{FN} 4,4, \mathrm{GN} 4,4, \mathrm{FN} 4,4, \mathrm{EF} 4,8, \mathrm{E}$ $\mathrm{F} 4,4, \mathrm{EF} 4,4, \mathrm{EF} 4,4, \mathrm{BF} 4,4, \mathrm{AF} 4,4, \mathrm{BF} 4,4, \mathrm{EF} 4,16, \mathrm{EF} 4,8,0,8, \mathrm{DF} 5,4,0,4, \mathrm{DF}$ $5,2,0,2$, DF $5,2,0,2$, DF $5,2,0,2$
1135 DATAAF $5,2,0,2, \mathrm{GF} 4,2,0,2, \mathrm{AF} 5,2,0,2$
Listing 2 continues
paired with $B$ values, but now via line 190 , $230,270,280,290$ and 180. The following 1,2 combination again directs to read NT\$ only with a constant $B$ value of two.

## Carmen March Revisited

Listing 2 again presents the Carmen March data, but this time with the changes in special effects and data statements for the new Basic driver. Two changes should be pointed out. For the sake of program brevity, no provisions for repeats are in the new program. If you must repeat, use the data from lines 1010-1040 between lines 1040 and 1050.

The second change is in B values for arpeggio chords. The four notes beginning with DN4,1.7 in line 1120, for example, had an original series of $B$ values of $1,1,1$ and 13 for a quarter-note arpeggio chord. The new 1.7, 1.7, 1.7, 10.9 series still totals 16 in $B$ value, but includes no $B$ value lower than 1.5.

For a distinct improvement over the original, append the data in Listing 2 to the new Basic driver, to follow line 310 of Listing 1, and then play the new Carmen March at a tempo of 4 or 4.5 (don't forget to delete lines 185, 205, 215 and 255). The previous version would not play at a tempo much faster than 5 without timing distortions and sour notes in the upper registers.

## New Machine-language Program

The machine-language program in Listing 3 permits operation of the streamlined Basic driver and offers improved tonal quality.
The new note table occupies lines 1000-6030. Each note now uses seven bytes of memory-three for the note string, two for the $P$ value associated with that note, and two for the K value associated with the $P$ value.
The set of periods ( P values) is completely new. The frequency difference between intervals of the chromatic scale remains the same 1.05946 ratio (for the equally tempered diatonic scale), but the periods are now calculated from the frequency $F$ by the formula $P=72500 / \mathrm{F}$. I replaced the original 53800 constant with 72500 ; this was possible because I coded the delay loop in the music generator more tightly (lines 6250-6340). The net result is greater dispersion of periods and clearer and more harmonious tonal quality over the range of 88 notes. Greater dispersion is especially important in the higher note registers where the lower integer values for periods cause overlap in tone frequency between successive note intervals.
I determined the set of K values associated with $P$ values experimentally. First, I gave middle C (CN3) a K-value 120. Then I adjusted the tempo constant (multiplicative factor of AP in line 170 of the Basic program) until a metronome of 84 sounded 24 beats during the play of six successive middle $C$ notes with a $B$ value of 64 and an AP tempo setting of five. (From there came the .03525 factor). Finally I played six succes-

```
```

Listing 2 continued

```
```

Listing 2 continued
1140 DATADF5,4,0,4,DF5,2, \varnothing, 2,DF5,2, \emptyset, 2,DF5,2, 日, 2,EF5,2, 日, 2,FN5,2
1140 DATADF5,4,0,4,DF5,2, \varnothing, 2,DF5,2, \emptyset, 2,DF5,2, 日, 2,EF5,2, 日, 2,FN5,2
,0,2,\textrm{EF}5,2,0,2,DF5,8,DF5,4,DF5,4,DF5,4,AF5,4,GF4,4,AF5,4,DF5,16,
,0,2,\textrm{EF}5,2,0,2,DF5,8,DF5,4,DF5,4,DF5,4,AF5,4,GF4,4,AF5,4,DF5,16,
DF5,8,\emptyset,8,BN4,4,\emptyset,4,BN4,2,\emptyset,2,BN4,2,0,2,BN4,2,\emptyset,2,FN3,2,0,2,EN3,
DF5,8,\emptyset,8,BN4,4,\emptyset,4,BN4,2,\emptyset,2,BN4,2,0,2,BN4,2,\emptyset,2,FN3,2,0,2,EN3,
2,0,2,FN3,2,0,2
2,0,2,FN3,2,0,2
1145 DATABN4,4,0,4,BN4,2,0,2,BN4,2,0,2,BN4,2,0,2,CS4,2,0,2,DS4,2
1145 DATABN4,4,0,4,BN4,2,0,2,BN4,2,0,2,BN4,2,0,2,CS4,2,0,2,DS4,2
,0,2,CS4,2,0,2,BN4,4,0,4,BN4,2,0,2,BN4,2,\emptyset,2,BN4,2,0,2,FN3,2,0,2
,0,2,CS4,2,0,2,BN4,4,0,4,BN4,2,0,2,BN4,2,\emptyset,2,BN4,2,0,2,FN3,2,0,2
,EN3,2,\emptyset,2,FN3,2,0,2
,EN3,2,\emptyset,2,FN3,2,0,2
1150 DATABN4,16,BN4,8,0,8,EN3,21.33,EN3,5.33,EN3,5.33,DN3,21.33,
1150 DATABN4,16,BN4,8,0,8,EN3,21.33,EN3,5.33,EN3,5.33,DN3,21.33,
DN3,5.33,DN3,5.33,CS3,21.33,CS3,5.33,CS3,5.33,BN3,21.33,BN3,5.33
DN3,5.33,DN3,5.33,CS3,21.33,CS3,5.33,CS3,5.33,BN3,21.33,BN3,5.33
,BN3,5.33,EN4,16,FS4,12,EN4,4,CS4,16,CS4,16
,BN3,5.33,EN4,16,FS4,12,EN4,4,CS4,16,CS4,16
1160 DATACS4,12,BN4,4,CS4,12,DN4,4,CS4,24,0,8,DN4,16,BN4,12,EN4,
1160 DATACS4,12,BN4,4,CS4,12,DN4,4,CS4,24,0,8,DN4,16,BN4,12,EN4,
4,CS4,32,AN4,16,FS3,12,BN4,4,EN3,24,0,4,BN4,16,BN4,12,BN4,4,BN4,
4,CS4,32,AN4,16,FS3,12,BN4,4,EN3,24,0,4,BN4,16,BN4,12,BN4,4,BN4,
8,FS4,8,EN4,8,DN4,8
8,FS4,8,EN4,8,DN4,8
117\emptyset DATACS4,8,BN4,8,CS4,8,DN4,8,CS4,24,8,8,GS3,16,CS4,12,CS4,4,
117\emptyset DATACS4,8,BN4,8,CS4,8,DN4,8,CS4,24,8,8,GS3,16,CS4,12,CS4,4,
CS4,16,BS4,12,DS4,4,GS4,16,ES2,8,0,8,GS2,8,0,8,CS2,8,0,8,BN3,8,F
CS4,16,BS4,12,DS4,4,GS4,16,ES2,8,0,8,GS2,8,0,8,CS2,8,0,8,BN3,8,F
S4,2.67,GS4,2.67,FS4,2.67,ES4,8,FS4,8
S4,2.67,GS4,2.67,FS4,2.67,ES4,8,FS4,8
1180 DATABN4,8,CS4,8,DN4,16,EN2,8,CS4,2.67,DN4,2.67,CS4,2.67,AN4
1180 DATABN4,8,CS4,8,DN4,16,EN2,8,CS4,2.67,DN4,2.67,CS4,2.67,AN4
,8,FS4,8,EN4,8,CS5,2.67,DN5,2.67,CS5, 2.67,AN5,8,FS5,8,EN5,8,AN5,
,8,FS4,8,EN4,8,CS5,2.67,DN5,2.67,CS5, 2.67,AN5,8,FS5,8,EN5,8,AN5,
2.67,BN5,2.67,AN5,2.67,EN4,8,DN5,8,CS5,16,BN5,16,1,2,AN5,\emptyset,0,0,A
2.67,BN5,2.67,AN5,2.67,EN4,8,DN5,8,CS5,16,BN5,16,1,2,AN5,\emptyset,0,0,A
N5,\varnothing,AN5,\varnothing,AN5,0,EN4,0,DN4,\emptyset,EN4,\emptyset

```
```

    N5,\varnothing,AN5,\varnothing,AN5,0,EN4,0,DN4,\emptyset,EN4,\emptyset
    ```
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```
```

    ,\varnothing,AN5,\varnothing,EN4,\emptyset,DN4,\varnothing,EN4,\varnothing,AN5,\emptyset
    ```
```

    ,\varnothing,AN5,\varnothing,EN4,\emptyset,DN4,\varnothing,EN4,\varnothing,AN5,\emptyset
    1195 DATABN5,0,CS5,0,BN5,0
    1195 DATABN5,0,CS5,0,BN5,0
    120\emptyset DATAAN 5, },\textrm{BN}5,\emptyset,CS5,\emptyset,BN5,\emptyset,AN5,\emptyset,BN5,\emptyset,CS5,\emptyset,BN5,\emptyset,AN5,\emptyset,
    120\emptyset DATAAN 5, },\textrm{BN}5,\emptyset,CS5,\emptyset,BN5,\emptyset,AN5,\emptyset,BN5,\emptyset,CS5,\emptyset,BN5,\emptyset,AN5,\emptyset,
    N5,0,CS5,\emptyset,BN5,\varnothing,AN5,\varnothing,BN5,\emptyset,CS5,\emptyset,BN5,\emptyset,AN6,EN2,AN3,EN2,AN6,AN3
    N5,0,CS5,\emptyset,BN5,\varnothing,AN5,\varnothing,BN5,\emptyset,CS5,\emptyset,BN5,\emptyset,AN6,EN2,AN3,EN2,AN6,AN3
    ,AN6,AN3,AN6,AN3,EN5,AN3,DN5,AN3,EN5,AN3,CS5, EN2,AN3, EN2, EN5,AN3
    ,AN6,AN3,AN6,AN3,EN5,AN3,DN5,AN3,EN5,AN3,CS5, EN2,AN3, EN2, EN5,AN3
    ,EN5,AN3,EN5,AN3,CS5,AN3,BN5,AN3,CS5,AN3
    ,EN5,AN3,EN5,AN3,CS5,AN3,BN5,AN3,CS5,AN3
    1210 DATAAN5,EN2,AN3,EN2,CS5,AN3,CS5,AN3,CS5,AN3,AN5,AN3,GS4,AN3
    1210 DATAAN5,EN2,AN3,EN2,CS5,AN3,CS5,AN3,CS5,AN3,AN5,AN3,GS4,AN3
    ,AN5,AN3,EN4, AN3,AN5,AN3,DN4,AN3,EN4,AN3,CS4,AN3,EN4,AN3,BN4, AN3
    ,AN5,AN3,EN4, AN3,AN5,AN3,DN4,AN3,EN4,AN3,CS4,AN3,EN4,AN3,BN4, AN3
    ,CS4,AN3
    ```
```

    ,CS4,AN3
    ```
```




```
```

    , Ø,4,AN5,4,AN2,2,AN3,2,AN4,2,AN5,42
    ```
```

    , Ø,4,AN5,4,AN2,2,AN3,2,AN4,2,AN5,42
    122\emptyset DATAl,-1
    ```
    122\emptyset DATAl,-1
```

```
    O,
```

    O,
    ,},2,RF5,2,0,2,DF,8,DFS,4,DF5,4,DF,4,AF,4,GE4,4,AF,4,DES,16
    ```
    ,},2,RF5,2,0,2,DF,8,DFS,4,DF5,4,DF,4,AF,4,GE4,4,AF,4,DES,16
```


## Program Listing 3．Keyboard and Music Generator

|  |  | 00100 | ；PIANO | KEYBOARD | AND MUSIC | C GENERATOR VERSION | XI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 260D |  | 00110 | VARPTR | EQU | 260DH |  |  |
| 0 A 9 A |  | Ø012ø | RETURN | EQU | ØA9AH |  |  |
| 0A7F |  | 00130 | ENTER | EQU | 0 A 7 FH |  |  |
| 408 E |  | 00140 | USR | EQU | 408 EH |  |  |
| 7 FFF |  | 00150 | ENDMEM | EQU | 7 FFFH | ；OR BFFEH OR FFFFFH |  |
| 7A6C |  | 00160 |  | ORG | ENDMEM－14 | 427 |  |
| 7A6C | CD7F0A | 00170 | KYBRD | CALL | ENTER | ；ARGUMENT IN HL |  |
| 7A6F | E5 | 00180 |  | PUSH | HL | ；SAVE |  |
| 7A70 | 21217B | 00190 |  | LD | HL，DVAR | ；DETERMINE IF ARGU－ |  |
| 7A73 | CD0D26 | 00200 |  | CALL | VARPTR | ；MENT IS VARPTR |  |
| $7 A 76$ | EB | 00210 |  | EX | DE，HL | ；LOCATION OF NOTE |  |
| 7A77 | 5 E | Ø022Ø |  | LD | E，（HL） | ；STRING BY TESTING |  |

sive notes of each of the 88 and adjusted the $K$ value until the same metronome set－ ting again sounded 24 beats with $B$ set at 64 and AP at 5 ．I then assigned each $K$ value its proper spot in the machine－language table．

Two other essential differences distin－ guish the new program from the original：
－Provision for only one USR entry called by Basic at the keyboard location of the machine－language program．
－Placing the K value in the location where Basic can find it．

Because the argument in the one entry at the keyboard section could either be the VARPTR location of a note string（as in the original program）or a rest period，the mech－ anism in lines 190－280 directs the rest case by the tone generator to line 6200．The $P$ val－ ue，now with its $K$ value，is obtained in a manner similar to the original program．But before execution returns to Basic from the keyboard section，the USR vector at 408EH is changed to direct the next entry to the music generator（in lines 930 and 940）．Then after playing the note and before the sec－ ond return to Basic the vector to the key－ board section is restored（lines 6410－6420）．

The period $P$ is returned to Basic by the path through A9AH after the period is placed in HL register（lines 950－970）．For K， the Basic location of the variable is placed in HL register（line 360 ）and then the K value for the note is placed in that location before return to Basic（lines 880－920）．As in the original program，the IX register holds the addresses in the note table，and in the new program，the IY register points to the Basic note string．

Concerning the new coding in the delay section of the music generator（lines 6250－ 6340）that defines the length of period，the coding now decrements the $H$ and $L$ regis－ ters individually rather than together as a 16 －bit register．Because the period，in case of a rest，may occasionally be greater than 32767，bit 7 of the H register must be tested

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for those occasions (lines 6270-6280) and the test for a completed period delay (lines 6290-6300) must be bypassed.

## Using the New Program

Run Program Listing 1 and wait for the ready signal to indicate that the machinelanguage program is loaded. Connect the auxiliary lead from the keyboard to the cassette recorder to an auxiliary input of your stereo through a suitable adapter. Then play the music by entering Run and responding to the tempo query with entry of six or seven.

If the music plays without a false note, press break in response to the tempo query at the end of the piece and delete lines 185 , 205,215 and 255 . Otherwise make the corrections in the data before you delete any lines. After all corrections are made, play the music and record it on your stereo if you wish. I have found a tempo of about six right for Berceuse.

## For Model III Users

I have not tried this program on a Model III, but I foresee no major technical problem. I do expect that a Model III would be tuned to a higher pitch with the same periods as on a Model I. If you find that intolerable, change the pitch by calculating new periods for each note from the formula $P=C / F$. Lower the pitch by increasing the value $C$ from the 72500 used in the Model I program. The frequency $(F)$ for $A$ above middle $C$ is assigned 440 Hertz , and the multiplicative factor of 1.05946 is used for each half step (interval on the equally tempered chromatic scale) up from $A$. You may assign new $K$ values by calculating differences from the associated $P$ value proportionate to the differences between $P$ and $K$ for each note in Listing 3. Better still, redetermine experimentally the new K values by the procedure discussed under "New Machine-language Program."

Whether or not you alter the periods, I am sure the timing constants in line 160 of the Basic program will no longer accurately apply. The AB constant, for example, would be lowered by an amount that you could estimate from the difference in clock speed, but it should be experimentally determined. If the experimental value is below one, you may be able to eliminate line 195 altogether and use $B$ in the equation for $A$ in line 200 in place of BC. If you eliminate line 195, the CK and DK constants in line 160 will remain unchanged, the EK constant becomes more negative by about 10000, the multiplicative factor of .03525 in line 170 becomes .035 , and 15 as the lower limit for RK in line 240 becomes 19 .

## For Systems Greater Than 16K

With the information in this article and no special hardware for music synthesis other than your 16 K Level II TRS-80 and stereo, you can play over 50 percent of the classical music literature and many modern forms of musical expression as well. The main limitation is the amount of RAM available. If


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305－269－3211


| Listing 3 Continued |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 CEl | 2600 | 02910 | DEFW | 38 |
| 7 CE 3 | 43 | 02920 | DEFM | ＇CFø＇ |
| 7 CE 6 | 2D09 | 02930 | DEFW | 2349 |
| 7 CE 8 | 日Fロ0 | 02940 | DEFW | 15 |
| 7 CEA | 43 | 02950 | DEFM | ＇CFl＇ |
| 7 CED | 9604 | 02960 | DEFW | 1174 |
| 7 CEF | 1 D 00 | 02978 | DEFW | 29 |
| 7 CF 1 | 43 | 02980 | DEFM | ＇CF2＇ |
| 7 CF 4 | 4 B 2 2 | 02990 | DEFW | 587 |
| 7 CE 6 | 3a00 | 03000 | DEFW | 58 |
| 7 CF 8 | 43 | 03010 | DEFM | ＇CF3＇ |
| 7 CFB | 2601 | 03020 | DEFW | 294 |
| 7 CFD | 7200 | 03030 | DEFW | 114 |
| 7 CFF | 43 | 03040 | DEFM | ＇CF4＇ |
| 7D62 | 9300 | 03050 | DEFW | 147 |
| 7D64 | DE00 | 03060 | DEFW | 222 |
| 7D06 | 43 | 03070 | DEFM | ＇CF5＇ |
| 7 D 99 | 4900 | 03080 | DEFW | 73 |
| $7 \mathrm{D} 日 \mathrm{~B}$ | A401 | 03090 | DEFW | 420 |
| 7D0D | 43 | 03100 | DEFM | ＇CF6＇ |
| 7 D 10 | 2500 | 03110 | DEFW | 37 |
| 7 D 12 | E202 | 0312ø | DEFW | 738 |
| 7 D 14 | 43 | 03130 | DEFM | ＇CF7＇ |
| 7 D 17 | 1200 | 03146 | DEFW | 18 |
| 7 D 19 | E204 | 03150 | DEFW | 1250 |
| 7D1B | 44 | 03160 | DEFM | ＇DN0＇ |
| 7D1E | B707 | 03178 | DEFW | 1975 |
| 7D2ø | 1100 | 63180 | DEFW | 17 |
| 7D22 | 44 | 03190 | DEFM | ＇DN1＇ |
| 7D25 | DC03 | 03200 | DEFW | 988 |
| 7 D 27 | 2200 | 03210 | DEFW | 34 |
| 7 D 29 | 44 | 03220 | DEFM | ＇DN2＇ |
| 7D2C | EE01 | 03230 | DEFW | 494 |
| 7D2E | 4400 | 03240 | DEFW | 68 |
| 7D30 | 44 | 03250 | DEFM | ＇DN3＇ |
| 7 D 33 | F700 | 03260 | DEFW | 247 |
| 7D35 | 8700 | 03278 | DEFW | 135 |
| 7 D 37 | 44 | 63280 | DEFM | ＇DN4＇ |
| 7D3A | 7B00 | 03290 | DEFW | 123 |
| 7D3C | 0401 | 03300 | DEFW | 260 |
| 7D3E | 44 | 03310 | DEFM | ＇DN5＇ |
| 7D41 | 3Eøø | 03320 | DEFW | 62 |
| 7D43 | E301 | 03330 | DEFW | 483 |
| 7D45 | 44 | 03340 | DEFM | ＇DN6＇ |
| 7D48 | $1 \mathrm{~F} \mathrm{~m}_{0}$ | 03350 | DEFW | 31 |
| 7D4A | 4 C 03 | 03360 | DEFW | 844 |
| 7D4C | 44 | 03370 | DEFM | ＇DN7＇ |
| 7 D 4 F | 2500 | 03380 | DEFW | 37 |
| 7D51 | D902 | 03390 | DEFW | 729 |
| 7 D 53 | 44 | 03406 | DEFM | ＇DS0＇ |
| 7 D 56 | 4807 | 03410 | DEFW | 1864 |
| 7D58 | 1200 | 03420 | DEFW | 18 |
| 7D5A | 44 | 03430 | DEFM | ＇DSl＇ |
| 7D5D | A403 | 03440 | DEFW | 932 |
| 7D5F | 2500 | 03450 | DEFW | 37 |
| 7 D 61 | 44 | 03460 | DEFM | ＇DS2＇ |
| 7D64 | D201 | 03476 | DEFW | 466 |
| 7 D 66 | 4800 | 03480 | DEFW | 72 |
| 7D68 | 44 | 03490 | DEFM | ＇DS3＇ |
| 7D6B | E900 | 03500 | DEFW | 233 |
| 7D6D | $8 \mathrm{F00}$ | 03510 | DEFW | 143 |
| 7D6F | 44 | 03520 | DEFM | ＇DS4＇ |
| 7 D 72 | 7500 | 03530 | DEFW | 117 |
| 7D74 | 1001 | 03540 | DEFW | 272 |
| 7 D 76 | 44 | 03550 | DEFM | ＇DS5＇ |
| 7D79 | 3A00 | 03560 | DEFW | 58 |
| 7D7B | FB01 | 03578 | DEFW | 507 |
| 7D7D | 44 | 03580 | DEFM | ＇DS6＇ |
| 7D80 | 1D00 | 03590 | DEFW | 29 |
| 7 D 82 | 7A03 | 03600 | DEFW | 890 |
| 7D84 | 44 | 03610 | DEFM | ＇DS7＇ |
| 7 D 87 | 2500 | 03620 | DEFW | 37 |
| 7D89 | D902 | 03630 | DEFW | 729 |
| 7D8B | 44 | 03640 | DEFM | ＇DF0＇ |
| 7D8E | 2D08 | 03650 | DEFW | 2093 |
| 7D90 | 1000 | 03660 | DEFW | 16 |
| 7D92 | 44 | 03670 | DEFM | ＇DFI＇ |
| 7D95 | 1604 | 03680 | DEFW | 1046 |
| 7 D 97 | 2000 | 03690 | DEFW | 32 |
| 7 D 99 | 44 | 03700 | DEFM | ＇DF2＇ |
| $7 \mathrm{D9C}$ | ロB02 | 03710 | DEFW | 523 |
| 7D9E | 4000 | 03720 | DEFW | 64 |
| 7DA＠ | 44 | 03730 | DEFM | ＇DF3＇ |
| 7 DA 3 | 0601 | 03740 | DEFW | 262 |
| 7DA5 | 7 Fbb | 03750 | DEFW | 127 |
| 7 DA 7 | 44 | 03760 | DEFM | ＇DF4＇ |
| 7DAA | 8300 | 03770 | DEFW | 131 |
| 7DAC | F700 | 03780 | DEFW | 247 |


| Listing 3 Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 7E7E 5100 | 04680 | DEFW | 81 |
|  |  |  |  | 7E80 46 | 04690 | DEFM | ＇EN3＇ |
| 7DAE 44 | 03790 | DEFM | ＇DF5＇ | 7E83 D000 | 84700 | DEFW | 208 |
| 7DB1 4100 | 03800 | DEFW | 65 | 7E85 9F00 | 04710 | DEFW | 159 |
| 7DB3 D0ø1 | 03810 | DEFW | 464. | 7E87 46 | 04720 | DEFM | ＇FN4＇ |
| $7 \mathrm{DB5} 44$ | 93820 | DEFM | ＇DF6＇ | 7E8A 6800 | 04730 | DEFW | 104 |
| 7DB8 2100 | 03830 | DEFW | 33 | 7E8C 3001 | 04740 | DEFW | 304 |
| 7DBA 3403 | 03846 | DEFW | 820 | 7 E 8 E 46 | 04750 | DEFM | ＇FN5＇ |
| 7 DBC 44 | 93850 | DEFM | ＇DF7＇ | 7E91 3400 | 04760 | DEFW | 52 |
| 7 DBF 2500 | 03860 | DEFW | 37 | 7E93 3402 | 04770 | DEFW | 564 |
| 7DCl D日ø2 | 03870 | DEFW | 720 | 7 E 9546 | 04780 | DEFM | ＇FN6＇ |
| 7DC3 45 | 03880 | DEFM | ＇ENØ＇ | $7 \mathrm{E98}$ 1Aの日 | 64790 | DEFW | 26 |
| 7DC6 E006 | 03890 | DEFW | 1760 | 7E9A C503 | $\emptyset 480 \emptyset$ | DEFW | 965 |
| 7DC8 1300 | 03900 | DEFW | 19 | $7 \mathrm{E9C} 46$ | 94810 | DEFM | ＇FN7＇ |
| 7DCA 45 | 93910 | DEFM | ＇EN1＇ | 7E9F $250 \emptyset$ | $9482 \emptyset$ | DEFW | 37 |
| 7 DCD 7003 | 03920 | DEFW | 880 | 7EA1 D992 | 94830 | DEFW | 729 |
| 7DCF 2700 | 03930 | DEFW | 39 | 7 EA 36 | 64840 | DEFM | ＇FSD＇ |
| 7DD1 45 | 03940 | DEFM | ＇EN2＇ | 7EA6 2006 | 94850 | DEFW | 1568 |
| 7DD4 B801 | 03950 | DEFW | 440 | 7EA8 160¢ | 94860 | DEFW | 22 |
| 7DD6 4DD0 | 03960 | DEFW | 77 | 7EAA 46 | $6487 \square$ | DEEM | ＇FSI＇ |
| 7DD8 45 | 03970 | DEFM | ＇EN3＇ | 7EAD 1003 | 04880 | DEFW | 784 |
| 7DDB DC00 | 03980 | DEFW | 220 | 7EAF 2Bø日 | 04890 | DEFW | 43 |
| 7DDD 9600 | 03990 | DEFW | 150 | 7 EBL 46 | 84900 | DEFM | ＇FS2＇ |
| 7DDF 45 | 04000 | DEFM | ＇EN4＇ | $7 \mathrm{EB4} 8801$ | 04910 | DEFW | 392 |
| 7DE2 6E00 | 04010 | DEFW | 110 | 7EB6 5600 | 04920 | DEFW | 86 |
| 7DE4 1E01 | 04020 | DEFW | 286 | 7 EB 846 | 04930 | DEFM | ＇FS3＇ |
| 7DE6 45 | 04030 | DEFM | ＇EN5＇ | 7 EBB C40日 | 04940 | DEFW | 196 |
| 7DE9 3700 | 04040 | DEFW | 55 | 7 EBD A800 | 04950 | DEFW | 168 |
| 7DEB 1502 | 04050 | DEFW | 533 | 7 EBF 46 | 64960 | DEFM | ＇FS4＇ |
| 7DED 45 | 04060 | DEFM | ＇EN6＇ | 7 EC 26200 | 84970 | DEFW | 98 |
| 7 DF ¢ 1B0¢ | 94070 | DEFW | 27 | 7EC4 4201 | 64980 | DEFW | 322 |
| 7DF2 AC03 | 04080 | DEFW | 940 | 7 EC 646 | 04990 | DEFM | ＇FS5＇ |
| 7DF4 45 | 04090 | DEFM | ＇EN7＇ | 7EC9 3100 | 05000 | DEFW | 49 |
| 7DF7 2500 | 04100 | DEFW | 37 | 7ECB 5402 | 65010 | DEFW | 596 |
| 7DF9 D902 | 04110 | DEFW | 729 | 7 ECD 46 | 05020 | DEFM | ＇FS6 ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| 7 DFB 45 | 94120 | DEFM | ＇ES®＇ | 7EDの 1800 | 05030 | DEFW | 24 |
| 7DFE 7D06 | 04130 | DEFW | 1661 | 7ED2 F703 | 05040 | DEFW | 1015 |
| 7E00 1400 | 04140 | DEFW | 20 | 7 ED4 46 | 05050 | DEFM | ＇FS7＇ |
| 7 EO 245 | 04150 | DEFM | ＇ESI＇ | 7ED7 2500 | 05060 | DEFW | 37 |
| $7 \mathrm{EO5}$ 3E03 | 04160 | DEFW | 830 | 7ED9 2003 | 05070 | DEFW | 800 |
| 7 E 072900 | 64170 | DEFW | 41 | 7 EDB 46 | 05080 | DEFM | ＇FFD＇ |
| 7 E 0945 | 04180 | DEFM | ＇ES2＇ | 7EDE Eの日6 | 05090 | DEFW | 1760 |
| 7E0C 9F01 | 04190 | DEFW | 415 | 7EE0 1300 | 05100 | DEFW | 19 |
| 7E0E 5100 | 04200 | DEFW | 81 | 7EE2 46 | 05110 | DEFM | ＇FFI＇ |
| 7E10 45 | 04210 | DEFM | ＇ES3＇ | 7EE5 7003 | －5120 | DEFW | 880 |
| $7 \mathrm{El3}$ Dø00 | 84220 | DEFW | 208 | 7EE7 270日 | 05130 | DEFW | 39 |
| $7 \mathrm{El5} 9 \mathrm{FOD}$ | 04230 | DEFW | 159 | 7EE9 46 | 05140 | DEFM | ＇FF2＇， |
| $7 \mathrm{E17} 45$ | 04240 | DEFM | ＇ES4＇ | 7 EEC B801 | 05150 | DEFW | 440 |
| 7E1A 6800 | ¢4250 | DEFW | 104 | 7EEE 4Døø | 05160 | DEFW | 77 |
| 7E1C 3001 | $\emptyset 4260$ | DEFW | 304 | 7 EFO 46 | 05170 | DEFM | ＇FF3＇ |
| 7E1E 45 | 04270 | DEFM | ＇ES5＇ | 7EF3 DC0ø | 95180 | DEFW | 220 |
| 7 E 213400 | 64280 | DEFW | 52 | 7EF5 960日 | 05190 | DEFW | 150 |
| 7 E 233402 | 04290 | DEFW | 564 | 7EF7 46 | 05200 | DEFM | ＇FE4＇ |
| 7 E 2545 | 04300 | DEFM | ＇ES6＇ | 7EFA 6E＠ | 85210 | DEFW | 110 |
| 7 E 28 1Aø0 | 84310 | DEFW | 26 | 7EFC lEg1 | 05220 | DEFW | 286 |
| 7E2A C503 | 04320 | DEFW | 965 | 7EFE 46 | 85236 | DEFM | ＇FF5＇ |
| 7E2C 45 | 04330 | DEFM | ＇ES7＇ | $7 \mathrm{Fg1} 3700$ | 05240 | DEFW | 55 |
| 7E2F 2500 | 64340 | DEFW | 37 | 7 F 931502 | 05250 | DEFW | 533 |
| 7 E31 D062 | 94350 | DEFW | 720 | 7 F 0546 | 05260 | DEFM | ＇FF6 ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| 7 E33 45 | $\emptyset 4360$ | DEFM | ＇EFQ＇ | $7 \mathrm{~F} 081 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset 0$ | 65270 | DEFW | 27 |
| 7 E36 4807 | 04370 | DEFW | 1864 | $7 \mathrm{~F} 日 \mathrm{~A}$ AC®3 | 05280 | DEFW | 940 |
| 7E38 1200 | 04380 | DEFW | 18 | 7 FgC 46 | 05290 | DEFM | ＇FF7＇ |
| 7E3A 45 | 04390 | DEFM | ＇EFl＇ | 7FøF 2500 | 05300 | DEFW | 37 |
| 7E3D A403 | $\emptyset 4400$ | DEFW | 932 | 7F11 D992 | 05310 | DEFW | 729 |
| 7E3F 2500 | 04410 | DEFW | 37 | 7 F 1347 | 05320 | DEFM | ＇GN0 |
| 7 E 4145 | 04420 | DEFM | ＇EF2＇ | $7 \mathrm{Fl6}$ C805 | 05330 | DEFW | 1480 |
| $7 \mathrm{E44}$ D201 | $\emptyset 4430$ | DEFW | 466 | 7F18 1790 | 05340 | DEFW | 23 |
| 7 E 464800 | 04440 | DEFW | 72 | 7F1A 47 | 65350 | DEFM | ＇GN1＇ |
| 7 E 4845 | 04450 | DEFM | ＇EF3＇ | 7FID E402 | 05360 | DEFW | 740 |
| 7E4B E900 | 04460 | DEFW | 233 | 7F1F 2Eø0 | 95370 | DEFW | 46 |
| 7E4D 8F00 | $\emptyset 4470$ | DEFW | 143 | 7 F 2147 | 05380 | DEFM | ＇GN2＇ |
| 7 E 4 F 45 | 94486 | DEFM | ＇EF4＇ | 7F24 7201 | 05390 | DEFW | 376 |
| 7 E 527500 | $\emptyset 4490$ | DEFW | 117 | 7 F 26 5B60 | 85400 | DEFW | 91 |
| 7 E 541001 | $\emptyset 4500$ | DEFW | 272 | 7 F 2847 | 05410 | DEFM | ＇GN3＇ |
| 7 E 5645 | 04510 | DEFM | ＇EF5＇ | 7F2B B900 | 05420 | DEFW | 185 |
| 7 E 59 3A00 | 04520 | DEFW | 58 | 7F2D B190 | 05430 | DEFW | 177 |
| 7 E 5 B FB01 | 04530 | DEFW | 507 | 7F2F 47 | 05440 | DEFM | ＇GN4 ${ }^{\text {＇}}$ |
| 7E5D 45 | 04540 | DEFM | ＇EF6＇ | $7 \mathrm{~F} 325 \mathrm{C00}$ | 05450 | DEFW | 92 |
| $7 \mathrm{E60}$ 1D00 | Ø4550 | DEFW | 29 | 7F34 5201 | 05460 | DEFW | 338 |
| $7 \mathrm{E62}$ 7A03 | ¢4560 | DEFW | 890 | 7 F 3647 | 05470 | DEFM | ＇GN5＇ |
| 7 E 6445 | 04570 | DEFM | ＇EF7＇ | 7F39 2Eø0 | 05480 | DEFW | 46 |
| 7 E 672500 | $\emptyset 4586$ | DEFW | 37 | 7F3B 6Aø2 | 85490 | DEFW | 618 |
| $7 \mathrm{E69}$ D962 | 04590 | DEFW | 729 | 7F3D 47 | 65500 | DEFM | ＇GN6 ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| 7E6B 46 | 04600 | DEFM | ＇FND＇ | 7F40 1700 | 65510 | DEFW | 23 |
| 7E6E 7D06 | 04610 | DEFW | 1661 | 7F42 1904 | 05520 | DEFW | 1049 |
| $7 \mathrm{E76} 1400$ | 04620 | DEFW | 20 | 7F44 47 | 05530 | DEFM | ＇GN7＇ |
| 7 E 7246 | 04630 | DEFM | ＇FN1＇ | 7F47 2500 | $\bigcirc 5540$ | DEFW | 37 |
| $7 \mathrm{E75} 3 \mathrm{E03}$ | $\square 4640$ | DEFW | 830 | 7F49 D802 | 05550 | DEFW | 728 |
| 7 E 772900 | 04650 | DEFW | 41 | 7F4B 47 | 05560 | DEFM | ＇GS0＇ |
| 7 E79 46 | 04660 | DEFM | ＇FN2＇ |  |  |  | ing 3 Continues |
| 7E7C 9F01 | $\emptyset 4670$ | DEFW | 415 |  |  |  |  |

# Poor Man's Floppy 

HIGH SPEED CASSETTE SYSTEM


## Now the widely acclaimed <br> JPC Cassette System is available <br> for your TRS-80* computer. <br> The price is only $\$ 90.00$

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

Albuquerque, NM
Kit: $\$ 90$
Assembled: \$120
by Carl A. Kollar

Iguess 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. I'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 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 [90] bucks? How could this be? A call to Albuquerque answered a few questions: Yes, it had its own power supply, 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. [ 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 $81 /: \times 11$ papers stapled together. It is written in the nicest format I've seen in a while. Each command and/or subjects 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", excent it is for use with system tapes.
OPEN: Required before cassette input or output of a data tile can be attempted
CL.OSE: Required to end a cassette data tike. 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 hnow 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 then 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

## ORIDER NOW

To order your T C -8 kit , send your chech or money order for $\$ 9(0)(0)$ plus $\$ 3.50$ postame and handling to JP(PROI)U(TS(O)., 12021 Paisano Ct., Albuquerque. NM 87112 (New Mexico residents add $4 \%$ sales tax). Credit card orders accepted by phone or mail. Personal checks will delay shipment. We will otherwise immediately ship you the TC. 8 kit , the cabinet, the ribbon cable, the power adapter, an instruction manual, and a cassette containing the software,

For Mod I Level II only,
you have a 32 K or 48 K system, you may assemble, with the aid of EDTASM, the keyboard and music generator program of Listing 3 at top of memory. Save memory at 47723 for 32 K or at 64107 for 48 K . Then load the machine-language program and press break to load the Basic driver (lines 160-310 of Listing 1).

Two changes in line 160 of the Basic program are necessary. First, POKE 16527,186 for a 32K system (or POKE 16527,250 for 48 K ) for USR entries, The second change is the location for placing the K value address in memory. POKE locations -16386 with PEEK(VARPTR $(X)$ ) and -16385 with PEEK $(\operatorname{VARPTR}(X)+1)$ for a $32 K$ system. Likewise POKE locations -2 and -1 for a 48 K system.

You should now be ready to append the special effects and note data for almost any piece of music. With 32 K , I have programmed for computer play J.S. Bach's complete Toccata and Fugue in D Minor, and all three movements of Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata in two voices (treble and bass), by the stereo synchronization technique described in "Programming Pitch" ( 80 Micro, May 1982).

All you budding composers out there can let your imaginations run wild with musical effects not attainable with any musical instrument other than your computer.

Merton Davis, a retired chemist, enjoys piano, golf and chess.

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7 FBB


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# New concepts set this DOS apart. 

## DOSPLUS 3.4

## DOSPLUS 3.4

Micro Systems Software Inc.
5846 Funston St.
Hollywood, FL 33023
$\$ 149.95$ disk

John Ratzlaff
Mount Pisgah Academy
Candler, NC 28715

Several new concepts are evident in DOSPLUS 3.4. One of these is the cylinder idea, replacing tracks on disks. This idea comes from hard-disk technology. (The DOSPLUS 3.4 manual is also the manual for DOSPLUS 4.0 which is Micro Systems' new hard-disk operating system.) On singlesided drives, a cylinder is equivalent to a track, and the owner of such drives might see no need for the new terminology, but on double-sided drives, there is a world of difference. DOSPLUS 3.3 handled doublesided drives as separate drives: The first side of the disk was called drive 0 or 0 A , while the back side was referenced as drive OB. This meant that each side had its own directory and files could not span both sides. On DOSPLUS 3.4 both sides are seen as one drive and files can span both sides. Track 1 goes around the first side of the disk and then continues on the back side, so that there are six granules per track (with six sectors per granule). One directory takes care of both sides. Thus a doublesided, 40 -track drive is essentially identical to a single-sided 80 -track drive, A doublesided 80 -track drive would have over 700 kilobytes of space available.

DOSPLUS 3.4 can also read and write 40 -track disks in an 80 -track drive (with some restrictions). This is done by skipping every other track, and guidelines are given in the manual for carrying this out successfully. This ability partly removes one obstacle
to using 80 -track drives: the problem of compatibility with the more common 40 -track drives. The only real difficulty remaining is its inability to read self-booting 40 -track disks in an 80 -track drive.

Another new concept implemented in DOSPLUS 3.4 is that of complete devicehandling. The Force and Join commands allow you to tie devices together or redirect them. Even more important is it allows you to use disk files as devices, so all printer or video output could be sent to a disk file for later examination, for instance. It works the other way, too. You can specify a device in place of a file name, such as in a Copy command or in saving or loading from Basic. For example, in Basic you could type SAVE"*DO", which sends the current program to the video display-an interesting but pointless equivalent to List.

A far more important application is saving to the RS-232 device by typing SAVE"*RO". Assuming you were connected via an RS-232 to a friend's computer, also equipped with DOSPLUS 3.4, you could transfer a Basic program very simply. Using the copy command you can transfer practically anything (as long as it is an ASCII file). You could even type and have it appear on his video screen (assuming he was prepared appropriately) by typing COPY * KI TO *RO. To receive type COPY *RI TO *DO. By joining these devices to a disk file or the printer, you can have a permanent record of the conversation.
A third new concept introduced in DOSPLUS 3.4 is that of the wildcard disk file specification. When converting, transferring or purging (along with a few other utilities and functions), you may use a wildcard mask so all fields meeting the desired conditions (such as beginning with CRS or ending with IDAT) will receive the specified action.
The Convert utility (Model III only) now
allows you to convert a single file from a TRSDOS disk, or a select group of files, rather than the whole disk.

To make it easier to remember which files are desired, it is now possible to read the directory of a TRSDOS disk from DOSPLUS.

The new command, CAT (catalog), produces a short directory of a disk (including TRSDOS disks, if specified) showing just the file names and extensions. This is handy if you don't want to wade through all the information that the normal directory gives.

Finally, DOSPLUS 3.4 allows you to save certain system parameters and make them a permanent part of the operating system. In DOSPLUS 3.3 you used the Forms and RS-232 interface parameters, respectively, but it was necessary to reenter these parameters each time you booted the system. In DOSPLUS 3.3 you used the Forms and RS-232 commands to set printer and RS-232 interface parameters, respectively. But it was necessary to reenter these parameters each time you booted the system. Under DOSPLUS 3.4 these parameters may be saved to disk, so the system will always boot up in the desired configuration. The Forms command also has the new option of configuring the printer driver specifically for the popular Epson MX-80 printer so that it will print TRS-80 graphics without sacrificing its other capabilities.

Other new features include the following: The last DOS command typed may be repeated without retyping by entering a slash. You can set the top of memory (HIMEM) from DOS using the clear command. Eightinch drives are now supported, although appropriate controller hardware is necessary. The new tape utility transfers machinelanguage programs from tape to disk, allowing relocation and attaching an appendage where necessary to disable DOS upon program load.

There are two significant new additions
to Basic. The first is the INPUT @ command, which vastly improves input formatting. Using this command, you can place the input question anywhere on the screen, and more importantly, you can specify input field lengths so the input string will not overflow the desired length. For example, a program to store names and addresses might have a 15 -character address field; using IN. PUT@128,"Enter the address:", 15,"\$";AD\$ would put an underline on the screen 15 units long, and would not accept any more than 15 characters. In fact, you have the option of directing the program to return as soon as the specified number of characters has been entered, even before enter is pressed. You can also tell it to accept only numeric input.
The other new Basic command is CMD"O", an array sorting utility. Its syntax is compatible with CMD "O" in Model III TRSDOS, but it is far more flexible. It sorts numeric as well as string arrays in ascending or descending order, and will sort other arrays in conjunction with the main array, as either key or tag arrays. For example, a mailing-list program might need all names and addresses sorted by zip code, with the names sorted alphabetically within any given zip-code group. The zip array would be the primary key array, with last names being a secondary key array, and first names and addresses being two tag arrays that would be sorted along with the key arrays. Even with all its flexibility, it is extremely fast. A 1,000 -element string array and a 1,000-element numeric tag array will be sorted in about 15 seconds.

The manual is vastly improved. The manual no longer lists only the differences between DOSPLUS and TRSDOS; it now explains everything and gives plenty of examples. It also includes a 42 -page technical section detailing the available DOSPLUS system calls.

## Drawbacks

There are a few drawbacks to DOSPLUS 3.4. The authors have reverted to the ROM screen printer in the Model Ill version (in the interest of saving space), which means that graphics will not be sent to the printer. Diskzap, the disk editor, is not set up under the cylinder concept. To examine the back side of a disk you must ask for drive OB-a fact not mentioned at all in the manual. Unfortunately, the price of DOSPLUS 3.4 has risen with its new capability: DOSPLUS 3.4 costs about $\$ 150$, putting it in the same price category as NEWDOS80 and LDOS, thus removing one of the arguments in its favor.

All these new features, along with all the old DOSPLUS 3.3 strong points, such as complete Model I to Model III compatibility, automatic density recognition, variablesave option when chaining programs, all DOS commands available from Basic, print spooling, Basic shorthand commands, Diskzap, and so on, combine with its tremendous speed and ease of use to make it one of the best operating systems available for the TRS-80.

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## Writing flowcharts and documentation.

# Technological Destiny-Part V 

Gary Dilllio
1109 Madison Avenue
Prospect Park, PA 19076

The first four parts of this series have covered the system development process, from concept to program design. This article will demonstrate flowcharting and programming the initial program in our fictitious COMS system and discuss testing and implementation phases of the system development process.

From the documentation prepared so far-system flowcharts, functional statements and screens-the programmer has the necessary data to begin

## The Key Box

Basic Level II
Model I
16K RAM
NEWDOS80
One 80-track Disk Drive Epson MX-100 Printer
flowcharting. The flowchart of our COMS system appears in Fig. 1. This flowchart uses the four most common flowcharting symbols: the decision diamond, the continuation circle, the functional rectangle and the oblong terminator/initiator. The flowchart logic is straightforward, presenting the programmer with a good step-by-step guide.

The Program Listing is the result of the flowchart in Fig. 1. Table 1 defines the most common data elements used in the Listing.

It should be easy to follow the program's functions by comparing the flowchart to the Listing. The oblong Begin block in the flowchart symbolizes program and data field initialization and commentary. Program lines 10-

30 correspond to the Begin block. The next three rectangular blocks-Display Title Screen, CLS, Display Instructions-are carried out in lines 40-60 and the timing subroutine is at line 340. The routines for retrieving cookie names and boxes sold are in lines 70 and 80 . The program follows the flowchart very closely. This will allow simplified debugging during test and implementation.

## Test Phases

The testing and implementation phase of the system development process can be further divided into five sub-phases: program testing; system compatibility testing; system concurrency testing; implementation; and maintenance documentation.

The first step in program test-

ing is to prepare a reasonable sample of data designed to test each leg of the program. Too often test data simulates perfect input, giving the programmer a false sense of security. That security usually lasts only until the first batch of real production input is processed; production input is rarely perfect. Test data should simulate possible common errors as well as good entries.

Once the program has processed the test data, the computer system analyst inspects the input and output manually, performs the programming calculations and, if acceptable, approves the program's validity.

Next, all the programs that combine to make up the system are run together. Careful analysis of data bridges (outputs of one program that serve as inputs to another program) and other outputs usually allow the analyst and the programmers to iron out any compatibility bugs between programs before they are implemented. In this stage (system compatibility) the success or failure of the analyst begins to become apparent. Continuity links are often overlooked in the analyst's haste to develop a system. If this phase is successful during its first


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Figure 1
test, it usually indicates the analyst's planning and development was sound and logical.
With the first two sub-phases completed and changes initiated, sub-phase three (concurrency testing) begins. Concurrency testing is the process of running the newly developed system along with the system it is designed to replace. The current system, whether manual or mechanical, is processed as usual. Careful notes of system specifications are gathered, including total time spent to obtain meaningful reports, amount of manual effort and so on. The identical input is processed next through the newly developed system and accuracies of their products are compared. This phase is repeated until the
programmer, analyst and user gain confidence in the new system.
Hopefully, during the comparison, the new system was found to be quicker, easier and more accurate than the old. If the products from the two systems differ, the new system's results should be more accurate. If the old system is quicker, easier, or more accurate, the design phase was probably at fault. As with every phase of the system development process, when the new system does not perform to expectations, retreat and redo any unacceptable phase. Finally, when concurrency testing has proven the new system to be superior, the current system can be scrapped and the new sys-
tem implemented.
That will do for our Girl Scout cookie drive, but in developing a more complex system implementation is phased in. The old and new systems are broken down into phases so that the inputs and outputs of each phase in the systems produce the same data. A phase-initiator plan is drawn up similar to Fig. 2. This payroll system implementation plan details the phases to be taken over by the new system in stages and the proposed date of each takeover.
On February 4th the payroll operation is still being run entirely by the old system. Gradually, new phases are transferred into the system. Finally, on March 18th the old system is inactive and the new system is
in place and fully operational. User, analyst and programmer collectively sigh in relief, adjourn to a nearby tavern and celebrate. It has been my observation that programmers celebrate with a greater abandon than do analysts and rightly so, because any mistake the analyst has made through the system development process usually results in the programmer doing a disproportionate share of the rework.

## Documentation

After the celebration, the analyst and programmer face the most mundane and hated phase of the system development process: documentation. One has only to review some documentation to see just how hated this process is. A programmer, after debugging and creating a successful program, usually wants to go on to new programs and challenges, not reiterate his past program. Yet his successful program or system is compromised without good documentation. In business, where a program belongs not to the programmer but to the business itself, documentation is very important because the person designated to maintain and enhance the system is very often not the original programmer. The Department of the Navy has established a good guide to system documentation that includes, but is not limited to, the following documents:

- Functional DescriptionThis is a document containing the original user concept of the proposed system, along with its developmental proposed costs and benefits over existing systems.
- System Specification-An extension of the functional description, the system specification describes the interfaces of the proposed system, the data necessary to accomplish each phase and a step-by-step description of the logic.
- Program SpecificationsThis document encompasses a complete description of record formats, magnetic media, file sizes, flowcharts, program listings and variable names and descriptions used within the pro-
gram. Each program in the system has its own programming specifications.
- Maintenance ManualWritten by the programmer, this contains any information not available in the program specifications that might aid a future programmer in enhancing the original program.
- Operations Manual-This manual is designed specifically for the system user, detailing in non-technical language step-bystep operating procedures.

Of all the packages detailed above, perhaps the most important is the Operations Manual. No matter how successful the system or its individual programs, the system is a failure if the user does not understand how to get the most out of it. There are dozens of good programs available for the TRS-80 in this issue of 80 Micro alone, but much software available for microcomputers lacks effective user documentation. The programmer interested in marketing his own software should
study some of the more successful efforts at documentation on the market today. Two I have found to be excellent cases of documentation are Lazywriter and Exador's Data Manager. Both are written clearly and effectively, and spiced with frequent examples and ap. plications. Both are organized in a logical step-by-step instructional pattern and in plain English.

David Welsh's Lazywriter uses a technique I strongly recommend: The user manual is written by Welsh's wife, Theresa. The programmer is often so tied up in his program that he makes two major mistakes. He usually passes too much technical information to the user and not enough obvious information. If the program author wants to supply the user with technical information designed to enhance the utility of the program, he should do so in a technical section separate from the user instructional segment of the manual. Both Lazywriter and

[^2] NEWDOS/80* $\square$ DOSPLUS $\square$ LDOS $^{*} \square$ TRSDOS' $\square$ NEWDOS ${ }^{*} \square$


Fig. 2. New payroll system implementation phases: 1-tax statements; 2-other withholding statements; 3-sick time and vacation time; 4-social security; 5-check stub; 6-checks.

```
10 CLEARS00: DIMAS (15):DIMB (15)
\(20 \quad \mathrm{~T} 1=0\)
30 REM COOKIE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM INITIAL ORDER PROIGRAM
40 CLS:PRINT@341, "COOKIE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"
50 PRINTఏ530, "INITIAL COOKIE DRDER PROGRAM":GOSUB340
50 CLS:PRINT"YOU WILL BE ASKED TO TYPE THE COOKIE NAME AND THE TDTAL NUMBER OF
    BOXES SOLD LAST YEAR":PRINT"WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED ENTERING DATA HNSWER COOKIE N
AME WITH AN 'END' ": PRINT:PRINT
\(7 \emptyset\) FORX \(=1\) TO10: INPUT"COOKIE NAME";NM\$ \((X)\) :IF NM \((x)=" E N D " T H E N\) GOTO Yø
8® INPUT"BOXES SOLD"; B \((X)\) :NEXT
\(90 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{CLS}: I N P U T\) "HOW MANY BOXES IN EACH CRSE";C
10D INPUT"WHAT IS THE PRICE OF 1 BOX"; P
110 CLS:PRINTTAB (5);"NAME";:PRINTTAB (16), "GUPNTITY":PRINTTAB (5);"----"; PR(NTTAB
(1E), "--------"; : PRINT
120 FDRX \(=1\) TON-1: PRINTTAB (5);NM \((x) ; \operatorname{PRINTTAB(20),B(x):TA=TA+B(X):NEXT~}\)
130 PRINTTAB (5) "TOTAL BOXES"; :PRINTTAB(20), TA
140 PRINTTAB (5), "TOTAL CASES"; :PRINTTAB (20), TA/C
150 PRINTTAB(3®), "TOTAL VALUE \$";TR*P:GOSUB34®
IEØ PRINTDE9E, "DO YOU WANT THIS INFDRMATION PRINTED (Y/N)";:INPITANSS
170 IF ANS \(\$=" Y " T H E N\) CMD"JKL" ELSE 180
180 CLS: INPUT"HOW MANY CHILDREN SOLD THESE COOKIES";K
130 CLS: PRINTTAB (1®);"AVERAGE SALES PER CHILD"
```



```
210 PRINT:PRINTTAB(15);"TOTAL PER CHILD";:PRINTTAB(30);TA/K
220 INPUT"PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE"; Z\$
230 CLS:INPUT"HOW MANY CHILDREN ARE SELLING COOKIES THIS YEAR";R
240 INPUT"WHAT PERCENT OF RVERRGE SALES WOULD YOU LIKE TO GRDER INITIALY GENTER
EDK AS . E)"; G
250 INPUT"WHAT IS THE CURRENT COST PER CASE";Q
```




```
270 PRINTTAB (5);"COOKIE"; :PRINTTAB(20);"CASES":PRINTTAB(5);"-----" \(;\) PRINTTAB (20
);"-----"
280 FORX \(=1\) TON-1:PRINTTAB(5);NM\$ \((X) ; Y=A V B(X) * R: S=Y / C: W=I N T(S *: G): T T 1=T T 1+W:\) PRINTT
AB (20) ; W: NEXT
290 PRINTTAB (10);"TOTAL CASES";:PRINTTAB(25);TT1
300 PRINTTAB (20);"TOTAL COST";:PRINTTAB (40);TT1*:Q;" DOLLARS"
310 PRINTD896, "DO YOU WANT TO PRINT THIS INFORMATION \((Y / N)^{3} ;: I N P I T Z \Phi\)
320 IFZ \(\$=" Y\) "THEN CMD"JKL" ELSE 330
З30 CLS:PRINTQ475, "THE END":FORX=1TO20ø0:NEXT:END
340 FORX=1TO20D0: NEXT: RETURN
```

Program Listing

Data Manager use this approach. Obvious information to the programmer is not always
obvious to the user. By allowing his wife to write the Lazywriter manual, Welsh avoids this trap.

In order to write the manual, Theresa Welsh had to understand the program from the
user's standpoint. She successfully sorts extraneous information from pertinent information, resulting in a clear presentation of a complex and powerful program.

Beyond the user, the second reason for good complete documentation is maintenance. No system remains static; no program is ever completed. Design a good program, test and revise it until you feel it is perfect. Use it until you are satisfied with its operation. Then submit the program to a software house. Suddenly the program is no longer perfect. Pages of suggested changes arrive in the mail from the software publisher and you must begin again: Revise, edit, enhance and finally, your program submission is accepted. Do not rejoice yet! Before finishing the bottom third of that special bottle you've been saving for this occasion, a letter will arrive from Joe User complaining that you provided no print option for his unique modified toaster-printer. This is usually followed by a 3 a.m. phone call from a user interested in a program modification to allow his microwave oven to begin heating his dinner when the last report begins printing. Once again, with modification proposals littering your desktop, it's back to the drawing board.

## Summary

These articles have attempted to broaden your understanding of a logical sequential approach to developing a system. While all of these steps may not be necessary for a simple system, any programmer should be able to benefit from some of the concepts presented. Remember, a slow, logical, deliberate approach to a new system assures the success of your efforts.

Describing the entire system development procedure in five articles can only superficially cover the subject. An in-depth review would take several volumes. It is my hope that this introduction will serve as a catalyst for you to investigate the many excellent data processing guides available in the field. I wish you success!

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## Twenty graphics programs and a disk directory for your CC.

# The Colorful Computer-Part III 

Franklyn D. Miller 8871 Falmouth Drive Cincinnati, OH 45231

We begin this final installment with programs for those without Extended Color Basic. Program Listing 1 (Printing) relies on the use of strings for very rapid graphics and changing patterns of color.

Program Listing 2 (Random POKE) gives rapidly changing patters of a different type using POKE for quick graphics. Line 30 prevents printing blank screens, since every 16th character between 128 and 255 is all pixels off. There are eight such black character blocks. You only have 120 colored graphics characters.

In Program Listing 3 (Blocks), strings are again used to print patterns, but the strings are constructed in a different fashion. In this case blank spaces are desirable, eliminating the need for a line equivalent to line 30 above. Program Listing 4 (Blocks 1) is a variation on the same theme. Try other variations by changing the values of $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D , and by using different random number generators. Even programs this simple produce intricate displays.
Most graphics commands and options of Extended Color Basic were explained and illustrated in the previous articles. This time around, we'll put the functions to use rather than discuss them.

## The Programs

Ellipses (Program Listing 5) makes use of the HW option as well as C, the color option. In Program Listing 6 (Sunburst 2) full circles are used along with with Get and Put. Don't forget the G in line 70 and the PSET in line 100.

Program Listing 7 (Circle-Star) was prompted by the problem of drawing a star within a circle on the Model I. On the Color Computer this task is almost trivial.

## The Key Box

Color Basic and Extended Color Basic 16K RAM
Color Computer

```
10 REM LISTING 1 PRINTING
20 CLS\emptyset
30 FORT=1TO31:A$=A$+CHR$(RND (127) +128):NEXT
40 FORX=1TO14
5\emptyset PRINTAS;:NEXT
60 PRINTAS;
70 PRINTA$;
80 PRINTLEFT$(AS,15);
90 FORI=1TOI900:NEXT
100 GOTO20
110 REM MFM = 137
```

Program Listing 1. Printing

```
10 REM LISTING 2 RANDOM POKE
20 CLS\emptyset
30 C=RND (128)+128:IFC/16=INT (C/16) THEN3 }
40 FORA=155TO1STEP-1:FORB=1024TO1535STEPA:POKEB,C:NEXTB:CLS }0:NE
TA: RUN
50 REM MEM = 103
```

Program Listing 2. Random POKE

10 REM LISTING 3 BLOCKS
20 CLEAR5 $\emptyset$
30 CLS0: $\mathrm{A}=160: \mathrm{B}=128: \mathrm{C}=171: \mathrm{D}=128$

50 FORI $=0$ TOI 5
60 A $=\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{~A})+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{~B}): \mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{~B})+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{C})$
$70 \mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{C} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{C})+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{D}): \mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{D} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{D})+\mathrm{CHR}(\mathrm{A}): \mathrm{NEXT}$
80 CLS $0: F O R I=1 T O 3$
90 PRINTAS;BS;C\$;D\$;
100 NEXT
110 PRINTAS;B\$;C\$;:PRINT@479,D\$;
$120 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{D}: \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{C}: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{RND}(113)+142$
$130 \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TO} 50$ : NEXT: GOTO 40
140 REM MEM $=288$
Program Listing 3. Blocks 1

```
10 REM LISTING 4 BLOCKS 2
20 CLEAR50\emptyset
30 A=150:B=128:C=155:D=128
40 AS="":B$="":C = "":D ="":FORI=\emptysetTO15
50 AS=AS+CHRS(A)+CHRS (B):B$=B$+CHRS (C) +CHR$ (D):C S=C$+CHR$ (A)+CHR
$(C):D$=D$+CHR$ (B)+CHRS (D) : NEXT
60 CLS0:FORI=1TO3
7\emptyset PRINTAS;BS;CS;DS;:NEXT
80 PRINTAS;B$;CS;:PRINT@479,DS;
9\emptyset A=D:D=C : C=B:B=RND (113) +142
100 FORI=1TO50\emptyset:NEXT:GOTO40
110 REM MEM =272
```

Program Listing 4. Blocks 2

Blanket, in Program Listing 8, again uses the HW option of Circle with the C option. Try changing the Screen instruction to 1,0 . You might also try varying values for HW to create other designs.

Program Listing 9 (Shapes) combines Circle, Line, Draw and Paint to form solid geometric figures in perspective. A good exercise in graphics programming would be to construct other figures, such as truncated cones and truncated pyramids, in various perspectives. A crystallographer might work up a file of standard crystal structures and add dots to them to indicate if, for ex-

```
10 REM LISTING 5 ELLIPSES
20 PMODE3,1:PCLS:SCREEN1, 
30 FORI=6TO60STEP6
40 C=RND (3)+5:IFR=C THEN40
5\emptyset CIRCLE (127,96),I,C,1.5
6 0 \mathrm { R } = \mathrm { C }
70 NEXT
80 FORI=6TO90STEP6
90 C=RND (3) +5:IFR=C THEN90
100 CIRCLE (127,96),I,C,.7
110 R=C
120 NEXT
130 GOTO130
140 REM MEM = 183
```

Program Listing 5. Ellipses
ample, a cube is face centered or body centered.
Program Listing 10 (Shell) was originally published in 80 Micro and is rewritten here to take advantage of Extended Color Basic. It uses mathematical equations to form its interesting patterns. Program Listing 11 (Fan) is a somewhat similar program giving a completely different pattern. Program Listing 12 (Moire), also an 80 Micro rerun, has been rewritten for the Color Computer, and again uses mathematical functions to create a moire design. In Program Listing 13 (Petal), again using the same functions, yet another interesting pattern is created. Try experimenting with sine and cosine to form other attractive displays. The Line instruction is particularly versatile and easy to use.
Letters (Listing 14) is one way to create alphanumerics in high-resolution graphics. In the interest of keeping the program short, only five letters of the alphabet are used.

I recently saw another method for doing this using PSET, but it is woefully slow. Each letter in the program forms in such a way as to allow concatenation on the screen. You might need to change letter sizes and spacing to suit your tv. C1\$ provides a space between letters drawing
blank spaces whenever it is used.
The string in line 140 could be concatenated with the string in line 130 to reduce memory and speed of execution. Incidentally, my programs are in extended format for legibility. You could use multiple statement lines to reduce memory and improve execution speed.
Line 110 provides wraparound in case the string entered is too long. The program does not, however, provide an error trap to prevent printing below the lower or above the upper screen boundaries. This program could be used as a subroutine in another program if sufficient alphanumerics were provided in data statements. The easiest way is to use a disk and the Merge command to add it to the main program. The various letters could be called by proper use of INKEY\$.

Program Listing 15 (Arrow) is an example of the use of Get and Put to create simple animation. Two arrays are used: one to store the picture of the arrow and the second to store a blank square of equal dimensions. The arrow is then moved across the screen and erased after each move. The last few lines show where the arrow has been in reverse graphics by the use of the PRESET option. Other effects can be obtained by us-

```
10 REM LISTING 6 SUNBURST }
20 PMODE4,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,1
30 DIMV(15)
40 FORI=\emptysetTO12STEP3
5\emptyset CIRCLE (12,12),I
60 NEXT
70 GET(0,0)-(24,24),V,G
80 FORI=\emptysetTO182STEP24
9@ FORJ=\emptysetTO236STEP24
100 PUT(J,I)-(J+24,I+24),V,PSET
110 NEXTJ,I
120 GOTO12\emptyset
130 REM MEM = 175
```

Program Listing 6. Sunburst 2

```
10. REM LISTING 7 CIRCLE-STAR
2\emptyset PMODE3,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,\emptyset
30 CIRCLE (127,96),88
40 LINE (50,60)-(204,60),PSET
50 LINE (50,60)-(190,158),PSET
60 LINE (204,6\emptyset)-(62,158),PSET
70 LINE (62,158)-(127,10),PSET
80 LINE (127,10)-(188,156),PSET
90 GOTO9@
100 REM MEM = 179
```

Program Listing 7. Circle-Star

```
10 REM LISTING 8 BLANKET
20 PMODE3,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,1
30 FORY=10TO180STEP10
40 C=RND (3) +5:IFR=C THEN40
50 FORX=20TO230STEP16
60 CIRCLE (X,Y) ,20,C,.3
70 NEXTX:R=C:NEXTY
80 GOTO80
90 REM MEM = 155
```

Program Listing 8. Blanket

```
10 REM LISTING 9 SHAPES
2\emptyset PMODE4,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,1
30 CIRCLE (40,2\emptyset),16,14/32
4\emptyset LINE (24,2\emptyset)-(24,8\emptyset),PSET
50 LINE (56,20)-(56,80),PSET
60 CIRCLE (40,8\emptyset),16,7/17,0,.5
70 PAINT (40,36),5,5
80 LINE (124,20)-(82,80),PSET
90 LINE (124,20)-(146,72),PSET
106 LINE (82,80) - (120,90),PSET
110 LINE (124,20)-(120,90),PSET
12ø LINE (120,98)-(146,72),PSET
130 PAINT(120,40),5,5
140 CIRCLE (208,5\emptyset),4\emptyset
150 CIRCLE (208,50),40, .3,0,.5
160 CIRCLE (208,50),30,1.3,.25,.75
170 LINE (40,140) - (160,180), PSET,B
18\emptyset DRAW"BM40,14øE26R12\emptysetG26
190 DRAW"BM185,115D40G26
200 PAINT (120,150),5,5
210 GOTO210
22\emptyset REM MEM =459
```

Program Listing 9. Shapes

```
```

1 0 REM LISTING 10 SHELL

```
```

1 0 REM LISTING 10 SHELL
2\emptyset PMODE4,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,\varnothing
2\emptyset PMODE4,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,\varnothing
30 R=.8:PI=3.14159:P1=PI/30:P2=2*PI/3
30 R=.8:PI=3.14159:P1=PI/30:P2=2*PI/3
40 FORT=9TO3.24STEPP1
40 FORT=9TO3.24STEPP1
50 R=R*1.17557
50 R=R*1.17557
60 Xl=COS(T)*R+127:Y1=SIN(T)*R+96
60 Xl=COS(T)*R+127:Y1=SIN(T)*R+96
70 A=T*P2
70 A=T*P2
80 X2=COS(A)*R+127:Y2=SIN(A)*R+96
80 X2=COS(A)*R+127:Y2=SIN(A)*R+96
90 LINE (X1,Y1)-(X2,Y2),PSET
90 LINE (X1,Y1)-(X2,Y2),PSET
100 B=T+2*P2
100 B=T+2*P2
110 Xl=COS(B)*R+127:Y1=SIN(B)*R+96
110 Xl=COS(B)*R+127:Y1=SIN(B)*R+96
12■ LINE(X1,Y1)-(X2,Y2),PSET
12■ LINE(X1,Y1)-(X2,Y2),PSET
130 x2=COS(T)*R+127:Y2=SIN(T)*R+96
130 x2=COS(T)*R+127:Y2=SIN(T)*R+96
146 LINE(X1,Y1)-(X2,Y2),PSET
146 LINE(X1,Y1)-(X2,Y2),PSET
150 NEXT
150 NEXT
160 GOTO160
160 GOTO160
170 REM MEM = 341

```
```

170 REM MEM = 341

```
```

Program Listing 10. Shell
ing And, Or or Not.
Program Listing 16 (Boxes) uses the Draw command along with the Scale option to fill the screen with nested boxes. The actual colors you get will depend upon your television set and the degree of color fringing in your set. Cubes, in Program Listing 17, uses Draw with the $S$ option to draw a set of nested cubes which takes on a secondary three-dimensional aspect of its own.

Program Listing 18 (Herringbone) is a slow program using PSET to draw a herringbone pattern. This is another method for creating fabric patterns.

Rockets (Program Listing 19) draws a series of rocket-like images in various solid colors without the use of Paint. Program Listing 20 (Patterns) is for VLR graphics to quickly draw ever-changing and colorful patterns. Line 40 is included to eliminate blank spaces.

## Disk Treat

Program Listing 21 (Directory) is an extra for Color Disk owners. It is a Color Disk Basic program that was written in a hurry after much frustration in trying to outwit the computer's DIR command. A pause should have been used to halt scrolling as in the Model I DOS. Instead shift, @ is used.
Color Basic DOS has some nice features. For one, it is in ROM (very convenient because it is available at all times from a Basic program or from the command mode). This way the directory is available without jumping back and forth between DOS and Basic. But! There is no convenient way to list a portion of the directory, to screen or printer, short of using machine language or a special Basic program. To stop a displaying directory requires rapid digital manipulation of the shift, @ keys (and it doesn't always stop).
Directory does not record file extensions or number of granules allocated, but could be easily changed to do so. In general, DOS places programs in the directory in the same order as they were saved in, and entries are not shifted as frequently as with the Model I. The program could be dressed up by adding more explanations for the user and by eliminating some of the screen printing, but it does work and will give the reader some idea of how the disk directory is stored. The purpose of Directory is to provide an alphabetical listing of the disk directory on either the screen (with appropriate pauses) or output to the Line Printer VII. You

```
10 REM LISTING 11 FAN
20 PMODE4,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,1
30 A=388: B=103:C=90
40 AN=360/A
50 FORN=1TOA STEP4:T=N*AN
60 X=B*}\operatorname{cos}(T)+12
70 Y=C*SIN (T) +96
80 LINE (128,96)-(X,Y),PSET
90 NEXT
100 GOTOI00
110 REM MEM = 155
```

    Program Listing 11. Fan
    may need to change parts of the program for other printers.

The disk directory is on track 17 (same as
the Model I), and each of the 18 sectors can hold eight file names. Every sector can be accessed in any order by using the DSKI\$

```
10 REM LISTING12 MOIRE
20 PI=3.14159:Pl=PI/160
30 PMODE3,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,1
4% COLOR6,5
50 FORT=\emptysetTOPI/2STEPP1
60 Xl=FIX(COS(T)*60):YI=SIN(T)*60
70 X 2=FIX(COS (T) *255):Y2=SIN(T) *191
80 LINE(X1,Y1)-(X2,Y2),PSET
9\emptyset XI=255-XI:Yl=191-Y1
100 X 2 =255-X2: Y 2=191-Y2
110 LINE (X1,Y1)-(X2,Y2),PSET
12\emptyset NEXT
130 GOTO130
140 REM MEM = 255
```

Program Listing 12. Moire

```
10 REM LISTING 13 PETAL
20 PMODE3,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,1
30 COLOR745
50 FORT=0TO P1 STEPP2
6 0 \mathrm { R } = \operatorname { C o s } ( 2 * T ) * 1 2 7
70 X1=COS (T)*R+127:Y1=SIN (T)*R+127
8 0 ~ A = T + P 4
90 R2= COS (2*A) *94
100 X2=COS(A)*R2+127:Y2=SIN(A)*R2+96
110 LINE(X1,Y1) - (X2,Y2),PSET
120 NEXT
130 GOTO130
140 REM MEM = 249
```

Program Listing 13. Petal

Program Listing 14. Letters

```
10 REM LISTING }14\mathrm{ LETTERS
```

10 REM LISTING }14\mathrm{ LETTERS
20 Cl$="BR18
20 Cl$="BR18
30 FORI=1TO5
30 FORI=1TO5
40 READA\$ (I)
40 READA\$ (I)
50 NEXT
50 NEXT
60 CLS:INPUT"ENTER A STRING USING A, B, C, D, E";AS
60 CLS:INPUT"ENTER A STRING USING A, B, C, D, E";AS
70 INPUT"ENTER THE X, Y CORRDINATES OF THE STARTING POINT OF THE
70 INPUT"ENTER THE X, Y CORRDINATES OF THE STARTING POINT OF THE
STRING";X,Y
STRING";X,Y
80 PMODE3,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,1
80 PMODE3,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,1
90 FORI=1TOLEN(AS)
90 FORI=1TOLEN(AS)
100 K=ASC(MID$(A$,I, 1))-64
100 K=ASC(MID$(A$,I, 1))-64
110 IFX>255THENY=Y +12:X=\emptyset
110 IFX>255THENY=Y +12:X=\emptyset
120 Xl=X
120 Xl=X
130 DRAW"BM"+STR$(X1) +", "+STR$(Y) +AS(K)
130 DRAW"BM"+STR$(X1) +", "+STR$(Y) +AS(K)
140 DRAWCl\$
140 DRAWCl\$
150 X = X +12
150 X = X +12
160 NEXT
160 NEXT
170 GOTO170
170 GOTO170
180 DATAR6D8BU3L5BD3U8
180 DATAR6D8BU3L5BD3U8
19\emptyset DATAR4F2D4G2L4U4R4BL4U4
19\emptyset DATAR4F2D4G2L4U4R4BL4U4
200 DATAR6BD8L6U8
200 DATAR6BD8L6U8
210 DATAR4F2D4G2L4U8
210 DATAR4F2D4G2L4U8
220 DATAR6BD8L6U4R4BL4U4
220 DATAR6BD8L6U4R4BL4U4
230 REM MEM = 431

```
230 REM MEM = 431
```


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command which has the format DSKI\$ $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$, $C, A \$, B \$$ where $A$ is the drive number, $B$ is the track number, $C$ is the sector number, and $A \$$ and $B \$$ are sector sections. After execution of DSKI\$, each of the strings A\$ and B\$ will contain 128 bytes of data in ASCII format.

Although 18 sectors are available, the first two do not contain any directory entries, hence the statement in line 40 . Space is allocated on the disk in granules, with 68 available for program files. Consequently, since each sector may contain eight file names, it is not necessary to scan all 18 sectors because all files can be stored in nine sectors.

The counterpart of DSKI\$ is DSKO\$, which permits bypassing of the directory and placement of invisible files on a disk which need not be accessed sequentially, and which will not appear in the directory. Color DOS does not allow the use of passwords. Of course, a key to these files must be maintained, preferably off line. There is no provision for placing such files in the directory except by the use of DSKO\$. Since this program is rather simple, only a brief explanation will be given.

Line 10 clears more than enough string space and dimensions just about enough string-array memory. The string array must be greater than 68 because of the limitations of DSKI\$ in accessing sectors. Line 20 allows you to designate a drive number if you have more than one, otherwise you may as well set A to zero.

In line $30, \mathrm{~L}$ is a counter for the sorting routine. Lines 40 and 50 tell Basic to start with sector 3 . Line 60 jumps out of the loop if A\$ does not contain an entry, and line 100 does the same if $B \$$ is empty. Since the directory entries are stored 32 bytes apart, line 70 scans only those portions of the string containing file names.
$M$ is incremented by two in line 140, because there are two strings. The file names are stored in the C\$ array in their order of appearance. The program then goes to a modified Shell-sort subroutine (published by CINTUG, a Cincinnati computer club) to sort the file names. This will sort 63 names in about 30 seconds. The program then returns and gives the user the option of screen printing or output to the printer.

This is a handy program for obtaining a permanent disk index. The printer output is in five-column format. You could rewrite the program placing many disks (within the limits of memory) in a single index. It is also possible to add to the list a filename extension, number of granules, disk number, and so on.

The number of programs on a disk varies widely. There are 2,304 bytes per granule. The very longest program in a 32 K computer uses about 24 granules. Because one granule is allocated for each program, any program of less than 2,304 bytes would still require one granule, leaving much of the disk empty. But using 500 bytes in a granule does not necessarily mean the remaining space must go unused. It can be used for

Listing 15 continued

```
10\emptyset PUT(I,J)-(I+28,J+18),V,PSET
110 PUT(I,J)-(I+28,J+18),V1,PSET
120 NEXT
13\emptyset J=J+2\emptyset:IFJ>179THEN14@ELSE9\emptyset
140 FORI=1TO500:NEXT
150 PCLS:J=\emptyset
160 FORI=\emptysetTO244STEP35
17\emptyset PUT (I,J) - (I+28,J+18),V,PRESET
180 NEXT
19\emptysetJ=J +20:IFJ>179THEN200ELSE160
20\emptyset GOTO2|\emptyset
210 REM MEM = 362
```

```
1\emptyset REM LISTING 16 BOXES
2\emptyset PMODE4,1:PCLS:SCREENI, 1:H=10:V=1\emptyset
30 B$="BM"+STR$(H) +","+STR$(V) +"R4D4L4U4
40 FORX=1TO18STEP2
50 CS="S"+STRS(X)+BS
60 DRAWC$
7 0 ~ N E X T
8\emptyset H=H+2\emptyset:IFH}>245THENH=10:GOTO9|ELSE3|
90V=V+20:IFV>180THEN1\emptyset\emptysetELSE30
10\emptyset FORI=1TO10\emptyset\emptyset:NEXT
110 SCREEN1,\emptyset
120 GOTO12\emptyset
130 REM MEM = 216
```

Program Listing 16. Boxes

10 REM LISTING 17 CUBES

30 PMODE3,1:PCLS:SCREEN1, $\emptyset$
$40 \mathrm{~J}=127: \mathrm{K}=90$
$5 \emptyset$ FORS $=2$ TOI 8 STEP $2: E \$=S T R \$(S)$
60 D =AS+STR $\$(\mathrm{~J})+", "+\mathrm{STR}(\mathrm{K})$
70 DRAWB $\$+E \$+D \$+C \$$
$80 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}-10$
90 NEXT
100 FORI $=90$ TO180STEP8
110 PAINT (127,I) , 2, 4
120 NEXT
130 GOTO130
140 REM MEM $=230$
Program Listing 17. Cubes

```
I\emptyset REM LISTING }18\mathrm{ HERRING BONE
20 FORP=\emptysetTOl
3\emptyset PMODE3,1:PCLS:SCREEN1, P: Y = \emptyset: K=\emptyset
40 R=RND (3)+5:S=RND (3)+5:IFR = S THEN40
5\emptyset FORX=\emptysetTO22\emptysetSTEP2\emptyset:FORI=X TOX+10:PSET(I,Y+K,R):Y=Y+1:NEXT:Y=K:
NEXT
6\emptyset FORX=10TO230STEP20:FORI =X TOX+1\emptyset:IFY+K+10>191THEN1|\emptyset
7\emptyset PSET(I,Y+1\emptyset+K,S):Y=Y-1:NEXT:Y=K:NEXT
80 K=K+2:IFK>180THEN100
90 Y=K:GOTO4\emptyset
1\emptyset\emptyset NEXTP
110 GOTOI10
120 REM MEM = 259
```

Program Listing 18. Herringbone
the judicious storage of data using the DSKO\$ function. Remember that if you do this, all data will need to be stored in strings. Therefore, the files must be in ASCII. Also, it will be necessary to keep an independent file of where the information resides and in what form.

I hope these programs will help you enjoy your Color Computer-I have. Used properly, it is a very powerful computer.

Program Listing 19. Rockets
10 REM LISTING 19 ROCKETS
20 FORL=1TOI $\emptyset$
$3 \emptyset$ PMODE1,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,P
9 COLORRND (3) $+1,5$
Ø $\mathrm{J}=$ Ø
60 FORI=128TO218
$70 \operatorname{LINE}(I, J)-(I, 96)$, PSET
$J=\mathrm{J}+2$
90 NEXT Listing 19 continues

（1）Headings
（2）New Letter
（3）View Text
（4）Add Text
（5）Delete Line
（6）Change Line
（7）Insert Line
（8）Print Style
（9）DBL Space
（0）Disk Storage
（E）Envelope Address
（D）Directory
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Listing 19 continued
$10 \emptyset \mathrm{~J}=\emptyset: \mathrm{FORI}=128 \mathrm{TO} 32 \mathrm{STEP}-1$
$11 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(I, J)-(I, 96)$ ，PSET
$120 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+2$
130 NEXT
$140 \mathrm{I}=100: \mathrm{FORJ}=100 \mathrm{TO} 90$
$15 \emptyset$ LINE（I，J）－（I＋5Ø，J），PSET
160 NEXT
170 IFP $=\emptyset$ THENP $=1 E L S E P=\emptyset$
$180 \mathrm{FORK}=1 \mathrm{TO} 50$ ：NEXT
190 NEXTL
200 GOTO2ø 0
210 REM MEM $=270$

```
10 REM LISTING 2\emptyset PATTERNS
20 CLEAR50: CLS0
30 K=1:A=RND (2) : P=240-A
40 M=RND (127) +128:IFM/16=INT (M/16) THEN40
50 Z$=CHR$ (M)
60 Y $=STRING$ (A, Z$)
70 FORI=1TOA*K:PRINT@P, 2$;:P=P+1:NEXT
80 K=K+1
90 FORI=1TOK: PRINT@P,Y$;:P=P-32:NEXT:P=P+31
1\emptyset\emptyset FORI=1TOA*K:PRINT@P,Z$;:P=P-1:NEXT:P=P+33
110 K=K-1
120 FORI=1TOK:PRINT@P,Y$;:P=P+32:NEXT
130 K=K+2:IFK<13THEN4\emptyset
140 FORJ=1TO1\emptyset\emptyset0:NEXT:CLS\emptyset
150 GOTO3\emptyset
160 REM MEM = 307
```

Program Listing 20．Patterns

```
```

10 REM LISTING 21 DIRECTORY

```
```

10 REM LISTING 21 DIRECTORY
$2 \emptyset$ CLEARI $\emptyset \emptyset \emptyset: D I M C \$(8 \emptyset)$
$2 \emptyset$ CLEARI $\emptyset \emptyset \emptyset: D I M C \$(8 \emptyset)$
$3 \emptyset$ CLS: $B=17$ :INPUT"ENTER THE DRIVE NUMBER";A
$3 \emptyset$ CLS: $B=17$ :INPUT"ENTER THE DRIVE NUMBER";A
40 FORI $=3 \mathrm{TOL} 2$
40 FORI $=3 \mathrm{TOL} 2$
50 DSKI \$A, B, I, AS, B
50 DSKI \$A, B, I, AS, B
$6 \emptyset \operatorname{IFASC}(A \$)<480$ RASC $(A \$)>91$ THEN15 0
$6 \emptyset \operatorname{IFASC}(A \$)<480$ RASC $(A \$)>91$ THEN15 0
70 FORJ $=1$ TO97STEP 32
70 FORJ $=1$ TO97STEP 32
$80 \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{M}-2)=\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~A} \$, \mathrm{~J}, 8)$
$80 \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{M}-2)=\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~A} \$, \mathrm{~J}, 8)$
$9 \emptyset$ PRINTC $\$(I+M-2)$,
$9 \emptyset$ PRINTC $\$(I+M-2)$,
$1 \emptyset 0 \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{M}-1)=\operatorname{MID}(\mathrm{B} \$, \mathrm{~J}, 8)$
$1 \emptyset 0 \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{M}-1)=\operatorname{MID}(\mathrm{B} \$, \mathrm{~J}, 8)$
$110 \operatorname{IFASC}(C \$(I+M-2))=255$ ANDASC $(C \$(I+M-1))=255$ THEN160
$110 \operatorname{IFASC}(C \$(I+M-2))=255$ ANDASC $(C \$(I+M-1))=255$ THEN160
120 PRINTC $(I+M-1)$,
120 PRINTC $(I+M-1)$,
$130 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}+2: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+2$
$130 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}+2: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+2$
$14 \emptyset$ NEXTJ:A\$="":B\$=""
$14 \emptyset$ NEXTJ:A\$="":B\$=""
150 NEXTI
150 NEXTI
$160 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+3$ : GOSUB37 0
$160 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+3$ : GOSUB37 0
170 CLS:INPUT"ENTER (L) IST ON SCREEN OR (O)UTPUT TO PRINTER";DS
170 CLS:INPUT"ENTER (L) IST ON SCREEN OR (O)UTPUT TO PRINTER";DS
180 IFD $\$=$ "L"GOSUB200ELSEGOSUB290
180 IFD $\$=$ "L"GOSUB200ELSEGOSUB290
190 PRINT: INPUT"WANT ANOTHER DISK (Y/N)"; Z $\$: \operatorname{IFLEFT} \$(Z S, 1)=" Y " T H E$
190 PRINT: INPUT"WANT ANOTHER DISK (Y/N)"; Z $\$: \operatorname{IFLEFT} \$(Z S, 1)=" Y " T H E$
NRUNELSECLS: END
NRUNELSECLS: END
200 CLS
200 CLS
$210 \operatorname{IFC}(\mathrm{II})="$ "THENIFCS(Il+1)=""THEN240ELSEPRINTC\$(I1+1),:GOTO24
$210 \operatorname{IFC}(\mathrm{II})="$ "THENIFCS(Il+1)=""THEN240ELSEPRINTC\$(I1+1),:GOTO24
$\emptyset$
$\emptyset$
$22 \theta \operatorname{IFASC}(C \$(I I))=255 \operatorname{THEN} 280$
$22 \theta \operatorname{IFASC}(C \$(I I))=255 \operatorname{THEN} 280$
230 PRINTC $\$(I 1), C \$(I I+1)$,
230 PRINTC $\$(I 1), C \$(I I+1)$,
240 Il=II+2:IFII>80THEN28 8
240 Il=II+2:IFII>80THEN28 8
$250 \mathrm{z}=\mathrm{Z}+1: \operatorname{IFINT}(\mathrm{Z} / 13)=\mathrm{Z} / 13$ THEN $27 \emptyset$
$250 \mathrm{z}=\mathrm{Z}+1: \operatorname{IFINT}(\mathrm{Z} / 13)=\mathrm{Z} / 13$ THEN $27 \emptyset$
260 GOTO210
260 GOTO210
$27 \emptyset$ INPUT"PRESS ENTER"; N:CLS:GOTO210
$27 \emptyset$ INPUT"PRESS ENTER"; N:CLS:GOTO210
280 RETURN
280 RETURN
290 INPUT"HAS THE PRINTER BEEN TURNED ON"; ${ }^{n}$
290 INPUT"HAS THE PRINTER BEEN TURNED ON"; ${ }^{n}$
300 FORI $=1$ TO73STEP5
300 FORI $=1$ TO73STEP5
31Ø FORK $=$ ØTO4: IFC $\$(I+K)=$ " "THEN33
31Ø FORK $=$ ØTO4: IFC $\$(I+K)=$ " "THEN33
$32 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2, C $\$(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{K})$,
$32 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2, C $\$(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{K})$,
330 NEXTK
330 NEXTK
340 PRINT\#-2,""
340 PRINT\#-2,""
35 の NEXT
35 の NEXT
360 GOTO190
360 GOTO190
$370 \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{L}$
$370 \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{L}$
$380 \mathrm{G}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{G} / 2):$ IFG $>\emptyset$ THENG $=(\mathrm{G}$ ORI) ELSERETURN
$380 \mathrm{G}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{G} / 2):$ IFG $>\emptyset$ THENG $=(\mathrm{G}$ ORI) ELSERETURN
390 FORS $=1$ TOL-G: Jl=S
390 FORS $=1$ TOL-G: Jl=S
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ IFC $\$(\mathrm{Jl})>\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{Jl}+\mathrm{G})$ THENK $\$=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{Jl}): \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{Jl})=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~J} 1+\mathrm{G}): \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~J} 1+\mathrm{G})=\mathrm{K} \$: \mathrm{J}$
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ IFC $\$(\mathrm{Jl})>\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{Jl}+\mathrm{G})$ THENK $\$=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{Jl}): \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{Jl})=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~J} 1+\mathrm{G}): \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~J} 1+\mathrm{G})=\mathrm{K} \$: \mathrm{J}$
$1=J 1-G: I F J I>$ ØTHEN 4 の $\emptyset$
$1=J 1-G: I F J I>$ ØTHEN 4 の $\emptyset$
410 NEXTS:GOTO3 80
410 NEXTS:GOTO3 80
420 REM $\mathrm{MEM}=946$

```
420 REM \(\mathrm{MEM}=946\)
```

```
410 NEXTS.
```

```
410 NEXTS.
```

Program Listing 21．Directory


Another GEAP expansion module for Epson Graftrax Owners


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# Birthday Party 

## Simon Zuckerbraun

 2417 Esplanade New York, NY 10469This birthday party, for kids of all ages, consists of three programs: Scoreball, Dynamic Birthday Card and Cops 'N' Robbers.

Type in and Csave Scoreball Program Listing 1 as the first program on your tape. For the next program, Dynamic Birthday Card, record the Happy Birthday song or any other special message for your guest following Listing 1. Determine how many seconds it takes to play the message back. Next type in Program Listing 2. Adjust the timing loop in line 270 to give the required delay (for my 30 -second message I used 15,000 ). Rewind to the beginning of the message and Csave the Birthday Card program. At the end, re-record the birthday message. Key in Cops ' N ' Robbers (Program Listing 3), and Csave it immediately after the birthday message.

After each Csave, New out the

```
The Key Box
Basic Level II
Model I
16K RAM
```

old program. This prevents it from getting intertwined with later programs. Rewind the cassette to the beginning and press Play. Now you are ready for the party (unless you forgot the paper hats).

## The Party Begins

To play ball, type Cload and Run. The program clears the screen, draws a table and displays a scoreboard. The scoreboard has your tally (the number of 3 -pixel jumps your ball has traveled), how many times the ball has been hit, your bonus points (the number of times the ball hits the edge

of the table) and the game number. The ball is pitched and travels across the screen. When the ball gets close to the edge
press the space bar and it reverses direction-a hit. The closer the ball is to the edge, the higher your score. If you do not

```
3 FOR Z=1 TO 3:B=\emptyset:Cl=0
5 CLS:FOR X=0 TO 126:SET(X,6):NEXT
7 FOR Y=6 TO 46:SET(0,Y):SET(126,Y):NEXT
10 X=\emptyset:Y=\emptyset:C=3:ON ERROR GOTO 50:PRINTSTRING$(21,134);" S C O R
E B A L L ";STRING$(21,137):X $=INKEY$
2\emptyset Y=23:X=3:FOR P=\emptyset TO 9:SET ( }0,23):SET(126,23):IF X=126 OR X=\emptyset T 
HEN B=B+1
3@ SET(X,Y):FOR T=1 TO 5:NEXT:RESET(X,Y):X=X+C:PRINT@64,"TALLY:"
;Cl,"BONUS:";B,"HIT";P,"GAME";Z;
40 Cl=Cl+1:IF INKEY $="" OR X>6 AND X<I\emptyset8 THEN 30 ELSE C=-C:NEXT
P:GOTO 60
50 CLS:PRINTCHR$(23);"YOU WENT THROUGH THE WALL...":PRINT"YOU LO
SE! YOUR SCORE IS";CI+B*100:RESUME 70
60 CLS:PRINTCHR$(23);"YOU WIN! YOUR SCORE IS";Cl+B*100
70 PRINT"YOU HAVE";B;"BONUS POINT";:IF B<>1 THEN PRINT"S"
72 IF X<\emptyset OR X>127 THEN 80
72 IF X<\emptyset OR X IF B<6 THEN PRINT"N,T.G,-NOT TOO GOOD" ELSE IF B>5 AND B<8 TH
EN PRINT"O.K."
77 IF B>7 THEN PRINT"TERRIFIC!":IF B=9 THEN PRINT"YOU ARE THE GR
EATEST!"
80 FOR T=1 TO 1500:NEXT T,Z
85 PRINT"SEND THAT BIRTHDAY CARD. "
86 PRINT"CLOAD AWA A A Y!"
```

Program Listing 1


## After three years of selling my Model I and Model III programs,I've earned back my development costs. SoI can lower the price.

Now I'm offering my Model I and Model III programs for $\$ 75$ each.

They've been checked out by thousands of TRS-80* users, most of whom get in touch with me, Irwin Taranto. Thousands of phone calls later, these systems are completely developed, checked out, glitch-free.

When people call, we've heard all the questions and we can answer them right off. I don't have to get on the phone and work through problems like I used to.

Since I'm getting off so easy, the least I can do is drop the price-50\% for General Ledger, $25 \%$ for the rest.

These are my Model I and Model III programs:
Accounts Payable It links to the General Ledger,
calculates and prints checks and makes reports.
It's an invoice-linked system.
Accounts Receivable It keeps track of billed and unbilled invoices, open and closed items and aging. It prints statements and links to the General Ledger.
General Ledger It keeps track of data by month, quarter, year and the previous three quarters. It even includes a Cash Journal.
Inventory Control It gives an immediate readout on any item inquiry, including quantity and dollar total.

Invoicing It prints your detailed invoices and links to Accounts Receivable and the General Ledger.
Payroll It keeps the files, computes pay and deductions, prints forms and checks, figures taxes, overtime and piecework pay in any state tax routine, and prints the 941-A and $\mathrm{W}-2$ forms.
They're all yours, for $\$ 75$ each. You also need documentation when you run our systems. The Osborne books - one for Accounts Payable and Receivable, one for General Ledger, one for Payrollcost $\$ 20$ each. Our invoicing book costs $\$ 10$.

Just send me the coupon, or call us toll free. We'll ship within 48 hours.
Please send me the following programs at $\$ 75$ each:

| Accounts Payable |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Accounts Receivable |  |  |  |  |
| General Ledger |  |  |  |  |
| Inventory Control |  |  |  |  |
| Invoicing | Payroll |  |  |  |
| Add $\$ 4.50$ per order for handling |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 6\% tax (California only) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| AMOUNT ENCLOSED |  |  |  |  |

If you need the books, add $\$ 20$ each. The invoicing book is $\$ 10$. Mastercharge $\square$ Visa $\sqsupset$ No. Expires
$\square$ Please send me information on other Taranto business programs, including TRS-80 Model II accounting systems.
Your name
Company name
Address
City/State/Zip

## Taranto

\& ASSOCIATES, INC
The Total System Store, ${ }^{\text {TH }} 121$ Paul Drive, San Rafael, CA 94903. Mail inquiries to P.O. Box 6216, San Rafael, CA 94903. Outside California, toll free (800) 227-2868. In California, (415) 472-2670.
hit in time, the ball goes past the edge and off the screen. The screen clears and displays YOU LOSE! It also displays your score and bonus points.

If you catch a hit ball at the opposite edge, a hole appears and you earn a bonus point. Each bonus point is multiplied by 100 and added to the final
score. If you get ten hits without missing, the computer displays your score, bonus points and the message YOU WIN! The program plays three games and re-

```
3 REMINDER *** PRESS THE "B" KEY TO BLOW OUT THE CANDLES ***
5 CLEAR 70
10 INPUT"WHO IS THIS PARTY FOR";N$
15 PRINT"NOW PULL OUT THE EARPHONE PLUG FROM THE CASSETTE"
20. PRINT"CALL ";NS;" IN,PLEASE,":FOR T=1 TO 2000:NEXT:CLS:FOR T=
1 TO 2\emptyset0\emptyset:NEXT T
5\emptyset PRINT CHRS (23);"**DYNAMIC BIRTHDAY CARD**";EOR T=1 TO I\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset:NE
XT:CLS:GOTO 110
60 PRINT@208,CHR$(160);:PRINT@223,CHR$(160);:PRINT@238,CHRS(160)
i
7\emptyset PRINT@272,CHR$(141);:PRINT@287,CHR$(141) ;:PRINT@302,CHR$(141)
;:GOTO 124
80 PRINT@336, CHRS(191);:PRINT@351, CHR$(191);:PRINT@366,CHR$(191)
9\emptyset PRINT@4\emptyset\emptyset, CHR$(191);:PRINT@415,CHR$ (191);:PRINT@43\emptyset,CHR$(191)
;:FOR T=1 TO 1\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset:NEXT:GOTO 60
93 FOR PAP =456 TO 520 STEP 64:PRINT@PAP,STRING$(47,191);:NEXT PA
P
95 FOR PAP=581 TO 799 STEP 64:PRINT@PAP,STRINGS (53,191);:NEXT PA
P
I|0 EOR PAP=771 TO 963 STEP 64:PRINT@PAP,STRING$(57,191);:NEXT P
AR:FOR T=1 TO 1\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset:NEXT:GOTO 80
105 STOP
110 SET (0,47) :SET(1,47):SET (2,47):SET}(3,47):SET (4,47):SET (5,47
120 SET (120,47):SET (121,47):SET (122,47):SET (123,47):SET (124,47):
SET (125,47):SET(126,47):SET(127,47):GOTO 93
124 PRINT@\emptyset, "CLOSE YOUR EYES AND MAKE A WISH,";NS; "!"
126 PRINT@64,"NOW BLOW OUT THE CANDLES!"
130 IF INKEY$="B" THEN 20\emptyset ELSE ON RND (3) GOTO 160,180
140 IF POINT (93,11) THEN RESET (93,11):SET (92,11):RESET (92,12):SE
T(93,12) : GOTO 130
150 RESET (92,11):SET (93,11):\operatorname{RESET}(93,12):SET}(92,12):\operatorname{GOTO 130
160 IF POINT (33,11) THEN RESEM'(33,11):SET (32,11):RESET (32,12):SE
T(33,12):GOTO 130
170 RESET}(32,11):SET(33,11):RESET(33,12):SET(32,12):RESET(33,12
:GOTO 130
180 IF POINT (63,11) THEN RESET (63,11):SET}(62,11):RESET (62,12):SE
T}(63,12):GOTO 130
```



```
2\emptyset0 PRINT@208," ";:PRINT@223," ";:PRINT@238,"
220 PRINT@128,"HOORAY! HAPPY BIRTHDAY,";NS;"!"
230 FOR T=1 TO 1000:NEXT T:PRINT@336," ";:PRINT@351," ";:PRINT@3
66," "
240 PRINT@40\emptyset," ";:PRINT@415," ";:PRINT@430," ";
250 FOR Y=21 TO 46:RESET (31,Y):NEXT Y
260 PRINT@D,"HAVE A SLICE!";CHRS(30):PRINT:PRINT
270 OUT 255,4:FOR X=1 TO 15000:NEXT:OUT 255,0
275 PRINT@Q,"NOW HOW ABOUT A GAME OF COPS 'N' ROBBERS? JUST CLOA
D."
```


## Program Listing 2

```
2 ON ERROR GOTO 130:CLS:PRINT" (*)(*)(*)(*)(*) C O P S ' N '
ROBBBERS (*)(*)(*)(*)(*)":FOR F=1 TO 5:OUT 255,8:FOR T=1 TO
200:NEXT T:OUT 255,0:FOR T=1 TO 200:NEXT T,F
3 FOR Z=1 TO 5
5 CLS:CX=1:CY=7:RX=31:RY=0
10 CP=(CY*64)+CX:RP=(RY*64)+RX
20 PRINT@CP,"C";:PRINT@ABS(RP),"R";:FOR M=1 TO 2
30 X$=INKEY$:IF'X$<>"# THEN PRINT@CP," ";
40 IF X$="[" THEN CY=CY-1
50 IF X }$=CHRS(10) THEN CY=CY+1
60 IF X $=CHR$ (8) THEN CX=CX-1
```



```
80 CP= (CX*64) +CX:PRINT@CP, "C";
90 IF CP=ABS(RP) THEN PRINT@CP,CHRS(143);:PRINT@\emptyset,"YOU CAUGHT ME
!":GOTO 165 ELSE NEXT M
100 PRINT@ABS (RP);" ";:RX=RX+SGN(RX-CX):RY=RY+SGN(RY-CY)
110 RP=(RY* 64)+RX:IF ABS (RP)=CP THEN 90
120 GOTO 20
I30 IF ERL=20 THEN PRINT@\emptyset,"HE GOT AWAY!"; ELSE 140
135 FOR T=1 TO 700:NEXT T:RESUME 170
140 PRINT@日, "YOU GOT LOST!":GOTO 135
140 PRINT@\emptyset, "YOU GOT LOST!":GOTO 135
165 FOR T=1 TO 700:NEXT T
170 NEXT Z
180 FOR T=1 TO 2\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset:NEXT:CLS
190 PRINT"SORRY THE PARTY'S OVER--IT'S BEEN LOTS OF FUN."
200 PRINT"GOOD BYE,EVERYBODY!"
```

Program Listing 3


STARFIGHTER
BY SPARKY STARKS
Creative Computing says, "The game is great - nothing less than excellent."

STARFIGHTER is the finest space battle simulation ever written for the TRS-80, and that's no idie boast. 80 -U.S. Journal says that STARFIGHTER "... is like no other game ever seen." BYTE magazine reports that the game ". . . offers excitement and excellent use of TRS-80 graphics and sound." STARFIGHTER's Arcade Action Graphics(tm) and sounds are enjoyably combined to produce truly mind-challenging game situations.
The STARFIGHTER package includes two cassettes (with separate Main Mission and New Pilot Training Simulator tapes), or one selfloading disk. Also included is an extremely detailed 32-page instruction manual.


LUNAR LANDER
BY MIKE WALL AND JACK MONCRIEF "Certainly one of the most realistic and imaginative simulations for the TRS-80. . " 80-U.S. Journal The tension is nearly unbearable as your Lunar Excursion Module plummets towards a craggy lunar surface that's rife with jagged peaks and impossibly deep fissures. Only a firm hand on the controls and a steady eye on the monitor screen can spell the difference between a successful landing and an explosive death.
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LASER BALL
BY NEIL MATSON AND MATTHEW McMAHON "This is the one l've been waiting for ... an incredible game in every sense of the word!" Will Hathaway, Arcader "Superb graphics, great sounds, and, best of all, the game really taxes your playing skills ..."Pat Henderson, Arcader Stand back, arcaders, it's LASER BALL - a white-hot sound and graphics extravaganza that'll practically fuse the circuits in your TRS-80! Your LASER BALL must race through a twisting maze avoiding or attacking killer disruptoids, depending on your energy status. Only the fast will survive - can you?

LASER BALL doesn't miss a trick with its crisp Arcade Action Graphics(tm), high score save, 24 separate playing levels, Joystick compatiblity and more. Brand new from Adventure Internationall


SPACE INTRUDERS
BY DOUG KENNEDY
"The program is fantastic ... the graphics are excellent." 80 -U.S. Journal

Those crafty Invaders are back with a vengeance and Adventure International has em! SPACE INTRUDERS has been praised by major microcomputing publications from 80-U.S. to Creative Computing as "fantastic," "excellent," "top of the line," and, well, you get the idea! SPACE INTRUDERS faithfully reproduces the hit Deluxe arcade machine in all of its frustratingly enjoyable glory. An absolute must for any serious game collection! SPACE INTRUDERS comes ready for battle with two player option, sounds, joystick compatibility and Arcade Action Graphics(tm) that'll knock your socks off.



## The relational $D B M$ is a powerful tool．

## Data Ace

## Data Ace

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\＄345，Models I \＆III
\＄1，400，Model 16
Tim Daniel
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Oxford，OH 45056

For years I have been searching for the ultimate data－base program．My journey has exposed me to seasoned veterans like Versafile and Profile ${ }^{\oplus}$ ．I have tried several of the＂world＇s best＂mailing－ list and inventory－management packages， only to be bitterly disappointed after spend－ ing a dozen or more hours learning how to use them and entering data．Workhorses like Maxi Manager for the Model III and sophisticated CP／M programs like dBase II have not escaped my scrutiny．

I admit that I still have not found my Holy Grail，But I have come close．Computer Software Design＇s Data Ace is good，very good．It is also tough，perhaps too tough． Like the mountain climber who suffers frostbite and exhaustion，only to find the view at the top of the world a bit cloudy，I am beginning to think that my search for the ul－ timate data base may end up meaning more than reaching the summit．

Data Ace is a＂relational systems language and operating system．＂Under－ standing relational data－base structure is important if you want to grasp the power that Data Ace offers．In the adjoining sidebar l＇ve explained how relational bases work．For more details consult the refer－ enced article and book．

The secret behind powerful data bases seems to be flexibility，exactly what Data Ace＇s relational format offers．Unlike the
popular indexed sequential－access memory systems（ISAM），your applications are separate from the actual data storage． Once you know the kinds of information you are going to store，the rules of relational data－base structure dictate just how it is organized．When you go to use the data， programs are written to give you the desired results．The existing data can be easily reorganized to meet the needs of a new pro－ gram．I＇ll take a closer look at writing pro－ grams for Data Ace later．

Data Ace is a completely integrated package．It features its own operating system（no need for TRSDOS or CP／M）； data－management software；a query language allowing you to examine files directly；a structured programming
language for manipulating data；a full－ screen editor to write programs；and a catalog mode to store help files，programs， and procedures．A second disk contains a collection of utilities for tasks like back－up， data recovery，and data－base initialization． Since Data Ace is self－contained and pro－ vides no means for backing up the system disk，you must take care to prevent damage for the two copies provided，although Com－ puter Software Design offers replacements for $\$ 30$ ．In addition to the system disks and the utility disk you get a data disk for demonstration purposes．

## Query Language

With the system disk in drive 0 and the demo disk in drive 1 you are ready to start

[^3]

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learning. When booted up, the system automatically goes into the DIL or Data Interrogation Language. Via simple syntax you can examine records, either individually or in groups. (Don't know what a record is? Read the explanation of relational data bases.) For instance, my demo disk had a relation called Customers where there was one key field, a customer number. Other non-key fields in each record included the customer's name, address, phone number, year-to-date sales, and credit limit.

Using the DIL query language you can do something as simple as list the customer whose number is 1071, or something as complex as listing those customers whose zip code is 45056, have a credit limit greater than $\$ 10,000$, and have purchased less than $\$ 1,000$ this year. Your salesman can use this printed list on his next visit to the 45056 zip-code area, concentrating on those customers who can afford a lot but for some reason have not chosen to buy much this year. If your salesman works by telephone, you may want to get a printout that does not include the addresses. Figure 1 shows a DIL procedure that accomplishes this. As you can see, Data Ace's DIL mode is reasonably easy to use and very flexible.

Using the query language is straightforward since most of the commands are words like "where" and "sum" or the arithmetic symbols < and $>$. In addition to listing files you can add data, change files and delete files. When printing reports you
can use the built-in column headings or define your own headings to give a custom look. The actual placement of the printed fields is still under the control of Data Ace. Single layer sorts, based on a key field, are available as is the capability to sum a group of numeric fields. If you are well versed in the structure of your data then you can make good use of the DIL Join command to select data from one relation, based on the value of data in another relation, and list data from two or more relations as if it all came from relation.
The power of Data Ace's DIL mode is substantial and can be taken advantage of with a minimum of training. If you need to do the same type of thing many times, you can store a string of DIL commands as a procedure using the catalog mode. By creating a library of procedures a user can have the advantages of speed and simplified access that relational bases offer, with a minimum of hassle.

The biggest drawback is the inability to customize reports that often call for complex manipulations of numbers, not to mention special printing. In this respect the DIL mode of Data Ace is inferior when compared to the overall power of many other data-base managers.

## Structured Programming

If the DIL mode was all Data Ace offered I would have been very disappointed. Howev-
er, Data Ace is vitalzed by its unique programming language, otherwise known as Data Manipulation Language (DML). Here you have total control. You can open up to 12 different relations at any one time, shuffling data back and forth, inputting data when necessary, and printing it out just the way you want it. There is, however, a price to pay for all of this power. DML is a derivative of Polyforth (the language Data Ace is written in). If you are a non-programmer, you are likely to be scared stiff. If you're just used to languages like Fortran and Basic, you have a lot of learning to do. Advertisements claim Data Ace's programming language offers the "...ease of Basic, the power of Pascal and the structure of C." So much for the advertisement. But you can learn how to use DML.
If you know something about Forth and are comfortable with stack and string manipulation, precision arithmetic, and relational data structures, then dive right in, using the 40 -page introductory chapter on DML as a reference. The rest of us mortals will need to drag out volume two of the Data Ace user's guide. Here you'll find 100 plus pages devoted to detailed explanations of example programs. Spend a couple of evenings poring over these examples then sit down in front of your computer and give them a try. This approach is preferable to beating your head against the wall by starting out with your own application. Chris Horrocks, vice president of Computer Soft-

## The Exemplory Company Inc

 Valve Manufacturing Divn.Imperial Castings Foundry Inc 15961 Imperial Highway Yorba Linda, Ca 92689

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Would you please be good enough to review the following and confirm that the lead times which we are assuming are still accurate.

PART DESCRIPTION
LEAD
TIME

| 1000 | Valve Bonnet Casting | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1010 | Valve Body Casting | 10 |

Thank you very much for your assistance. I would appreciate your speedy reply.

Yours truly,
H. Smith

Buyer
Fig. 2. Data Ace allows text files and data files to be combined, giving a unique word processing capability.

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The MBP-16K supports all standard Epson Commands, is compatible with GRAFTRAX-80, and is plug compatible with the standard Epson cable. The MPB-16K does not require any user software for control.
The MBP-16K is easy to install - it simply plugs into the existing auxiliary interface connector inside the Epson without modification of the printer.

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## 12.

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ware Design, put it nicely, "When you start out using structured programming like Data Ace's DML there appears to be a high risk, but when you finish the job there is a visceral thrill." Horrocks went on to say, "Once you are familiar with this you won't want to touch anything else."

## Catalog Mode

Data Ace's catalog mode allows the user to add programs and procedures (made up of DIL commands), and edit, list, or delete programs and procedures already on disk. A full-screen editor is available to assist you in writing and debugging programs and procedures. It offers more than 20 commands, and like other editors, is mastered through practice and patience.

The most recent release of Data Ace features word-processing capabilities. You can use the editor to write a letter or report that is stored as a text file. Then a DML program can access the text file, inserting names, addresses, and the like to give custom printouts. An example of this is shown in Fig. 2.

Data Ace has the distinction of allowing
programs to be run with either a compiler or an interpreter. Source code for the interpreted programs is stored on the data disk and can be quickly altered in the catalog mode

## ' $D$ Data Ace has the distinction of allowing programs to be run with either a compiler or an interpreter."

and rerun. Compiler operation is preferred for software that is debugged since it is stored on the system disk in a more compact form. The power and efficiency of Data

Ace's Forth-like language is evident when you compile a routine. For example, a program that uses two or three relations, requires data input, and provides several different printouts can often have a compiled length of less than 2 K . The compiled code for Data Ace is about 135 K (said to be 900 K of source code), leaving room for more than 400 K of applications software on the system disk.

## Data Definition

The importance of relational data structures is apparent through the fact that the system uses relations of its own to store programs, text, and procedures as well as keeping track of the various user-defined relations and their fields. At first glance a Data Ace relation may seem limited when compared to other data-base managers. You are allowed three key fields, with a total of no more than 27 bytes. The field total (key and non-key) is 25 . The maximum length of a record is 256 bytes. This may seem restrictive until you break your data down into normalized form. Chances are you will end up with several smaller relations. If need be,

you can violate one rule of normalization and have two relations that share the same key fields. The total number of records is limited only by your disk storage space.

Once you have defined a relation and started to enter data you are not locked in. You may, with some limitations, add and delete fields or change the field type. Data Ace has nine different field types, ranging from one-byte unsigned binary numbers to 255 -character alphabetic strings. Your choice of fields affects the amount of disk space needed to store the data. If you find the data you so painstakingly entered is not the way you want it, just create a new relation that uses your existing records. It is worth mentioning again, one of Data Ace's strongest selling points is the fact that the storage and the application of the data are two separate and distinct functions.

## Speed

What about speed? I am a cynic when it comes to benchmark tests for data-base managers. The room for error is great and
the results often have little real-life value. Suffice it to say that Data Ace is fast. Speed is enhanced by storing an index in memory that shows the cylinder location for each
> ''I am a cynic when it comes to benchmark tests for data-base managers. Suffice it to say that Data Ace is fast."

record. That way it only takes one seek operation to locate a record on the disk.

Efficiency is also increased by using notional relations, a relatively new addition to Data Ace. A notional relation has data that
is identical to the original relation except that the order is different. This "alternate pathing" allows you to sort the data (also known as "inverting a field") by every field. When you update the original relation its notional is changed too.

## Documentation and Utilities

All of the power and flexibility offered by Data Ace is useless if you can't learn the ropes. Computer Software Design supplies two manuals with each system. The first manual has nine chapters covering the fundamentals of using DIL, data definition (DDL), the catalog and editor, system utilities, and an introduction to programming with DML. After reading the two chapters on DIL and experimenting with the sample relations you'll soon be proficient.

The later chapters are not so easy to master. Unlike the monkey see, monkey do approach of giving examples that many manuals use, the Data Ace documentation concentrates on spelling out the functions individually. The information is all there but

## Aunt Betilda's Flower Club

Your sweet Aunt Betilda (the one who bakes those fantastic cookies) has asked you to use your computer to help keep records for her flower club. Being a loyal (and hungry) nephew you agree. A simple job, right?

Don't reach for those cookies quite yet. Here is what Aunt Betilda wants you to keep track of: each member's name, how long they have been a member of the club, the different kinds of flowers they grow (including the number of colors and source for each type, assuming there is only one source for
each type), and whether or not a member has paid his or her dues. All this information is recorded on file cards. You have to organize it in a data base so that when Auntie asks, "Which members have been in the club for less than three years, have two colors of tulips started from bulbs provided by Bea Phillips, and haven't paid their dues?" you can answer.

There are a number of ways to organize data, but this time you are going to try the relational method. Relational structures require that all the data be stored in the form of a two-di-
Name: Frieda Jones
Yrs. of membership 4
Dues paid: no
no
Flowertype
\#of colors
Daisies

Fig. 1. Unnormalized data looks like this. Normalization converts the information into a two-dimensional table that fits the rules of a relational data structure.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Name | Yrs. | Dues | Flower | Colors | Source |
| F. Jones | 4 | no | Daisies | 1 | B. Smith |
| F. Jones | 4 | no | Tulips | 3 | B. Phillips |
| F. Jones | 4 | no | Roses | 2 | E. Brown |
| F. Jones | 4 | no | Petunias | 4 | E. Connors |
| M. Williams | 18 | yes | Marigolds | 17 | F. Franklin |
| M. Williams | 18 | yes | Petunias | 1 | E. Connors |

Fig. 2. The data has been organized into a table where each row is different and each column holds a unique piece of data. Note that there are two keys: the club member's name and the flower type. The key columns have been highlighted.
mension table. Unfortunately, the file cards you have aren't quite in a normalized form yet; Aunt Betilda is guilty of having unnormalized data (Fig. 1). When we fix this transgression the resulting 2-D tables of normalized data will be known as relations.

Rule number one: Each row in our relation must be different. Put another way, no two rows can be alike. If all but one column of two different rows are the same, that's okay, that one column makes the difference, it is the key to telling the two rows apart. Why not use the members' names as a key. After all, no two people have the same name.

Rule number two: Each column must contain a unique piece of data and the columns must be nonrepetitive. Hence it is not fair to list both the flower and number of colors in one column, nor can we have two or more columns giving the types of flowers. They need to be spread out, with one item per column. At this point you should tactfully explain to Aunt Betilda that you can only list up to four kinds of flowers for each member. (If you are really hungry you might go for five or six kinds, it is up to you. But remember, each kind will require a row.) The result after you have completed this step is shown in Fig. 2. At this point there are two keys that identify a row: the name and the flower type.

Our next rule is that the data in every column must be dependent on the key columns. This presents some problems. If we use the name as a key we
it may seem overwhelming and a bit terse. $A$ comprehensive index would be a great addition. Volume two is a user programming guide devoted to example D, charts and program listings. The sample application, a cash-disbursement program for property management, is shown in both initial and revised versions.
The Data Ace offers two forms of backup. Fast-copy allows you to duplicate the data disk, in identical form, on another data disk. Back-up also copies the data, but at the same time reorganizes it. Back-up is usually followed by Restore, which returns the reorganized data to the original disk. In addition to disk formatting and data-base initialization, the utilities disk contains a program that checks the integrity of your data files. This is recommended as a regular checkup rather than a last resort. A recent release of Data Ace has improved utilities, including the capability of expanding
your data files as your disk capacity grows.

## Applications

Okay, we have beaten Data Ace to death, but what can it do? Or perhaps a better question is what can it do better than other data-base managers? Does your company have an inventory-control system that relies on a timesharing system that is as expensive as it is unreliable? Data Ace offers an alternative to this kind of problem,

To tap its power you have to know something about data-base management and relational data structures in particular. A strong background in structured programming is helpful, although it isn't essential. There are some kinds of applications that could be solved through Data Ace but are more easily solved with canned programs; examples of these are general-ledger or checkbook packages.

Data Ace excels in situations where prepackaged software won't do. The manager who is faced with spiraling timesharing costs won't flinch at Data Ace's price since the development and debugging time is reduced from months, often required for truly custom software, to only weeks or days. The actual programming probably won't be done by the manager, but will be turned over to an in-house programmer or an outside service. Put another way, Data Ace is straightforward for the end user, once the data base is established and the programs and procedures are perfected by a skilled or semi-skilled programmer.

Perhaps Data Ace's most exciting prospects are still untapped. There are hundreds of businesses that must rely on custom programming or prepackaged software that works only in a mainframe or minicomputer environment. The relatively low price of Radio Shack hardware combined with

| RELATION \# 1 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Name | Yrs. | Dues |
| F. Jones | 4 | no |
| M. Williams | 18 | yes |

> RELATION \#2

| Name | Flower | Colors | Source |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| F. Jones | Daisies | 1 | B. Smith |
| F. Jones | Tulips | 3 | B. Phillips |
| F. Jones | Roses | 2 | E. Brown |
| F. Jones | Petunias | 4 | E. Connors |
| M. Williams | Marigolds | 17 | F. Franklin |
| M. Willams | Petunias | 1 | E. Connors |

Fig. 3. Each column in a relational data table must be dependent on the key column(s). When this occurs, there are two separate relations. The first is keyed on the club member's name while the second has a member's name and flower type as keys.

continued from page 271
are okay, as long as we look at years of membership, dues paid, and types of flowers. The other two pieces of information, source and number of colors, are also dependent on the type of flower. Yet type of flower has no bearing on years of membership and dues. The solution is to establish more than one relation. Figure 3 shows the result; we have eliminated any partial dependence on a key. In the case of the number of colors per flower it depends on two things, who has them and what kind they are, so we use two keys: name and type.

The final rule is that the data in the non-key columns must depend directly on the key columns. Can you see the problem in Fig. 3? The source of flowers isn't dependent on who has the flowers. We need a separate relation, giving just the source and flower, with both acting as keys. This final step is carried out in Fig. 4. It may look like a lot more than we started with and seem like a lot more bother to normalize data but consider how easy it is to answer questions like, "Which members with three colors of tulips have paid their dues?"

Before grabbing a cookie and pouring a glass of milk, let's take a look at a few more terms. We usually refer to columns as fields. There are key fields and there are non-key fields. Each row (a group of two or more fields) is usually called a record. A group of records make up a relation. That about does it, enjoy the cookies.

For more information on relational data base structure see:
"Fundamentals of Relation Data Organization," Neely and Stewart, Byte, November 1981, page 48.

Computer Data Base Organization, James Martin, Prentice Hall, 1977.


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# Inside Scripsit—Part II 

Craig A. Lindley<br>P.O. Box 704<br>Colorado Springs, CO 80901

I$n$ the first part of this series I pointed out many of Scripsit's design features and philosophies and outlined a general methodology for approaching program modification. In this part I will show you how to add features to the Scripsit word processing program, and on a more general level, how to modify any large program.

## The First Step

Before modifying any program you must decide what features and functions you would like to add and exactly how they should work. The modification code that you will write is the instructions to your computer on how to carry out the functions you want to perform.

A tried and true method for completely specifying the exact functions you want is a process called "stepwise refinement." Take a blank sheet of paper and write the main idea for your modification near the top and draw a box around it. I call this the "black box." You proceed by breaking the

The Key Box<br>Model I or III<br>16K RAM<br>One disk drive Printer required Scripsit

black-box task into smaller tasks (boxes) until you cannot go any further (the tasks are non-divisible). At that point, you should have completely specified the problem and taken all the possible variables into consideration. This approach leads to a top down type of structure which makes the design, coding and maintenance of the program modifications much easier. I use this method in every computer program I write.

After I decided on the functions I wanted to add to the Scripsit program and designed them using the method stated above, the next problem to solve was how to execute these additional commands. After analyzing the functions to be added, I concluded that the two different types of commands would fit nicely into the existing two-level command structure on which Scripsit is based. I put commands that should not be executed accidentally such as Query the directory, Kill and New on the special command level. By placing them on this level, you must press the break key first before you can execute them. This reduces the chance of accident. I placed all the new cursor commands on the text-entry level so that they are available at all times.

Table 1 lists all of the added commands and how they are executed. I made numerous changes to the normal Scripsit command structure to accommodate the execution key combinations that I wanted.

The first set of commands I wanted to add to Scripsit are the ones now executed by the @, right-arrow and the @, left-arrow key combinations. These commands move the cursor to the start of the next word or end of the previous word respectively. The problem was that Scripsit used the @, rightarrow combination for the tab function and
the @, left-arrow key combination didn't return a unique key code as did all the other control key combinations (the @, left-arrow combination returned the same key code as the left-arrow key). I solved the first problem by overlaying the tab-key code byte in the main command lookup table (79AAH) with a 14 H or the @, T key code. This effectively changes the tab character from the @, right-arrow to the @, T key combination and opens up the @, right-arrow key combination for use with the function stated above.

The second problem was more difficult to remedy because the keyboard driver routine located at 6061 H didn't provide a unique key code for the @, left-arrow combination. I patched the keyboard driver (at address 6156 H ) with the Keymod routine shown in Program Listing 1. This patch causes the @, left-arrow key combination to return a 7H code (the same as the @, G key combination which performs the same function), and therefore allows me to use the key as desired.

After freeing the key combinations needed for use by the patch program, I had to couple these key codes to the desired new function routines. I did not add these new command mnemonics to the existing command lookup tables. Instead, I generated new auxiliary lookup tables that are scanned when a command mnemonic match is not found in the main lookup tables. I needed two such auxiliary command lookup tables: one for the text entry-level command lookup and one for the special command lookup. Lines 610-810 of Listing 1 show these new command lookup tables and lines 4080-4190 show the routines that process these new tables.

I placed a branch in Scripsit after the nor-
mal command lookup table is scanned for the command mnemonic. Ordinarily, if the command mnemonic is not found, Scripsit branches to the illegal command message output routine. I directed this branch to the routine that processes the auxiliary command lookup table. If the command mnemonic matches that found in the auxiliary table then it is executed. If it is not found, the error message routine is executed and the message is output.

## New Functions

Anyone familiar with Scripsit's operation will recognize the command syntax and therefore realize how to use the added commands. In Table 1 a $\$$ represents a space that is necessary for the command to be correctly interpreted and executed. Most commands are self-explanatory, but a few require discussion.
Enter the directory command and all other special commands after pressing break. I input the mnemonic $Q$ (for Query) along with a qualifier or drive number to select the desired disk drive. If you enter just the mnemonic, you will see a directory of drive 0 . If you specify a number between zero and three, you will see that drive's directory. If you enter any other number or letter, an illegal command message will be displayed. If the selected disk drive is nonexistent or not ready, you will be informed accordingly. This condition will not cause Scripsit to hang up. You will be returned to the text entry mode at the point in the text where you left off.

Execute the kill-file function by typing the complete word, Kill, or just the first letter, K, followed by a mandatory space and the filespec of the file you wish to kill. If the file is
found, it will be deleted. If it is not found, you will be told so. This command and the directory command return you to the exact spot in the text where you left off.

The printer-pause function, which is invoked with the shift, P key combination, allows you to pause the line printer at the beginning of any print line. To use this function hold down the shift and $P$ keys until the pause message appears on the display command line. The printer will then stop at the beginning of the next print line. The cursor will flash on the command line until you press any key, and at that time, printing will resume.

The underline feature in its present form will work for the Line Printer IV (Centronics 747) or any other printer that uses the codes OFH to turn underlining on and OEH to turn it off. If your printer uses some other single control character to turn the underlining function off and on, you can replace the OEH and OFH codes on lines 550 and 560 of the listing with these codes. If your printer uses multiple control codes to activate the underlining function, then modify the underlining routine (UNDRLN: lines 11201280) accordingly.

To initiate the underlining function, place the cursor immediately preceding where you want the underlining to begin and insert the shift, zero key combination at that point. This will place the underscore character at the cursor position. When the document is printed, underlining will begin at the first occurrence of the underscore character and continue until another underscore character is found in the text. All text between the underscore characters including spaces will be underlined. The underlining function will not terminate at the end of print line.

| Num | How executed | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Break QD where $\mathrm{D}=\text { drive }=0-3$ | Query disk directory of any disk drive. Indicates name, date, free space along with all non-system files. |
| 2 | Break K or KILL\$filespec | Kills specified file, if found. |
| 3 | Break $N$ or New | Reinitializes Scripsit completely. Destroys resident document. Like Basic New statement. |
| 4 | Break E or End | Returns to DOS instead of rebooting. |
| 5 | Break $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{CC} 1, \mathrm{CC} 2 . .$. | Sends printer initialization codes to the line printer. CC1 and so on are decimal printer control codes from 1-31. You can send any number. They must be used before the document is printed. The message "Printer Initialized" will be output if all codes are in range. |
| 6 | <shiftl>P>> | Pauses the line printer while printing. Hit any key to continue. Hitting clear while paused aborts printing. |
| 7 | (3) ${ }^{T}$ | New tab function key. Replaced (3) which was needed for a new command. |
| 8 | WPSL or U* | Asterisks in filespec causes reentry. See text for explanation. |
| 9 | <shift>0 | Placing the underscore character in the text causes underlining. See text for explanation. |
| 10 | Break S | When saving files to disk, a new or updated message will be output to indicate a new or updated file. |
| 11 | (3) | Homes cursor to upper left corner of display screen. |
| 12 | (a)-> | Moves cursor to beginning of next word or first alphanumeric character after space. |
| 13 | (13)- | Moves cursor to end of last word or the first alphanumeric character before a space. |
| 14 | @up arrow | Scrolls window 13 lines towards beginning of text. |
| 15 | Qdown arrow | Scrolls window 13 lines towards end of text. |
| 16 | (1)F | Moves cursor 13 lines towards beginning of text. |
| 17 | (1)B | Moves cursor 13 lines towards end of text. |

\$ represents a mandatory space.


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The underscore character is stored in the document's text. Because of this, when a line of text is justified for printing, the underscore character is counted just like all other characters in the print line. This means that the justified line will be short by the number of underscore characters in the print line. This problem shows up in the justify and flush-right text modes of Scripsit.

## The Program

The complete patch program is shown in Listing 1. The program consists of two segments starting at locations 7AA5H and 7C62H respectively. This is one large program broken up this way to allow a large piece of the program (the one starting at

7AA5H) to be placed in the 381 -byte memory area from 7AA5H to 7 C 28 H that is unused by the Scripsit program. By breaking up the program in this manner, the approximately 1,380-byte patch program reduces the available text buffer space by only 980 bytes. This gives you many additional functions for less than 1 K of memory.

The first segment of the program contains the underlining routine, program storage areas, auxiliary command lookup tables, disk I/O buffers, the Scripsit loading routine, and the program patch code. It also contains the code that checks and performs reentry to the Scripsit program. I chose the contents of this segment not to group certain functions together, rather to


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fill the unused memory area as completely as possible.

The second segment of the patch program contains the new video output messages and all routines that provide all the new functions. This second segment starts at the text buffer location of the original Scripsit program. For this reason, I moved the text buffer location to immediately after the end of this segment. The text buffer is shown in the listing as TXTBUF. The start of the text buffer is now at 8342 H instead of the normal 7F62H.

## Program Operation

Assemble the program shown in Listing 1 with the name WP/CMD. The program will work for either a 32 K or 48 K machine. The assembled program, along with a copy of Scripsit (either upper or lowercase) must be resident (but not necessarily on the same disk) in your system when you want to use your modified word processor. Now, instead of typing either Scripsit/UC or Scripsit/LC to execute Scripsit, type either WP L or WP U. This loads either the upper or lowercase version of Scripsit that you requested, makes the necessary patches, and then enters the word processor program. The default is the lowercase version of Scripsit so WP $\times$ loads the lowercase version unless $X=U$ specifically. You must specify something. Typing just WP returns you to the operating system.

If you leave Scripsit with the End command and return to DOS, and while in DOS do not modify memory above 7 C 21 H , you can reenter Scripsit with the text buffer still intact. This means that you can load and execute a small Basic program without disturbing your Scripsit document. To reenter Scripsit, just type an asterisk after the case specification in the file name as follows: WP U* or WP L*.

This program will check to see if reentry is possible, and if it is, moves you to the beginning of the file with all of the text still intact. If the program determines that memory above 7 C 21 H has been disturbed, it will reinitialize Scripsit accordingly. If, after reentry, your document seems to be partially missing, the chances are good that important pointers in Scripsit have been disturbed. Under these conditions, use the New command to start your editing over. This will delete the text in the text buffer and reinitialize all of Scripsit's pointers. You will have to reload your document file to continue editing, but it is better to start over than risk a system crash somewhere down the line.

## Model III Operation

You can operate the Model I Scripsit patch program on a Model III with a parallel printer by adding the code in Program Listing 2 to that of Listing 1. There are only three areas of the Scripsit program that need to be modified for Model III operation: final character output to the line printer, the polling of the shift keys, and the tape $1 / O$ routines. By incorporating the code in Listing 2 into the patch program, Scripsit


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can automatically be configured for use with the Model III computer at runtime.

Because the Model III uses a port to output characters to the line printer instead of a memory-mapped location as does the Model I, no printed output is available from the stock Model I Scripsit program when you run it on the Model III. To fix this problem, replace every occurrence of the instruction to send a character to the memorymapped location 37E8H for printed output with a call to a routine that contains the output port instruction.

Replace LD ( 37 EBH ), A with OUT ( 0 F 8 H ),A. This occurs five times in the unmodified Scripsit program and two additional times in the patch program. All seven of these occurrences must be changed. The first portion of the code shown in Listing 2 performs these patches.

The shift keys are handled differently on a Model III than on a Model I. This difference makes one of them incompatible with the Model I Scripsit program. By replacing the code that polls the shift keys in the Scripsit program with the Shift routine shown in Listing 2, both shift keys on the Model III can be made to work just as they do on the Model I machine.
The tape routines contained in the Model I Scripsit program are not compatible with the Model III computer. For this reason, they will be replaced with calls to the Model III ROM to make the tape I/O work. If you use only disk I/O, you needn't worry about this fix. The patches for fixing the tape I/O are shown in the last portion of Listing 2.

Installing these Model III patches into Program Listing 1 is a simple task. First, add the code of Listing 2 at the end of Listing 1, immediately before the TXTBUF label (insertion point 2). Second, make a call to this code as shown at insertion point 1 in Listing 1. This will patch both the patch program and the Scripsit program and then return to the initialization portion of the patch program. Third, run the Convert program on both the patch program and the Scripsit program. You should now be able to execute your enhanced Scripsit program on your Model III computer as explained in the preceding section.
After the patch program executes Scripsit, proceed as usual with your word processing. All the commands are exactly the same except those previously noted in this article. With the additional features now available through this patch program, your word processing should be easier than ever.

The structure of the patch program makes adding more new commands simple. Just use the information presented in the first article, decide exactly what the new commands should do, investigate the portions of Scripsit that will be involved with these modifications, assemble the changes into the code of Listing 1, and then test and debug the result.

Craig Lindley is self-employed with Clockwork Software. He enjoys playing the guitar and backpacking.


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Program Listing 1 Continued

| 8298 | 3001 | 86910 |  | JR | NC, END 1 | ; IF NOT CARRY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 829A | 24 | 06920 |  | INC | H | ; IF CARRY |
| 829B | 6F | 06930 | END 1 | LD | L, A |  |
| 829 C | Cl | 06940 |  | POP | BC |  |
| 829D | 10AB | 06950 |  | DJNZ | PRTLP1 |  |
| 829 F | El | 06960 |  | POP | HL |  |
| 82A | C9 | $\begin{aligned} & 06970 \\ & 06980 \end{aligned}$ | ; | RET |  |  |
| 82Al | CDB3 82 | 06990 | RESTOR | CALL | SELDRV |  |
| 82A4 | 3 EO 3 | 07008 |  | LD | A, 3 |  |
| 82A6 | 32 EC 37 | 07010 |  | LD | (37ECH), A | ;RESTORE |
| 82A9 | CDB3 82 | 07020 | RES 1 | CALL | SELDRV | ; SELECT DRIVE |
| 82AC | 3 AEC37 | 07630 |  | LD | A, (37ECH) |  |
| 82 AF | bF | 07640 |  | RRCA |  |  |
| 82B0 | D $\emptyset$ | 07050 |  | RET | NC |  |
| 82 Bl | 18 F 6 | 07060 |  | JR | RESI |  |
|  |  | 67070 | ; |  |  |  |
| 82B3 | 3EDØ | 07680 | SELDRV | LD | A, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| 82B5 | 32 E137 | 07690 |  | LD | (37E1H) , A |  |
| 82B8 | C9 | 97190 |  |  |  |  |

07100

82 B 8 C 9

82B9 CDBF82
82BC C32D40

| 82 BF | E 5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $82 \mathrm{C} 日$ | 3 E 2 g |
| 82 C 2 | 21903 C |
| 82 C 5 | 222646 |
| 82 C 8 | CB 74 |
| 82 CA | 2094 |
| 82 CC | 77 |
| 82 CD | 23 |
| 82 CE | 18 F 8 |
| 82 D 9 | E 1 |
| 82 D 1 | C 9 |

07110 ;
07120 ; THIS ROUTINE MAKES SCRIPSIT EXIT TO DOS INSTEAD OF 07130 ; REBOOTING EACH TIME. 07140 ;

| 07150 RETURN CALL | CLRSCN | ;CLEAR SCREEN |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 07160 | JP | OPSYS |

07170 ; THESE ARE MISC SUBROUTINES USED IN THE SCRIPSIT MODS.
97180 ; THESE ARE MISC SUBROUTINES USED IN THE SCRIPSIT MODS
67190 ;
67200 ; CLEAR SCREEN ROUTINE
67210 ;
6721
0722
82D2 E5

072

82D3 C5
82D4 21803F
82D7 9640
82D9 368C
82DB 23
82DC 10FB
82DE 218A6A
82E1 CDC86B
82E4 810980
82E7 CD6090
82EA CDD25P
82ED CDE96B
82ED CDE96B
82 F Cl
82 F 2 C 9

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From the January 1981 issue of the CSRA Computer

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## Program Listing 1 Continued



## Program Listing 2



Program Listing 2 Continued
00640 ; NOW PLACE ADDRESS OF CHROUT AFTER SUB CALL CODE 00650 ;


06950 ; NOW PLACES ADDRESSES OF APPROPRIATE TAPE ROUTINES AFTER 09960 ;THE LONG JUMPS JUST INSTALLED.
00970 ;


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## You will too when you use this data encryption-decryption program.

## I Have a Secret

## James T. Demberger

7280 60th Avenue, North
St. Petersburg, FL 33709

Are you interested in cryptograms, hidden word puzzles, or in cryptography? You can find a solution to most cryptograms if a pattern exists and
you test all possible characters in all positions of the pattern. Gilbert S. Vernam's algorithm for data encryption does not create any pattern and, as a result, you cannot decrypt the data unless you know the correct cipher key. For additional information regarding the Ver-

```
1000 CLEAR MEM/2: F1$ = "ABCDEFGHI"; F2$ = "CIPHERKEY"; F3$ = "": F4$ = ""
1010 0% =90 '0% IS - + + TO PRODUCE ASCII CODE IN RANGE 32 TO 90
1020 LPRINT" ":}\mathrm{ LPRINT" ": FOR I% = 1TO9
1030 F3$ = F3$ + CHR$(ASC(MID$(F1$,1%,1)) + ASC(MID$(F2$, 1%,1)) -0%)
1040 F4$ = F4$ + CHR$(ASC(MID$(F3$, 1%,1)) - ASC(MID$(F2$, 1%,1)) +0%)
1050 LPRINT ASC(MID$(F1$, 1%,1)); " + ";
1060 LPRINT ASC(MID$(F2$, 1%,1)); " - ";0%; " = ";
1070 LPRINT ASC(MID$(F3$, 1%,1)); " - ";
1080 LPRINT ASC(MID$(F2$, 1%,1));" + ";0%;" = ";
1090 LPRINT ASC(MID$(F4$, I%,1))
1100 NEXT I%: LPRINT"."
1110 LPRINT F1$ +" + " + F2$ + " = " + F3$
1120 LPRINT F3$+" - "}+\textrm{F}2$+"="+F4
1130 LPRINT" ": END
RUN
65+67-90=42-67+90=65
66+89-90=65-89+90=66
67+80-90=57-80+90=67
68+72-90=50-72+90=68
69+69-90=48-69+90=69
70+82-90=62-82+90=70
71+75-90=56-75+90=71
72+69-90=51-69+90=72
73+89-90=72-89+90=73
ABCDEFGHI + CIPHERKEY = * A920>83H
*A920>83H - CIPHERKEY = ABCDEFGHI
```

Figure 1
nam algorithm see The Codebreakers by David Kahn and an article in Kilobaud Microcom. puting, November 1980.

## Vernam's Algorithm

The Vernam algorithm, when used with a computer to encrypt or decrypt data, proceeds as follows:

- The data to be encrypted is considered one long string of bytes (a string of characters);
- The computer generates a cipher key that is a string of bytes (a string of random characters);
- The computer Exclusive-Ors (XORs) each byte of the data string with the corresponding byte of the cipher key to produce an encrypt data string;
- To recover the original data string the computer XORs each byte of the encrypt data string with the corresponding byte of the cipher key.

Level II Basic does not have a logical operation that uses the logical XOR instruction of the Z80 microprocessor. I needed a Level II Basic operation that would substitute for the logical XOR operation; I did not want to write an encryption/decryption program in Level II Basic that would require Assembly language code. The XOR to encrypt a byte flips bits into a new
pattern; the XOR to decrypt a byte flips the bits back to the original bit pattern.

An add instruction followed by a subtract instruction produces the same result when only the right byte of an integer field is considered. Figure 1 contains a short program that illustrates byte-by-byte character string addition and subtraction. This is not logically or literally the same as encryption/decryption resulting from the logical XOR instruction, but the substitution works.

## The Cipher Key

The length of the cipher key and the number of different characters in the key determine the key's randomness. If you recycle a short key when encrypting a string of data, you may create a pattern that will reveal the key length and characters used in

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- self-test
- forms, length, control


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1000 CLEAR MEM/2: $K 1 \$=$ "IN": $K 2 \$=$ "THE" $K 3=$ "YARD"
1010 L1 $\%=$ LEN \&K1\$): L2\% $=$ LEN(K2\$): L3 $\%=$ LEN(K3\$)
1020 M1\% = 1: M2\% = 1: M3\% 1: LPRINT" ": LPRINT" ": FOR $1 \%=1$ TO zu 1030 LPRINT MID\$(K1\$,M1\%,1); MID\$(K2\$,M2\%,1) MID\$(K3\$,M3\%,1); 1040 IF M1 $\%=$ L1 $\%$ THEN M1 $\%=1$ ELSE M1 $=$ = M1 $\%+1$
1050 IF M2 $\%=$ L2 $\%$ THEN M2 $\%=1$ ELSE M2 $\%=$ M $2 \%+1$
1060 IF M $3 \%=$ L $3 \%$ THEN M $3 \%=1$ ELSE M $3 \%=$ M $3 \%+1$
1070 IF (M1 $\%+$ M $2 \%+$ M3 $\%$ ) $=3$ THEN LPRINT" "
1080 NEXT I\%: LPRINT" ": LPRINT" "
1090 LPRINT"
Fig. 2": END

RUN

ITYNHAIERNTDIHYNEAITRNHDIEYNTAIHRNED ITYNHAIERNTDIHYNEAITRNHDIEYNTAIHRNED

Figure 2
the key.
You can use three key words to generate a long random string of characters for the cipher key. The first letter of the first key word, followed by the first letters from the second and third key words, become the first three characters of the cipher key. The second letters from each key word generate the next three characters of the cipher key. When you reach the end of any key word, use the first character of that particular key word for the next character. Figure 2 contains a program using the key words "IN," "THE" and "YARD" that generate a 36 character cipher key. Assuming that only uppercase letters are used, this method has at most only 26 different cha;acters or ASCII decimal codes for each position of the cipher key.

Program Listing 1 uses one letter or space from each of the three key words to generate one character or ASCII decimal code for each position of the cipher key. The ASCII decimal codes can have 79 different values even though only uppercase letters or spaces are used in the key words.

I wrote the encryption/decryption program in Listing 1 to study the result of encryption/decryption using different cipher keys, to develop cipher key generation and encryption/decryption subroutines that I can use in other programs, and to verify with a disk processing program that the subroutines perform as intended. The program's disk file processing section processes a random file of 20 records, each record including an integer record number
and a 62 byte string. You can easily change the program to increase the number of records or to increase or decrease string length.

The cipher key word input subroutine accepts uppercase letters $A$ through $Z$ and spaces for the key words. Each key word can have up to 26 letters or spaces. The subroutine computes and displays the length of the cipher key generated by the three key words. Use key words that contain a good mix of all letters. If the same letters are used repeatedly in all three key words, the cipher key will not be very random. If all three key words use only the letter $Z$, the encrypted string will be the same as the input string.

Key words with lengths equal to three different prime numbers generate a very long cipher key compared to the length of a cipher key generated by key words with lengths equal to the next higher even numbers. Key word lengths of 3,5 and 7 generate a 105 byte cipher key while lengths of 4,6 and 8 generate a cipher only 24 bytes long. The longest cipher key generated with key word lengths of 26 or less occurs when the lengths are 23,25 and 26 . With no letter repeated in any one key word, the cipher key will run for 14,950 bytes before the same sequence of more than 23 bytes is repeated.

The encryption/decryption subroutine accepts strings with a length of up to 256 bytes. Setting variable ED\$ to E encrypts the string; setting ED\$ to D decrypts the string. The subroutine encrypts all characters
with ASCII decimal codes 32-127 except ASCII decimal code 96 , the lowercase © sign. The subroutine substitutes lowercase @ for space (ASCII decimal code 32) on encryption; consequently, the subroutine decrypts any real uppercase (a) as a space. The uppercase @ is used as a substitute for a space to prevent a pattern of low decimal values in the encrypted strings. The subroutine does not encrypt control codes with ASCII decimal codes $0-31$; if these codes are in the input string, the subroutine passes them to the output string. The subroutine encrypts all graphic and space compression codes (ASCII decimal codes higher than 127) as uppercase @ signs (ASCII decimal 64). You may encrypt integer, single and double precision variables after you convert them to strings with the STR\$ function.

Encrypted characters or codes can have any decimal value from 33 to 205. Encryption does not produce any control codes that will interfere with printing or displaying the encrypted string or with writing or reading the string to and from a disk file. The last two lines of the subroutine display the decimal codes for output strings; systems without the lowercase modification display the lowercase ASCII codes as if they were uppercase.

Only one character of the cipher key is in memory at any one time. This character is a decimal value equal to 270 minus the ASCII decimal codes for one letter from each of the three key words. The cipher key value 0-78 is added to the ASCII decimal code of a character on encryption and subtracted from the decimal code value of a character for decryption. The key word input subroutine stores the ASCII decimal codes for each letter or space in the three key words in arrays N1\%, N2\% and N3\% so they won't have to be repeatedly recomputed in the encryption/decryption subroutine. A blinking symbol in the upper right corner of the display assures the user that the program has not hung up or died.
The user and test records entry subroutine accepts up to 10

118141151169137146158 118180164151147169127 13116014115114610894 138109133147122140113 11811413214110915085

## Figure 3

records for encryption/decryption. The subroutine prompts the user for generating three types of test records and for repeating the previous record to save time keying test data. Variable $\mathrm{N} \%$ is a loop index and a switch for prompt messages in this subroutine. In addition, the encryption/ decryption subroutine uses $\mathrm{N} \%$ to reset key word character pointers $\mathrm{M} 1 \%, \mathrm{M} 2 \%$ and $\mathrm{M} 3 \%$ to the first character of each key word for each group of strings. In general, you should not reset the character pointers at regular intervals (after each record or string) to avoid a pattern of characters in encrypted data. This subroutine has optional code to compute the character rate per second for encryption/decryption.

The file processing sections create or initialize a disk file, add records to a file and print records from a file. File initialization creates file header and trailer records. The header record gives the number of the last user or data record in the file; additions to the file start with the next record. The trailer record marks the end of the file for the print routine. The key word character pointers are reset when the first encrypted record in the file or the first record of any additions to the file is processed. For additions to the file, the program resets the pointers when it encounters a flag in the last record preceding the file addition. This flag ( $K 4 \%$ ) is the first two letters from each of the key words. It is written into the leftmost six bytes of the last encrypted record of the original file and the last record of any additions to the file when the rightmost six characters of an input string are ENDEND. When the encryption/decryption subroutine finds the flag, the pointers are reset so the cipher key stays in step with the encrypted strings.
The timer code in the program indicates an encryption or decryption speed of approximately


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seven characters per second. Speed may not be much of a problem since, in many cases, you need to encrypt only certain fields in a file. In a payroll file you need to encrypt only the dollar fields to provide salary information security.

I assigned all variables in the program as integer (\%) or string (\$) so if you merge the subroutines into other programs, the variable names and attributes will not conflict with variable names or with DEFINT or DEFSTR statements. You can change the number of records in the file and the length of the encrypted string making up the body of the record by assigning other values to the variables NR\% and SL\% at line 2830. You can change the values of NR\% and SL\% without making any other changes to the program. Keyboard input at line 3070 drops to the next line of the display after 62 characters are entered as a warning that too many characters have been entered for a 62 byte string.

There is little probability that
the encrypted character strings produced by the subroutine can be decrypted unless the key words used to generate the cipher key are known. This assumption is made with qualifi-cation-the keywords should contain a good mix of most of the letters of the alphabet and the cipher key length should be as long as or longer than the total length of the encrypted strings. Figure 3 is a list of 35 numbers representing the encrypted ASCII decimal codes for a 35 character message. If anyone decrypts the message in Fig. 3, I will admit there is a serious flaw in the encryption/ decryption subroutine logic.

If you think you have decrypted the message, send it to me together with a stamped, selfaddressed envelope for a reply.

Mr. Demberger is a retired Army officer and retired IBM systems engineer who has been working in the data processing field since 1949, and with small computers since 1965.

Program Listing


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Program continued
1499 PRINT：PRINT
PRINT：PRINT＂TEST OPTIONSn
PRINT＂EN／DECRYPT USER RECORDS－
1506 PRINT＂EN／DECRYPT USER RECORDS－
1516 PRINT＂EN／DECRYPT TEST RECORDS－
1516 PRINT＂EN／DECRYPT TEST RECORDS
1526 PRINT＂CHANGE CYPHER KEY
1526 PRINT＂CHANGE CYPHER KEY
$\begin{array}{ll} \\ 1530 & \text { PRINT＂PROCESS DISK PILE }\end{array}$
1548 PRINT＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$
END PROGRAM－
－ENTER F＊
ENTER ${ }^{*}$ ：PRINT＂ENTER OP
1550 RS\＄＝INKEYS：IF RS\＄＝＊＊THEN 1550 ELSE PRINT＂OPTION＊；RSS；PR
INT
1560
1560 IF RS $\$=$＂R＂OR RSS＝＂T＂THEN GOSUB 2220：GOTO 1490
1570 IF RS $\$=$＂K＂THEN GOSUB 1640 ：GOTO 1490
1580 IF RS $\$={ }^{*} F^{*}$ ．THEN 2740 ELSE IF RS $\$=^{*} E^{*}$ THEN 1600
159 PRIN PRINT K ． 1491
1690 CLS：PRINT＂END OF PROGRAN＊：END
1618 END DRIVER MENU
1630 ，KEY WORD INPUT SUBROUTINE
1640 PRINT：PRINT＊CYPHER KEY INPUT＊：PRINT
1650 PRINT＂ENTER THREE KEY WORDS／LINES FOR THE CYPHER KEY＂
166 PRINT＊USE ONLY UPPERCASE CHARACTERS A THRU $z$ OR SPACE＊
1678 FOR I\％ 18 TO3：IF $I \%=1$ THEN RI $\$=K 1 \$$ ：GOTO 1690
168 IF $I \%=2$ THEN RI $\$=K 2 \$$ ELSE IF I $\%=3$ THEN RI $\$=K 3 \$$
1690 PRINTUSING＊OLD KEY WORD／LINE ${ }^{*}$ ；I\％；：PRINT RI $\$$ ：RS $\$={ }^{*} n$
1786 PRINTUSING＂NEW KEY WORD／LINE＂；I\＆；：LINEINPUT RIS
1716 PRINTUSING＊WORD／LINE LENGTH \＃\＃＂；LEN（RI\＄）
1720 FOR $J 8=1$ TOLEN（RI\＄）
1730 IF MID $\$($ RI $\$, J \%, 1)={ }^{n}{ }^{*}$ THEN MID $\$($ RI $\$, \mathrm{~J} \%, 1)={ }^{n} \mathrm{e}^{n}$ ：GOTO 1778
1740 IF MID\＄（RI\＄，J\％，1）＜＂A＊THEN 1760

1760 PRINT＂MUST BE UPPERCASE CHARACTERS A－Z OR SPACE＂：GOTO 1760 1770 IF J\％＞26 THEN PRINT＂$<1$ OR $>26$ CHARACTERS，RE－＂；＂：GOTO 1490

## 178

1810
1798
1810 THEN K $2 \$=$ RI $\$$ ：N2\％（J\％）$=90-$ ASC $(M I D \$(R I \$, J \%, 1)$ ）；GOTO
180 IF I\％$=3$ THEN K $3 \$=$ RI $\$$ ：N3\％（J\％）$=96$－ASC（MID $\$($ RI $\$, J \%, 1)$ ）
1810 NEXT：NEXT
1820
K $4 \$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~K} 1 \$, 2)+\operatorname{LEFT} \$(K 2 \$, 2)+\operatorname{LEFT}(\mathrm{K} 3 \$, 2)$
$1830 \mathrm{LI} \%=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{K} 1 \$): \mathrm{L} 2 \%=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{K} 2 \$): \mathrm{L} 3 \%=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{K} 3 \$)$
1840 I\％$=26$ ：IF LI\％＜I\％THEN I\％ I LI
185 IF L2\％＜I\％THEN $I \%=L 2 \%$ ELSE TF L $3 \%<I \%$ THEN I\％$=138$
$1860 \mathrm{~J} \%=18$
1870 IF INT $(I \% / L 1 \%)=I \% / L 1 \%$ THEN 1880 ELSE 1900
1880 IF INT（I\％／L2\％）$=18 / \mathrm{L} 2 \%$ THEN 1890 ELSE 1900
1890 IF INT $(\mathrm{I} \% / \mathrm{L} 3 \%)=18 / \mathrm{L} 3 \%$ THEN 1910 ELSE 1900
1900 I8 $=18+J$ \％：GOTO 1870
1910 PRINTUSING＂GENERATED CYPHER KEY LENGTH IS \＃\＃\＃\＃\＃BYTES＂；I\％ 1926 PRINT：RETURN
$1930:$ END KEY WORD INPUT SUBROUTINE
1950 ，ENCRYPT／DECRYPT SUBROUTINE
1960 IF LEN（RI S）＜1 THEN PRINT＂NO DATA＂：STOP
1979 IF EDS＝＂E＂THEN PRINT＂EN＂；：GOTO 2000
1990 PRINT＂EN／DECRYPT SWITCH NOT E OR D＂：STOP
1996 PRINT＂EN／DECRYPT SW
2 218 ROS $={ }^{* \prime \prime}$ ：IF $N \%=1$ OR NS $\%=1$ THEN $M 1 \%=1: ~ M 2 \%=1: \quad M 3 \%=1: \quad$ NS $\%=0$ 2020 POR Jo $=1$ TOL
2030 IF POINT $(127,2)$ THEN RESET $(127,2): \operatorname{SET}(127,1):$ GOTO 2050 2046 RESET $(127,1): \operatorname{SET}(127,2)$
2046 RESET（127，1）：SET（127，2）IF I\％＜32 THEN 2090
2050 I\％ASC $(M I D \$(R I \$, J \%, 1)):$ IF I\％
2050 I\％$=A S C(M I D \$(R I \$, J \%, 1)):$ IF I\％＜32 THEN 2090
2660 IF ED $\$={ }^{-1} E^{\prime \prime}$ THEN IF I\％$=32$ THEN I\％$=96$ ELSE IF I\％$>127$ THEN $I \%=$ 2060
64
2970 207 2080
32

## 2090 2180

2181 IF $M 1 \%=\mathrm{L} 1 \%$ THEN
2110 IF Mi8－L18
2128 IF $M 3 \%=L 2 \%$ THEN $M 2 \%=1$ ELSE $M 2 \%=M 2 \%+1$
LF $M 3 \%=L 3 \%$ THEN $M 3 \%=1$ ELSE $M 3 \%=M 3 \%+1$
2130

## 2146

2150
2160 ＇RETURN＇CHANGE TO REM TO ACTIVATE CODE PRTNT
2176 POR J\％＝1TOLEN（RO\＄）：PRINTUSING＂\＃\＃\＃＂；ASC（MIDS（ROS，J\％，1））；
2180 NEXT：PRINT：RETURN
2190
210．USER \＆TEST RECORDS ENTRY SUBROUTINE
2220 INPUT＊NUMBER OF RECORDS TO ENCRYPT－ 10 OR LESS＊${ }^{*}$ NR\％
2230 IF NR\％＜1 OR NR\％＞10 THEN 2220 ELSE IF RS $\$={ }^{n} R^{n}$ THEN 2280
2240 PRINT＂FOR CHARACTERS WITH ASCII CODES：＂
2250 PRINTTAB（13）＂ 32 TO 127 ENTER 〈TESTP〉＂
2260 PRINTTAB（14）${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{g}^{2}$ TO 127 ENTER 〈TESTA〉＂
227 PRINT＂FOR 10 LETTER＜X＞ENTER 〈CHARX＞＂
2280 FORN\％$=1$ TONRz
2290 PRINTUSING＂REC NO \＃\＃ENTER TEXT＂；N\％；
2300 IF N\％＝1 THEN PRINT：GOTO 2320
2301 IF N\％$=1$ THEN PRINT：GOTO 2320
2310 PRINT＂－TO DUPLICATE PREVIOUS RECORD ENTER＜，．／$>^{n}$
2320 LINEINPUT RNS（N\％）：IF RNS（N\％）$=\boldsymbol{*}{ }^{n}$ THEN $229 \emptyset$
2330 IF $N 8=1$ THEN 2350
2340 IF RNS（N\％）＝n，．／n THEN J\％＝N\％－1：RNS（N\％）＝RN\＄（J\％）：GOTO 2420
235 IF LEFT\＄（RN\＄（N8），4）$=^{\circ}$ CHAR＂$^{\prime \prime}$ THEN 236 ELSE 2370
236 RN\＄（N\％）$=\operatorname{STRING} \$(100,(\operatorname{MID} \$(\operatorname{RN} \$(N 8), 5,1))):$ GOTO 2420
2370 IF LEFTS（RNS（N\％）, 5$)={ }^{\text {＂TRESTA＂THEN }} 2380$ ELSE 2400
23 B0 RNS $(\mathrm{N} \%)={ }^{n *}$ ：FOR J\％$=$ GTOL 27
2390 RN\＄$(\mathrm{N} \mathrm{\%})=$ RN $\$(\mathrm{~N} \%)$＋CHR $\$(\mathrm{~J} \%):$ NEXT：GOTO 2420


2420 PRINT RN\＄（N8）
2430 NEXT
2440 IF TS $\%=1$ THEN GOSUB 2590
2450 ED $\$=^{\text {＂}} \mathrm{E}^{*}$ ：EORN\％＝1TONR\％：PRINTUSING＂REC NO \＃\＃＂，N\％；
246 IF TS\％$=1$ THEN TC $\%=$ TC $\%+$ LEN（RN $\$(\mathrm{~N} \%)$ ）
2470 RI $\$=$ RN $\$(\mathrm{~N} \%)$ ：GOSUB 1960：RN\＄（N\％）$=$ RO\＄：NEXT
2480 IF TS\％$=1$ THEN GOSUB 2596：GOSUB 2590
2490 EDS $=^{*} D^{*}$ ：FORN\％$=1$ TONR\％：PRINTUSING＊REC NO $\ddagger ⿻{ }^{*}$ ；N8；
2500 IF TS\％$=1$ THEN TC $=$ TC\％$+\mathrm{LEN}($ RN $\$(\mathrm{~N} \%))$
$2510 \mathrm{RI} \$=\mathrm{RN} \$(\mathrm{~N} \%)$ ：GOSUB 1960：NEXT
2528 IF TS\％$=1$ THEN GOSUB 2590
253 g RETURN
2548 TIMER SUBROUTINE
$2550{ }^{\text {T DELETE GOTO LINES IN NEXT THREE LINES TO REMOVE TIMER CODE }}$
2560 ON TS\％GOTO $1320,1330,1340,1480,2440,2460,2480,2500$
2570 ON TS\＆GOTO $2520,2540,2550,2560,2570,2580,2590,2600,2610$
Program continues

## Program continued

2580 ON TS\% GOTO $2620,2630,2640,2650,2660,2670,2686,2690,2700$ 2590 IF $T 0 \%=1$ THEN 2618 ELSE $T 0 \%=1$
2600 T1\% = VAL (MID $($ TIME $\$ 13,2)): T 2 \%=\operatorname{VAL}(M I D \$(T I M E \$, 16,2)):$ RETUR
2610 T0\% $=0: T 3 \%=\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{MID} \$(\operatorname{TIME} \$, 13,2)): T 48=\operatorname{VAL}($ MID $\$(\operatorname{TIME} \$, 16,2))$ 2620 IF $\mathrm{T} 2 \%<=\mathrm{T} 4 \%$ THEN 2630 ELSE $\mathrm{T} 4 \%=\mathrm{T} 4 \%+50$ : T3\% $=\mathrm{T} 3 \%-1$
2630 IF T1\% $\langle=T 3 \%$ THEN 2640 ELSE $T 3 \%=T 3 \%+60$
$2640 \mathrm{~T} 5 \%=\mathrm{T} 4 \%-\mathrm{T} 2 \%: \mathrm{T} 5 \%=\mathrm{T} 5 \%+6 \mathrm{~g} *(\mathrm{~T} 3 \%-\mathrm{T} 1 \%)$

2660 IF T5\% $=0$ THEN TC $\%=\emptyset$ : PRINT: RETURN
2670 PRINTUSING*CHAR/SEC \#\#, \#"; TC\%/T5\%: TC\% $=0$; RETURN
2680 INPUT"TIME EN/DECRYPTION? ENTER 1 FOR YES *, TS\%
2690 PRINT: IF TS $\%=1$ THEN RETURN ELSE TS $\%=0$; RETURN
270 B END TIMER SUBROUTINE
2710 : END USER \& TEST RECORDS SUBROUTINE
2730 - FILE PROCESSING MENU
2740 PRINT: PRINT * FILE PROCESSING*: IF D\$=*" THEN 2750 ELSE
2750 PRINT: LINEINPUT ${ }^{n}$ ENTER DATE (MM/DD/YY) "; DS
2760 IF LEN (D\$) <>8 THEN PRINT"RE-"; : GOTO 2756
2770 PRINT: PRINT"ADD RECORDS TO FILE - ENTER A"
2780 PRINT"PRINT RECORDS - ENTER P"
2790 INPUT"RETURN TO MAIN MENU - ENTER M"; RS\$: IF RS $\$=$ "M" THEN
2806 IF RS $\$=^{*} A^{\prime \prime}$ OR RS $\$=^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{P}^{*}$ THEN 2810 ELSE PRINT"NOT A P Mn: GOTO 2776
2810 PRINT: LINEINPUT"ENTER FILE NAME OR <ENTER) "; NF \$
2820 IF NF $\$={ }^{* \prime \prime}$ " THEN 1496
2830 OPEN "R", 1, NF $\$ ; M \%=1: \quad N E \%=\emptyset: \quad N R \%=26 ; \quad S L \%=62$
2840 IF SL\% $+2>256$ THEN STOP ELSE $I N \%=I N T(256 /(S L \%+2))$

2860 FIELD 1, ( (IS\%-1)* (SL\& +2 )) AS Fø\$, 2 AS F1S, SL\% AS F2\$
2880 PRINTUSING"\#\#\# "; CVI(F1\$) ;: PRINT F2\$: CLOSE: PRINT
2890 IF LEFTS (F2\$, 8 ) $=$ "CRYPFILE" THEN 2930
$290 \emptyset$ PRINT"FILE DOES NOT EXIST - ENTER C TO CREATE"
2910 LINEINPUT" ENTER R TO REENTER NAME "; FIS
2926 IF F1 $\$={ }^{\prime \prime}$ C" THEN 3450 ELSE 2810
2930 IF RS $\$={ }^{*} A^{*}$ THEN SR\& $=$ CVI ( $\mathrm{Fl} \$$ ) +1 : GOTO 3000
2949 INPUT ${ }^{\text {² }}$ ENTER STARTING RECORD NUMBER ${ }^{\text {n }}$; SR\%
2950 IF SRz>日 AND SR\% < =NR\% THEN 3300
2960 PRINTUSING"<1 OR>\#\#, RE-"; NR\%: GOTO 2946
2970 : END FILE PROCESSING MENU
$\begin{array}{ll}2980 \\ 2990 & \text { ADD RECORDS ROUTINE }\end{array}$
3000 PRINT: PRINT ${ }^{n}$ ADD RECORD ROUTINE"
3010 PRINT"ADD THE WORD ENDEND TO LAST RECORD TO BE ADDED" 3026 PRINT" THE WORD ENDEND TERMINATES ADD ROUTINE" 3630 NS\% $=1:$ N $\%=0:$ OPEN " $\mathrm{R}^{\prime}, 1, \mathrm{NF} \$$
3040 FOR $M \%=$ SR\%TONR\%: $I R \%=I N T((M \%-1) / I N \%)+1: I S \%=M \%-I N \% *(I R \%-1)$ 3050 FIELD 1, $((I S \%-1) *(S L \%+2))$ AS FG\$, 2 AS F1\$, SL\% AS F2\$ 3060 GET 1,IR\%
3070 PRINT: PRINTUSING"ENTER REC \#\#"; M\%: LINEINPUT"
3080 'LINEINPUT ABOVE IS QUOTE, DOWN ARROW, SPACE, SPACE, QUOTE 369 IF LEFT $\$($ RI $\$, 6)=$ K $4 \$$ THEN PRINT"USED K 4 FLAG - REENTER": GOT - 3070

3109 IF LEN (RI $\$$ ) >0 AND LEN(RI $\$$ ) $=$ SL \% THEN 3120
3110 PRINTUSING"LENGTH < 1 OR >\#\#\#"; SL\%: GOTO 3076
3120 IF RIGHT\$(RI\$,1)=" "THEN RI \$=LEFT\$(RI\$,(LEN(RI\$)-1)): GOTO 3120
3130 IF RIGHT\$(RI \$,6)〈>"ENDEND" THEN 3150
$3140 \mathrm{NE} \%=1: \mathrm{RI} \$=\mathrm{LEFT}$ (RI $\$$, (LEN (RI \$)-6)) : RI $\$=\mathrm{K} 4 \$+\mathrm{RI} \$:$ GOTO 3160 3150 IF RIGHT 315 (RI $\$ 1$ ) $=* \quad$ THEN RI $\$=\operatorname{LEFT}(\operatorname{RI} \$,(\operatorname{LEN}(\operatorname{RI} \$)-1))$ : GOTO 3150
$3160 \mathrm{ED} \$=^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}^{n}$ : GOSUB 1960 : LSET $\mathrm{F} 2 \$=$ ROS: LSET F1 $\$=\mathrm{MKI} \$(\mathrm{M} \%)$ 3170 PUT 1, IR\%: IF NE $\%=1$ THEN 3180 ELSE NEXT M\%
3180 RI $\$=\operatorname{STR} \$(M \%)$ : RI $\$=M I D \$(R I \$, 2,4): J \%=M \%: M \%=M \%+1$
 3200 IR\% $=I N T((M \%-1) / I N \%)+1: \quad I S \%=M \%-I N \% *(I R \%-1):$ PRINTJ\%; M\%; IR\%; I
3210 FIELD $1,((I S \%-1) *(S L \%+2))$ AS F $8 \$, 2$ AS F1\$, SL\% AS F2\$ 3220 GET 1, IR\%: LSET F2\$=RO\$: LSET F1 \$=MKI\$(M\%)

3240 FIELD 1 , $((\mathrm{IS} \%-1) *(\mathrm{SL} \%+2)$ ) AS FG\$, 2 AS F1\$, SL\% AS F2
3250 GET 1, IR\&: LSET F2\$=RO\$: LSET FI $\$=$ MKI \$(J\%)'
3260 PUT 1, IR\%: CLOSE: PRINT"END ADD RECORDS": PRINT; GOTO 2740 3270 : END ADD RECORDS ROUTINE
3280 : PRINT ROUTINE
3306 PRINT: PRINT ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ PRINT ROUTINE ${ }^{n}$ : PRINT: NS\% $=1: N \%=\varnothing$
3310 OPEN "R", 1 ,NF S
332 FOR M\% $=$ SR\% TONR\%: $I R \%=I N T((M \%-1) / I N \%)+1: I S \%=M \%-I N \% *(I R \%-1)$ 3330 FIELD $1,(($ IS\% -1$) *(S L \%+2))$ AS FGS, 2 AS F1S, SL\% AS F2S
 3360 PRINTUSING"\#\#\#"; CVI (F1\$) ;: PRINT F2\$: NEXT M\%
$3370 \mathrm{ED} \$=^{*} \mathrm{D}^{n}: \mathrm{RI} \$=\mathrm{F} 2 \$$ : PRINTUSING"REC \#\#\#; M\%;
3386 IF RIGHT\$(RI\$,1) $={ }^{\prime \prime}$ " THEN RI \$=LEFT\$(RI\$,(LEN(RI\$)-1)): GOTO
3390 GOSUB 1960 'ROS PRINTED BY ENCRYPT/DECRYPT SUBROUTINE
3400 NEXT M\%
3410 CLOSE: PRINT: PRINT" ${ }^{n}$ END PRINT ROUTINE ${ }^{n}$; GOTO 2740
3420 : END PRINT ROUTINE
3430 ,
3440 ' CREATE FILE ROUTINE
3450 OPEN "R",1,NFS
3460 FOR $M \%=1$ TONR\%: $I R \%=I N T((M \%-1) / I N \%)+1: \quad I S \%=M \%-I N \%$ * (IR\%-1) 3470 FIELD 1, ( (IS\%-1)* (SL\% +2)) AS F@S, 2 AS F1\$, SL\% AS F2S 3480 IF M8>2 THEN 3520 ELSE RO\$=STRING $\$(10,32)$
3490 LSET ROS=NF $\$$ : J\%=1: RI $\$=$ STR $\$$ (J\%) : RI $\$=M I D \$(R I \$, 2,4)$
350 ROS="CRYPFILE NAME "+ROS+" UPDATED "+DS+" LAST RECORD "+RIS
3519 LSET F2S=ROS: LSET FI $\$=$ MKI $\$(J \%):$ GOTO 3530
RO\$=STRING\$(SL\%,CHRS(32)): LSET F1\$=MKIS(M\%): LSET F2\$=RO\$ 3530 PUT 1, IR\%: NEXT M\%; CLOSE: PRINT NF\$+" FILE CREATED": GOTO
2746
3548
3
3540 END PRINT ROUTINE
3560 ERROR TRAP
3570 CLOSE: PRINT"ERROR *;ERR/2+1;"AT LINE *;ERL
3580 PRINT"WANT TO CONTINUE OR TO ABORT? C/A *
3590 RS $\$=$ INKEY $\$$ : IF RS $\$=^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ " THEN 3590
3600 IF RS $\$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ " THEN RESUME 1490 ELSE RESUME 1600
3620 - LAST LINE CRYPTO PROGRAM


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## Eight-bit printer driver for the Color Computer.

## LP VII Patch for the CC

Roger L. Degler
814 W. Keating Ave.
Mesa, AZ 85202

The Radio Shack Color Computer is simple to use, interface to, and expand. Despite the TRS-80C's simplicity (in terms of design, construction, and ease of use), it is an amazingly powerful machine. However, TRS-80C is not perfect.

I am dissatisfied with the line printer driver routine contained in the Color Basic ROM. The link

between the printer and the computer is serial RS-232. For some reason, Radio Shack and Microsoft decided that seven data bits, rather than eight, are adequate. For most printers it probably is.

But Radio Shack introduced the low-cost (less than \$400) Line Printer VII as a mate to the Color Computer. It requires the eighth bit for its graphics mode. This dot-matrix printer can print upper and lowercase ASCII characters and dot-controlled graphics. It connects easily to the TRS-80C via an inexpensive four-wire cable and works well for the alphanumeric characters.

However, to use the dot-controlled graphics mode you must send eight data bits with the most significant bit set. If the computer sends only seven bits, how can you send the eighth bit? Radio Shack claims it is easy. Simply go to your local Radio Shack store or Computer Center and get a copy of a program catalog number 700-2013. (Take your own tape to the store and Radio Shack will copy it to your tape at no charge.) That would be fine if the stores could get the program themselves.

After waiting three months for the local Computer Center to receive their copy I gave up and wrote one myself (see Program Listing 1).

## How the Program Works

In the Color Basic ROM, at address \$A282, is a subroutine I call OUTCH for Output Character. This subroutine outputs the character which is in the A register to whichever output device you have specified (the screen, line printer, or the cassette re-
ues normally. If, however, a JMP instruction is present in the trap (addresses \$0167-\$0169), you can divert control from the ROM subroutine into a RAM resident routine to do whatever you like.

Program Listing 1 is divided into two sections-Start and Here. The Start section saves the current contents of the RAM trap and installs a JMP instruction that transfers control to the Here section every time OUTCH is called. The Start section should be executed only once

## "I am dissatisfied with the line printer driver routine contained in the Color Basic ROM."

corder). This subroutine starts with a JSR \$0167 instruction. This is a call to a RAM trap at address $\$ 0167$. When you turn on or reset the computer this address contains an RTS instruction (\$39). If the RTS instruction is still intact the effect of the trap is nil. Control returns to OUTCH and processing contin-
after loading the program into memory.

The Here section takes control each time OUTCH is called. It determines if the output device is to be the printer, and if so, it makes sure the character is output with eight data bits rather than seven. If the output device is not the line printer, then
the instruction which was originally in the trap location is executed. In Color Basic this will be an RTS instruction which returns control to OUTCH. In Extended Color Basic this will be a JMP instruction to a routine at address $\$ 8273$. In either case, if the output device is not the line printer, then control returns to wherever the original trap would have sent it.

When Here determines that the line printer is the output device, the logic starting at label A@ gets the ROM-resident lineprinter driver to output the full eight data bits and then JMPs into the middle of the ROM driver so that it will carry out this
task. The comment, "out 1 stop bit," in Listing 1 is not an error. It should be a start bit, but the order in which the ROM driver works is: output one stop bit, output one start bit, output seven (or eight) data bits, and output one stop bit. The first step seems out of place, but it works.

The program is position independent. You can load it into any available memory and execute it there at label Start. The program sets up the trap so that control is transferred to Here no matter where Here is.

You may load the program into your computer with POKE statements and then save it to cassette using Extended Color


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Basic's CSAVEM command. A much simpler method is to use a monitor program such as CBug from The Micro Works.

The program listing starts at address $\$ 0000$. Since the program is position independent, do not load the program at that address. Rather, depending upon how much RAM you have in your system, select an address high out of the way of your Basic program. You can protect this top end of memory from being overwritten by Basic via the Clear command.

The Line Printer VII has a three-position slide switch on its back for selecting the desired interface. The three choices are seven-bit serial, eight-bit serial, and Centronics-compatible parallel. The normal selection for use with a TRS-80C is seven-bit serial. With the switch in the eight-bit serial position, and without this program, the printer accepts data from the computer, but never prints it because the computer is sending sevenbit data followed by two stop
bits. This appears to the printer as eight-bit data followed by one stop bit with the eighth data bit always high. This makes it impossible for the printer to recognize any of the control codes necessary to begin the print cycle.

Each time you turn on your computer you must load this program via the CLOADM command and execute it via the EXEC command. You can then put the switch into the eight-bit serial position and all will be well. All normal alphanumeric characters will print normally, and you may use the dot-controlled graphics mode at will. You must refer to the user's manual for your printer to see what control codes to send to achieve the desired results.

Program Listings 2-4 are short programs demonstrating that the new eight-bit program in Listing 1 works correctly.

Mr. Degler is president of Micro Technical Products Inc.

```
10 PRT=-2
20 PRINT &PRT,CHR$(18);
30 FOR CC=g TO 127
40 MD=CC-INT(CC/12)*12
50 IF MD>6 THEN MD =12-MD
60 CHAR=1
```

'Printer device \#. 'Select graphics mode. ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{CC}=$ Column Counter. Calculate modulo 12. Calculate correct bit pattern. $60 \mathrm{CHAR}=1$
70 IF MD=6 THEN 90
80 FOR $I=1$ TO MD: CHAR=CHAR*2: NEXT
$96 \mathrm{CHAR}=\mathrm{CHAR}+128$ 'Set MSB.
1ø冋 PRINT $\ddagger$ PRT, CHRS (CHAR), 'Output character to printer. 118 NEXT CC 'Advance to next column. 120 PRINT \#PRT, CHR \$(3ळ) 'Select character mode.

```
Program Listing 2
```

```
10 PRT=-2
20
30 LB $=CHR $ (128+64)
46 MBS=CHR$(128+8)
HB$=CHR$(128+1)
60 LV $=CHR $ ( }128+8+16+32+64
70 HV$=CHRS (128+1+2+4+8)
'High Vertical string
CY$=LV$+MB$+MB$+HV$+HB$+HB$+HV$+MBS+MB$+LV$+LBS+LB
qing,
100 PRINT #PRT,CHRS(18); 'Select graphics mode.
110 FOR CC=1 TO 2\emptyset
120 PRINT #PRT,CY$
136 NEXT CC
140 PRINT #PRT,CHR$(30) 'Select character mode.
150 END
'Printer device \(\#\).
\(30 \mathrm{LB} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(128+64) \quad\) 'Low Bar string.
'Middle Bar string
HB \(=\) CHR \(\$(128+1) \quad\) 'High Bar string.
70 HV \(\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(128+1+2+4+8) \quad\) 'Low Vertical string.
80 CY \(\$=L V \$+M B \$+M B \$+H V \$+H B \$+H B \$+H V \$+M B \$+M B \$+L V \$+L B \$+L B \$ C^{\prime} C Y c l e ~ s t\) \({ }_{90}{ }^{\text {ing }}\).
100 PRINT 4 PRT, CHRS (18); 'Select graphics mode.
20 PRINT \#PRT,CYS
'CC = Cycle Counter
150 END
'Select character mode.
```

Program Listing 3

[^4]Program Listing 4

# SECURE PROGRAMS 

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There is a considerable difference between the listed price for the Radio Shack version of Profile III + and The small Computer Company version. The reason for the price difference is volume sales; Radio Shack offers a lower price due to their huge market. I asked the president of The small Computer Company why anyone would want to buy the program from him instead of Radio Shack. His reply was service; his company helps clients with any installation and initialization problems, and if any software bugs develop, registered owners can expect solutions within hours or, at most, days.
Profile III + comes on two disks: the creation disk, which initializes the data base, and a run-time disk. If the creation disk is damaged it can usually be restored from a back up, but the back-up disk itself is unusable. The creation disk is vital initially, but not in everyday use. If it does have to be replaced, timing is not likely to be crucial, since you can still run the program while obtaining the new copy. Run-time disks are not protected.

## Capacity

The maximum number of characters per record is 1,020 ; up to 255 of these can be in the key segment. The key segment includes all the fields for sorting or searching. All other fields go to different segments. Total capacity depends on the number of drives available, but if each record were 255 characters, about 250 records would fit on drive 0 . This drive also holds the run-time programs, and about 600 on drive 1.

In practice, segments must be carefully allotted to the various drives to fill the
drives uniformly. If any one drive fills, the empty space in the rest becomes unusable. Plan carefully to ensure that the smallest segment goes on drive 0. Total four-drive capacity with 255 -character records is about 2,000 . For some applications, this may not be enough.

Unfortunately, the program is only compatible with TRSDOS, and cannot be used on hard-disk drives. It would be nice if a future version of Profile III + were compatible with DOSPLUS or LDOS so it could be used on hard-disk drives.
Sort is in memory, and the capacity depends on the length of the field chosen. On a three-character field, about 6,000 records can be sorted. On a 50 -character field, about 850 records is the limit. If you want a two-field sort, capacity is reduced because the number of characters in the first field of the sort is added to the second, and all must fit in memory. If the records don't fit, select a portion to sort at one time. Although this is annoying, what the sort lacks in capacity it gains in speed.
Profile III + allows math formulas using add, subtract, multiply, or divide. Up to 16 formulas can be written, using up to 20 fields per formula. The math fields let you calculate taxes, commissions, totals, subtotals, and so on. Used properly formula fields are very powerful.

They cannot do everything, however, and it might be helpful to point out a limitation: A typical business problem is inventory control. You cannot write a formula that takes the total on hand at the beginning of the year, and subtracts from it another field that is to be daily sales of the item. A field cannot add or subtract something from itself and store the result back in the original field. The only practical solution is to write a program to accept daily sales data and access the Profile $I I I+$ files to
automatically alter the field containing total on hand.

## Initialization

Setting up any data base is difficult for a novice. Standard data-base terms, such as file, field, record, sector, key, and Boolean logic, must be understood completely to use the program. The manual assumes the reader is a business user who is approaching data-base software for the first time. Worksheets are provided to help the user determine what fields are needed, and includes typical field lengths. However, nothing but experience will teach you exactly how to initialize the program for greatest utility.

The manual, although explicit in some areas, is vague in others. It does, however, include a helpful glossary.
Profile III + has a useful field type called associated fields. This is the first data base I've encountered with this type of field, and it is very powerful. Suppose you were indexing a library and had a book that belonged under two topics, perhaps history and humor. If you don't have associated fields, the only way to give the book two category listings is to enter it twice into the data base. This involves needless duplication of the author's name and book title, just to have another record putting the book in a second category.

The solution is associated fields. Create two (or more) associated fields for the category; type history into one, and humor into the other. Profile III + searches or sorts by each associated field. The book will show up in a category list twice: once for humor, once for history, but you only had to type the information once. Associated fields must all be the same length, and must be in the same segment of the record (probably the key segment).


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Profile III + sorts more than one field at a time, but the fields to be sorted must be in the proper order, and you cannot change the order later. So, if you plan to sort mailing lists by zip codes and names within each zip code, initialize the zip-code field first, and then the last-name field, followed by the first-name field. This works well, except if you later want the list in some other order, it cannot be done. In some applications this can be a problem.

Initialization is more complicated if the file is to occupy more than one drive. The key segment must include all fields to search or sort later. Other segments contain less vital information, which can go on another drive. The manual assumes that if you assign segments to another drive, you have at least three because the instructions state to assign the first segment to drive 1 , and the second to drive 2 (the creation disk is on drive 0 ).

If you have two drives, you'll want to use drive 0 also, and swap the creation disk out so a segment goes on drive 0 . It's easy to put the wrong disk in, or the right disk at the wrong moment, and have initialization fail. The manual needs better step-by-step directions for initializing with a two-drive system, stating exactly when to swap disks, as well as when to use the run-time disk, and when a formatted disk.

## Add / Update / Inquire

As you begin using the program, the most striking features are speed and flexibility. Program sections load rapidly, and all programs are in machine code for greatest possible operation speed. You can design as many as five different screens for adding and viewing records. Screens can be protected with passwords, and portions of screens can be protected from data entry or changes. The different screens can be accessed by various personnel allowing access to only portions of the data. It is also possible to force some fields to fill before
the user can consider the entry complete.
Designing screens is easy. You specify the field number, and indicate the type of data to enter with various characters. Among the format choices are alphanumeric, numeric, dollar and cents decimal, protected, month/day/year, year/month/ day, and must-fill versions of all of these.
The cursor can move anywhere on the screen, and a counter tells you the cursor's location. Any type of user instructions can be included on the screen, and the entry prompt doesn't have to be the field name. During viewing of records, you can switch from one screen to another quite easily. For adding records it is best to work with only one screen at a time.

Add, update, and search are all available from the same master program, so there's no delay. As in all random-access data bases, there's a brief delay after each entry while the record writes to the disk. The program appears forgiving of user errors. The break key doesn't cause lost records. Break is under program control, and pressing it twice moves you from one section to another.

Adding records includes the ability to duplicate a previous entry in each field with a single key. Enter and the arrow keys control cursor movement. If you try to record the screen before all the must-fill fields have received data, the screen flashes the fields that still need data. For speed in adding records, set up the screen so that all must-fill fields are first. When the record is complete, the clear key records it.

Searching can be on any key segment field. You can also build an index file that allows more rapid searches on the indexed field. Records can be accessed directly by record number, scanned one at a time using the arrow keys, or searched via any key field. Once you find the record, you can look at adjacent records, or press enter to con-
tinue the search and see if any other records meet the search criterion. Changes can be made on any record displayed. The search can find records even if the uppercase/lowercase configuration of the letters does not match the original entry.

There is a wild-card search in which you can specify a particular position for the match, and not care if the rest of the positions match. This is useful for coded inventories; a letter or number in a certain position can mean something special, and all records with a match in that position can be found.

A potentially serious flaw in the program is the search on numeric fields, Numeric entries are right justified after they are typed. If the field is 10 characters long and you type five, the five characters move over when you press enter. This looks fine, until you try to search that field. If the search data is only five digits, the record is not found! Type five blank spaces ahead of the number for a match to occur. This can cause serious usage problems, especially if the person using the program is not the one who set it up and doesn't know the field's length.

Extended selection is available for reports or labels, allowing searches on up to 16 fields, if you have that many key fields. Specify the option before making the menu choice for printouts. In extended and regular (two field) selection, enter each field to search, and the Boolean relationship (equals, greater than, less than, and so on). The records can match if they meet the selection criteria in every field (and relationship) or if they meet the criteria in any field (or relationship), or you can mix and/or relationships as needed. This is complicated to describe but not that difficult to use, and is similar to most data bases, except that using default values makes simple one-field selections easier. In the extended selection mode, associated fields lose their associated status, and each must be entered in-

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to the search separately, if you want to search all fields.

## Reports / Labels

Sorting is part of the report or label options. The whole file can be sorted, or a selection of records. If the field to sort is very large, it may be necessary to select only a portion of the records at a time. It is also possible to sort less than the entire field (perhaps just the first three characters) if an exact sort isn't needed. This feature increases sort speed and capacity.

Report and label formats are designed by the user in much the same way as screens. A report can have only two lines per record, and if both lines are used, a space is automatically inserted between records. Labels may have eight lines, and any field
can be pushed left to meet the end of the previous field, so no undesirable long gaps are left between fields such as last name, first name. It is possible to use labels up to six across, an important feature for heavy business use.

All reports and labels can be designed for 80 or 132 -character printers, but, unfortunately, you cannot software select the 132-character mode in a printer that uses $81 / 2$-inch paper. It would be helpful for the user to have the option of entering the 132-character control code his printer uses. The only way around this problem is to load Basic from some other disk before loading Profile III + and send your 132-character control code to the printer.

Designing report formats is easier with Profile III + than any other data base I've

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[^5]
tested. Profile III + allows you to visualize the report on screen. A grid across the top of the screen marks print positions up to 132 characters. One part of the screen is for column headings, and the part directly below is for the field number to go with the heading. Up to five different report formats are allowed per file.

## Special Features

Profile III + has features designed to simplify use or increase flexibility. Perhaps the most important of these are the connections to Super Scripsit (not regular Scripsit) and VisiCalc. It was not possible to test these interfaces, but according to the manual, it is possible to design form letters with Super Scripsit and print them with names and addresses and other information from Profile III + . The VisiCalc interface allows you to specify whether each field is a label or a value. You then select the records you want and save them to disk in a manner compatible with VisiCalc.

You can also customize menus. A user menu automatically bypasses several questions that must normally be answered, and is useful to employees who know little about computers. After customization, the appropriate file name, program, and format are loaded by pressing one menu selection. With a user menu, it took 15 seconds from the moment the add-records selection was made until the initial phase for adding records was on screen. While this didn't save a lot of time (it took 18 seconds with the regular menu), it was easier and removed possibilities for error. User menus can be further customized to include selection and sort criteria if you regularly use the same parameters to print your reports.

Mass operations are very powerful. These include mass recalculate, delete, printout, and purge. Mass recalculate allows you to change an amount in a formula, then recalculate the records that use that formula. Mass purge first makes printouts, then deletes. Mass delete removes records without making a printout first. The printouts in mass operations are screen prints, one per page.

The sophistication of data-base software continues to improve. This program has more features than the best I have previously reviewed, and also offers greater speed and less aggravation. The convenience, of course, has a higher price tag. But convenience is not all you're buying. There are some new features not previously available in Model I or III data-base software. These include associated fields, user-created menus, VisiCalc interface, user-created input screens, and different protection levels at various parts of the program.

The small Computer Company's Profile III + sells for $\$ 300$. Their address is: The small Computer Company, 230 West 41st St., Suite 1203, NY, NY 10036. Radio Shack's Profile III + , catalog \#26-1592, sells for \$199.


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From Soft Sector Marketing
This is the fast-action arcade game you've been waiting to play at home! You must hit mushrooms and caterpilars-segment by segment-moths and tumble bugs. The challenges: they are all moving; when hit they split into additional segments or metamorphose into different shapes; when you destroy a caterpillar, the new one that replaces it is a segment longer than the original!
16K Tape, \$15.95 32K Disk, \$19.95

## DEFENSE COMMAND



By Hogue \& Konyu from Big Five
K Krotnium fuel cells You are the lone defender of 10 Krotnium fuel cells
essential for the survival of the planet. Aliens swoop down from above to steal the fuel; it's your job to destroy them. You can still save the cells after a raid, but you must shoot the alien and simultaneously move under the cell to catch it. If things look bad you can set off one of your 4 antimatter bombs and destroy all enemies on the screen! Arcade fun with action and sound. Joystick Compatible.
16K Tape, $\$ 15.95$ 32K Disk, $\$ 19.95$


You must use your twin silos of ABMs to fend off barrage after barrage of enemy missiles that rain down toward your cities. As your skill increases so does the difficulty and speed of this machine language arcade game Watch the skies and may your aim be true! MISSILE ATTACK has sound and fast-moving graphics galore. 16K Tape, \$14.95 32K Disk, \$20.95


By Westmoreland \& Gilman from A.I
You'll need all your keyboard manipulative skills to keep up with the action in this arcade game. You travel across the planet's low-altitude airspace in an effort to prevent the marauding enemy from capturing your energize cells. All manner of alien craft await your arrival with destructive forces. For 1 or 2 players, with sound.
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From Epyx
It's a monster movie, and you are the monster! You can be The Glob, Kraken, Mantra, Mechismo, Arachnis, or Goshilla-or even design your own "custom" monster (disk version only). This hilarious action game is loaded with graphics and sound as you practice your villany.
16K Tape or 32K Disk, \$29.95


By Larry Ashmun from Soft Sector
You are in charge of a massive fortress. Your number one priority is its defense against alien attackers. With your protection and firepower, fending off the first attackers is like swatting flies-but just wait!! Joystick Compatible.
16K Tape, \$15.95 32K Disk, \$19.95

## INVADERS FROM SPACE



By Cari Miller from Acorn
A fast machine language approach to this classic (and addictive) space game. The aliens drop bombs and move from side to side trying to overrun your bases. You choose the speed, enemy bomb frequency and accuracy, your number of shots on screen and bases. Unlike most such games, you can move your base and simultaneously fire at the invaders. Full sound effects add even more excitement to the incredible action of INVADERS FROM SPACE. Fun for all ages and skill levels.
16K Tape, \$14.95 32K Disk, \$20.95

## ALIEN ARMADA

By Waldron Hodsdon from Liberty
Hmmm. Looks like another "Space invaders" type game. Nice neat racks of aliens poised over your defensive base... but WATCH OUT! Here they come, swooping down with their bombs and Kamakazi-like dives. There are individual attackers plus group flights-all intent on destroying your three bases before you destroy them. ALIEN ARMADA allows up to two players and has three levels of difficuity from beginner to expert.
16K Tape, \$13.95 32K Disk, \$17.95

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## Does practice make perfect?

# Production Learning Curve 

J. R. Jeffrey<br>8 Hope Road<br>Eatontown, NJ 07724

How much will the 123 rd widget off your production line cost? How much should you pay the XYZ Corporation for the 300 items they will produce for you? How do you determine the average cost of items coming off your assembly line for amortization purposes?

You may answer all these questions completely or in part by using the production learning-curve program presented here.
The theoretical beginnings of the learning curve arose in studies and practice as far back as the 1920s. During the 1920s engineers and program managers recognized that people engaged in manufacturing processes could work faster as time passed. They found that this reduction in labor hours per item appeared to be a constant function and could be plotted on logarithmic paper. The resulting plot was a linear depiction of the labor-hour reduction arising from the learning involved in production.

Researchers have shown that the laborhour reduction resulting from the learning process is a function that causes a set percentage decline in costs per labor hours as the number of units produced is doubled.


## Learning rate $=85$ Number of items $=125$ Cost of first item $=1,000,000.00$

...., These computations assume that the unit cost decreases by a constant percentage at each doubling of the quantity produced.

| unit <br> numb | unit <br> cost | cumulative <br> average | total <br> cost |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | $1,000,000.00$ | $1,000,000.00$ | $1,000,000.00$ |
| 2 | $850,000.02$ | $925,000.01$ | $1,850,000.02$ |
| 3 | $772,914.83$ | $874,304.95$ | $2,622,914.85$ |
| 4 | $722,500.03$ | $836,353.72$ | $3,345,414.88$ |
| 5 | $685,671.09$ | $806,217.19$ | $4,031,085.97$ |
| 6 | $656,977.65$ | $781,343.94$ | $4,688,063.62$ |
| 7 | $633,656.50$ | $760,245.73$ | $5,321,720.12$ |
| 8 | $614,125.01$ | $741,980.64$ | $5,935,845.14$ |
| 9 | $597,397.39$ | $725,915.84$ | $6,533,242.52$ |
| 10 | $582,820.48$ | $711,606.30$ | $7,116,063.00$ |
| 11 | $569,940.63$ | $698,727.60$ | $7,686,003.63$ |
| 12 | $558,431.03$ | $687,036.22$ | $8,244,434.65$ |
| 13 | $548,048.56$ | $676,344.86$ | $8,792,483.21$ |
| 14 | $538,608.01$ | $666,506.52$ | $9,331,091,23$ |
| 15 | $529,965.34$ | $657,403.77$ | $9,861,056.57$ |
| 16 | $522,006.33$ | $648,941,43$ | $10,383,062.90$ |
| 17 | $514,638.78$ | $641,041.28$ | $10,897,701.68$ |
| 18 | $507,787.82$ | $633,638.31$ | $11,405,489.50$ |
| 19 | $501,391.23$ | $626,677.93$ | $11,906,880.74$ |
| 20 | $495,397.33$ | $620,113.90$ | $12,402,278.07$ |
| 21 | $489,762.51$ | $613,906.69$ | $12,892,040.58$ |
| 22 | $484,449.51$ | $608,022.28$ | $13,376,490.09$ |
| 23 | $479,426.62$ | $602,431.16$ | $13,855,916.71$ |
| 24 | $474,666.30$ | $597,107.63$ | $14,330,583.01$ |
| 25 | $470,144.81$ | $592,029.11$ | $14,800,727,81$ |

Fig. 1. Unit cost learning curve-complete schedule

Learning rate $=85$ Number of items $=125$ Cost of first item $=1,000,000,00$
$\cdots \cdots$ These computations assume that the unit cost decreases by a constant percentage at each doubling of the quantity produced.
unit
numb
unit
cost
$322,364.72$
cumulative
average
$416,132.57$
total
cost
52,016,571.16

Fig. 2. Unit cost learning curve-single unit


Color Space War
From Spectral Associates
You command the last combat Viper, and must break through the defenses of the Death Star while avoiding the pull of gravity of the Black Hole. Watch out for space mines and enemy ships. Extended BASIC not required. Joysticks.
16K Tape, $\$ 21.95$

## Galloping Gamblers



By Fred Scerbo
From Illustrated Memory Banks
Exciting racetrack game for 1 to 4 players. Each player gets $\$ 100$ to bet. There are 4 horses in each of 12 races; odds are posted at the bottom of the screen for each. The outcome of the race cannot be predicted. At the end of the race, the computer awards wins or losses. No joystick required; one player must enter information at the keyboard. Extended BASIC required.
16K Tape, \$18.95

## Cocobug

Debugging Monitor for

## TRS-80 Color Computers

By Allen Geider From Allen Gelder Software
COCOBUG is a compact monitor program. "With COCOBUG you may examine RAM and ROM in hexadecimal, ASC 11 or mixed hex and ASC 11 form. In addition, the powerful MC6809E CPU is made available in a pair of 6809 Programming Models that depict the CPU features at entry and exit (via a restorable Breakpoint) of your machine code string. Byte entry and Breakpointing, plus the ability to direct real-time program flow, are made easy and natural through a line-entry of addresses, bytes and certain control characters." 4 K Color BASIC,
Tape, \$19.95
16K Extended Color BASIC.

## Co-Resident Editor/ Assembler (CO-RES9)

From Cer-Comp
CO-RES9 is a M6809 processor machine language program for the color computer. You can enter the text of your article, letters, or a chapter of your newest book; then go back and revise. The tape contains two copies of a demonstration program that you can use to familiarize yourself with the Editor and Assembler entry format.
Tape, \$29.95

## Cosmic Invaders



From Spectral Associates
Fast-action invaders-type game, complete with 16 skill levels, dynamite sound and 4 -color hi-res graphics. Use the special mobile defense shield to help you dodge the invaders' bombs. With Mystery Invader who zooms in and out of hyperspace. Extended BASIC not required.
16K Tape, $\$ 21.95$

## Starbase Attack

By Fred Scerbo
From Illustrated Memory Banks
You are the lone defender of 3 starbase cities on the far edge of our galaxy in this exciting simulation. Your cities are under attack by either alien warheads or bombarding asteroids. You only have a limited time to evacuate your population. You must ward off attack while launching your escape vehicles and your own ship. Extended BASIC, one joystick required.
16K Tape, $\$ 12.95$

## The Color Computer Disassembler

By Commander from Interpro
This utility allows you to gain knowledge of the Color Computer ROM to aid you in machine language programming. It will disassemble any portion of the Color Computer's memory. With BASIC program to help you understand how memory is organized and disassembled. Extended BASIC required.
16K Tape, $\$ 19.95$

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## Writer II

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The curve that describes this observation is $Y=A * X * B$, where $Y$ equals the unit or average cost of the item, $A$ equals the cost of the first unit (FUC), and $x$ equals the number of units in the run.
$B$ is a function related to the percent slope of the logarithmic cost line. A 50 per-
cent learning rate gives a 45 -degree slope to the logarithmic line. Slopes of 80-90 percent are common for production of electronic equipment. B equals LOG(S)/LOG(2), where $S$ is the learning rate $(R)$ expressed as a decimal (for example, $R$ equals 90 percent gives $S$ equals 0.9 ). I used an equivalent ex-

Learning rate $=85$ Number of items $=25$ Cost of first Item $=1,000,000.00$
$\cdots$... These computations assume that the cumulative average cost follows a log-linear curve.

| unit numb | unit cost | cumulative average | total cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1,000,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 |
| 2 | 700,000.05 | 850,000,02 | 1,700,000.05 |
| 3 | 618,744,43 | 772,914.83 | 2,318,744,48 |
| 4 | 571,255.62 | 722,500.03 | 2,890,000.10 |
| 5 | 538,355.35 | 685,671.09 | 3,428,355.46 |
| 6 | 513,510.47 | 656,977.65 | 3,941,865.92 |
| 7 | 493,729.59 | 633,656.50 | 4,435,595.51 |
| 8 | 477,404,59 | 614,125.01 | 4,913,000.11 |
| 9 | 463,576.38 | 597,397,39 | 5,376,576,48 |
| 10 | 451,628,27 | 582,820,48 | 5,828,204.75 |
| 11 | 441,142.14 | 569,940,63 | 6,269,346.89 |
| 12 | 431,825,46 | $558,431.03$ | 6,701,172.35 |
| 13 | 423,458.87 | 548,048.56 | 7,124,631.23 |
| 14 | 415,880.98 | 538,608,01 | 7,540,512.20 |
| 15 | 408,967.91 | 529,965.34 | 7,949,480.12 |
| 16 | 402,621.21 | 522,006.33 | 8,352,101.33 |
| 17 | 396,757.96 | 514,638.78 | 8,748,859.29 |
| 18 | 391,321.54 | $507,787.82$ | 9,140,180.83 |
| 19 | 386,252.58 | 501,391.23 | 9,526,433.41 |
| 20 | 381,513.18 | 495,397.33 | 9,907,946.59 |
| 21 | 377,066.22 | 489,762.51 | 10,285,012.81 |
| 22 | 372,876.32 | 484,449.51 | 10,657,889.13 |
| 23 | 368,923.19 | 479,426.62 | 11,026,812.31 |
| 24 | 365,178.82 | 474,666.30 | 11,391,991.14 |
| 25 | 361,629.07 | 470,144.81 | 11,753,620.21 |

Fig. 3. Cumulative average learning curve-complete schedule

Learning rate $=85$ Number of items $=125$ Cost of first item $=1,000,000.00$
$\cdots \cdots$ These computations assume that the cumulative average cost follows a log-linear curve.

| unit <br> numb | unit <br> cost | curnulative <br> average | total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 125 | $247,013.72$ | $322,364.72$ | cost |

Fig. 4. Cumulative average learning curve-single unit

## Program Listing


pression in the program to decrease the rounding error.

The above equation defines two curves. The first is the unit log-linear learning curve, which results when the cost of each unit declines at a constant percentage (learning rate) as the number of units produced is doubled. The second curve is the cumula-tive-average log-linear learning curve, which results when the average unit cost decreases at a constant percentage as the number of units produced is doubled.

Although the cumulative and unit curves have the same basic defining equation, the results of its use are different. $Y=A * \times * * B$ in the unit curve gives the cost of the last unit of the production run in either monetary or labor units. For the cumulative average curve the equation $Y=A * x * * B$ gives the cumulative average value of the cost of the units in that production run in either monetary or labor units.
> "During the 1920s engineers and program managers recognized that people engaged in manufacturing processes could work faster as time passed."

In practice, learning curves are applied to estimate the cost of producing a given number of prime-mission equipment items within an equipment category. The estimate may be expressed in terms of monetary units (dollars or other currency) or labor units (man-hours, man-months or some other such measure). The estimate is composed of contractor (producer) quantity related recurring costs and includes administrative costs and fees or profit associated with production of the end items. It normally will not include any contractor non-recurring or non-quantity related costs (for example, project management, test and evaluation; training; in-house government production costs; government furnished equipment (GFE); data; special test equipment; or initial spares and repair parts).

## The Program

You may use either the unit or cumulative average curve. To use the program you must know or assume certain things:

- The curve the production costs follow (is it unit or cumulative average?);
- The slope or learning rate;
- The cost of the first unit; and
- The number of units in the production run.

Figures $1-4$ show example runs using a TRS-80 with a disk drive and Epson MX-80


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RS-232 ..!ㄴT…!ep).. $\$ 92.00$

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printer. Figure 1 is a complete schedule for a production run of 25 items on an 85 -percent unit-cost learning curve with a FUC of $\$ 1,000,000$. Figure 2 is a computation for a single unit (the 125th) on the same $85-$ percent curve with an FUC of $\$ 1,000,000$. Figures 3 and 4 provide similar computations for the cumulative-average learning curve using the same starting inputs.

There is a rounding error in the computations amounting to about two cents per million dollars. Item 2 in Figs. 1 and 3 confirm this. The figures that read $850,000.02$ in both examples should read exactly 850,000 . This also very neatly shows the difference between the two curves; the cumulative average in the cumulative curve equals the unit cost in the unit curve. Be sure you know which curve you are using or you could introduce a very large unintentional error into your computations.

A single-value computation on the unitcost learning curve is an approximation that begins to show errors in the fifth significant figure for a million-dollar FUC and unit numbers greater than 10.1 used the approximation to get a faster singlevalue response since a full run of the unit curve would have been necessary otherwise. No approximation is required for the cumulative curve because of the simpler mathematics involved.

Neither disk nor printer are necessary to run the program. The Program Listing shows you where to change the program so disks aren't needed. The program is already constructed to allow you to go around the printer output by putting all the output on the screen.

You could further develop the program by determining first-unit costs when all values for a single lot in the production run are known or by handling multiple lot computations.

```
Listing continued
costs decreas-ing at a constant rate for each unit or for the cu
mulative average of all units produced?"
32\emptyset PRINT: PRINT:PRINTTAB(10)"<l> Each unit":PRINTTAB(10) "<2> Cum
ulative average"
330 PRINT:PRINT:INPUT"Answer with 1 or 2";Al
34\emptyset IF Al <l OR Al>2 PRINT"YOU MADE AN ERROR":GOTO33\emptyset
350 CLS:INPUT"Input cost of first production unit";C1
360 PRINT:PRINT:INPUT"Enter the learning rate (generally called
the slope)";R
370 IF R<5\emptyset OR R>10| PRINT"YOUR ANSWER MUST BE BETWEEN 50 AND 10
0":GOTO360
380 B=LOG(1Ø\emptyset/R)/(-0.6931471824645996) 'Alternative form used to
    reduce rounding error FROM .08 TO .02 CENTS PER MILLION $
390 CLS:PRINT"Do you want to compute for a particular unit, e.g.
, unit #556 ordo you want a complete schedule from the first uni
t to a particular unit?"
4\emptyset\emptyset PRINT:PRINT:PRINTTAB(10)"<l> Particular unit":PRINTTAB(10)"<
2) Complete schedule"
410 PRINT:PRINT:INPUT"Answer with 1 or 2";A2
420 IF A2<1 OR A2>2 PRINT"YOU MADE AN ERROR"'GOTO410
430 PRINT:PRINT:INPUT"What is the number of the particular unit
or last unit if a complete schedule";N
435 Nl=N
    'Save N to allow normal use in computations
440 CLS:PRINT"Do you want your answer printed on your MX-80 prin
ter?":PRINT:PRINT
45\emptyset}\operatorname{PRINTTAB(1\emptyset)"<l> On printer and screen": PRINTTAB(10)"<2> Jus
t the screen"
460 PRINT:PRINT:INPUT"Answer with 1 or 2n;A3
470 IF A3<1 OR A3>2 PRINT"YOU MADE AN ERROR":GOTO46\emptyset
50\emptyset 1*****Compute single values******
510 IF A2=2 GOSUB6\emptyset\emptyset :GOTO140\emptyset 'GOSUB to compute complete sch
edule
520 ON Al GOSUB840 ,810 :ON Al GOSUB920 ,900 :GOSUB940 :GOS
UB970 :GOSUB1310 'Compute single value to screen
530 IF A 3 =1 THEN GOSUB1320 ELSE GOTO1400
540 IF Q="Y" THEN LPRINTCHR$(18):Q="n:ON Al GOSUB1120,1110:GOS
UB1130 :ON Al GOSUB1150,1140:GOSUB1160:GOSUB1190 :ON Al GOSUB
1150, 1140 :LPRINTCHR$(18):LPRINTCHR$(140):GOSUB140\emptyset
550 IF Q = "N" THEN GOTOI4\emptyset\emptyset
560 PRINT"YOU MADE AN ERROR!":GOTO53|
60\emptyset 1*****Compute complete curve schedule*****
610 N=0 'N save earlier to allow normal use in computations
620 IF A3 =1 THEN GOSUB132\emptyset ELSE GOTO 660
630 IF Q="Y" THEN LPRINTCHR$(18): Q="n:ON Al GOSUB 1120,1110:G
OSUBI130 :ON Al GOSUB 1150,1140:GOSUB1160:GOTO660
640 IF Q="N" THEN Q="n:GOTO660
650 PRINT"YOU MADE AN ERROR!":GOTO620
600 ON Al GOSUB 920, 900 :GOSUB940
670. To allow continuous printing on both screen & printer remo
ve FOR...NEXT and following INPUT stmt.
680 FOR K=1 TO 12
6 9 0 ~ N = N + 1
7\emptyset\emptyset IF A3=1:IF PEEK (16425)>=61 THEN POKE16425,0:LPRINTCHR$(140):
GOSUB1130 :ON Al GOSUB 1150, 1140 :GOSUB1160
```


# OMNITERM <br> What is OMNITERM? 

OMNITERM is a professional communications package for the TRS-80 that allows you to easily communicate and transfer files of programs with almost any othet computer. We've never found a computer that OMNITERM can't work with. It's a complete package because it includes not only the terminal program itself, but also conversion utilititis, a text editor, special configuration files, serious documentation and serious support.

## Why do I need it?

You need OMNITERM if you need to communicate efficiently with many different computers, or if you want to customize your TRS-80 for use with one particular computer You need OMNITERM to SOLVE your communications probiems once and for all.

What do I get?
The OMNITERM package includes the OMNITERM terminal program, four conversion utilities, a text editor, and setting files for use with popular computers such as CompuServe, the Source, and Dow Jones - just as samples of what you can
indbergh Systems

## The ULTIMATE TRS-80 Terminal Package

do for the computer you want to work with. The package includes six programs, seven data files, and real documentation: a 76 -page manual that has been called "the best in the industry." And OMNITERM comes with real user support. We can be reached via CompuServe. Source, phone, or mail to promptly answer your questions about using OMNITERM.

## What do I need to use DMNITERM?

A Model I or Model III TRS-80, at least 32K of memory, one disk, and the RS-232 interface, or Microconnection modem. OMNITERM works with all ROMs and DOSes, and will work with your special keyboard drivers.

## What will it do?

OMNI TERM allows you to translate any character going to any device: printer, screen, disk, keyboard, or communications line giving you complete control and allowing you to redefine the character sets of all devices. It will let you transfer data, and run your printer while connected for a record of everything that happens. OMNITERM can reformat your screen so that 80.32 . or 40 column lines are easy to read and look neat on your TRS-80 screen. It even lets you get on remote computers with just one keystroke! The program lets you send special characters, echo characters, count UART errors. configure your UART. send True Breaks and use lower case. It accepts VIOEOTEX codes, giving you full cursor control. It will even let you review text that has scrolled off the screen! Best of all, OMNITERM will save a special file with all your changes so you
can quickly use OMNITERM for any one of many different computers by loading the proper file. It's easy to use since it's menu driven, and gives you a full status display so you can examine and change everything.
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Listing continued
710 ON Al GOSUB860， 810 ：GOSUB970＇line to screen
720 IF $\mathrm{A} 3=1$ THEN GOSUB119 0
730 IF $\mathrm{N}>=\mathrm{N} 1$ AND $\mathrm{A} 3=1$ LPRINTCHR\＄（18）：LPRINTCHR\＄（140）：RETURN
740 IF N $>=N 1$ THEN RETURN
750 NEXT
760 GOSUB1310
770 GOTO660
$8001 * * * * *$ Computational routines $* * * * *$
805 1＊＊＊＊＊Change $810,820,840,860$ if disks not available＊＊＊＊＊
$81 \emptyset \mathrm{CN}=\mathrm{FN} \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{B}):$ IF $\mathrm{N}=1$ THEN $\mathrm{CM}=\emptyset: \mathrm{TM}=\emptyset: \mathrm{GOTO} 83 \emptyset$
$820 \mathrm{CM}=\mathrm{FN} \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{N}-1, \mathrm{~B}): \mathrm{TM}=(\mathrm{N}-1) * \mathrm{CM}$
$830 \mathrm{TN}=\mathrm{N} * \mathrm{CN}: \mathrm{UC}=\mathrm{TN}-\mathrm{TM}$ ：RETURN
835 ＇＊＊＊＊＊840 is an estimate of the curve for point values＊＊＊＊＊
$840 \mathrm{UC}=\mathrm{FN} \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{B}): \mathrm{TN}=(\mathrm{C} 1 /(1+\mathrm{B})) *(((\mathrm{~N}+0.5)[(1+\mathrm{B}))+1+\mathrm{B}-((1.5)[(1$
＋B）））： $\mathrm{CN}=\mathrm{TN} / \mathrm{N}$
850 RETURN
$860 \mathrm{UC}=\mathrm{FN} \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{B}): \mathrm{TN}=\mathrm{TN}+\mathrm{UC}: \mathrm{CN}=\mathrm{TN} / \mathrm{N}$
870 RETURN
$9001 \star * * * *$ Screen print routine＊＊＊＊＊
910 CLS：PRINT＂＊＊＊＊＊These computations assume that the cumulative average cost follows a log－linear curve．＂：PRINT：RETURN
920 CLS：PRINT＂＊＊＊These costs assume that the unit cost decreases by a constantpercentage at each doubling of the quantity produc ed．＂：PRINT：RETURN
930 PRINT：PRINT＂＊＊＊＊＊The cumulative average and total costs are estimates differing from unit costs sums．They become more accurate as N increases．＂：PRINT：RETURN
940 PRINT＂unit＂；TAB（22）＂unit＂；TAB（32）＂cumulative＂；TAB（57）＂total＂
950 PRINT＂numb＂； $\operatorname{TAB}(22)$＂cost＂； $\operatorname{TAB}(34)^{n}$ average＂；TAB（57）＂cost＂：P RINT
960 RETURN
970 PRINTN；TAB（12）USING PU；UC；
980 PRINTTAB（28）USING PU；CN；
990 PRINTTAB（44）USING PT；TN
10øØ RETURN
1100 ＇＊＊＊＊＊Printer output routines＊＊＊＊＊
1119 LPRINTCHR\＄（14）＂CUMULATIVE AVERAGE LEARNING CURVE＂：LPRINTCHR \＄（15）：RETURN
1120 LPRINTCHRS（14）＂UNIT COST LEARNING CURVE＂：LPRINTCHR\＄（15）：RET URN
1130 LPRINT＂Learning rate $=$＂；R；＂Number of items $={ }^{n}$ ；N1；＂Cost of first item $=$＂；USING PU；Cl：RETURN
1140 LPRINT：LPRINT＂＊＊＊＊＊These computations assume that the cumul ative average cost＂：LPRINT＂follows a log－linear curve．＂：RETURN
1150 LPRINT：LPRINT＂＊＊＊＊＊These computations assume that the unit
cost decreases by＂：LPRINT＂a constant percentage at each doubling
of the quantity produced．＂：RETURN
1160 LPRINT：LPRINT＂unit＂；TAB（22）＂unit＂；TAB（32）＂cumulative＂；TAB（5
7）＂total
1170 LPRINT＂numb＂；TAB（22）＂cost＂；TAB（34）＂average＂；TAB（57）＂cost＂ ：LPRINT
1180 RETURN
1190 LPRINTN；TAB（12）USING PU；UC；
1200 LPRINTTAB（28）USING PU；CN；
1210 LPRINTTAB（44）USING PT；TN
1220 RETURN
130 1＊＊＊＊＊Interogatives＊＊＊＊＊
1310 INPUT＂Press 〈ENTER〉 to continue．＂；Q：RETURN

$R$ AT TOP OF PAGE！ANSWER Y OR N．N MEANS YOU HAVE NO PRINTER OR
YOU DO NOT WANT TO USE THE ONE YOU HAVE．＂；Q：RETURN
$140 \emptyset Q=" n: I N P U T " * * * * * D o$ you want to run more values？Answer $Y$ or
N．＂；Q＇Program termination or repeat
1410 IF $\mathrm{Q}=$＂Y＂CLEAR：GOTO2の日
1420 IF $Q=" N "$ STOP
1430 PRINT＂YOU MADE AN ERROR！＂：GOTOI4øø
1500
1510
16ØØ 1＊＊＊＊＊THE MAIN VARIABLES ARE＊＊＊＊＊
1610＇Al Operator response－Type of curve
1620 ．A2 operator response－schedule LEN
1630 ＇A3 Operator response－Print option
1640 ＇B Curve slope function
1650 ＇C DEF FN for learning curve
1660 ：Cl Cost of first unit（fuc）
1670 ：CM Cost of（ $\mathrm{N}-1$ ）st unit
1680 ，CN Cost of Nth unit
1690 ＇K Loop counter
1700，N Number of units to be considered
1710，Nl Used to save N
1720 ：PT Edit string for total cost
1730 ：PU Edit string for unit／cum cost
1740 ＇Q Operator response－YES／NO
1750 ，R Learning rate
1760 ，TM Total（N－1）st unit
1770 ，TN Total Nth unit
1780 UC Unit cost

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Savings and loan associations and banks are restricted in the maximum amount of interest they can pay their de positors. In the past few years, money market funds have developed that pay higher interest on accounts and behave like checking and saving accounts. While unin-

## Program Listing

```
10 CLEAR500
30 GOSUB 2440
40 PRINT@327,"Compute Tax Exempt Yield."
5\emptyset ' ** TAXABLE YIELD PROGRAM **
60 ' ** COPYWRITE TED BYRNE 08/30/81 **
70 CLS:PRINTCHRS(23):PRINT@384,n
name and ";
80 PRINT"Press 'Enter'.";
90 INPUT NME$
10\emptyset ' ** MENU INSTRUCTIONS **
110 CLS:PRINT@132,"Welcome to 'Tax Yield' - Here's my menu "NMES
:GOTO130
120 CLS:PRINT@148," ** MENU **
130 PRINT@268,"1. Compute Taxable Yield."
149 PRINT@332,"2. Compute Tax Exempt Yield."
150 PRINT@396,"3. Develope A Taxable Yield Table."
160 PRINT@460,"4. Compute Maximum 'All Saver' Investment."
170 PRINT@524,"5. Quit."
180 PRINT@660,"Type number of selection (l-5)";
190 FOR OVER =0 TO 127
200 SET(OVER,0)
210 SET(OVER,47)
220 NEXT OVER
230 FOR UNDER =0 TO 47
24\emptyset SET(\emptyset,UNDER)
250 SET(127,UNDER)
260 NEXT UNDER
27\emptyset N$=INKEYS:IFN$="n GOTO 270
280 IF VAL (NS)<1 OR VAL(N$)>5 GOTO 300
290 ON VAL(N$) GOTO 310,780, 1180, 1640, 2260
300 PRINT@844, "OOPS! I asked for a number from l to 5.":FOR X=1
TO 5\emptyset\emptyset: NEXT X:CLS:GOTO12\emptyset
```

sured, these accounts are backed by safe securities and consequently have attracted a lot of deposits. Even though banks and savings and loans can pay competitive rates to stop the flow of their depositors to the money funds, they still face an awful problem. Over the years they made long term loans, like mortgages, that were paying fixed low rates of interest. So even if they raised their interest to depositors, they receive insufficient income to pay those competitive high interest rates.

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## COLOR COMPUTER



```
Listing continued
310 CLS
320 ' ** TAXABLE YIELD **
330 1** INSTRUCTIONS **
340 CLS:PRINT@74,"PART I. COMPUTING TAXABLE YIELD."
350 PRINT@256,"Do you want an explanation of 'Taxable YIeld' (Y
or N)?"
360 T$=INKEY$:IFT$=""GOTO 360
370 IF T$ = "Y" GOTO 390
380 IF T$= "N" GOTO 550 ELSE 350
390 CLS:PRINT@64,"This is a program "NME$", designed to tell
40\emptyset PRINT"you the amount you would have to earn to equal a
4i\emptyset PRINT"tax exempt yield, or the taxable interest rate
42\emptyset PRINT"which is equivalent to that you will receive on a
430 PRINT"security which pays a known amount of tax deductible
440 PRINT"interest.
4 5 0 ~ P R I N T " ~ T o ~ o p e r a t e ~ t h e ~ p r o g r a m ~ y o u ~ w i l l ~ h a v e ~ t o ~ k n o w ~ t h e ~
460 PRINT"rate of interest paid on the tax exempt security and
470 PRINT"the marginal tax rate of the holder of the security."
480 T= 800: FOR X= 1 TO T: NEXT X
490 PRINT" FOR EXAMPLE: If your marginal tax rate is 50%, and
500 PRINT"a tax exempt bond has a yield of l|%, then this pro-
5l0 PRINT"gram will compute that you would need to make at least
520 PRINT"20% to do as well with a taxable security."
530 PRINT" PRESS THE 'SPACE BAR' TO GO ON"
540 IF INKEY$=" " GOTO 550 ELSE 540
550 CLS:FORG=1 TO 63:PRINT@G+63,"*";:NEXT G
560 1 ** COMPUTING TAXABLE YIELD **
570 1 **Instructions**
580 PRINT@192,"I am going to request data from you now "NME$"."
590 PRINT"FIRST please type the marginal tax rate in % and press
    'ENTER'."
higher tax brackets, the all saver makes sense.
My bank is trying to provide responsible information to customers. We've set up a personal banking center with a telephone hot line, and we've given the staff the best data on the customers' needs so we can advise them on the all savers depending upon their needs.
The Program Listing is a result of that project. It allows you to compare the advantages of the all-saver rates to those of taxable securities for any known marginal tax rate (parts I and II). Since the rates on all savers can change from month to month, part III allows you to construct a comparison range for different rates on all savers at different marginal tax rates. You set a range by choosing the basis point spread anticipated in the coming period.
Part IV allows you to instantly generate the maximum deposit a saver should make into this account if parts I-III have shown it beneficial. You can specify a range of basis points around a known rate to allow some speculation about various liquidity needs for various returns on all-saver accounts.
The program is user-friendly with abundant use of instructions, INKEY\$, and personalizing features. The program is written for a TRS-80 Model III with TRSDOS 1.3.
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\section*{Listing continued}

600 PRINT" (For Example, if marginal tax rate is 25\%, type 25)
610 INPUTM \(\$\) : M=VAL (M\$)
620 PRINT: PRINT"Thank you "NMES". Now in percent, type in the \(r\) eturn or
630 INPUT"yield on the tax exempt in \% and press 'ENTER'.";RS:R= VAL (R\$)
\(640 \mathrm{Rl}=\mathrm{R}^{*} .01: \mathrm{Ml}=\mathrm{M}^{*} .01: \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{Rl} /(1-\mathrm{Ml})\) 1** HERE'S THE FORMULA **
650 PRINT
660 PRINT"","","THEN YOU WOULD"
670 PRINT"","","NEED AT LEAST"
680 PRINT"IF MARGINAL","AND YIELD ON","THIS RATE ON"
\(69 \emptyset\) PRINT"TAX RATE IS..","TAX EXEMPT IS..","A TAXABLE SECURITY";
\(7 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT:FOR G= 1 TO 63:PRINT"*";:NEXT G
710 PRINT@960,USING"\#\#.\#\#\%"; M;
720 PRINT@980, USING"\#\#.\#\#\% "; R;
730 PRINT@998,USING"\#\#.\#\#\%"; I*100
740 PRINT;:PRINT"Do you want to compute more 'Taxable Yields' "N
MES "(Y or N)?";
\(750 \mathrm{~T} \$=I N K E Y \$: I F T \$={ }^{\prime \prime}\) " GOTO 750
760 IF TS="Y" GOTO 550
770 IF TS="N" GOTO 12の ELSE 740
780 ' ** COMPUTE TAX EXEMPT YIELD **
790 , **Instructions **
8øØ CLS: PRINT@74,"PART II. CALCULATION OF TAX EXEMPT YIELD ."
810 PRINT@256, "Do you want an explanation of tax exempt yield
820 PRINT"calculations ( Y or N ) ?";
\(830 \mathrm{~T} \$=I N K E Y \$: I F \mathrm{~T} \$={ }^{\mathbf{n}}\) "GOTO 830
840 IFTS="Y"GOTO 860
85 IFT\$="N"GOTO 980
860 CLS: PRINT"This is a program "NME \(\$\) ", which will compute
870 PRINT"the interest you would have to recieve on a tax
880 PRINT"exempt security to be equal to that received on
890 PRINT"a taxable security,":FORX=1 TO 500:NEXT X
\(90 \emptyset\) PRINT:PRINT" FOR EXAMPLE, If you can get \(18 \%\) on a
910 PRINT"taxable security, and you're in the \(30 \%\) marginal
920 PRINT"tax bracket, then a tax exempt security would have
930 PRINT"to pay at least \(13 \%\).
931 PRINT:PRINT
940 PRINT" PRESS 'SPACE BAR' TO CONTINUE"
950 ' ** COMPUTATION **
960 N \(\$=\) INKEY \(\$: I F\) N \(\$=\) " " GOTO 960
970 IF N\$=" " GOTO 980 ELSE 970
980 CLS:PRINT@192, "Type in the marginal tax rate and press 'ENTE

990 PRINT@322, "Good "NMES", now type in the interest the taxabl e security
10øø PRINT@386," is paying and press 'ENTER'. ";:INPUT IS:I=VAL(I \$)
\(1010 \mathrm{Il}=\mathrm{I}^{*} .01: M 1=\mathrm{M}^{*} .01: \mathrm{R}=I 1^{*}(1-\mathrm{Ml}) \quad\) 1** The Formula **
1020 PRINT@5l2, "You need a tax exempt rate of \({ }^{\prime \prime}\);
1030 PRINTUSING"\#\#.\#\#\%";R*10日;
1040 PRINT" to enjoy the same"
1050 PRINT@576, "after tax income as you would on the taxable sec urity
1060 PRINT@640, "paying ";
1070 PRINTUSING"\#\#.\#\#\%"; I;
1080 PRINT" when the marginal tax rate is ";
1090 PRINTUSING"\#\#.\#\#\%"; M;
1100 PRINT"."
lll PRINT:PRINT"Wanna' compute some more of these ( Y or N )?";
\(1120 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{INKEY}\) :IFT\$=nn GOTO112 \(\quad 1\)
1130 IFT\$="Y" GOTO 980
1140 IFT \(=\) "N" GOTO 120 ELSE 1110
1150 IFT \(\$=\) "Y" GOTO 980 :IFT\$="N" GOTO 120 ELSE 1120
1160 , ** TAXABLE YIELD TABLE **
1170 , ** Instructions **
1180 CLS: PRINT@1 \(0, "\) PART III. COMPILING A TAXABLE YIELD TABLE." 1190 PRINT: PRINT"This component of the program will allow you to compute
\(12 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT"the amount someone would have to receive on a taxable
\(121 \emptyset\) PRINT"security to match the rate received on a tax exempt 1220 PRINT"security."
1230 PRINT: PRINT"What's special here "NMES", is that a chart wil Listing continues

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Listing continued

1 be
1240 PRINT"constructed for you. Thus if you know an approximate
1250 PRINT"rate for the tax exempt, you'll be able to compute it 's
\(126 \emptyset\) PRINT"advantages over a range of near values."
1270 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT" PUSH THE 'SPACE BAR' TO CONTINUE"
1280 IF INKEY\$= " " GOTO 1310 ELSE 1280
1290 ' ** Intake Data For Calculations **
1310 CLS: INPUT"Type in the probable rate on the tax exempt secur ity and press 'ENTER'. ";Y\$:Y=VAL(Y\$)
1320 PRINT: INPUT"TYpe in the number of basis points by which the
range should be constructed and press 'ENTER'.";B\$:B=VAL(B\$)
\(1330 \mathrm{Bl}=\left(\mathrm{B}^{*} .01\right): \mathrm{Yl}=\mathrm{Y}-4 * \mathrm{Bl}\)
1340 CLS: PRINT"TABLE 1: REPRESENTATIVE "
1350 PRINT"TAXABLE EQUIVALENT YIELDS ON TAX EXEMPTS AROUND "Y"q"
1360 PRINT"If Tax"
\(137 \emptyset\) PRINT"Exempt", " And The Marginal Tax Rate Is...."
1380 PRINT"Offers"
1390 PRINT@268, "29\%": PRINT@276, "25\%": PRINT@284, "30\%": PRINT@292,"
35\% ": PRINT@30日, "40\%": PRINT@308,"45\%": PRINT@316, "50\%"
1400 FORX=1 T064:PRINT" \({ }^{\text {n }}\); :NEXT X
\(141 \emptyset^{1 * *}\) BODY OF TABLE AND CALCULATIONS **
1420 • **COMPUTING COLLUMNS **

\section*{1430 FOR C= 1 TO 9}

1440 PRINT USING "\#\#.\#\#"; Yl;
1450 . ** COMPUTING ROWS **
\(146 \emptyset \mathrm{Ml}=\emptyset\)
\(1470 \quad\) FOR \(X=1\) TO 7
\(1480 \quad \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{Y} 1 * . \emptyset 1: \mathrm{M}=(.2 \sigma+\mathrm{Ml}): \mathrm{I}=(\mathrm{R} /(1-\mathrm{M})) * 1 \emptyset \emptyset\)
\(1490 \quad \mathrm{P}=11+\mathrm{C} 2: \operatorname{PRINT} \operatorname{TAB}(\mathrm{P})\); USING "\#\#.\#\#"; I;
\(1500 \quad M 1=M 1+.05\)
\(1510 \mathrm{C} 2=\mathrm{C} 2+8\)
1520 NEXTX
\(1530 \mathrm{C} 2=\emptyset: \mathrm{P}=\emptyset\)
\(1540 \mathrm{Y} 1=\mathrm{Yl}+\mathrm{B} 1\)
1550 NEXT C
1560 PRINT@646,n*";
1570 PRINT@960, "-----Do You Want To Run Another Table "NMES" (
Y or N)-----";
1580 FOR UNDER \(=8\) TO44
1590 SET (18,UNDER)
1600 NEXT UNDER
161ø T\$=INKEY\$:IF T\$=n" GOTO 1610
1620 IF T\$="Y" GOTO 1310
1630 IF TS \(=" N\) " GOTO 120
ELSE 1570
1649 ' ** PARTIV -- MAXIMUM INVESTMENT TABLE **
1492' ** INSTRUCTIONS **
1650 CLS: PRINT"PART IV : COMPUTING MAXIMUM SAVING IN 'ALL SAVER ACCOUNTS \({ }^{\text {" }}\)
1660 PRINT@192, "Will you need instructions "NME\$" (Y or N) ?"
\(1670 \mathrm{~T} \$=I N K E Y \$: I F T \$=^{n}{ }^{n}\) THEN \(167 \emptyset\)
1680 IFTS="Y" GOTO 1700
1690 IFT \(==^{\prime N} N^{\prime \prime}\) GOTO 1910 ELSE 1670
\(170 \emptyset\) CLS:PRINT" Tax changes in 1981 have allowed the sale of
'All Saver
1710 PRINT"Accounts' so that individuals could shield some of th e interest
\(172 \emptyset\) PRINT" on their savings from taxes.":PRINT
1730 PRINT" As the law is currently written, an individual \(c\) an earn
1740 PRINT" \(\$ 1, \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\), or a couple could earn \(\$ 2, \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\) in interest fro m such
1750 PRINT"an 'All Saver Account' without paying federal taxes o n
1760 PRINT"this interest "NMES"."
1779 PRINT@842,"PRESS THE 'SPACE BAR' TO CONTINUE"
\(1780 \mathrm{~N} \$=\) INKEY \(\$:\) IFN\$=" "GOTO1780
1790 IFN\$=" "GOTO 1800 ELSE 1780
1800 CLS:PRINT:PRINT \({ }^{n} \quad\) But, an account paying \(10 \%\) will earn \(t\) hat \(\$ 1,000\) on
1810 PRINT"a deposit of \(\$ 10, \emptyset 00\), while an account paying \(20 \%\) wil 1 need
\(182 \emptyset\) PRINT"a deposit of only \(\$ 5,00 \emptyset\) to earn the legal maximum in terest.
1830 PRINT"As you can imagine then, how much you should put into

1840 PRINT"an 'All Saver Account' depends upon the rate it pays. 1850 PRINT: PRINT" This is a program designed to compute the maximum
1860 PRINT"useful deposit for an individual or a couple who file taxes
1879 PRINT"jointly."
\(188 \emptyset\) PRINT:PRINT"PRESS THE 'SPACE BAR TO CONTINUE."
1890 \(\mathrm{N} \$=\) INKEY \(\$\) : IFN \(\$={ }^{n}\) THEN189ø
1900 IF \(\mathrm{N} \$=\) " "THEN 1910 ELSE 1890
\({ }_{n}^{1910}\) CLS:PRINT"Type in the anticipated percentage return on the
1920 INPUT"'All Saver' account and press 'ENTER' ." ; Il\$:I=VAL(
I1\$)
1930 1** THE FORMULA **
1940 PRINT"Type in the number of basis points the range should b e
1950 INPUT"constructed over and press 'ENTER'. "; RS:R=VAL(R\$)
\(1960 \mathrm{Rl}=\mathrm{R}^{*} .01: \mathrm{Il}=\mathrm{I}-4\) *R1
1970 CLS:PRINT"TABLE 2:MAXIMUM DEPOSITS IF'ALL SAVER'IS RANGED A ROUND "I"q"
1980 ' ** FORMAT THE TABLE **
1990 PRINT"If'All Saver'"," And You File Your Taxes
2000 PRINT"Tax Exempt"
 Jointly"
\(2 ø 2 \emptyset\) 1** BODY OF TABLE CALCULATIONS **
2630 PRINT
2040 FOR C=1 TO 9
2650 PRINTUSING" \#\#.\#\#"; Il,
2060 I2 \(=11\) *. 01 DI=1000*(1/I2):DJ=2000* (1/I2) PRINTTAB(24);USING"\$\$\#,\#\#\#\#n;DI,

\(2100 \quad \mathrm{Il}=\mathrm{I} 1+\mathrm{Rl}\)
2110 NEXTC
2126 PRINT@585,"*";
2130 FOR OVER \(=\emptyset\) TO 127
2140 SET (OVER,13)
2150 NEXT OVER
2160 FOR UNDER \(=6\) TO 47
2170 SET (28,UNDER)
2180 NEXT UNDER
2190 FOR UNDER \(=8\) TO 47
2200 SET ( 85 ,UNDER)
2216 NEXT UNDER
2220 PRINT@896,"-----D Do you want to run another table "NMES" (Y
or N) --------- ";
2230 TS=INKEY \(\$:\) IFT \(\$=\) " "GOTO223 0
2240. IFT\$="Y" GOTO 1910

2250 IFT\$="N" GOTO \(12 \varnothing\)
ELSE 2230
2260 ** END OF PROGRAM **
2270 GOSUB 2350
228 CLS:PRINT@64," ":FORX=1 TO 5 :PRINT"BYRNE-SOFT ";:NEXTX
2290 PRINT@384,"I hope I was helpful "NME\$". Remember now
2300 PRINT".... Please .. PLEASE .... Remove diskette(s) before
2310 PRINT"turning me off."
2320 PRINT:PRINT@665,"THANK YOU."
2330 PRINT@832," ":FORX=1 TO 5 :PRINT"BYRNE-SOFT ";:NEXTX
2331 END
2350 CLS
2360 CLS:FORI \(=1\) TO2
2370 FORB=26TOI STEP-1
2380 FORC=1TO3
\(2390 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+.25\)
2406 PRINTTAB(28+SIN(A)*B);"BYRNE-SOFT"
2410 FOR \(\mathrm{Z}=1\) TO10
2420 NEXT Z
2430 NEXTC,B
2446 CLS:PRINT@ 64 ,STRING \(\$(64,147)\)
2450 PRINT@338, "Taxable Yield Computations"
2460 PRINT@540, "By"
2470 PRINT@724,"BYRNE - SOFT c. 1981"
2480 PRINT@960,STRING\$ \((63,178)\)
\(2490 \mathrm{~T}=925\)
2500 FOR \(\mathrm{I}=1 \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{T}\) : NEXT
2510 PRINT@836,"Prepared In South Hadley Ma. - All Rights Reserv
ed - TRB";
2520 FOR \(\dot{X}=1\) TO T: NEXT
2530 RETURN

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\title{
Homebrew Data Base Management-Part III
}

\author{
Karl Townsend \\ 103 Knollwood Drive \\ Lansdale, PA 19446
}

Most programs we write for our own use have very few features that make the human/computer interface work more effectively. I wrote this data base program for my own use and I know what to enter when it produces those enigmatic question marks. I know it is processing data even though there is no indication of activity, but you might think the program had died if you were unfamiliar with it.

This is too real a picture of some homebrewed (and commercial) software. Often, when we get the program to finally do the job we want, we stop all programming and documentation. This is fine so long as the program is fresh in our minds but what do we do when we want to run it or to fix a bug months later? Our only guides are missing or incomplete screen prompts, a few REM statements and some cryptic notes for documentation.

I am not going to discuss documentation as this program is fairly well documented through these articles. I left out the REM statements to conserve memory space, but with adequate documentation this will not be a problem. Instead I will look at the area of interfacing to the program. This is what I call "civilizing" a program.

At the conclusion of Part II of this series, we had finished the basic program. It still has a number of rough edges and it lacks those humanizing touches that can make the difference between drudgery or a pleasurable experience when you operate it. We

\section*{The Key Box}

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can clean up and smooth the program's operation in the following areas:
- The sorted report and the raw file print need improved formatting.
- Field names are needed.
- Screen indications are needed to let the operator know what is happening during the more time-consuming operations.
- Record counts on file save and load are needed.

\section*{Print Format}

If we set up the report format as fixed length fields we will not be able to use the data base for general applications as originally planned. Instead, we must make provisions to enter the format specifications to agree with the field definitions when a new file is set up for the first time. Since we will be inputting the field names as well as the format, we can achieve both functions in the New subroutine. We will also include
a page change function for multiple page reports.

Program Listing 1 may look a little daunting on first inspection since it involves line changes and additions through several of the program's functions. However, it can easily be resolved into small, understandable segments. Some new entries will overwrite and substitute for some current program statements.

Line 13130 begins a continuation of the New routine. This prompt requests you to enter the name and width of each field that you are going to use. (Width is the maximum number of characters in a field.) The For...Next loop in lines 13140-13170 handles input. Notice that the loop cycles the same number of times as the number of fields you decided to use. The names are stored in the data array zero record position and the width information is stored in the chaining array zero record position. Little
```

```
10 'DBIII/L01
```

```
10 'DBIII/L01
\(3030 \mathrm{FL}=\emptyset\)
\(3030 \mathrm{FL}=\emptyset\)
3040 POKE 16425,1
3040 POKE 16425,1
3050 GOSUB 15000
3050 GOSUB 15000
3120 LPRINT GO;
3120 LPRINT GO;
3160 LPRINTTAB(PR(J)) DA(GO,J);
3160 LPRINTTAB(PR(J)) DA(GO,J);
3170 IF PR \((\mathrm{J}+1)=5\) THEN LPRINT
3170 IF PR \((\mathrm{J}+1)=5\) THEN LPRINT
\(320 \emptyset\) LPRINT: LPRINT
\(320 \emptyset\) LPRINT: LPRINT
3205 IF PEEK \((16425)>56\) THEN GOSUB 15000
3205 IF PEEK \((16425)>56\) THEN GOSUB 15000
3230 LPRINT CHR\$(12);
3230 LPRINT CHR\$(12);
13130 PRINT "ENTER FIELD NAME, FIELD WIDTH."
13130 PRINT "ENTER FIELD NAME, FIELD WIDTH."
13140 FOR \(I=1\) TO FC
13140 FOR \(I=1\) TO FC
13150 PRINT "FIELD "; I;
13150 PRINT "FIELD "; I;
13160 INPUT DA \((\varnothing, I), K Y(\emptyset, I)\)
13160 INPUT DA \((\varnothing, I), K Y(\emptyset, I)\)
13170 NEXT I
13170 NEXT I
13186 RETURN
13186 RETURN
15ø0ø IF FL \(=1\) THEN LPRINTCHRS(12): GOTO 15060 ELSE FL \(=1\)
15ø0ø IF FL \(=1\) THEN LPRINTCHRS(12): GOTO 15060 ELSE FL \(=1\)
\(15010 \mathrm{PR}(1)=5\)
\(15010 \mathrm{PR}(1)=5\)
1502 FOR J \(=2\) TO FC
1502 FOR J \(=2\) TO FC
\(15030 \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PR}(J-1)+\operatorname{KY}(\emptyset, J) \Rightarrow 80 \operatorname{THEN} \operatorname{PR}(J)=5 \operatorname{ELSE} \operatorname{PR}(J)=\operatorname{PR}(\)
\(15030 \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PR}(J-1)+\operatorname{KY}(\emptyset, J) \Rightarrow 80 \operatorname{THEN} \operatorname{PR}(J)=5 \operatorname{ELSE} \operatorname{PR}(J)=\operatorname{PR}(\)
\(J-1)+K Y(\emptyset, J-1)\)
\(J-1)+K Y(\emptyset, J-1)\)
15 ■40 NEXT J
15 ■40 NEXT J
1505 ПTT \(=(80-\operatorname{LEN}(T I \$)-5) / 2\)
1505 ПTT \(=(80-\operatorname{LEN}(T I \$)-5) / 2\)
15060 LPRINT TAB(TT) TIS
15060 LPRINT TAB(TT) TIS
15076 LPRINT
15076 LPRINT
15080 FOR J \(=1\) TO FC
15080 FOR J \(=1\) TO FC
1509 D LPRINT TAB(PR(J)) DA(Ø, J);
1509 D LPRINT TAB(PR(J)) DA(Ø, J);
\(15095 \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PR}(\mathrm{~J}+1)=5\) THEN LPRINT
\(15095 \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PR}(\mathrm{~J}+1)=5\) THEN LPRINT
15100 NEXT J
15100 NEXT J
15110 LPRINT: LPRINT
15110 LPRINT: LPRINT
15120 RETURN
```

```
15120 RETURN
```

```

Program Listing 1. Formatting and headings

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by little, we utilize the full capacity of the arrays. Once the program stores the names and field sizes, it returns to the menu.

To take care of the formatting and page control, we will enter a new subroutine starting at line 15000 . This calculates the
field print positions, provides top-of-page form control and prints the title and field headings on each page of the report. Note that this subroutine assumes an 80 -column printer. If your printer has other limits, adjust lines 15030 and 15050.
```

10 'DBIII/L02
1080 CLS:PRINT @ I, "RECORD MERGE"
1085 PRINT @ 65, "INSERTING RECORD \# ";
1086 PRINT @ 91, "AT POSITION ";
1087 PRINT @ 110, "AT FIELD ";
1095 PRINT @ 83,I;
1105 PRINT @ 120,J;
1135 PRINT @ 103, GO;
6200 GOTO 1080

```

Program Listing 2. Sort action indicators
```

10 'DBIII/L03
6000 CLS: PRINT "STARTING PURGE ROUTINE"
6025 PRINT @ 65, "PURGING RECORD NO. ";
6026 PRINT @ 94; "CHECKING RECORD NO. ";
6035 PRINT @ 115, I-1
6043 PRINT @ 85, I
6046 PRINT @ 85,RC: GOTO 6045

```

Program Listing 3. Purge action indicators
```

10 'DBIII/L04
8005 CLS: PRINT @ 64,"WRITING RECORD NUMBER - ";
8025 PRINT @ 90, I
8045 PRINT "FILE - ";TI$, RC;" RECORDS SAVED"
9005 CLS: PRINT @ 64, "READING RECORD NUMBER - ";
9025 PRINT @ 90, I
9045 PRINT "FILE - ";TI$, RC;" RECORDS READ IN"
11007 CLS: PRINT @ 64, "WRITING RECORD NUMBER - ";
11033 PRINT @ 90, I
11065 PRINT "FILE - ";TI$, RC;" RECORDS SAVED"
12015 CLS: PRINT @ 64, "READING RECORD NUMBER - ";
12035 PRINT @ 90, I
l2065 PRINT "FILE - ";TI$, RC;" RECORDS READ IN"
Program Listing 4. Save and load action indicators

```

Line 15000 contains the instruction that causes the printer to go to the top of the page. It has a control flag so it will not act until the program is ready for the second printed page. The program assumes the printer to be mechanically positioned at the top of the page for the first page of printing. The flag FL is zero as the result of line 3030 when the print selection was first made. The first time through this routine, FL is zero and blocks a top-of-form instruction; FL is changed to one at this time. The second time through, when ready to begin page two, it will trigger a page change.
Lines 15010-15040 compute the print position for each field in the record. The first field will be tabbed five spaces in to allow room for the record number. The next field will be tabbed five spaces plus the width of the first field. The next will be five spaces plus the width of field 1 plus the width of field 2 and so on. This continues up to the printer column limitation, where the next field will print tab five spaces right on the next line. This avoids splitting a field over two lines.

The field print tab calculation takes place only when the heading for the first page is printed. The same flag (FL) that prevented the top of page instruction on the first page will cause a jump around the format computation for succeeding pages. Array PR holds the print positions to be used as each page is printed.

Line 15050 computes the location of the center of the page to print the title.

Actual printing of the heading starts at line 15060 where the title is printed using \(T T\) as a centering tab. The printer then skips a line (line 15070) and prints the field names spaced according to the position information contained in the PR array. Line 15095 provides for moving to the next line when the first has been completed if the total character count of all the field widths exceeds the printer's character capacity. An-

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other line is skipped and the program returns to the print routine.
To accommodate the new formatted print function, we must make some changes to the print routine itself. Line 3030 sets the flag (FL) to zero for the first pass through the heading routine to indicate first page. Line 3040 POKEs a one into the computer's internal line counter to tell it the printer is waiting at the top of a page and to count lines for page changing. Line 3050 provides the GOSUB that sends the pro-
gram to the heading/formatting subroutine.
Add or change the following lines in the print subroutine to allow the formatting to take place. Line 3120 prints the record number at the beginning of each record. Line 3160 tabs the print data to the proper field location and prints the data. Line 3170 provides the wrap-around for a record longer than a single print line. Line 3200 satisfies the open semicolon on printing the last field in a record and then skips a line. Line 3205 looks at the internal line counter to see if it

\section*{Program Listing 5. The complete data base program}
```

10 'DBIII/V23 KARL L. TOWNSEND NOVEMBER 1981
100 CLEAR $2 \emptyset 0 \emptyset$
110 DEFSTRD: DEFINT $A-C, E-Z$
120 DIM DA $(50,5), \mathrm{KY}(50,5)$
$130 \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{I} \mathrm{=} 1$ TO 50
$140 \mathrm{KY}(I, 0)=1$
150 NEXT I
$50 \emptyset$ PRINT "MENU"
$\begin{array}{lll}500 \text { PRINT "MENU" } \\ 510 \text { PRINT "ADD }-<1\rangle & \text { PURGE }\end{array}$
<11>"
520 PRINT "FILE P -<2>
<12>"
530 PRINT "PRINT
<13>"
540 PRINT "EDIT LOAD-T -<4> -<9>
<14>"
550 PRINT "DELETE
$\langle 15\rangle$ "
$56 \emptyset$ INPUT ME
570 ON ME GOSUB $1000,2000,3000,4000,5000,6000,7000,8000,9$
$000,10000,11000,12000,13000,14000$
580 IF $\mathrm{ME}=15$ THEN GOTO $2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ ELSE GOTO 500
1000 INPUT"HOW MANY NEW RECORDS TO INPUT?"; NC
1010 FOR $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{RC}+1$ TO $\mathrm{RC}+\mathrm{NC}$
1020 PRINT "ENTER RECORD \# "; I
1030 FOR $J=1$ TO FC
1040 PRINT DA $(0, \mathrm{~J})$;
1050 INPUT DA(I,J)
1060 NEXT J
1070 NEXT I
1080 CLS:PRINT @ 1 , "RECORD MERGE"
1085 PRINT @ 65, "INSERTING RECORD \# ";
1086 PRINT @ 91, "AT POSITION ";
1087 PRINT @ 110, "AT FIELD ";
$1090 \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{RC}+1 \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{RC}+\mathrm{NC}$
1095 PRINT@83,I;
1100 FOR $J=1$ TO FC
1105 PRINT @ $120, \mathrm{~J}$;
$1110 \mathrm{GO}=1$
$1120 \mathrm{FM}=1$
1130 FOR K $=1$ TO RC
1135 PRINT @ 103, GO;
1140 IF DA $(I, J)=\leq \operatorname{DA}(G O, J)$ THEN $K Y(I, J)=G O:$
$K Y(F M, J)=I:$
$K=R C$;
GOTO $118 \emptyset$
$115 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{KY}(G O, J)=\emptyset$ THEN KY $(I, J)=\emptyset:$
$K Y(G O, J)=I$ :
$K=R C$ :
GOTO $118 \emptyset$
$1160 \mathrm{FM}=\mathrm{GO}$
$1170 \mathrm{GO}=\mathrm{KY}(\mathrm{GO}, \mathrm{J})$
1180 NEXT K
1190 NEXT J
$12 \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{RC}=\mathrm{RC}+1$
1210 NEXT I
1215 PRINT
1220 RETURN
2øøø PRINT"START RAW FILE PRINT"
2010 LPRINT TIS: LPRINT
2020 FOR $I=0$ TO RC
2030 LPRINT I,
2040 FOR J $=$ Ø TO FC
2050 LPRINT DA (I, J),
2060 NEXT J
2070 LPRINT
2080 NEXT I
$2 \emptyset 90$ RETURN
$3 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT "WHICH FIELD SHOULD THE PRINT FOLLOW? FIELD 1 - ";FC
3020 INPUT PC
Listing 5 Continues

```
is time to start a new page. If so it transfers the program to the formatting/heading function. Line 3230 advances to top of form on completion of the final print statement.

When you have entered all the lines in Program Listing 1 and saved the program, run some tests. Generate a small file and exercise the New format input and the Print function. Make sure you allow enough characters in each field to hold your longest input plus a few extra for a separator between fields. You can easily generate a layout with some 80 -column crosshatched paper worksheets. This enables you to plan what the print is to look like.

\section*{Raw File Print}

Although the raw file print is intended only to be used as a rough work listing as we are utilizing the data base program, we may as well use the same format in this
\begin{tabular}{ll|}
\hline SAVE-D & - \\
LOAD-D & - \\
NEW & - \\
RESTORE & - \\
STOP & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
location. Enter the two lines below and try the file print function.
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
2050 & \operatorname{LPRINT} \operatorname{TAB}(\operatorname{PR}(\mathrm{~J})) \text { DAZ }(1, \mathrm{~J}) ; \\
2055 & \operatorname{IFPR}(\mathrm{~J}+1)=5 \text { THEN LPRINT }
\end{array}
\]

Line 2050 serves the same tab and print function as in the standard print routine and line 2055 prevents a split field. This change should make your work listing much more readable.

\section*{Add Headings}

As long as we now have field names, why not use them for our prompts when adding new records? As the program presently works, the input prompt asks for your input by field number. It is rather easy to forget what the input is for field 3 , but if the prompt were to ask "City?," for example, input will be much easier and more accurate.

Enter line 1040 as shown:
\[
1040 \text { PRINT DA }(0, \mathrm{~J}) ;
\]

Enter some new records. This makes a real difference in record entry, doesn't it?

\section*{Sort Indicators}

You will find when you have finished adding a group of new records to a file containing a dozen or more records, the computer will appear to go dead while it merges the additions. It would be nice to have some indication on the screen during this process that the program is running as it should.
Program Listing 2 contains a group of PRINT @ statements that we will insert into the sort routine, Line 1080 starts by clearing the screen. As each record is brought into the insert routine, the "Inserting Record \#"

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3040 POKE 16425,1
3050 GOSUB \(15 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\)
\(3060 \mathrm{GO}=1\)
3080 FOR I \(=2\) TO RC
\(3106 \mathrm{GO}=\mathrm{KY}(\mathrm{GO}, \mathrm{PC})\)
\(311 \varnothing\) IF DA \((\mathrm{GO}, \varnothing)=\) "D" THEN GOTO \(322 \emptyset\)
3115 IF KY (GO, Ø) \(=\emptyset\) THEN GOTO \(322 \emptyset\)
3120 LPRINT GO;
3140 FOR J \(=1\) TO FC
3160 LPRINTTAB(PR(J)) DA(GO,J);
\(317 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PR}(\mathrm{~J}+1)=5\) THEN LPRINT
3180 NEXT J
3200 LPRINT: LPRINT
\(32 \emptyset 5\) IF PEEK \((16425)>56\) THEN GOSUB \(150 \emptyset \emptyset\)
3220 NEXT I
3230 LPRINT CHR\$(12);
3240 RETURN
\(400 \emptyset \mathrm{NC}=\emptyset\)
\(4 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) INPUT "EDIT WHICH RECORD?"; RN
4040 IF RN \(=-1\) THEN GOTO \(1 \varnothing 8 \emptyset\)
\(4042 \mathrm{NC}=\mathrm{NC}+1\)
4044 FOR I \(=1\) TO FC
\(4946 \mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{RC}+\mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{I})=\mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{RN}, \mathrm{I})\)
4048 NEXT I
\(4050 \mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{RN}, \varnothing)=" \mathrm{D} "\)
\(406 \emptyset\) INPUT "WHICH FIELD?";CN
408 IF CN \(=-1\) THEN GOTO \(4 \varnothing 2 \emptyset\)
\(41 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT DA(RN,CN)
\(412 \emptyset\) INPUT DA ( \(\mathrm{RC}+\mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{CN}\) )
4170 GOTO 4060
5000 INPUT "ENTER RECORD NUMBER TO BE DELETED."; SN
5010 IF SN \(=-1\) THEN RETURN
\(5020 \mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{SN}, \varnothing)=" \mathrm{D} "\)
5030 GOTO 5000
\(6 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\) CLS: PRINT "STARTING PURGE ROUTINE"
6010 PC \(=0\)
\(6020 \mathrm{SD}=\emptyset\)
6025 PRINT @ 65, "PURGING RECORD NO. ";
6030 FOR I \(=2\) TO RC
6035 PRINT @ 115 , I-1
\(6 \emptyset 4 \emptyset\) IF DA(I, 曰) \(\langle>\) "D" THEN GOTO \(611 \emptyset\) ELSE PC \(=P C+1\)
6043 PRINT @ 85, I
\(6 \emptyset 45\) IF DA \((R C, 0)=\) "D" THEN RC \(=\) RC -1 ELSE GOTO 6050
\(6 \emptyset 46\) PRINT @ \(85, \mathrm{RC}\) : GOTO \(6 \boxminus 45\)
6050 FOR J \(=1\) TO FC
6060 FOR K = \({ }^{6}\) TO 2
\(607 \emptyset\) A2 \(=\operatorname{PEEK}(\operatorname{VARPTR}(\mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{RC}, \mathrm{J}))+\mathrm{K})\)
\(6080 \operatorname{POKE}(\operatorname{VARPTR}(\mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J}))+\mathrm{K})\), A2
6090 NEXT K
6093 NEXT J
\(6095 \mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{I}, \emptyset)=\mathrm{n} \mathrm{n}\)
\(6100 \mathrm{RC}=\mathrm{RC}-1\)
6110 SD \(=\) SD +1
6120 NEXT I
613 ■ FOR I \(=1\) TO RC
6140 FOR J \(=1\) TO FC
\(615 \emptyset \mathrm{KY}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=\emptyset\)
6160 NEXT J
6170 NEXT I
\(6180 \mathrm{RC}=1\)
\(619 \emptyset \mathrm{NC}=\mathrm{SD}-\mathrm{PC}\)
6200 GOTO 1080
\(7 \emptyset 0 \emptyset\) FOR \(\mathrm{I}=1 \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{RC}\)
\(7001 \mathrm{KY}(\mathrm{I}, \emptyset)=\emptyset\)
7062 NEXT I
\(7 \emptyset 1 \emptyset\) INPUT "ENTER FIELD TO BE SEARCHED."; SF
\(762 \emptyset\) INPUT "ENTER LIST TO BE FOUND."; C\$
\(7030 \mathrm{CC}=\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{C} \$)\)
7040 FOR I \(=2\) TO RC
\(765 \emptyset\) FOR \(\mathrm{J}=1\) TO \(\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{DA}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{SF}))-\mathrm{CC}+1\)
\(706 \emptyset\) IF C\$ <> MIDS(DA (I,SF),J,CC) THEN GOTO \(709 \emptyset\)
\(707 \emptyset\) IF OC \(\langle>2\) THEN KY (I, ø) \(=1\)
7080 GOTO 7110
7690 NEXT J
\(710 \emptyset \mathrm{IF} O \mathrm{C}=2\) THEN \(\mathrm{KY}(\mathrm{I}, \varnothing)=\emptyset\)
7116 NEXT I
7120 INPUT "<1> END <2> AND <3> OR"; OC
7130 IF OC \(=1\) THEN RETURN ELSE GOTO \(791 \emptyset^{\circ}\)
\(8 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\) INPUT "MOUNT TAPE AND SET FOR RECORD - <ENTER>"; X
8005 CLS: PRINT @ 64, "WRITING RECORD NUMBER - ";
8610 PRINT\#-1,TI\$, RC,FC
\(8 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) FOR \(\mathrm{I}=\emptyset \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{RC}\)
8025 PRINT @ 90, I
\(803 \emptyset\) PRINT\#-1, \(K Y(I, \emptyset), K Y(I, 1), K Y(I, 2), K Y(I, 3), K Y(I, 4), K Y(I\)
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```

8040 NEXT I
8045 PRINT "FILE - ";TI$, RC;" RECORDS SAVED"
8050 RETURN
9\emptyset00 INPUT "MOUNT TAPE AND SET FOR PLAY - <ENTER>";X$
9005 CLS: PRINT @ 64, "READING RECORD NUMBER - ";
9010 INPUT\#-1,TI$,RC,FC
9020 FOR I = g TO RC
9025 PRINT @ 90, I
9\emptyset30 INPUT#-1, KY(I,\emptyset), KY(I, 1), KY(I,2), KY(I, 3), KY(I, 4), KY(I
,5), DA(I,0), DA(I, 1), DA(I,2), DA(I,3), DA(I,4), DA(I,5)
9040 NEXT I
9045 PRINT "FILE - ";TI$, RC;" RECORDS READ IN"
9050 RETURN
10\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset INPUT "ENTER STARTING RECORD NUMBER.";SN
10010 FOR I = 1 TO FC
1\emptyset\emptyset2\emptyset PRINT DA(SN,I),
10030 NEXT I
10040 PRINT
10050 INPUT "NEXT?";NN\$
10060 IF NN\$ = "N" THEN SN = SN + 1: GOTO 10010
10070 IF NN\$ = "B" THEN SN = SN - 1: GOTO 10010
10080 IF NN\$ = "-1" THEN RETURN
10090 GOTO 10050
11000 PRINT "CURRENT FILE IS ";CF\$
11005 INPUT "SAVE FILE NAMED - ";CF\$
11007 CLS: PRINT @ 64, "WRITING RECORD NUMBER - ";
11010 OPEN "O",1,CF\$
11020 PRINT\#1, TI$;","; RC; FC
11030 FOR I = Ø TO RC
11033 PRINT @ 90, I
11035 IF DA(I, Ø) = "" THEN DA(I, Ø) = "\emptyset"
1104\emptyset PRINT#1; KY(I, Ø); KY(I,1); KY(I, 2); KY(I,3); KY(I,4); KY(I
,5); DA(I, D);","; DA(I,1);",n; DA(I,2);","; DA(I,3);","; DA(I,4)
;","; DA(I,5)
11050 NEXT I
11060 CLOSE 1
11065 PRINT "FILE - ";TIS, RC;" RECORDS SAVED"
11070 RETURN
120日0 INPUT "ENTER FILE NAME TO BE LOADED.";CF$
12010 OPEN "I",1,CF\$
12015 CLS: PRINT @ 64, "READING RECORD NUMBER - ";
12020 INPUT\#l, TIS, RC, FC
12030 FOR I = Ø TO RC
12035 PRINT @ 90, I
12040 INPUT\#1, KY(I, 0), KY(I, 1), KY(I, 2), KY(I, 3), KY(I,4), KY(I
,5), DA(I,\emptyset), DA(I, 1), DA(I, 2), DA(I,3), DA(I,4), DA(I,5)
12050 NEXT I
12060 CLOSE 1
12065 PRINT "FILE - ";TIS, RC;" RECORDS READ IN"
12070 RETURN
13000 PRINT "PREPARE FOR NEW FILE"
13010 FOR I = \emptyset TO 50
13020 FOR J = 0 TO 5
1303B DA(I,J) = "\#
13040 IF J <> \emptyset THEN KY (I,J) = \emptyset ELSE KY (I,J) = 1
13050 NEXT J
13060 NEXT I
13070 RC = 1
13110 INPUT "ENTER FILE TITLE.";TI\$
13120 INPUT "HOW MANY FIELDS PER RECORD? 1-5";FC
13130 PRINT "ENTER FIELD NAME, FIELD WIDTH."
13140 FOR I = 1 TO FC
13150 PRINT "FIELD ";I;
13160 INPUT DA(\emptyset,I), KY ( }|,I
13170 NEXT I
13180 RETURN
14000 FOR I = 1 TO RC
14010 KY(I,0) = I
14020 NEXT I
14030 RETURN
1500\emptyset IF FL = 1 THEN LPRINTCHR$(12): GOTO 15060 ELSE FL = 1
15010 PR(1) = 5
15020 FOR J = 2 TO FC
15030 IF PR(J-1) + KY(\emptyset,J) => 80 THEN PR(J) = 5 ELSE PR(J) = PR(
J-1) +KY(0,J-1)
15040 NEXT J
15050 TT = (80 - LEN(TI$) - 5)/2
15060 LPRINT TAB(TT) TI\$
15070 LPRINT
15080 FOR J = 1 TO FC
15090 LPRINT TAB(PR(J)) DA (\emptyset,J);
15095 IF PR (J+1) = 5 THEN LPRINT
15100 NEXT J
15110 LPRINT: LPRINT
15120 RETURN
20000 END

```

\section*{INTroovalia G4K CP/M 2.2 FOR MODEL III S299.}


Now you can run WordStar, SuperCalc, SpellGuard, MailMerge and other \(C P / M\) based software on your TRS-80 Model III

And walk away with incredible savings.
Memory Merchant's new Shuffleboard III is the first and only \(64 \mathrm{~K} C P / M 2.2\) system available for your Model III.

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The Shuffleboard III's advanced design includes 16K of RAM, giving your Model III the power of full \(64 \mathrm{~K} C P / M 2.2\), without interference of the ROM or the video memory.

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Illustrated step-by-step instructions insure fail-safe installation and reliable operation. No permanent modifications, cut traces or soldering is required.

The Shuffleboard III easily plugs into two existing sockets inside your Model III. Simple keyboard commands switch between CP/M and normal TRS-80 operation.

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\section*{ntimemory merchant}

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\section*{Organize your billing procedures.}

\section*{Invoice}

\section*{J.L. Hackman}

Box 194
Mount Pleasant, MI 48858

The job's not done until the paperwork is finished!" That old saw has been around since they invented paperwork and in a business for profit, it's gospel. There is no more important paperwork to be finished than the paper that goes to the customer, telling him how much to pay. Until that paperwork is done, there's no profit at all.

If you run a small business, Invoice will help you to get the bills out and keep track of them at the same time. Program Listing 1 is disk oriented (other versions appear at the end of this article). If you use your computer for business purposes, a disk system makes the system hum instead of plod. I recommend NEWDOS80 2.0 for business applications. I used a few of NEWDOS' tremendous extras in this program.

Invoice has four principle functions. First, data is input to identify the customer and related billing information. Second, the work done and parts used are entered. (You can delete either the labor billing if you are strictly a merchandiser, or the parts billing if you provide only professional services.) Third, the collected data is written to a disk file. Fourth, the data is recovered from disk and printed.

Any number of data sets may be entered over any time span; each is added to the

\section*{The Key Box}

Model 1, Model III
\(16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}, 48 \mathrm{~K}\) RAM
Cassette or Disk Basic Printer
NEWDOS80 (disk) V. 2

\section*{Program Listing 1. Invoice}

 8,"*")
3ø CLS : PRINT " INVOICE 1.5
MENU
40 PRINT : PRINT " 1 - ENTER CUSTOMER
2 - ENTER BILLING
3 - ENTER PARTS BILLING
4 - STORE DATA / START NEXT INVOICE
5 - PRINT INVOICES
6 -
7 -
8 - help
9 - QUIT"
50 PRINT : IF Kl=1 THEN PRINT "CUSTOMER INFO IN BUFFER ";
\(6 \emptyset\) IF K2 \(=1\) THEN PRINT "LABOR INFO IN BUFFER ";
70 IF K3=1 THEN PRINT "PARTS INFO IN
BUFFER"
80 PRINT : X=980 : GOSUB 9300 : ON X GOTO \(100,200,270,400,700,30\)
130,30,9998
106 IF Kl=1 THEN CLS : PRINT "INVOICE DATA FROM LAST ENTRY HAS N OT BEEN STORED -

HIT @ TO IGNORE \& CONTINUE ENTRY
HIT ANY OTHER KEY TO RETURN TO MENU" : X=330 : GOSUB 935 : IF X
\$く>"@" THEN 36
\(11 \varnothing\) CLS : PRINT "CUSTOMER NAME
ACCOUNT NUMBER
CUSTOMER PO\#
ADDRESS:
STREET
ADDITIONAL
CITY
STATE
ZIP CODE
TAX EXEMPT ( \(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}\) ) "
120 PRINT @ 0 , "CUSTOMER NAME"; :INPUT N : PRINT "ACCOUNT NUMBER" ;: INPUT NA : PRINT "CUSTOMER PO\#"; : INPUT NPO : PRINT "ADDRESS
:" : PRINT \({ }^{n}\)
STREET"; : INPUT Al : PRINT n ADDITIO
NAL"; : INPUT A4 : PRINT " CITY"; : INPUT A2
130 PRINT " STATE"; : INPUT A3 : PRINT " ZIP CODE"
; : INPUT A5

N K5 \(=1\) ELSE IF \(\mathrm{XS}={ }^{\prime} \mathrm{N}^{n}\) THEN \(\mathrm{K} 5=\emptyset\) ELSE GOTO 140
150 PRINT : PRINT "IS ALL DATA CORRECT (Y/N) ? "; : GOSUB 9400 : GOSUB 9350 : IF \(\mathrm{X} \$={ }^{=} \mathrm{Y}^{n}\) THEN \(\mathrm{Kl}=1\) : GOTO 30 ELSE IF \(\mathrm{X} \$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{N}{ }^{n}\) THEN 110 ELSE GOTO 150
disk file as it is entered. A momentary power outage or operator mistake wipes out only one data set, not everything that has been entered. The print routine prints invoices on standard printer paper, not preprinted invoice forms. For the smaller business, this eliminates hassle and expense. With a relatively small amount of work, the program can be adapted to pre-printed forms. After the file is printed, it is transferred to another disk file and the first file is killed. This leaves the print file empty and ready to receive new data, and retains the already printed data for record, bookkeeping and rebilling use.

\section*{How It Works}

Looking at Program Listing 1, lines 10 and 20 clear string space, define string and integer variables and dimension the arrays. Lines 30 and 40 print the menu to the screen. Items 6 and 7 of the menu are blank and may be deleted or filled with your own routines. Item 8, Help, exists so you can write your own text file, listing hints and instructions that your operators may need.

Quit, item 9, provides a simple way out of the program. If this program is used as a subprogram in a business system, replace the End command in line 9998 with 9999. Line 9999 directs the computer to run the mother program (9999 RUN "business/ BAS:0").

Lines \(50-70\) check for unstored data in the data buffers, and if found note the fact

Listing 1 continued
160 CLS : Kl=1 : GOTO3ø
200 IF K2=1 THEN CLS : PRINT "PREVIOUS DATA IN BUFFER HAS NOT BE en Stored -

HIT @ TO IGNORE \& CONTINUE
HIT ANY OTHER KEY TO RETURN TO MENU" : X=330 : GOSUB 9350 : IF X \$く>"@" THEN CLS : GOTO 30
210 CLS : IL=1 : PRINT "IF THIS IS A PARTS SALE ONLY, HIT 'P'
ELSE HIT ANY KEY"; : GOSUB 9400 : GOSUB 9350 : IF X \({ }^{\prime}={ }^{n}{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{n}\) THEN D ( 1)="@" : K2=1 : GOTO 270 ELSE CLS

22ø CLS : PRINT "LABOR BILLING: ";IL;"
DATE
HOURS
RATE/HR
DESCRIPTION"
230 PRINT @ 192, "DATE"; : INPUT D(IL) : PRINT "HOURS"; : INPUT T(IL) : PRINT "RATE/HR"; : INPUT R(IL) : PRINT "DESCRIPTION?"; : LINEINPUT M(IL)
240 PRINT "IS ALL DATA CORRECT (Y/N) ?"; : GOSUB 940ø: GOSUB 93 50 : IF \(\mathrm{X} \$=" \mathrm{Y}\) " THEN 250 ELSE IF \(\mathrm{X} \$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{N}^{\prime \prime}\) THEN 220 ELSE 240
250 PRINT : PRINT "IS THERE ANOTHER LABOR ENTRY TO BE MADE (Y/N)
? "; : GOSUB 9400 : GOSUB \(935 \emptyset\) : IF \(\mathrm{X} \$=" \mathrm{Y}\) " THEN IL=IL +1 : GOTO 220 ELSE IF X \(\$=\) "N" THEN 260 ELSE \(25 \emptyset\)
\(260 \mathrm{~K} 2=1\) : CLS : PRINT "ARE THERE PARTS ENTRIES TO BE MADE (Y/N)
?"; : GOSUB 9400 : GOSUB 9350 : IF \(\mathrm{X} \$=" \mathrm{Y}\) " THEN 270 ELSE IF \(\mathrm{X} \$={ }^{\circ}\) \(N^{\prime \prime}\) THEN \(Q(1)=\emptyset: K 3=1\) : GOTO 30 ELSE GOTO 260
276 IF K \(3=1\) THEN CLS : PRINT "PREVIOUS DATA IN BUFFER HAS NOT BE EN STORED -

HIT @ TO IGNORE \& CONTINUE
HIT ANY OTHER KEY TO RETURN TO MENU" : X=330 : GOSUB 9350 : IF X \$<>"@" THEN CLS : GOTO 30
280 IP \(=1\) : CLS : GOSUB 390
29ø PRINT @ 896, IP; STRING\$(50," ") : PRINT "QUANTITY
PART NUMBER
DESCRIPTION
PRICE/EACH" : GOSUB \(39 \emptyset\)
30ø PRINT @ \(7 \varnothing 4\), "QUANTITY"; : INPUT Q(IP) : PRINT "PART NUMBER?
Listing 1 continues

\section*{CONVERT YOUR TRS-80 MODEL-I OR III INTO A DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM}


Now you can develop Z-80 based, stand-alone devices such as games, robots, instruments and peripheral controllers, by using your TRS-80 as a development system. The DEVELOPMATE plugs into the expansion connector of your TRS-80 and adds PROM PROGRAMMING and IN-CIRCUIT-EMULATION capabilities to your system (with or without expansion interface).

Complete instructions and sample schematics are included to help you design your own simple stand-alone microcomputer systems. THESE SYSTEMS CAN BE AS SIMPLE AS FOUR ICs: one TTL circuit for clock and reset, a Z-80, an EPROM, and one peripheral interface chip.
When the In-Circuit-Emulation cable is plugged into the \(Z-80\) socket of your stand-alone system, the system becomes a part of your TRS-80: You can use the full power of your editor/assembler's debug and trace program to check out both the hardware and the software. Simple test loops can be used to check out the hardware, then the system program can be run to debug the logic of your stand-alone device

Since the program is kept in TRS-80 RAM, changes can be made quickly and easily. When your stand-alone device works as desired, you use the Developmate's PROM PROGRAMMER to copy the program into a PROM. With this PROM, and a \(\mathrm{Z}-80\) in place of the emulation cable, your stand-alone device will work by itself.

The DEVELOPMATE is extremely compact: Both the PROM programmer and the In-Circuit-Emulator are in one small plastic box only \(3.2^{\prime \prime} \times 5.4^{\prime \prime}\). A line-plug mounted power supply is included. The PROM programmer has a "personality module" which defines the voltages and connections of the PROM so that future devices can be accommodated. However, the system comes with a "universal" personality module which handles 2758, 2508 (8K), 2716. 2516 (16K), 2532 (32K), as well as the new electrically alterable 2816 and 48016 ( 16 K EEPROMs).
The COMPLETE DEVELOPMATE 81. for Model I, with software, power supply, emulation cable. TRS-80 cable and "universal" personality module ....................... \(\$ 329\)
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\section*{ORIDN}

INSTRUMENTS
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at the bottom of the menu. Line 80 calls a subroutine that prints an input prompt at screen location \(X\), obtains the input by the INKEY\$ function and routes the computer to the appropriate program line for the selected function.

Lines 100-150 are a module for inputting the customer billing information. At the beginning of each input module, the program checks for data already in the buffer (lines 100, 200 and 270). (The existence of this data has also been displayed at the bottom of the menu.) You may ignore and overwrite this data. The module lists all information that is going to be requested (line 110), and then asks for each item by moving the cursor. Information not needed or available may be marked blank by hitting the enter key in response to the cursor. Incidentally, NEWDOS8O offers a blinking cursor option that goes well here.

After requesting the customer name, the program asks for an account number. This permits setting up an account-number file that supplies the rest of the address information automatically. Should you use such a scheme, inputting the customer name also allows you to check the validity of the account number entered. (The name must match the account number.)

\section*{"If you run a small business Invoice will help you get the bills out."}

You are next asked the tax status of the customer. If the customer is exempt from sales tax, enter a \(Y\) to this query. The program will set a flag causing the invoice to be printed with "tax exempt" at the sales tax entry. After securing the customer information, the program prompts for correctness and returns to the menu.

\section*{Labor and Parts}

Lines 200-390 input data for labor and parts billing. The format is similar to that for the customer input module. It is possible to enter labor data, exit to menu, and then enter the parts data. If a particular invoice is for a parts sale only, use menu 2 (enter billing) rather than item 3 (enter parts billing) and answer the "parts sale only?" query with Y. Storing an invoice on disk without passing through the labor submodule will very likely cause a disk error when you attempt to recover the information for printing.

After entering all data, menu item 4 (store data/start next invoice) causes the record to be written to the disk file by the module starting at line 400. First, the INVNUMBR file is read for the number of the last invoice written. This number is then incremented and restored in INVNUMBR and retained as

Listing 1 continued
"; : LINEINPUT PN(IP) : PRINT "DESCRIPTION? "; : LINEINPUT PD(I P) : PRINT "PRICE/EACH"; : INPUT PP(IP)

310 PRINT @ 0 , "HIT ' \(N\) ' IF DATA IS NOT CORRECT
HIT SPACE BAR TO ENTER MORE PARTS
HIT ENTER IF NO MORE PARTS "; : GOSUB 9400 : GOSUB 9350 : IF \(\mathrm{X} \$=\)
" \(\mathrm{N}^{\prime}\) THEN 290 ELSE IF \(\mathrm{X} \$=\) " " THEN IP=IP +1 : GOTO 290 ELSE IF ASC(
\(\mathrm{X} \$\) ) \(=13\) THEN CLS : K \(3=1\) : GOTO 30
320 GOTO 310
396 PRINT @ 0 , "PARTS USED:
\("\) " RETURN
400 CLS : PRINT "STORING DATA"
410 IF Kl=ø THEN PRINT "
DATA INCOMPLETE - NO CUSTOMER INFO " : K \(4=1\)
\(42 \emptyset\) IF K2=ø THEN PRINT "
DATA INCOMPLETE - NO LABOR INFO " : K4=1
43ø IF K \(3=\emptyset\) THEN PRINT "
DATA INCOMPLETE - NO PARTS INFO " : K \(4=1\)
440 IF K \(4=1\) THEN PRINT : PRINT "HIT \& TO CONTINUE
HIT ANY OTHER KEY FOR MENU " : X=916: GOSUB 9350 : IF \(\mathrm{X} \$<>" @ " T\)
HEN K4= 0 : GOTO 30 ELSE K \(4=\emptyset\)
450 OPEN "R",1,"INVNUMBR","MU"
460 GET 1,, B; : PRINT B: B=B+1 : PRINT B
470 PUT 1,16, B;
480 CLOSE
\(49 \emptyset\) OPEN "R", 1,"PRINTFIL: \(\emptyset\) ", "MU"
\(501 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{LOC}(1) \%\) : PRINT X
510 PUT \(1,1 \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{NA}, \mathrm{NP}, \mathrm{A} 1, \mathrm{~A} 2, \mathrm{~A} 3, \mathrm{~A} 4, \mathrm{~A} 5, \mathrm{IL}, \mathrm{IP}, \mathrm{K} 5\);
520 FOR \(I=1\) TO IL
530 PUT 1, , \(, \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{T}(\mathrm{I})\);
540 NEXT I
556 FOR \(I=1\) TO IP
560 PUT 1, \(1, \mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{PN}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{PD}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{PP}(\mathrm{I})\);
570 NEXT I
580 CLOSE
590 CMD "F=KEEP", G\$,G1\$
600 GOTO 30
706 CLS : PRINT "***** PRINTING INVOICES *****" : PRINT : PRINT
"HOW MANY COPIES ? "; GOSUB 9400 : GOSUB 9300 : K9=X : PRINT
710 PRINT : PRINT : PRINT "HIT ANY KEY WHEN PRINTER IS READY \& \(P\)
APER IS AT TOP OF FORM " : X=410 : GOSUB 9350 : PRINT
720 POKE 16425,1

740 IF EOF (1) THEN CLOSE : GOTO 1440
750 GET \(1, \ldots, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{NA}, \mathrm{NP}, \mathrm{A} 1, \mathrm{~A} 2, \mathrm{~A} 3, \mathrm{~A} 4, \mathrm{~A} 5, \mathrm{IL}, \mathrm{IP}, \mathrm{K} 5\);
760 I=1
770 GET 1, , \(, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{T}\);
\(780 \mathrm{~T}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{D}^{\prime}: \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{R}: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{M}: \operatorname{IF} \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{IL}\) THEN 790 ELSE \(\mathrm{I}=\)
I+1 : GOTO 770
\(790 \mathrm{I}=1\)
800 GET 1, , \(\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{PN}, \mathrm{PD}, \mathrm{PP}\);
\(81 \varnothing \mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{Q}: \mathrm{PN}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{PN}: \mathrm{PD}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{PD}: \mathrm{PP}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{PP}\)
82ø IF I=IP THEN 840 ELSE \(I=I+1\) : GOTO \(80 \emptyset\)
840 CLS:PRINT"PRINTING INVOICE"
850 FOR I9=1 TO K9
860 FOR \(I=\emptyset\) TO 3 : LPRINT : NEXT I
\(87 \emptyset\) LPRINT CHR\$(3i);CHR\$(16);"35";"J.L. HACKMAN"
880 LPRINT CHR\$(16);"35";"P.O.BOX 194"
890 LPRINT CHRS (16); "35 \({ }^{\circ}\);"MOUNT PLEASANT, MI"
906 LPRINT CHRS(16);"35";"48858"
910 LPRINT : LPRINT CHR\$(16);"35";"TEL. 517-773-9004"
\(92 \emptyset\) LPRINT : LPRRINT "INVOICE \#"; B
930 LPRINT LEFT \(\$(T I M E \$ 8)\)
940 LPRINT :LPRINT: LPRINT CHR \(\$(30)\); N
950 LPRINT A1
960 IF A4="n THEN 970 ELSE LPRINT A4
976 LPRINT A2;", ";A3
980 LPRINT A5
990 LPRINT:LPRINT:LPRINT "GENTLEMEN:"
1000 LPRINT:LPRINT
101ø IF NPO="" THEN 1020 ELSE LPRINT "REFERENCE YOUR PURCHASE OR DER \#";NPO
1020 LPRINT "THE FOLLOWING SERVICES HAVE BEEN RENDERED TO YOU." 1030 LPRINT:LPRINT "DATE DESCRIPTION
1640 LPRINT "LABOR TIME (HOURS)", "LABOR RATE","TOTAL"
1050 LPRINT"-"
1060 LPRINT
1070 FOR \(13=1\) TO IL
108ø IF D(I3) \(=\) "@" THEN LPRINT " PARTS SALE ONLY":GOSUB9
500: GOTO 1130
1090 LPRINT D(I3);" ";M(I3)
1100 LPRINT T(I3),, : LPRINT USING \(G \$ ; R(I 3),: L(I 3)=T(I 3) * R(I 3)\)
: LPRINT USING G\$;L(I3)
1110 GOSUB 9500 : LPRINT
Listing 1 Continues

\section*{COMPUTER BOOKS FOR BEGINNERS}

Everything you need to know to get started programming your own computer. These handy books of programs and about programming are jammed with easy-to-understand info for beginners. They are crammed with hundreds of tips, tricks, secrets, hints, shortcuts and techniques plus hundreds of tested ready-to-run programs. Our full line includes program books and programming aids for eight of the most popular computers for beginners: TRS-80 Color Computer. APPLE II. IBM Personal Computer. TRS-80, Sharp and Casio pocket computers, including the new TRS-80 PC-2 and Sharp PC-1500

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101 Color Computer Programming Tips \& Tricks, learn-by doing instruc tions, hints, secrets, techniques, insights. for TRS-80 Color Computer 128 pages. \(\$ 7.95\) 55 Color Computer Programs for Home, School \& Office, practical ready. to-run software with colorful graphics, 128 pages.
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variable \(B\) to identify the invoice and its disk record. The entire record is then written into the PRINTFIL file. The NEWDOS80 command \(F=\) KEEP is used in line 590 to clear all variables and arrays except G\$ and G1\$, and the program returns to menu. The entry process of modules 1,2 , and 4 is repeated for each of the invoices to be written, with each record being added to PRINTFIL in sequence.

\section*{Printing Invoices}

After all the data is in, the invoices may be printed by menu item 5 (print invoices). The program is designed so power failures will not wipe out records already written. Also, invoicing data may be entered all day or in several sessions, while the timeconsuming printing can be done at night, during lunch hour, or at times when the computer is not needed for other functions.

Line 700 starts the print module by asking the number of copies to be printed. If multi-part paper is used, only one print cycle is necessary. However, if you are using one-part paper, this function allows you to make file copies of invoices automatically.

Line 720 resets the line counter of the printer driver. It may be necessary to add POKE 16424, \(X X\) to this line ( \(X X\) is the number of lines per page plus one for your printer/paper combination). I have found it necessary to POKE this location with a 66 instead of the default value of 67 when using

\section*{"The job's not done until the paperwork is finished."}
certain printers in order to have succeeding invoices printed in proper registration.
Lines 730-820 read each record from PRINTFIL and load the data into variables and arrays. If you don't need the disk-file storage mode of this program, you can go directly from the menu after loading data to line 840 and print it. Alternatively, the diskwriting routine in the store-data module and the read routine in this module may be replaced with cassette I/O routines, if you are not yet ready to take the disk plunge.
Line 840 starts the print process, while lines 870-910 contain the return address information. Your name should be placed in line 1400.
The CHR\$(16), " 35 ", sets the positioning for printing. If your printer does not recognize \(\mathrm{CHR} \$(31)\) as setting the doublewidth mode, or if your printer allows some other print style you deem desirable for printing your letterhead, modify line 870 accordingly. In line 930, LEFT\$(TIME\$,8) extracts the system date from NEWDOS80 and uses it as the invoice date. The CHR \(\$(30)\) in 940 returns the printer to the

1120 NEXT I3
1130 LPRINT: \(\mathrm{L}=\varnothing\)
1140 FOR I5=1TOIL: \(L=L+L(I 5): N E X T\) I5: LPRINT "SUBTOTAL FOR LABOR \$"; : LPRINT USING G\$;L
1150 LPRINT
1160 LPRINT : GOSUB 9500 : TF IP<1 THEN 1330
1170 IF \(D(1)\left\rangle\right.\) " \(\|^{\prime \prime}\) THEN LPRINT "DURING THE ABOVE LABORS, THE FOLL OWING PARTS WERE USED: \({ }^{*}\) ELSE \(C=\emptyset: C T=\emptyset: G O T O 131 \emptyset\)
1180 LPRINT : GOSUB 9500
1190 LPRINT "QUAN.", "PART NUMBER", "DESCRIPTION" : LPRINT "PRICE PER ITEM", " "EXTENDED PRICE"
1200 LPRINT "
1210 LPRINT : GOSUB 9500
1220 FOR I \(4=1\) TO IP
1230 LPRINT \(Q(I 4), P N(I 4), P D(I 4): L P R I N T\) PP(I4), ,, : LPRINT USIN
G G\$;Q(I4) *VAL(PP(I4))
1240 GOSUB \(950 \emptyset\) : LPRINT
1250 NEXT I4
1260 LPRINT : GOSUB \(950 \emptyset: C=\varnothing\)
1270 FOR I6=1 TO IP
\(1280 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+(\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{I} 6)\) *VAL (PP(I6))) :NEXTI6
1290 LPRINT "SUBTOTAL FOR PARTS \(\$\) "; LPRINT USING G\$;C
\(130 \emptyset \mathrm{CT}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{C} * 4 \emptyset) / 1 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset: L P R I N T\) "SALES TAX \({ }^{(1)}\) : I
F K5=1 THEN LPRINT "TAX EXEMPT": CT= \(\emptyset\) ELSE LPRINT USING G\$; CT
1310 LPRINT "LABOR \(\$\) "; : LPRINT USING G\$;L
\(1320 \mathrm{CC}=\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{CT}+\mathrm{L}\)
1330 LPRINT "
1340 LPRINT:LPRINT "TOTAL DUE \(\quad \$\); : LPRINT USING
G\$; CC
1350 IF PEEK \((16425)>50\) THEN LPRINT CHR\$(11): LPRINT : LPRINT :
LPRINT : LPRINT
1360 LPRINT: LPRINT
1370 LPRINT "PLEASE BRING ANY ERRORS OR DISSATISFACTION TO MY AT TENTION IMMEDIATELY."
\(138 \emptyset\) LPRINT "THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS."
1390 LPRINT:LPRINT
\({ }_{n} 400\) LPRINT "SINCERELY YOURS,":LPRINT:LPRINT:LPRINT"JOHN HACKMAN
1410 LPRINT CHRS(11)
1420 NEXT I9
1430 GOTO 740
1440 CLS : PRINT "DONE PRINTING - OK TO MOVE INVOICES TO 'PENDIN G' FILE ( \(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}\) ) ? \({ }^{n}\)
 N 1460 ELSE 1440
1460 PRINT : PRINT "ENTER CHOICE -
1 - REPRINT INVOICES
2 - RETURN TO MAIN MENU
3 - MOVE INVOICES TO 'PENDING' FILE"
1470 GOSUB \(940 \emptyset: X=X+84\) : GOSUB \(9300:\) ON X GOTO \(790,30,148 \emptyset, 14\)
60
1480 OPEN "I", \(1, "\) PRINTELL","MU"
1490 OPEN "R", 2 ,"PENDING", "MU"
\(1500 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{LOC}(2) \%\) : PUT 2, IX
1510 IF EOF (1) THEN CLOSE : KILL "PRINTFIL: \(\emptyset\) " : GOTO 30
\(1520 \mathrm{GET} 1, \ldots, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{NA}, \mathrm{NP}, \mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{A} 2, \mathrm{~A} 3, \mathrm{~A} 4, \mathrm{~A} 5, \mathrm{IL}, \mathrm{IP}, \mathrm{K} 5\); : DI \(\$=\mathrm{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{TIME}\) \$,8)
1530 PUT \(2, \ldots, B, D I \$, G 1 \$, N, N A, N P, A 1, A 2, A 3, A 4, A 5, I L, I P, K 5 ;\)
1540 I=1
1550 GET 1, , D, R,M,T;
1560 PUT 2,r,D,R,M,T; : IF I=IL THEN 1570 ELSE I=I+1 : GOTO 1550
\(1570 \mathrm{I}=1\)
1580 GET 1, \(1, Q, P N, P D, P P ;: P U T 2, r Q, P N, P D, P P ;: I F I=I P\) THEN 15 90 ELSE \(I=I+1\) : GOTO 1580
1590 GOTO 1510
9300 GOSUB 9350 : \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{X} \$)\) : RETURN
9350 PRINT@X," ? ";:FOR I9=ØTO50:X \(\$=I N K E Y \$: I F X \$={ }^{\prime \prime}\) THEN NEXT I9 E LSE RETURN
9360 PRINT@X-2,STRINGS(7,CHRS(143));:FOR I9=0TO50;X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$ =" "THEN NEXT I9 ELSE RETURN
9370 GOTO 9350
\(940 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=(\operatorname{PEEK}(16417) * 256)+\operatorname{PEEK}(16416)-15356\) : RETURN
\(9450 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+15360: \mathrm{Xl}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 256): \mathrm{X} 2=\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Xl}\) * 256 : POKE \(16417, \mathrm{XI}: \mathrm{P}\) OKE 16416,X2 : RETURN
95øø IF PEEK ( 16425 ) >59 THEN LPRINT CHR\$(11) : LPRINT : LPRINT : LPRINT : LPRINT : RETURN ELSE RETURN
9998 CLS : IF K \(1>\emptyset\) OR K \(2>\emptyset\) OR K \(3>\emptyset\) THEN PRINT "UNSTORED DATA STI LL IN BUFFER
HIT SPACE TO RETURN TO MENU
HIT '@' TO QUIT ANYHOW n; GOSUB \(9400:\) GOSUB \(9350:\) IF X\$=" \({ }^{n}\) THEN 30 ELSE IF \(X \$=" @\) " THEN END ELSE 9998

normal－character mode．
During the rest of the print routine，you will notice occasional GOSUB 9500 s．This subroutine checks to see if the printing is approaching the end of the page and， if so，advances the printer to the next page with the proper top margin and re－ sumes printing．

At the conclusion of each invoice，the program loops back to read the file for the next invoice．If an end－of－file marker is en－ countered and detected by line 740，the file is closed and the program drops to line 1440．Here，the normal routine is to kill PRINTFIL after transferring all of its rec－ ords to the pending file．However，line 1440 provides means for interrupting this proce－ dure．For instance，if invoice printing was done while no one was in attendance and your printer chose this time to eat all the paper in sight， 1440 permits another run．

Transferring records to the pending file and killing PRINTFIL clears PRINTFIL for new data．This is necessary since the data writes to PRINTFIL are sequential and would therefore just add and add．Moving the printed data to the pending file leaves us with a computer－usable record of billing sent out．The form of the file is such that other programs can access it，mark＂paid＂ those records for which payment has been received，print reports of unpaid bills and re－ bill overdues，and abstract data for use in general ledger，sales reports，inventory maintenance and customer histories and


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```

2000 CLS : DEFINT B : INPUT "ENTER FIRST INVOICE NUMBER -1";B
2\emptyset10 OPEN "R", I,"INVNUMBR", "MU"
2020 PUT 1,!0,,B;
2 0 3 0 ~ C L O S E ~
2040 END

```

Program Listing 2

\section*{Program Listing 3}

25 CLS ：INPUT＂DATE＂；DIS ：INPUT＂STARTING INVOICE NUMBER＂；B 40 PRINT ：PRINT＂1－ENTER CUSTOMER
2 －ENTER BILLING
3 －ENTER PARTS BILLING
4 －STORE DATA／START NEXT INVOICE
5 －PRINT INVOICES
6 －
7 －
8 －HELP
9 －QUIT＂
80 PRINT ： \(\mathrm{X}=980\) ：GOSUB 9300 ：ON X GOTO \(100,200,270,400,700,30\)
，30，30，9998
230 PRINT＠192，＂DATE＂；：INPUT D（IL）：PRINT＂HOURS＂；：INPUT
T（IL）：PRINT＂RATE／HR＂；：INPUT R（IL）：PRINT＂DESCRIPTION？＂；：
INPUT M（IL）
240 PRINT＂IS ALL DATA CORRECT（Y／N）？＂；：GOSUB 9400 ：GOSUB 93
50 ：IF \(\mathrm{X} \$=" \mathrm{Y} "\) THEN 250 ELSE IF \(\mathrm{X} \$=" \mathrm{~N} "\) THEN 220 ELSE 240
300 PRINT＠704，＂QUANTITY＂；：INPUT Q（IP）：PRINT＂PART NUMBER？
＂；：INPUT PN（IP）：PRINT＂DESCRIPTION？＂；：INPUT PD（IP）：PRI NT＂PRICE／EACH＂；：INPUT PP（IP）
\(4 \emptyset \emptyset\) CLS ：PRINT＂STORING DATA＂：PRINT
\(41 \emptyset\) IF KI＝\(=\) THEN PRINT＂NO CUSTOMER INFO＂：\(K 4=1\)
42 IF K \(2=\emptyset\) THEN PRINT＂NO LABOR INFO＂：\(K 4=1\)
43Ø IF K3＝Ø THEN PRINT＂NO PARTS INFO＂：K4＝1
440 IF K \(4=1\) THEN PRINT ：PRINT＂HIT＇＠＇TO CONTINUE
HIT ANY OTHER KEY TO RETURN TO MENU＂；：GOSUB \(940 \emptyset\) ：GOSUB \(935 \emptyset\)
：IF \(\mathrm{X} \$=\)＂＠＂THEN 450 ELSE 30
450 CLS ：PRINT＂HIT ANY KEY WHEN CASSETTE IS READY AND IN RECOR
D MODE＂；：GOSUB 9400 ：GOSUB 9350
460 PRINT \＃－1，B，DI \(\$, N, N A, N P, A 1, A 2, A 3, A 4, A 5, I L, I P, K 5\)
470 FOR \(I=1\) TO IL
480 PRINT \＃－1，D（I），R（I），M（I），T（I）
490 NEXT I
500 FOR \(I=1\) TO IP
510 PRINT \＃－1， \(\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{PN}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{PD}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{PP}(\mathrm{I})\)
520 NEXT I
\(530 \mathrm{~K} 1=\mathrm{K} 2=\mathrm{K} 3=\mathrm{K} 4=0: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}+1\)
540 GOTO 30
550 ＇
730 CLS ：PRINT＂READY CASSETTE IN PLAY MODE＂
740 INPUT \＃－1，B，DI \＄，N，NA，NP，A1，A \(2, \mathrm{~A} 3, \mathrm{~A} 4, \mathrm{~A} 5\) ，IL，IP，K 5
750 CLS ：IF DI \(\$=\)＂＠＂AND \(N=" @ "\) THEN GOTO 30 ELSE PRINT＂LOADING DATA＂
760 FOR I＝1 TO IL
770 INPUT \＃－1，\(D(I), R(I), M(I), T(I)\)
780 NEXT I
790 FOR I＝1 TO IP
800 INPUT \＃－1， \(\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{PN}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{PD}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{PP}(\mathrm{I})\)
810 NEXT I
820 ＇
930 LPRINT DI \(\$\)
1430 GOTO 730
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\) CLS ：PRINT＂CLOSING CASSETTE FILE＂：PRINT ：PRINT＂HIT AN Y KEY WHEN CASSETTE IS READY IN RECORD MODE＂；：GOSUB 9400 ：GOS UB 9350
2010 PRINT \＃－1，日，＂＠＂，＂＠＂，＂＠＂，＂＠＂，＂＠＂，＂＠＂，＂＠＂，＂＠＂，＂＠＂，日，ロ，日 2020 GOTO 30

\section*{Program Listing 4}
\(1 \emptyset\) CLEAR \(2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\) ：DEFSTR \(N, A, D, P, M\) ：DEFINT \(Q, B\)
 8，＂＊＂）
25 CLS ：INPUT＂DATE＂；DI\＄；INPUT＂STARTING INVOICE NUMBER＂；B
30 CLS ：PRINT \(n\) INVOICE 1.5
MENU
－－－－＂
40 PRINT ：PRINT \({ }^{n} 1\)－ENTER CUSTOMER
profiles.
In line 1530 the first part of each record is put into the pending file. You will notice that something extra is added to the dataitems DI\$ (billing date) and G1\$ (defined in line 20 as eight asterisks). G1\$ can be used as a paid/not-paid marker for each record. When an invoice is paid, G1\$ can be updated to contain the date of the payment. The presence of asterisks in this field therefore tells us the bill has not yet been paid. The paid date in completed records allows computing the time each customer takes to pay his bills.

Lines 9300-9450 are handy subroutines used for display formatting and data input. Lines 9350-9370 place a flashing marker at location \(X\) on the screen and obtain \(X \$\) by the INKEY\$ function. Line 9300 calls this subroutine and converts \(X \$\) to its numerical value, returning it as \(X\). Subroutine 9400 returns the current cursor position on the screen plus four. (The plus four positions the marker from 9350 without overlapping existing text on the screen.) Line 9450 permits setting the cursor position anywhere on the screen by specifying \(X\) in the same values as PRINT@uses.

\section*{Initial Setup}

Before running the main program for the first time, enter and run Program Listing 2. This creates the invoice-number file the main program expects to find when it runs, and allows you to set the starting invoice number you want. Also, it may be used to re-

\section*{Listing 4 continues}

2 - ENTER BILLING
3 - ENTER PARTS BILLING
4 - STORE DATA / START NEXT INVOICE
5 - PRINT INVOICES
6 -
7 -
8 - help
9 - QUIT"
50 PRINT : IF Kl=1 THEN PRINT "CUSTOMER INFO IN BUFFER ";
60 IF \(K 2=1\) THEN PRINT "LABOR INFO IN BUFFER ";
70 IF K3=1 THEN PRINT "PARTS INFO IN
BUFFER \({ }^{n}\)
80 PRINT : \(\mathrm{X}=980\) : GOSUB 9300 : ON X GOTO \(100,200,270,400,700,30\) , 30,30,9998
1 10 IF K1=1 THEN CLS : PRINT "INVOICE DATA FROM LAST ENTRY HAS N OT BEEN STORED -
HIT @ TO IGNORE \& CONTINUE ENTRY
HIT ANY OTHER KEY TO RETURN TO MENU" : X=330 : GOSUB 9350 : IF X \$く>"@" THEN 30
110 CLS : PRINT "CUSTOMER NAME
ACCOUNT NUMBER
CUSTOMER PO\#
ADDRESS:
STREET
ADDITIONAL
CITY
STATE
ZIP CODE
TAX EXEMPT ( \(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}\) )"
120 PRINT @ Ø, "CUSTOMER NAME";:INPUT N : PRINT "ACCOUNT NUMBER" ;: INPUT NA : PRINT "CUSTOMER PO\#"; : INPUT NPO : PRINT "ADDRESS :" : PRINT "

STREET"; : INPUT Al : PRINT " \({ }^{2}\) ADDITIO
NAL"; : INPUT A4 : PRINT " CITY"; : INPUT A2
130 PRINT " STATE"; : INPUT A3 : PRINT " ZIP CODE" ; : INPUT A5 140 PRINT " TAX EXEMPT ( \(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}\) ) "; : INPUT \(\mathrm{X} \$\) : IF \(\mathrm{X} \$=\) "Y" THE N K \(5=1\) ELSE IF \(\mathrm{X} \$=" \mathrm{~N}\) " THEN \(\mathrm{K} 5=\emptyset\) ELSE GOTO 140
150 PRINT : PRINT "IS ALL DATA CORRECT (Y/N) ? "; : GOSUB 9400 :
 110 ELSE GOTO 15ø

set the invoice-number file if your number system is not simple sequential. Cau-tion-the variable type holding the invoice number in the main program is integer, therefore the invoice numbers cannot exceed 32767. If you wish to start your invoice numbers with the year (e.g., 82001) you must define variable \(B\) in line 10 as single or double precision. If your invoice numbering scheme is more complicated, you may wish to make \(B\) a string variable and build an automatic updating function using RIGHT\$, VAL, and so on.

\section*{Other Options}

The program may be modified to meet your system configuration and needs. If cassette, rather than disk, storage is desired, use the code in Program Listing 3. After the data for each invoice is entered store it using menu function 4. At the end of an input session, or any time thereafter, the casette file may be printed using menu function 5. The operation is similar to that under disk, except for the time and inconvenience involved in handling cassettes, and no new permanent record file is written after printing-you just save the cassette file you just printed. Also you must put in the starting invoice number and the date at the beginning of each input session.

To print invoices directly, without the use of data files, substitute the programming shown in Listing 4. If a disk system is never going to be used, delete lines 400-600, \(730-820\) and 1440-1590. The program will now request data that otherwise would have been supplied by the DOS and the disk files.

If you use a DOS other than NEWDOS80 2.0 , the file I/O sections must be modified to conform to your DOS requirements. My system runs in double density with a Percom Doubler. Addition of the Doubler has substantially reduced the number of disk errors (to zero) while making a nice improvement in the amount of storage area (141 grans per disk). Obviously, NEWDOS or something similar is needed, since Model I TRSDOS can't handle 40 tracks. Tossing in the system control features of NEWDOS (expanded Auto function, control of the break key, ability to restrict disks to Run only, and so on) make a program like Invoice something you can turn over to clerical operators without major problems. However, if you must use TRSDOS, then you will have to make changes in the filehandling sections.

Many of the filespecs call for a specific drive. If you are using a single-drive system or want your data files on some other drive, check the filespecs in Listing 1 and make the appropriate changes.

\section*{The Bottom Line}

This program has improved my business operations measurably. I get my billing out faster and more accurately. I have good records of what went out, was paid or is still pending. And I show my customers a glimpse of what a small computer can do in their business as well as mine.

Listing 4 continued
\(16 \emptyset\) CLS : Kl=1 : GOTO3
200 IF K \(2=1\) THEN CLS : PRINT "PREVIOUS DATA IN BUFFER HAS NOT BE EN STORED -
HIT @ TO IGNORE \& CONTINUE
HIT ANY OTHER KEY TO RETURN TO MENU" : X=330 : GOSUB 9350 : IF X \$く>"@" THEN CLS : GOTO 30
210 CLS : IL=1 : PRINT "IF THIS IS A PARTS SALE ONLY, HIT 'P'
ELSE HIT ANY KEY"; : GOSUB 94øø ; GOSUB \(935 \emptyset\) : IF X \(\$={ }^{n} \mathrm{P}^{n}\) THEN D \((\) 1) \(=\) "@" : K2=1 : GOTO 270 ELSE CLS

220 CLS : PRINT "LABOR BILLING: \(\quad\);IL;"
DATE
HOURS
RATE/HR
DESCRIPTION \({ }^{n}\)
\(23 \emptyset\) PRINT @ 192, "DATE"; : INPUT D(IL) : PRINT "HOURS"; : INPUT \(T(I L):\) PRINT "RATE/HR"; : INPUT R(IL) : PRINT "DESCRIPTION?"; : INPUT M(IL)
240 PRINT "IS ALL DATA CORRECT (Y/N) ?"; GOSUB \(9460:\) GOSUB 93 \(5 \emptyset\) : IF \(\mathrm{X} S=" \mathrm{Y}\) " THEN 250 ELSE IF \(\mathrm{X} \$=" \mathrm{~N}\) " THEN 220 ELSE 240
250 PRINT : PRINT "IS THERE ANOTHER LABOR ENTRY TO BE MADE (Y/N)
? "; : GOSUB 9400 : GOSUB 9350 : IF \(X \$={ }^{n} Y\) " THEN IL=IL+1 : GOTO 220 ELSE IF \(X \$=" N "\) THEN \(26 \emptyset\) ELSE 250
\(260 \mathrm{~K} 2=1\) : CLS : PRINT "ARE THERE PARTS ENTRIES TO BE MADE (Y/N) ? \(^{\circ}\); : GOSUB 9400 : GOSUB 9350 : IF \(X \$={ }^{n} Y^{\prime \prime}\) THEN 270 ELSE IF \(X \$="\) \(N^{\prime \prime}\) THEN \(Q(1)=\emptyset: K 3=1\) : GOTO \(3 \emptyset\) ELSE GOTO \(26 \emptyset\)
\(27 \emptyset\) IF K3=1 THEN CLS : PRINT "PREVIOUS DATA IN BUFFER HAS NOT BE EN STORED -
HIT @ TO IGNORE \& CONTINUE
HIT ANY OTHER KEY TO RETURN TO MENU" : X=330: GOSUB 9350 : IF X \$く>n \({ }^{\text {n }}\) THEN CLS : GOTO \(3 \emptyset\)
280 IP=1 : CLS : GOSUB 390
290 PRINT @ 896 , IP; STRINGS(5ø," ") : PRINT "QUANTITY
PART NUMBER
DESCRIPTION
PRICE/EACH \({ }^{\text {" }}\) : GOSUB \(39 \emptyset\)
\(3 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT @ 7Ø4, "QUANTITY"; : INPUT \(Q(I P):\) PRINT "PART NUMBER?
"; : INPUT PN(IP) : PRINT "DESCRIPTION? "; : INPUT PD (IP) : PRI NT "PRICE/EACH"; : INPUT PP(IP)
\(31 \emptyset\) PRINT @ \(\emptyset\), "HIT 'N' IF DATA IS NOT CORRECT
HIT SPACE BAR TO ENTER MORE PARTS
HIT ENTER IF NO MORE PARTS "; : GOSUB \(9400:\) GOSUB 9350 : IF X \(\$=\)
"N" THEN 290 ELSE IF \(\mathrm{X} \$={ }^{*}\) " THEN IP=IP+1: GOTO 290 ELSE IF ASC(
\(\mathrm{X} \$=13\) THEN CLS : K3=1 : GOTO 30
320 GOTO 310
390 PRINT @ \(\emptyset,{ }^{n}\) PARTS USED:
\(n\) : RETURN
\(40{ }^{\circ}\) CLS : PRINT "STORING DATA" : PRINT
410 IF KI=0 THEN PRINT "NO CUSTOMER INFO" : K \(4=1\)
\(42 \varnothing\) IF K \(2=\emptyset\) THEN PRINT "NO LABOR INFO" : K \(4=1\)
430 IF K3 \(=\emptyset\) THEN PRINT "NO PARTS INFO" : K \(4=1\)
440 IF K \(4=1\) THEN PRINT : PRINT "HIT '@' TO CONTINUE
HIT ANY OTHER KEY TO RETURN TO MENU"; : GOSUB 9400 : GOSUB 9350
: IF \(\mathrm{X} \$=\) "@" THEN 450 ELSE 30
450 CLS : PRINT "HIT ANY KEY WHEN CASSETTE IS READY AND IN RECOR D MODE"; : GOSUB 9400 : GOSUB 9350
469 PRINT \#-1, \(\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{DI} \$, \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{NA}, \mathrm{NP}, \mathrm{A} 1, \mathrm{~A} 2, \mathrm{~A} 3, \mathrm{~A} 4, \mathrm{~A} 5, \mathrm{IL}, \mathrm{IP}, \mathrm{K} 5\)
470 FOR I=1 TO IL
480 PRINT \#-1,D(I),R(I),M(I),T(I)
490 NEXT I
500 FOR I=1 TO IP
510 PRINT \#-1, \(\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{PN}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{PD}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{PP}(\mathrm{I})\)
520 NEXT I
\(53 \emptyset \mathrm{Kl}=\mathrm{K} 2=\mathrm{K} 3=\mathrm{K} 4=0\) : \(\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}+1\)
540 GOTO 30
550 '
700 CLS : PRINT "***** PRINTING INVOICES *****" : PRINT : PRINT
"HOW MANY COPIES ? "; : GOSUB 9400 : GOSUB 9300 : K9 X : PRINT 710 PRINT : PRINT : PRINT \({ }^{\text {HIT }}\) ANY KEY WHEN PRINTER IS READY \& \(P\) APER IS AT TOP OF FORM " : X=416: GOSUB 9350 : PRINT
720 POKE 16425,1
730 CLS : PRINT "READY CASSETTE IN PLAY MODE"
746 INPUT \#-1, B, DI \$, N,NA,NP, A1, A \(2, \mathrm{~A} 3, \mathrm{~A} 4, \mathrm{~A} 5, \mathrm{IL}, \mathrm{IP}, \mathrm{K} 5\)
750 CLS : PRINT "LOADING DATA"
760 FOR I=1 TO IL
776 INPUT \#-1, D(I) , R(I), M(I), T(I)
780 NEXT I
790 FOR I=1 TO IP
800 INPUT \#-1, Q(I), PN(I), PD (I) , PP(I)
810 NEXT I
820 -
840 CLS: PRINT" PRINTING INVOICE"
850 FOR I9 \(=1\) TO K9
860 FOR \(I=\emptyset\) TO 3 : LPRINT : NEXT I
\(87 \varnothing\) LPRINT CHR\$(31);CHR\$(16);"35";"J.L. HACKMAN"
Listing 4 continues

\title{
MZAL \\ Release Two Is Here!
}

Our Users asked for it, and we made the best TRS-80 disk assembler even better! Now M-ZAL has:
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Listing 4 Continued
880 LPRINT CHR$(16);"35";"P.O.BOX 194"
    890 LPRINT CHR$(16);"35";"MOUNT PLEASANT, MI"
900 LPRINT CHR$(16);"35";"48858"
    91\emptyset LPRINT : LPRINT CHR$(16);"35";"TEL. 517-773-9004"
920 LPRINT :LPRINT "INVOICE \#";B
930 LPRINT DIS
940 LPRINT :LPRINT: LPRINT CHR$(3\emptyset);N
    950 LPRINT Al
    960 IF A4="п THEN 970 ELSE LPRINT A4
    970 LPRINT A2;", ";A3
    980 LPRINT A5
    990 LPRINT:LPRINT:LPRINT "GENTLEMEN:"
    1000 LPRINT:LPRINT
    1010 IF NPO="n THEN 1\emptyset2\emptyset ELSE LPRINT "REFERENCE YOUR PURCHASE OR
    DER #";NPO
    1\emptyset2\emptyset LPRINT "THE FOLLOWING SERVICES HAVE BEEN RENDERED TO YOU."
    1\emptyset30 LPRINT:LPRINT "DATE DESCRIPTION
    1040 LPRINT "LABOR TIME (HOURS)","LABOR RATE","TOTAL"
    1050 LPRINT"-
    1060 LPRINT
    1070 FOR I3=1 TO IL
    1080 IF D(I3)="@" THEN LPRINT "
                PARTS SALE ONLY":GOSUB9
    500: GOTO 1130
    1090 LPRINT D(I3);" ";M(I3)
    1100 LPRINT T(I3),, : LPRINT USING G$;R(I3),: L(I3)=T(I3)*R(I3)
: LPRINT USING G\$;L(I3)
1110 GOSUB 9500 : LPRINT
1120 NEXT I3
1130 LPRINT:L=\emptyset
1140 FOR I5=1TOIL:L=L+L(I5) :NEXT I5: LPRINT "SUBTOTAL FOR LABOR
$"; : LPRINT USING G$;L
1150 LPRINT
1160 LPRINT : GOSUB 9500 : IF IP<1 THEN 1330
1170 IF D(1)<>"\emptyset" THEN LPRINT "DURING THE ABOVE LABORS, THE FOLL
OWING PARTS WERE USED:" ELSE C=\emptyset : CT=\emptyset : GOTO 131\emptyset
1180 LPRINT : GOSUB 950\emptyset
1190 LPRINT "QUAN,", "PART NUMBER","DESCRIPTION" : LPRINT "PRICE
PER ITEM",,""EXTENDED PRICE"
1200 LPRINT "
121\emptyset LPRINT : GOSUB 950\emptyset
1220 FOR I4=1 TO IP
1230 LPRINT Q(I4),PN(I4),PD(I4) : LPRINT PP(I4),.,: : LPRINT USIN
G G\$;Q(I4)*VAL(PP(I4))
1240 GOSUB 9500 : LPRINT
1250 NEXT I4
1260 LPRINT : GOSUB 9500 : C=\emptyset
1270 FOR I6=1 TO IP
1280 C=C+(Q(I6) *VAL (PP(I6))) :NEXTI6
1290 LPRINT "SUBTOTAL FOR PARTS $"; : LPRINT USING G$;C
1300 CT=INT(C*40)/10\emptyset\emptyset:LPRINT "SALES TAX \$"; : I
F K5=1 THEN LPRINT "TAX EXEMPT" : CT=\emptyset ELSE LPRINT USING GS;CT
1310 LPRINT "LABOR S": : LPRINT USING GS;L
1320 CC=C +CT+L
l330 LPRINT n
------------
$n; : LPRINT USING
    G$;CC
1350 IF PEEK (16425)>50 THEN LPRINT CHRS(11) : LPRINT : LPRINT :
LPRINT : LPRINT
1360 LPRINT:LPRINT
137\emptyset LPRINT "PLEASE BRING ANY ERRORS OR DISSATISFACTION TO MY AT
TENTION IMMEDIATELY."
1380 LPRINT "THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS."
1390 LPRINT:LPRINT
1400 LPRINT "SINCERELY YOURS,":LPRINT:LPRINT:LPRINT"JOHN HACKMAN
1410 LPRINT CHR$(11)
    1420 NEXT I9
    1430 GOTO 730
    9300 GOSUB 9350 : X=VAL(XS): RETURN
    9350 PRINT@X," ? ";:FOR I9=0TO50:X$=INKEY$:IFX$=""THEN NEXT I9 E
LSE RETURN
9360 PRINT@X-2,STRING$(7,CHR$(143));:FOR I9=0TO50:X$=INKEY$:IFX\$
=""THEN NEXT I9 ELSE RETURN
9370 GOTO 9350
9400 X=(PEEK (16417)*256) +PEEK (16416)-15356 : RETURN
9450 X=X+15360 : X1=INT(X/256) : X 2=X-X1*256 : POKE 16417,X1 : P
OKE 16416,X2 : RETURN
9500 IF PEEK(16425)>59 THEN LPRINT CHR$(11) : LPRINT : LPRINT :
    LPRINT : LPRINT : RETURN ELSE RETURN
    9998 CLS : IF Kl>\emptyset OR K2>\emptyset OR K3>\emptyset THEN PRINT "UNSTORED DATA STI
    LL IN BUFFER
    HIT SPACE TO RETURN TO MENU
    HIT '@' TO QUIT ANYHOW "; : GOSUB 9400 : GOSUB 9350 : IF X$=" "
THEN 30 ELSE IF XS="@" THEN END ELSE 9998

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\section*{October}

1 Motorola Inc., Phoenix, AZ. Seminar on 8-bit MPUs Holiday Inn East, Wichita, KS.
1-3 Philadelphia Area Computer Society, Philadelphia, PA. Philadelphia Area Computer Show Philadelphia Center Hotel.
8-9 Tidewater Radio Conventions Inc., Portsmouth, VA. Computer Show and Electronic Flea Market Pavillion, Virginia Beach, VA.
8-11 Northeast Expositions Inc., Chestnut Hill, MA. Electronica: Personal Electronics and Home Entertainment Products Hynes Auditorium, Boston, MA.
12-13 The Yankee Group, Boston, MA. The Home Talks Back: Seminar on Electronic Products, Electronically Delivered New York City.
19-20 The Yankee Group, Boston, MA. The Home Talks Back: Seminar on Electronic Products, Electronically Delivered Palo Alto, CA.
19 Motorola Inc., Phoenix, AZ. Seminar on 8-bit MPUs Holiday Inn, Ft. Washington, PA.
20 Motorola Inc., Phoenix, AZ. Seminar on 8-bit MPUs Stratford Inn, Stratford, CT.
21 Motorola Inc., Phoenix, AZ. Seminar on 8-bit MPUs Sheraton Smithtown Inn, Smithtown, NY.
22 Motorola Inc., Phoenix, AZ. Seminar on 8-bit MPUs Shera-ton-Lexington Motor Inn, Lexington, MA.
24-26 Texas Association for Educational Data Systems, Austin, TX. 18th Annual Convention Villa Capri Hotel, Austin, TX.
25-26 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR. First Annual Pacific Northwest Computer Graphics Conference Eugene Conference Center/Hilton Hotel Complex.
25-27 Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY. Annual Convention Dallas Hilton Hotel.
28-31 National Computer Shows,

Chestnut Hill, MA. The Gulf Coast Computer Show and Applefest Houston Civic Center.
28-31 National Computer Shows, Chestnut Hill, MA. Third Annual Mid-Atlantic Computer Show and Office Equipment Exposition Washington, DC, Armory.
30-2 The George Washington University, Office of Continuing Medical Education, Washington, DC. Symposium on Computer Applications in Medical Care Sheraton Washington Hotel, Washington, DC.

\section*{November}

1-3 Online Inc., Weston, CT. Online '82: Conference for Users of Data Bases Atlanta Hilton.

7-9 New York State Association for Educational Data Systems, Ardsley, NY. 17th Annual Conference of the NYSAEDS Americana Hotel, Albany, NY.
8-12 Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA. Workshop on Personal Microcomputer

Interfacing and Scientific Instrumentation Automation Virginia Tech Campus.
9-10 Saginaw Valley Chapter of Data Processing Management Association, University Park, MI. Ninth Great Lakes Computer Expo ' 82 Civic Center, Saginaw, MI.
11-14 National Computer Shows, Chestnut Hill, MA. The Fourth Annual Northeast Computer Show and Office Equipment Exposition Hynes Auditorium, Boston, MA.
15-17 Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA. Workshop on Microcomputer Interfacing, Design, and Programming Using the \(\mathbf{Z 8 0} / \mathbf{8 0 8 5} / 8080\) Virginia Tech Campus.
18-21 National Computer Shows, Chestnut Hill, MA. Applefest San Francisco Civic Center and Brooks Hall.

\section*{December}

9-12 National Computer Shows, Chestnut Hill, MA. The Second Annual Southeast Computer Show and Office Equipment Exposition Atlanta Civic Center.

\section*{ComingNextMonth}

November's 80 Micro takes you into the world of contemporary science and medicine. Can we expect to find micros there? You bet!

We can thank scientists working at the University of Iowa back in 1939, for the first computer. Computers have come a long way since then, as Tom Hager relates. One of the many scientific uses of microcomputers, measuring the temperature inside a running shoe, is detailed by James Lar-
sen of Nike, Inc. Color Computer enthusiasts will learn how to use their machine for stargazing in an article by John Fowler.

The use of micros in medicine is evolving rapidly as reported by Technical Editor Michael Vose. They are even using TRS-80s at the local hospital, as Wynne Keller has discovered.
All in all, a number cruncher's collector's item!

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R Ghost Town
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It took a lot of headscratching, hours of telephone orders, a few trips to Radio Shack, 40 long hours of close work, and another dozen hours of troubleshooting. The question: Was it worth the work to save 700 bucks? The answer: You bet it was... at least for me.

What I've built is the machine I'm using to write this month's column-an LNW-80, built from a kit. Actually, LNW Research is hedging a little, calling these things semi-kits, since the units are nothing like a classic Heathkit (the standard of comparison) in either the ease of construction, the completeness of documentation, instructions, or parts.

I selected the full-blown semi-kit: printed circuit boards for the CPU section and an expansion interface ( \(\$ 90\) and \(\$ 85\) with gold edge connectors), keyboard with numeric pad (\$100), metal case (\$85), three hard-to-find parts kits ( \(\$ 140\)-more on that later), and a Level II ROM set (\$120). The semi-kit total, with shipping, was about \(\$ 640\). To that total I had to add the expense of a bucketful of my own parts and quite a few purchases, including capacitors, resistors, integrated circuits ( 48 K of memory, too), regulators, diodes, transistors, sockets, and miscellaneous whatsises like fuse cases and wire clamps-the kind of stuff I always thought I had in my oversized junkbox, but when it came down to needing it, the cupboard was bare. This investment came to about \(\$ 250\) more, making the total kit cost about \(\$ 900\). This is at least \(\$ 700\) below an assembled LNW-80 \((\$ 1,600)\), or about the same as a TRS-80 Model III purchased at discount.
Before jumping in with the construction, you might want to know what this LNW computer is. The manufacturer calls it a Model I/III-compatible microcomputer with added features. But the LNW-80 is both more and less than that. Model I/III users will find it very familiar, while first-time computer users will appreciate the wide range of features that TRS-80 owners have known for some time. But I'll hold off listing these capabilities until I describe the assembly and operation of the computer. For the moment, consider that this machine contains just about every feature Model

\title{
LNW-80 kit a worthwhile endeavor
}

I owners have hoped for or modified their units to contain, and many of those the Model III should have had. In addition, high-resolution graphics (384 by 192) and color are standard.

In the next two columns, I'll cover assembly and operation, plus some fixes, to the LNW-80. In addition to running through the assembly of the machine, I will also present a few quick and easy modifications that will faciitate using some of the LNW's special features.
Before I begin, readers, please take note: I'm going to sound harsh in some of my criticisms of LNW Research, their documentation and support, and some aspects of the computer itself. Nevertheless, I purchased the LNW because I had the opportunity to use one
and became convinced that it is a very good computer. Notwithstanding the amount of grief involved in the assembly of the machine, my views about its quality have not changed.

\section*{Opening the Box}

The first surprise is how heavy the delivered box is- \(\$ 11.17\) worth of UPS up here to New England. Although most of the weight turns out to be the heavy metal case, that heftiness gave me a reassuring feeling about the whole system. I'm always a sucker for appearances, but this hunch was a good one. The case is \(1 / 16\)-inch solid steel, painted cream white, and packed in plenty of scratch protection. A few bags of screws dropped out, and underneath was a pair of printed circuit boards.
All the integrated circuits-the socalled hard-to-find parts kit-were thrown ignominiously into a plastic bag, with the static-sensitive ones bundled into little aluminum foil globs. The five-pound transformer had fortunately been packed well and prevented from crushing the other parts. The keyboard is complete and also well packed; the connector survived un-


Photo 1. All the parts assembled for a complete LNW-80 kit. Clockwise from back: necessary tools; case top and expansion PC board; case back; manuals; foil trays of integrated circuits; sockets and heat sinks; keyboard, cable, and power-supply capacitors; main PC board, cord, transformer, in case bottom; at center are remaining small parts and hardware; at very bottom (just visible) are schematic sheets.
bent. A hefty sheaf of documentation rose out of the packing material. Another chunk of case fit into the bottom of the box. Photo 1 shows the complete parts in the semi-kit, together with all the extra parts purchased to complete the computer. The next photos are close-ups of the carefully manufactured printed circuit boards. Just a few of the hundreds of extra parts purchased for the kit are shown in Photo 3.

Long ago I learned the lesson that it's important to read an entire construction manual before attempting to build a kit, so I held myself back from tearing into the pile of parts with my soldering iron ablaze, and sat down in a comfortable chair with some Dewars and the LNW manual. I was soon confronted with one of the biggest documentation cop-outs I have ever read: "The purchaser of the LNW-80 is assumed to have a certain degree of ability in assembling electronic equipment. Therefore, a detailed step-bystep assembly manual containing topics, such as how to install a resistor, transistor, or IC, will not be discussed. What the assembly instructions will include are general and specific construction hints that we felt would be useful in making your LNW-80 board as easy and simple to build as possible."
Okay, says I, that's on the inside edge of reasonable. However, LNW's definition of construction hints is to tell you only how to wire parts of the machine that otherwise defy logical construction. The entire assembly and testing section for this \(\$ 900\) project is just 10 pages of dot-matrix printing, vague descriptions, and a few sketches. Compared with the detailed, clear, and carefully written documentation of the Archbold speed-up kit for the Model I, this assembly book is an inexcusable jumble: no photos, messy sketches, and dot-matrix printing. There is not a single valuable troubleshooting hint in the manual. Here's an example: "Turn system on and measure the following voltages...(voltage chart)...Turn power off and solder all power-supply jumpers indicated below...(jumper chart)... reaply (sic) power and measure all supply voltages as you first did. After all voltages are present, you can install all components that you are to use."
What if it doesn't come up with the right voltages? Where do you look? How do you start? Don't look for help
in Section 8 (Circuit Description). This is so cursory (10 pages including an expansion bus pinout and abbreviated memory map) as to be useless. My 12-volt supply didn't work; here's what I found in their description: "CR15 rectifies the AC signal which is then filtered by C121. Q4 regulates the voltage to +12 volts. If the voltage at JP9 exceeds

13 volts, CR11 will begin to conduct. While the gate of Q6 remains unchanged, the anode will begin to rise above the gate voltage. This will cause Q6 to begin conducting and result in turning SCR2 on. F2 will then open. The +12 volts are used for both the LNW-80 and the Expansion Board." My fuse was intact, yet there was no


Photo 2. LNW-80 blank printed circuit boards. (a) Main CPU and high-resolution board; (b) expansion interface with gold edge connectors. The boards are setting on the case bottom and top, respectively.
+12 volts. Yeah, I found it, but not because I knew what the gobbledygook above was supposed to mean.

Okay, time to back up and summarize the manual's problems:
- It is incomplete in the description of the computer, assembly instructions, and technical data about the machine's operation and circuitry.
- It doesn't match the LNW-80 since the computer has been changed but the documentation hasn't. The errata don't cover all the changes.
- It specifies parts that physically do not fit on the printed circuit board-especially the variable resistors and
capacitors.
- It's unclear and not particularly literate (I've been misunderstood before when I said that about other publications. I don't mean literary; I merely mean knowing how to spell, punctuate, and produce a reasonably complete sentence.)
- It is disorganized; even the errata appear in several places. There is no logical flow for the builder, no clear breakdown for repairs, and no specifications or tolerances.
- LNW releases itself from responsibility by implication; that is, LNW Research continues to ship a manual


Photo 3. Just a few of the extra parts that must be purchased before the kit can be built. (a) Hundreds of resistors, capacitors, voltage regulators, switches, variable resistors, \(L E D\), etc.; (b) bridge rectifiers, bypass capacitors, diodes, sockets, heat sinks.
labeled "preliminary" even though it is dated March 1981 (and the expansion board documentation dated October 1979).

The LNW manual makes several assumptions that, two years after the Model I's demise, no longer make sense (if they ever did). The first and most problematic is that the user must already know how to operate a TRS-80. There is no Basic manual, no instructions for operation, no specifications for the language, not even a list of command words or errors. The first-time user of this machine will be lost. Beyond that, all the notions common to TRS-80 users are assumed-precision, speed of operation, even how to enter a program. And what of the confusion that results when a user releases the shift or caps lock and still sees uppercase letters? Although the keyboard implies it, there is no lowercase driver in the Basic! To use the LNW-80, then, it becomes imperative to have the background, manuals, and instruction books for Radio Shack's TRS-80. This is an economical cop-out for LNW (even if they did intend to be a software copycat of the Model I), yet it is a serious disservice to the LNW-80 buyer.

There's one more problem, and this one's a little more far-reaching. You simply cannot build this kit unless you have both good tools and test equipment, and that means more than a pocket voltmeter. It means you will probably need a temperature-controlled soldering unit (or at least an oftencleaned, low-wattage iron with several tips), a good multimeter (preferably a digital one), and an oscilloscope. I was scrupulous about assembling this LNW-80 (and it's far from the first computer I've put together) and it still would not function correctly when it was finished. The scope was essential.

Neither the advertisements nor the manuals suggest that this is a tough project. It is. And if you think that you can get started assembling the computer when it arrives, you're wrong; LNW Research sells only a hard-to-find parts kit, not the whole works. Although the kit does include some esoteric parts, it seems to be mostly a random collection of what was out of stock in southern California when LNW made up its list. Be prepared to search for a high-speed CPU, odd regulators and zener diodes, plus a host of obscure capacitors-tantalums, variables, high-capacitance

\title{
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\section*{APPLICATIONS}
types, and odd sizes. In fact, it took more than a dozen telephone calls to round up the parts that I didn't already own-although more than half of those "hard to find"' parts I did have. Still curiously missing was an RGB ROM (for high-resolution color graphics), although assembled LNW-80s are being shipped with this ROM; instead, an NTSC ROM was included. Calls to LNW for information about the RGB ROM were fruitless.
Total time from receipt of LNW-80 kit to final rounding up of all remaining parts: 18 days.

\section*{First Steps}

Once all the parts were at hand, I was more than ready. I commandeered an entire room of the house. Cats out.

I gave the boards another visual inspection, since the last thing I wanted to troubleshoot was a bashed trace on the board. I looked carefully, with a bright light and a magnifying glass, but the blearies got to me and I gave up. Bad move; more later on the problems caused by that single incomplete trace.

The 0.1 mF bypass capacitors went in first, since they were the smallest (and


Photo 4. Installation of the capacitors. High-quality Blue Max miniature PC capacitors are used, although any 0.1 mF disks are adequate.

Photo 5. Resistors, regulators, capacitors, and connectors installed. Sockets will go in next.

prettiest) parts. I got a good quantity price on tiny Blue Max capacitors, since nearly 200 are used in the full system (Photo 4). Then the resistors went in-a real pain. These things are numbered counterclockwise from the middle-left side of the board. . . mostly. Finding the last 20 or so was improbable madness, since they are scattered out of order around the board. Some resistor numbers are left over because they are not used, contributing to the confusion (Photo 5). Finally, I inserted the remaining capacitors, which were also scattered about. Total time for resistors and capacitors: four hours.
After that 18 -day wait, though, the energy level was high. I forced myself to take a break, then jumped into installing the sockets. Okay folks, that's-no kidding \(-1,848\) solder points. That's two hours of continuous soldering, not counting the sneezing fits from solder


Photo 6. Pocket Computers I and 2 compared.
PC-2 has a more legible display, but does not quite fit into the pocket.


Photo 7. PC-2 opened and separated. Visible are (top left) expansion connector; (top center) proprietary LH5801 CPU; (top right) battery compartment; (center) flexible interconnection cables; (bottom) memory chips.

\section*{APPLICATIONS}
flux smoke. But nevertheless, so far, so good. I put in miscellaneous parts such as crystals, voltage regulators, small connectors, and a DIP switch for selecting Level II or other ROMs.
The miniature glass diodes can be difficult to install because they are very small and their glass bodies break. So you might take the advice of an author years ago in Popular Electronics (I've long forgotten who; if you recall, let me know). Lay the diodes against the point
of a pencil and bend each lead around the pencil. It forms a kind of spring to protect the diode from snapping when installing it, plus gives the added bonus of providing a natural heat-sink during soldering (see Fig. 1).

After hours of little stuff, I decided to put some large hardware together. Ironically, this is the best documentation in the manual. The case assembly, transformer and keyboard installation, back panel, and various sockets and recep-


Photo 8. 40-pin Z80 CPU as used in the Model I compared with compact 72-pin LH5801 proprietary CPU made by Sharp Electronics for the PC-2. It is the same CPU Sharp uses in its Model 500 Pocket Computer.


Photo 9. The PC-2 keyboard disassembled. Liquid crystal display unit is attached to the board. Rubber pop contacts connect gold-plated keyboard points in high-quality calculator style. Don't take this keyboard apart unless you have memorized where the keys go; all the keytops (at left) fell out when I separated the keyboard and case.
tacles (darn! gotta buy a power cord, too!) fit perfectly in place. An automotive hose clamp made an excellent holder for the big capacitor, and for safety I purchased heavy bridge rectifiers and bolted them to the case. I slipped the PC boards in place just to admire my handiwork and went to bed.

Next time: Completing the assembly, testing, the disappointing LNW keyboard bounce, the RFI question, comparisons with Models I/III, the success of the 4 MHz speed, questions of weight and heat, screen deglitching, thoughts about reliability, easier dealings with high-resolution graphics, and a schematic map to keep you from tearing them up in frustration.

\section*{Inside the PC-2}

Since this month is a potpourri of other computers, I have prepared a quick photo tour through the Radio Shack Pocket Computer 2. This is an astounding unit, by contrast with its PC-1 predecessor, and in comparison with any microcomputer of the recent past. It is surprisingly fast. FOR \(\mathrm{X}=1\) TO 200: NEXT X executes in an elephantine 37.5 seconds on the PC-1, 0.7 seconds on the Model I, and 3 seconds on the PC-2-putting the PC-2 in league with the full-size micros. (Imagine what images "full-size micro" might have conjured up a few years ago!) This new pocket unit is bigger (it won't fit in any of my overall pockets), and contains a host of interesting features, including extra Basic commands for internal status, printer size and color, displayable and printable highresolution graphics, and so on.
Since the PC-2's printer draws letters and graphics with ball-point pen cartridges, its "printed" output is very legible. Its graphs and other work can be printed in black (one of the four available colors in the rotating print head),


Fig. 1. Safe installation of small glass diodes. (a) Bend the leads around a pencil lead; (b) insert the finished diode easily on the board, providing both stress protection and heat-sinking.

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\section*{APPLICATIONS}
pasted up, and reproduced directly in reports or scientific articles. The older PC-1 is still a good deal at the lower price (and it does fit in my overalls), but the PC-2 is the one to save your pennies for. Photos 6-12 give a rundown of the machine's packed innards.

\section*{Exatron Memory Expansion}

Hey, Model I owners! With Radio Shack's Expansion Interface on its way out, there are only a few choices left. Two of these are complete expansion interfaces patterned on the Radio Shack concept: One is the familiar LNW expansion board (build it yourself or buy an expensive assembled piece), the other is the excellent, but poorly advertised, Micromint assembled expansion interface. (I've seen pretty advertisements for a Lobo expansion box, but never having heard from a Lobo user nor seen an actual unit in operation, I'll leave this one out.)

If you don't plan to go with a disk system, if you already have a printer cable, use a Stringy Floppy, have invested in other pieces such as a standalone modem, or are generally satisfied with your Model I keyboard, (except for its 16 K memory limitation) then there is an excellent new product from Exatron ( 181 Commercial Street, Sunnyvale, CA 94086). It is the MM-800 Internal Memory-expansion Board, consisting of eight 64 K memory chips, plus several interesting options. The cost is \(\$ 199.50\) complete, but that's a good price for an assembled and tested unit with the convenience of this one. If you don't believe that, you can obtain the PC board for \(\$ 19.50\), the 64 K dynamic memories for \(\$ 79.50\) per set, and the additional set of spare parts for \(\$ 19.50\), including the gold standoff pins. You'll save \(\$ 80\), but you will do at least \(\$ 80\) worth of work fitting the pins in straight and precisely lining up the other parts.

The completed board (Photo 13) is simple to install. The documentation, though an improvement from Exatron's usual, is still weak, typewritten, and with sketchy diagrams. All the necessaries are there, but the expansion board's several options are clouded by a sudden jump from "simple talk" to "tech talk" after the basic installation is complete. In fact, without digging, the manual hardly tells you what the board does!

So here is what the Exatron 64 K


Photo 10. Bottom of the PC-2. Connector is for memory expansion and protrudes through the case bottom; beeper is at left, all-reset button at bottom center.


Photo II. Quick comparison with PC-1 innards shows the same style integrated circuits, beeper, and compact board arrangement. Main physical difference is the stiff and breakable interconnect cable which only allowed the two boards to be separated a little. They have been stretched nearly to the breaking point for this photo.
keyboard memory expansion board provides:
- 48 K memory with the Basic ROM, just as a standard expansion interface


Photo 12. Print mechanism of the PC-2 cassette/ printer interface. Printing head (center) actually draws on the paper roll, which moves up or down (the head moves left or right), using ball-point pen cartridges.
would provide. This mode is standard at power-on.
- 64 K memory with the Basic ROM, keyboard, and screen switched out. Machine-language subroutines can access the screen and keyboard when needed, or they can be used via...
- Memory-mapped I/O, separately selected and thus usable with either 48 K or 64 K options.
- High-speed CPU operation (50 percent or 100 percent).
- Spare latched ports for use in modifying the keyboard to control additional internal or external devices.

Installation is a two-hour job (see Photos 14-16)-the first hour spent deciphering the documentation and wishing for better drawings or actual photographs. It turned out to be far easier than the plodding documentation suggested. There was no debugging involved, and even though I thought I would break either the board or the


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\section*{APPLICATIONS}
computer (it takes a lot of pressure to force nearly 90 pins into various sockets simultaneously), this installation worked the first time.

\section*{Updates, Kudos, and Caveats}

A bust across the jaw for me. Model I users who have installed the destreakifyer modification (January) should have no troubles with it. However, there is a theoretical problem that my friend Jack Decker pointed out. (I don't know whether to feel good or bad about this comeuppance, since Jack was an informal student of mine!) Anyway, Jack points out: "The problem is that the \(\mathrm{Q}^{*}\) output of the 74LS73 IC is connected directly to the CPU WAIT* line. The WAIT* line is normally held high by R51, the 4.7 K resistor. Whenever a device wants the processor to wait, it places a low on the WAIT* line. The 74LS73 performs this function, but when it is not necessary for the CPU to wait, pin 8 (the \(\mathrm{Q}^{*}\) output) of the 74LS73 goes high, bypassing the 4.7 K resistor. If any other device attempts to place the CPU into a wait state by pulling this line low, there will be a short between that device and pin 8 of the 74LS73 of the destreaker mod. Since it is not always possible to trace the circuitry of any accessory device to make sure that there is no conflict, it would be better to eliminate the problem at the destreaker itself."
Right you are, Jack. Just because I throw screwdrivers and soldering irons at everything I add to my system doesn't mean other folks do. I have not seen any peripheral device that uses WAIT*, but so what? And after jumping all over other authors for this type of design!
Jack suggests a good solution: "The easiest fix is to remove the wire from between pin 8 of the 74LS73 ('PIG55') and the bottom of resistor R51, and replace it with a silicon rectifier. (A 1N4001 or equivalent would do; the banded end goes to the 74LS73.)" See Fig. 2.

Another erratum: Color Computer ROM packs (August) had an anomally. The drawing presented as Fig. 1 actually belonged on page 354 in the update to the Color Computer keyboard improvement, at the top of the second column, which reads, "A revised section of the diagram is shown below." The real Fig. 1 ended up being labeled Fig. 5. and is found on page 348 . Sic transeunt graphes caerulei ebriosi...

Model I support folks just won't give
up. I'm now using a new Model I char-


Fig. 2. Jack Decker's modification to destreakifyer that keeps external devices using WAIT* from causing a power short.
acter generator available as a plug-in replacement from Exatron. It has prettier characters, plus POKEable reverse letters if you have transparent lowercase modification circuitry in place (Radio Shack style). Two character sets (256 characters) are standard, and if you want other characters (such as Kata Kana or European), rumors are that they will be available as well. Cost is a dirt-cheap \$19.50 each (that's a generator on a PC board with gold standoffs, folks), with passable documentation, making it a far better deal than Radio Shack's lowercase upgrade.


Photo 13. Odd-shaped Exatron MM-800 memory expansion must squeeze around the insides of the Model I to make all the connections with minimal soldering.


Photo 14. The Model I ready for work. CPU is at right, memory below the heat-sinks at the top.

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\section*{APPLICATIONS}

Never-thought-I'd-use-it department: Power Draw is an unlikely program. Its job is to permit users to create graphics or mixed graphics/text screens and store them on tape or disk. Although I had to fool around a bit to relocate the graphics screens in memory so I could call them up as needed, Power Draw made a potentially ardu-
ous task (manipulating and storing 15,360 bytes of screen graphics) a twohour job; you'll see the results in an upcoming game program. (Game program? From Kitsz?) Kim Watt, one of the big boys in the utility biz, is the author of Power Draw. Power Draw, if you need it, is spectacularly prompted and error-checked. Available from


Photo 15. Memory, CPU, and DIP shunt X3 have been removed to make way for the Exatron memory board. 16 K memory and DIP shunt are not reused, but CPU is replaced in the Exatron board. Exatron recommends a Z80A for higher-speed options.


Photo 16. The MM-800 board installed. Only four extra wires (visible snaking along the bottom center) are installed to make the 64 K memory board functional.

Breeze/QSD, Inc. 11500 Stemmons Expressway, Suite 125, Dallas, TX 75229. The cost is \(\$ 39.95\) for a Model I/III disk. (Software freaks will also marvel at how Kim managed to make individual tracks both single and double density. Nice work, Kim.)

LNW-80 is " 100 percent compatible with TRS-80 software?" Not quite. Don't get me wrong; the LNW-80 is a great computer. As mentioned at the beginning of this article, I recently ordered a kit version so I could modify it to run in my car-I just can't do without a computer when on the road! (Oops! I'm giving away my next column) But don't expect the LNW-80 to run all Model I software. There are enough hardware discrepancies to make the more sophisticated stuff (especially fancy games) trip up now and again. And, as I pointed out last time, LNW's support still needs lots of help. So if you plan to place an order based on "100-percent compatibility," first check out your needs with LNW (if they'll help) or, even better, contact the LNW Clearinghouse (c/o Steve Redmond, Redmond Designs, 456 North Street, Burlington, VT 05401).

\section*{Bad Model I Keys}

Model I keys not working right? You've cleaned your old-style key-board-or you're wondering what to do with your new ALPS keyboard-but you have to hit the keys really hard to get them to work, and sometimes they skitter a half dozen letters across the screen? I had the problem, too, and cleaning used to work. But later I would clean and clean with no results. By chance I turned the keyboard over to do some other work and noticed that after years of the shock of typing, the solder had actually broken loose from the circuit board where the key bottoms were soldered, causing intermittent contact and fake bounce. To check whether you have this problem, open the computer, gently turn the keyboard over, and examine the key bottoms with a magnifying glass. Some may show ridges of solder instead of smooth hills. Suspect these as bad connections; quickly and gently reheat each connection, applying a tiny bit of extra solder to form a good flow. Don't heat too much, or you may loosen the contacts inside the key. After this treatment, my most-used keyscolon, space, arrows, enter-worked like new.

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\section*{Says who? Says ANSI.}

Specifically, subcommittee X3B8 of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) says so. The fact is all Elephant \({ }^{\text {TM }}\) floppies meet or exceed the specs required to meet or exceed all their standards.
But just who is "subcommittee X3B8" to issue such pronouncements?
They're a group of people representing a large, well-balanced cross section of disciplines-from academia, government agencies, and the computer industry. People from places like IBM, Hewlett-Packard, 3M, Lawrence Livermore Labs, The U.S. Department of Defense, Honeywell and The Association of Computer Programmers and Analysts. In short, it's a bunch of high-caliber nitpickers whose mission, it seems, in order to make better disks for consumers, is also to
make life miserable for everyone in the disk-making business.
How? By gathering together periodically (often, one suspects, under the full moon) to concoct more and more rules to increase the quality of flexible disks. Their most recent rule book runs over 20 singlespaced pages-listing, and insisting upon-hundreds upon hundreds of standards a disk must meet in order to be blessed by ANSI. (And thereby be taken seriously by people who take disks seriously.)
In fact, if you'd like a copy of this formidable document, for free, just let us know and we'll send you one. Because once you know what it takes to make an Elephant for ANSI ...
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\title{
Tandy and Harris help v-text take root on Midwest's farms
}

\author{
By G. Bert Latamore \\ 80 Micro Contributing Editor
}

Videotext is taking root in the Midwest where a small publisher using Tandy computers has struck a need of farmers and agribusinessmen.
"The market response has been overwhelmingly favorable. It's incredible," said Tom Bell, marketing director of Harris Electronic News.

Located in Hutchinson, KS, HEN is a branch of Harris Enterprises Inc., a chain of 11 newspapers and several tv and radio stations. The electronic news service slated its first public demonstration for the Kansas State Fair in August. But, Bell said, by the end of June-with no advertising beyond a single news release-more than 100 potential customers had contacted Harris, some of them looking to subscribe immediately, sight unseen.

Bell expected it to take years for the service to become self-supporting, but the initial demand for it has changed his mind. Now he sees a good chance it will become economically viable within two years. To break even, the service needs about 300 subscribers and a reasonable amount of advertising. But if the response of Hutchinson-area merchants is any indicator, Bell said, there will be no problem selling ads.

He maintained the keys to the positive response to the service is its use of Radio Shack hardware-making it inexpensive-and its data base, carefully designed to meet farm needs unmet by traditional media.

A subscription to the service costs \(\$ 15\) a month for unlimited off-line servicean access method used by Tandy in its Tarrant County, TX, Star-Text elec-
tronic newspaper.
Videotext systems like CompuServe and The Source use on-line access. A subscriber logs on, searches through a series of menus for wanted information, uses it on line and disconnects when finished. This involves long logon times, an expensive proposition for users charged per minute of access time.

Harris's service supplies subscribers with a printed menu. The subscriber programs his or her terminal to request information, then calls the service's data base housed in a TRS-80 Model II. The information is downloaded and the system disconnects, allowing the subscriber to view the information off line. The amount of information a user can receive is limited by the memory capacity of his or her terminal. For instance, a 4 K Tandy Videotex terminal holds eight screens of material.

This approach is a major reason the service can offer subscriptions at-by industry standards-a ridiculously low price. It also minimizes the time a user accesses the data base. The more time users are on line, the more problems a videotext system will have.

A disadvantage of the off-line system
is it virtually precludes interactive services like electronic banking and electronic shopping. On the Harris service, those features would require two phone calls: one to get information from the data base and another to complete a transaction.
Bell noted the service provides subscribers a measure of interaction by giving them a limited amount of free classified advertising. Essentially, this creates a public bulletin board where subscribers can post anything from used-car ads to personals.

The service taps the resources of the eight Harris newspapers in Kansas, but is totally independent of them in content.

It offers commodity prices at local grain elevators and on the Kansas City and Chicago markets. Prices are updated continuously. It also carries market analysis by a University of Kansas professor, columns on animal health by veterinarians, and news and columns on other agribusiness areas.

The service's weather information gives farmers data available to professional meteorologists. It includes specialized data such as the soil temperature one foot underground where seeds germinate; columns on the effect of weather on specific crops; and weather information for other major crop growing regions, so a farmer can develop a sense of the worldwide supply-demand picture at harvest time.

In an exclusive interview with 80 Micro, Bell praised Tandy's hardware: "At our level of operations, you cannot beat Tandy. The equipment is adequate and dependable without being expensive. And the company has given HEN excellent service, both by quickly replacing the one piece of hardware that did fail and developing answers to technical problems."

Although a Tandy Videotex terminal cannot handle color and offers only primitive graphics, Bell said a TRS-80 Color Computer can duplicate virtually
continued

\section*{MIDWEST V-TEXT \({ }_{\text {continued }}\)}
anything more expensive terminals can do, and its \(\$ 399\) price tag is less than many of them.

Bell said farmers are no strangers to computers. Many of them worked with
computers when they attended agricultural colleges, which began to use them in the 1950s, and now use the machines as a matter of course. The service estimates 700 to 800 microcomputer users live in the Hutchinson area and many more use computer services supplied by Kansas State University,

Videotext appeals to a farmer's sense of fierce independence, Bell contended. Over the last generation, agriculture has
become more complex and less accessible to the average yeoman. Farmers have had to rely increasingly on experts and middlemen to make critical marketing decisions. Videotext can help farmers make decisions and free them from the control of others. According to many computer market experts, it is that reason, more than any other, that the farm belt is becoming a center for computer communications.

\title{
Deep in your heart it will creep
} 30 percent of nation's office workers dread computers

\author{
By John P. Mello Jr. \\ 80 Micro News Editor
}

When you sit at your TRS-80, you probably don't break out in a cold sweat and become wracked with nausea and vertigo, but for people with extreme cases of cyberphobia-fear of computers-that's exactly what happens when they confront any computer.

Although most cyberphobes experience only a vague uneasiness when they deal with a computer, 5 percent of them experience the traditional symptoms of severe phobia, according to Prof. Sanford B. Weinberg. The researcher at Philadelphia's St. Joseph's University College of Business estimates 30 percent of the U.S.'s office workers are cyberphobes. And the problem will get worse.
"I forecast an immediate rise as voice-activated systems increase the number of users," he predicted to 80 Micro. "There will be a gradual decline after that."

He said major problems will crop up in non-technological countries like India and Nigeria, where 90 percent of the office workers have shown signs of cyberphobia. "One reason for the high incidence," he maintained, "is there's a political as well as psychological factor there. They equate computerswhich use English-to Great Britain and the United States and colonialism."

Since 1979, with the help of private and corporate grant money, Weinberg has canvassed and tested 523 corporate managers and college students, even wiring some to a galvanic skin-response machine to measure their perspiration rates as they sat before com-

puter terminals.
"Individuals who are afraid of different technologies taking over are more likely to have a cyberphobic reaction," Weinberg told 80 Micro. "But since the computer, in essence, replaces a brain, it creates a greater fear. The computer somehow replaces how you think and that seems much more threatening to people."

He added the people he tested did not fear machines in general.

He also found cyberphobia affected men and women equally. "We tested extensively for that," he said, "and found no sex difference."
"Cyberphobia is a direct result of a fear of loss of control," he said. "It apparently is preceded by some kind of bad experience: using a system before it's perfected or receiving an erroneous computerized billing or some other experience that develops a fear in a person that they lose control when they deal with a computer."

Two workshops have been created by Weinberg to address cyberphobia problems. The more successful program, he said, is one training managers how to introduce computers into a company without causing cyberphobia. The workshops have included participants from Fortune 500 companies in the United States, Canada, Japan, Switzerland and Germany.

The other workshop-described by some as aimed at deprogramming cy-berphobes-has been in service for two and a half years. "I don't like to use the word deprogram," Weinberg observed. "It's a behavior modification. We explain how computers work and get people to try them and get some successes. Then they see they are tools and useful and not threatening,"
"It has some success," he said, "but I'm not sure it's long-term."

At the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School they call cyberphobia "terminal shock." It used to be accompanied by "symbol shock" when APL was the primary language taught

\section*{CYBERPHOBIAcontinued}

MBA candidates, according to David V. Cossey, director of the school's computer center.

But he hasn't seen the severe symptoms of cyberphobia Weinberg's seen: "We don't see sweat or anything like that. The only symptom we see is students asking a lot of questions before they do anything. They come into the consultant area every five minutes. They're afraid they're going to destroy their program or something."
"After the first day or so," he added, "that seems to disappear."

Cossey, who teaches on the graduate level, said MBA students are under pressure to mask any anxiety they may suffer: "A lot of them would not admit being afraid of the computer. The reason for that is peer pressure. There's tremendous peer pressure when you see 25 other people in the terminal room sitting down and appearing to know what they're doing."

If there's cyberphobia among undergraduates, "we get them over it pretty fast," noted Louis Miller, associate professor of decision sciences. "Our attitude is sort of heartless. With our students, we don't do that much hand holding."

Miller, who taught the introductory computer course at Wharton during the 1981-82 academic year, explained instructors initially go through a terminal session and tell the students to do the same thing. "We orient our early exercises so students are worrying

about the terminal and not trying to do anything very creative," he noted. "That seems to work."

For his MBA class, Miller appeals to his budding executives' sense of power: "I tell them certainly in their positions they don't let people intimidate them, why should they let a stupid machine intimidate them?"
"One of the things that's been done here in the past with these people is let them play games," he added. "One teacher used to let them play Adventure and they loved that. Her experience was it really got them over it."

Dr. Howard Brown said as medical director of the New York Times his experience did not indicate cyberphobia affected 30 percent of the people working with VDTs: "It's more like 2 or 3 percent."
"We had one experience with a reporter who got very uptight and anx-
ious," he noted. "I think the problem there was he was in his late 50s. He had a hell of a time learning to use the VDTs. We had a couple of others that got so upset they took early retirement.,"

He went on to say: "All my experiences have been with workers over 50. I have not had any experiences with younger workers. They tend to pick up the new techniques and training programs fairly well."
"From my experience," he said, "this is not a serious problem, but I think it may be the tip of an iceberg. As more and more people talk about it, more and more people will come up with symptoms. Some people may have the symptoms and may just be hiding them. This is relatively common. The more you talk about a syndrome, the more cases you uncover. Toxic shock syndrome is an example of that."

\section*{English stirs no fear in Japanese}

Her Majesty's tongue may contribute to cyberphobia in some non-English-speaking countries (see main story), but not in Japan.

According to the computer newspaper InfoWorld, Japanese professionals go through rigorous training in English to deal with the English-speaking world and its major computer markets.

Japanese programmers also must have rudimentary knowledge of English because many computer programs are written in English-based instructions using Roman characters. The same can't be said of English-speaking programmers and the Japanese language written in kanji script.

The result is the Japanese have a reservoir of technical per-
sonnel capable of copying, analyzing and improving U.S. software. Such a reservoir doesn't exist here.

The language problem has also spurred the Japanese to take the lead in developing laser printers to produce kanji, optical character readers for reading handwriting, and voice-recognition systems.


\title{
Think tank's network used to bind minds of nation's leaders
}

\author{
By Kerry Leichtman \\ 80 Micro Staff
}

AWest Coast think tank is using microcomputer networking to shave thousands off the cost of educating high-powered executives and hopes its program will be the cornerstone of a network linking the nation's most important leaders.
"The problem in the education of our leaders in all three sectors of American life-not just corporate, but government and non-profit as wellhas been they don't have the time to go away and get the kind of graduate education that might be appropriate for facing a very uncertain and complex future,' said Dr. Richard Farson.

The president of the Western Behavioral Science Institute of La Jolla, CA, added, "The people that need the education the most and desire it the most can't get away for even a brief period of time."
"They are now able to learn what is necessary for them to learn and stay on the job at the same time,' Farson explained. "They don't miss a beat. And, on a daily basis, they are able to tap into a learning network that includes people like themselves, whom they enjoy immensely and have come to count on. And our faculty is available to help them in a way that they'd have to pay a fortune for if they tried to hire them as consultants."

Before the institute's seminar became wired, executive education was cost ineffective. Farson explained: "The cost of these programs was enormous, not necessarily the tuition, but the cost to the company. To send someone away for a year costs a couple of hundred thousand dollars. It's a terrible loss to an organization to lose its leaders for any extended period of time."

So what's a think tank to do? Link the seminar students together with a microcomputer network. In the institute's two-year seminar, which costs \(\$ 10,750\) per student annually, execu-
tives meet at the institute at six-month intervals for eight days to begin another aspect of the seminar. They return home and continue the seminar linked by a microcomputer network.

Although the concept behind the seminar appeared sound, its developers saw a possible stumbling block: the common belief executives eschew using micros because they equate keyboard work with low-status clerical duties.

When the seminar began in January, "the resistance was very easily overcome," Farson said. "They learned it quickly and enjoyed it immensely.
"I think that's where computer people, generally, have been missing the boat in their sales pitch to executives. They haven't played upon the communications aspects.
"We offer it as a communication medium. That's what executives like to do. They don't like to delegate that. You put one of these in their hands and they know what to do with it. The computer industry's failure to realize that and sell to corporate leaders has slowed down the development of information systems."

The first seminar participants were linked through the New Jersey Institute of Technology's Electronic Information Exchange System-chosen for its storage, indexing and privacy fea-tures-and used Apple II +s with single disk drives. The second class, which began in July, will use Kaypro computers manufactured by Non-Linear Systems.
"The Apple comes with no software," Farson said, "and this one comes with about \(\$ 1400\) worth: Select
word processor; Profit Plan, which is a VisiCalc-type program; SBasic; and the \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) operating system.
"Another reason for the switch is we have had to convert the Apples to an 80 -character screen width at a cost of \(\$ 300\) per unit. The Kaypro is already an 80-character unit."

Moreover, Farson explained, participants were unable to take their Apples with them when shuttling from place to place. Andrew Kay, president of Non-Linear, designed the new computer with the busy executive in mind. It is completely portable, has two disk drives and-unlike the Osborne-has a 9 -inch screen. Farson added: "It's a brand-new system. It hasn't gone through the debugging that the Apple has, but they're a very high-powered outfit and we know of their work from years ago."

The micro network encourages honest, bare-bones correspondence between participants, according to seminar participant Marvin Braude, a Los Angeles city councilman. "It's a new form of intimacy," he explained. "It also imposes a rigorous discipline. It forces you to eliminate rhetoric and chit-chat in favor of being succinct. It has another nice quality: People are tolerant of misspellings, bad grammar, and inconsistencies."

The micro's ability to provide a constant avenue for discussion is one of the seminar's aspects that has captivated Braude: "Ordinarily you have to write an article or publish a paper to get your idea reviewed by peers. Here you just go to the computer, type it in, and see many and varied responses right away."
"I am fascinated by the question of how you truly use the computer as a communication and educational tool," said another participant, Carl Hodges, director of a research lab for Superior Oil in Tucson, AZ.
"I bought my son a TRS- 80 when he was 13 ," he continued, 'and I've been very fascinated watching the new generation and computers.
"I am also interested in this question of how busy people really keep up to speed as far as what's going on in the world, what the latest techniques of management and science are. I think that after awhile the techniques we are

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Robert L. McAndrews, executive director of the School of Management and Strategic Studies, works on network for high-powered executives.

\section*{THINK TANK \({ }_{\text {continued }}\)}
using in the program can be adapted for use within organizations."

The overall goal of the seminar is to enable executives to enlarge their perspective so they can react intelligently and quickly in an evergrowing field of situations.
"Our job," Farson explained, "is to get them to think differently about the implications of technology and some of the paradoxical effects of it." He cited a case used in the seminar: the time it takes to wash clothes today versus the time when washing was done with scrub boards. "All the labor-saving devices have actually increased the time it takes to perform the function,"
he claimed. "The seminar group tries to figure out why that is, and then derive its implications for other kinds of technology in industry and government.
"The seminar is really an effort to enable people to see that technology doesn't always work the way it seems to work."

One of the institute's faculty contends much of our technology is out of control. "But we still keep thinking that the technology we have is controllable, that it is a question of decisions," Farson added. That faculty member, Langdon Winner, maintains society no longer has a mechanism for decisions and for the most part, technology has become autonomous. "For example," Farson explained, "we can't decide not to have automobiles now. They have become autonomous and are now out of our deci-sion-making power."

Farson's long range goal for the institute's School of Management and

Strategic Studies could not be achieved without microcomputers: "Our ultimate goal is the creation of a network of people who have been through this intensive two-year program and to keep that network available to them as a resource so questions of great import to our future as a society will be deliberated in a new way by these people who are most influential in shaping it.
"The network at first will just be a few dozen, then, conceivably, it will be hundreds of these influential people networked in significant ways."

The members of this strategic thinking network-college presidents, government agency heads, corporate leaders of Fortune 500 companies-will have two important common experiences: attending the seminar and being at the top. "It's a lonely job at the top," Farson said, "and now, for the first time, these people have a network, a support system, enabling them to communicate with others in the same position of responsibility."

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Videotext may make the United States a nation of homebodies, according to a \(\$ 225,000\) technological assessment funded by the National Science Foundation.

The assessment-done over a period of 18 months by the Institute of the Future in Menlo Park, CA-maintained 40 percent of America's households will have videotext terminals by the end of the century.
"Videotext and teletext will move into the home all sorts of activities and transactions people have had to leave home to do," observed Richard Adler, one of the authors of the assessment.
"What will happen," he said in an interview with 80 Micro, "is there are a whole bunch of things-paying your bills, cashing your check, shopping, mailing a letter-that up to now you haven't had a choice about. You had to go into the outside world. The new technology will bring the focus of that stuff into the home, so the definition of the home will change."
The 320-page report published by McGraw-Hill predicted there will be a shift away from conventional workplace and school socialization. Friends, peer groups and alliances, the report said, will be determined electronically, creating classes of people based on interests and skills rather than age and social class.
It maintained there will be a return of the extended family because the elderly will be able to provide additional household income by working at home on the computer network.
Adler observed, "We see these electronic systems offering a serious alternative to traditional schooling."

He said, "The whole political process will be transformed by on-line polling and televoting. You will see the decline of the two-party system and the rise of dozens, scores or even hundreds of mobilized, highly-effective, specialinterest groups, who are able to keep a very tight pulse on how their issue is faring in government."
"The technologies in no sense exist in a vacuum," he said. "They exist in a society where things get better or worse. If we build a society that's a decent one-where there are decent pub-
able place to be than out in the social world, people are going to choose to stay at home."

But the new technology will not be all wine and roses. Individuals may use the new videotext systems to create newspapers, design curricula and compile consumer guides, the report said, but the systems also create new dangers of manipulation for political or economic gain. While an abundance of new information will be brought into the home, it noted, a stream of information about its inhabitants' behavior and preferences will be brought out of it.
Adler said, "One of my worries about these kinds of systems is the guy who puts up the menu of your choices

\section*{Country of homebodies}

\section*{V-text will encourage people to stay home}
lic places, where people feel safe about venturing out into the streets, where commuting isn't an awful pain and its cost terribly high-then my opinion is people, for a variety of reasons, are going to leave home."
He maintained there are people who will welcome working at home-shutins, the handicapped, the elderly, young children, housewives-and the new technology will allow them to do that. "On the other hand," he added, "we don't see the offices withering away because those environments give people a lot of social interaction which is valued.
"It's a competition. If the home becomes a more pleasant, more enjoy-
has a lot to say about defining social reality."
"We're not saying any of these things will come about," he explained. "What we're saying is these are all possibilities inherent in the technology. Whether or not they will come about will depend a lot on the decisions made over the next 20 years. Those decisions will deflect how the technology goes."
"The hopeful thing about doing a technological assessment is that by identifying these issues early enough, you're doing it at a time when you still have chances to make choices about them. The underlying principle of a technological assessment is not technological determinism."

\section*{Bringing to press the future}

Computers played an important role in bringing the Institute of the Future's videotext report to print.

Adler (see main story) said the book version of the report "came out looking terrific" and "the whole process of turning the report into a book couldn't have happened that way without computers."

It took \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) months to turn the manuscript of the report into a book. "You just couldn't have done that if someone had to keystroke the manuscript into a typesetter," Adler observed.

The institute prepared the report's manuscript on a Xerox 850 word processor. The word-processing disks were sent to the Information Science Corporation in Washington, DC.

According to Production Manager Mark Hoffman, the disks were sent to another firm with Xerox equipment and telecommunicated to ISC's DEC PDP-11/34. Once in the corporation's machines, compositors embedded typesetting codes in the manuscript, then fed it into the firm's typesetter, a Mergenthaler Line-A-Tron 202.

The galley proofs from the Mergenthaler were proofread by ISC, then sent to the authors and publisher for corrections. Those corrections were incorporated into the manuscript by ISC and another set of galleys run. Those galleys were used in page makeup.
"This is a standard method used by publishers throughout the country," Hoffman said.


\title{
Math and science teacher cadre defecting from Golden Horseshoe
}

There are two high tech meccas in the United States and one of them is having its educational underpinnings eroded.

According to a report released by Northeastern University's Institute for the Interdisciplinary Study of Education, the Massachusetts public school system-the beginning of the talent pipeline to high tech firms forming Route 128's "Golden Horseshoe" north of Boston-is facing a math and science teacher drain.
While some schools are already losing teachers to industry, said the report authored by Dr. Elizabeth Useem, data from a survey of math and science teachers in the system shows only twofifths of them intend to remain in the public schools teaching. Meanwhile, the number of people being trained for these slots in the state's colleges and universities is "miniscule."

This may create an ironic situation for high tech firms thirsting for talent. "Student interest at all levels in Massachusetts is moving in a direction congruent with industry needs, but the capacity of educational institutions to respond to that demand remains in doubt," wrote Useem in her 75page study.

Her report, titled "Education in a High Technology World: The Case of Route 128 ," added that "at a time when students are gravitating toward training in high technology fields, there is an erosion of staff and facilities needed to provide high quality programs."
"Every administrator complained about the lack of computer hardware in the face of accelerating student demand.. . All the schools believed that financial constraints had prevented them from acquiring the computer hardware necessary to accommodate student demand," reported Useem, an associate professor of sociology at the University of Massachusetts-Boston.

She wrote that all the school systems surveyed were having difficulty hiring instructors for courses in electronics, computers, math and sciences.

This is a national problem. However, the report maintained the Northeast has

not resorted to the solution adopted by other parts of the country: using unqualified teachers. Useem wrote that the percentage of newly-employed but unqualified science and mathematics teachers in the Northeast is sharply lower-9 percent-than the national average of 50 percent and the Pacific Coast average of 84 percent.
The school systems in the Golden Horseshoe were conforming to the Northeast norm, the report said, but misassignment problems were occurring on the junior high level, where senior elementary teachers with K-8 certification were "bumping" less experienced junior high math and science specialists.
"We're going to have a terrible shortage of teachers," predicted one assistant superintendent to Useem. A mathematics chairman added: "Five years ago, we had over two feet of job applicants' folders and now we have one inch.
Administrators also were worried about the quality of the candidates ap-
plying for jobs. One commented to Useem, "We're getting the crumbs." Another said, "Today, we'll take any warm body." The report indicated the administrators' fears are justified. The average SAT scores for Massachusetts high school seniors intending to major in education were 383 verbal, 409 math.

Since high tech employees' children attend the schools around Route 128, the firms are a natural ally for the systems' fight against the quality of science education backsliding. But, the report noted, the relationship between the groups is strictly hammer and tongs.
"Around here high tech is a nasty word," a science department chairman told Useem. A mathematics department chairman added, "I have a terrible hatred for high tech."
The report explained the relationship between the groups has never been strong, but it worsened when the industry's political arm-the Massachusetts High Technology Council-funneled \(\$ 229,000\) in support of a property tax cutting proposal called Proposition \(21 / 2\).
Since public school systems are the major burden on property taxes, educators felt tax cuts would be translated into school cuts. The high tech firms didn't feel that way, according to Useem. "Most felt that if academic programs were cut, it would be the result of politically motivated mismanagement and not due to real fiscal shortfalls," she wrote.
Despite disagreements between the groups, Useem, who conducted a similar study of the Silicon Valley, found Route 128 corporate officials' criticisms of the schools "tempered by a general feeling of respect for many suburban school systems." She added, "Expressions of outright contempt toward the schools, which characterized some of the comments of Silicon Valley executives, were absent."
Useem maintained there are other obstacles blocking collaboration between the groups:
"[T]he very dynamism, innovation

\section*{TEACHER DRAIN \({ }_{\text {continued }}\)}
and rapid growth which characterize most high technology firms undermines attempts at extra-institutional ties.
"These companies, many of whom have growth rates exceeding 30 percent a year, operate in a competitive environment under the intense pressure to get new products into the market. One company studied, for example, develops a new product every 12 working days.
"The firms need their cash to put back into research and development and need to focus their energy on the central task of the company. Outreach to schools in this context, except by large older companies like Raytheon, is of rather peripheral concern."
The companies tend to have shortterm planning cycles, the report noted,
which conflict with the schools' tendency to operate on five-year planning cycles.

Also, the report said, the groups have difficulty interacting because they're at different points in their history. High technology is at the zenith of the American economy, while education is in "a dismantling mode." "It is hardly an atmosphere conducive to harmonious relations," Useem wrote.
She argued conservative social planners talking about "shared responsibility" and a "new partnership" between industry and education are ignoring these substantial barriers.
So are the high tech companies. "Industry is sticking its head in the sand by not going to Washington and talking about the national crisis in engineering education," one college president told Useem. "It is a national problem and we have no national policies... The companies believe in small government
and are thus caught on the horns of a dilemma."

A coordinator of a large universityindustry program added, "Companies really need to be scared before they will get their act together and lobby for federal support."
Useem concluded: "The obstacles to industry-education cooperation [at the secondary school level] are formidable. The national administration's proposals for a 'new partnership' between business and public education are unlikely to lead to solid programs of measurable impact.
"The response of American education to the economic transformation wrought by modern electronics is uneven and constrained by forces largely beyond its immediate control. Without national direction and support, it is unlikely that a satisfactory response will be forthcoming in the 1980s."

\section*{More or less technicians?}

Will the high tech industry need more or less technicians? That question cropped up time and again in Dr. Useem's study.
"Uncertainties exist over workforce projections for technicians," the UMass sociologist wrote. "Company officials in a few firms cautioned that technological changes are automating the work of some of their technicians, resulting in lower employment demand. Others, however, pointed to countervailing trends that will increase the need for technicians."

Useem went on to report: "Every type of training institution-private, proprietary, CETA, and public colleges-has experienced some difficulty in placing their technician graduates in jobs during 198182. The problem is not severe (Sylvania Tech said its graduates now had only one or two job offers rather than the five or six they had in previous years), but enough slack in hiring exists to make school administrators nervous."
"Executives at several companies," Useem noted, "said they did not anticipate either a short-term or long-term demand for technicians, especially manufacturing test technicians, and cautioned that educational administrators should not expand programs too quickly."
"A human resource manager with recent experience in two companies pointed out that there has been a dramatic drop in the need for electronics technicians in those firms in the last year," she wrote. "At the same time, other high technology
companies claim they have a continuing demand for technicians."

Useem reported current economic conditions are a major reason for the softness of the market for electronics technicians but technological changes have also influenced the situation.

She points to one minicomputer company's products with 'built-in diagnostics' informing a field service technician what is malfunctioning. Instead of determining what is wrong with a circuit board, the technician simply replaces it with a new one. Built-in diagnostics and board swapping, she explained, have resulted in reducing the skill level needed in the technician's job.
"Since almost half of all technicians work on repair of some kind, these technological changes have important implications for that occupation," Useem wrote.
She added: "At the same time, there are countervailing trends which argue for both greater numbers of technicians and high skill levels among them.
"Applications of computers to various areas of human activity are just beginning to occur, and many of those applications will require technicians to help develop and maintain them.
"Products are becoming more complicated and a certain percentage of technicians will have to understand the way they operate.
"There is also some awareness among executives that many tasks which engineers perform could be farmed out to skilled technicians, thus alleviating the engineering shortage."

\section*{Three-inch disk drive TRS compatible}


A 3-inch disk drive offering 250 K doubledensity singlesided storage capacity is being marketed by Amdek Corporation of Arlington Heights, IL.

Wayne Green Inc. obtained a prototype of the drive and 80 Mi cro's Jake Commander tried it out on his TRS-80 Model I. After rigging up a power supply for the drive, Jake said it proved plugcompatible with his 5.25 -inch drives.

In a statement, Amdek said the drive will be sold with a built-in power supply.

Disks for the drive come in a plastic cartridge measuring .179 by 3.15 by 3.94 inches. The cartridge features a hinged head cover that protects it from dust, scratches, or fingerprints, and flips open when inserted in the drive.

The drives are priced at \(\$ 899\) each.

\section*{Philly brokers pick high-tech high-yield stocks}


Although high tech stocks are most likely to take a beating during a recession, a pair of Philadelphia brokers are urging their clients to pad their portfolios with the stocks.

According to the Boston Globe Richard Yashewski and Joseph Barthel of Butcher \& Singer contend emerging technology stocks will be the stock market's hottest performers during the next 12 to 18 months, racking up individual gains of at least 50 percent and in many cases, more than 100 percent.

The high tech hot stocks identified by the duo were Anatogic Corp., Electromagnetic Sciences, DBA Systems, Algorex Corp., Mathematica Inc., Information Intl., HBO \& Co., Sof-Tech, Intermagnetics General, Xidex Corp., ADAC Laboratories, Val-

leylab Inc., National Micronetics, Network Systems, Tandon Corp., Unitel Video, Ask Computer Systems, Codis Corp., Survival Technology and Electronics, and Missiles \& Communications.

On average, the analysts told the Globe those companies have the potential to turn in annual earnings gains of 25 to 35 percent a year in the next three to five years.

Products produced by the firms include the manufacture of telecommunications and computer peripheral equipment, computer software products and services and medical instrumentation.

In recommending the stocks, the pair warn many are unseasoned companies spending aboveaverage amounts of capital on research and development, making them well-above average risks should their fortunes go sour.

\section*{Bob Rosen sets up second BBS for CC}


First Bob Rosen established the only bulletin board system dealing exclusively with the Color Computer (see "Bob Rosen -A Colorful Success Story" by Kerry Leichtman in the June-July 198280 Micro). Now Rosen's BBS\#2 is up and running and is using the Color Computer as its hardware medium.
"The reaction has been great," Rosen said in a telephone interview. "Advertisers can display their products in full color and hires graphics."

He established the second BBS
because running BBS\#1 even seven days a week couldn't handle all the calls. "Access to the new BBS\#2 can be made in two ways: by dialing (212) 441-3766 directly or by calling the original bulletin board, (212) 441-4755, and being automatically switched to the second number if the first is busy."

Rosen uses a 32 K Color Computer with three disk drives. Drive zero is a Shugart drive while one and two are Radio Shack Color Computer drives. "The Shugart is a wonderful drive," Bob explained, "but the Shack drives are inconsistent and not as dependable."

Both bulletin board systems run continuously. Access time, like Rosen's original setup, costs only as much as the phone company charges. Eventually Rosen hopes to add multi-user capability to his service, but until then all a user can do is keep dialing.

\section*{Nationals win "Greatest Game Never Played"}


The outcome was the same but the game was "a lot more interesting,', Don Weber said of the "Greatest Game Never Played." (See 80 Micro, June-July, 1982.)

Weber, vice president of BFV\&L Promotions, said the Na tional League won the computer simulation of an all-star game pitting the greatest baseball players of all time against each other.

The game was broadcast July 14 on more than 200 radio stations
and Armed Forces radio.
The American League jumped on National League starter Sandy Koufax for two runs in the top of the first. They later tagged Warren Spahn for a tally in the third and Christy Mathewson for one in the eighth.

The National League touched up starter Whitey Ford for a run in the second inning, squeezed two more scores off Lefty Grove in the seventh and got its fourth run across the plate off Bob Feller in the eighth.

With the game tied 4 to 4 in the ninth, Grover Cleveland Alexander shut down the Junior Circuit. Hank Aaron led off for the Nationals in the bottom of the frame. He ran the count to 3 and 1 against Walter Johnson, then slammed a round-tripper off the "Big Train" to make the final 5 to 4 National League.

Weber, whose firm conceived and promoted the game, said a cassette recording of the contest will be available this fall. His company has already sold 8,000 copies of an LP containing the highlights of the game and selling for \(\$ 9.95\) plus \(\$ 2\) shipping.

\section*{Call for education papers}


A Learning Place-an educational center located in Oakland, CA, specializing in read-
ing, math and learning disabilities -is looking for papers for publication in its Journal of Computers Reading \& Language Arts.

According to a statement from ALP, "the journal's purpose is to support the rapidly growing interest in computers and their relationship to reading-language arts and related issues,"
"The theme of the journal," the statement said, "will be pragmatic in perspective. It will emphasize presenting papers which have clear classroom-teaching implications. The journal will be interdisciplinary and directed toward an audience of readinglanguage arts teachers, educational specialists, classroom teachers, educators of teachers

> continued

\section*{MECHANICAL \& STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING PROGRAMS}

EASI Software, Inc." supplies commercial quality analysis and design programs for architects and engineering consultants. All programs are available on TRS-80 and CP/M formats.
EASI-PATH Project Management System ( \(\$ 300.00\) ) is a data-base oriented program which uses CPM (critical path method) to schedule project operations against time periods and cost restraints. While the reports generated by this program were designed as a tool to assure management that detailed project planning is performed, it is also an effective SALES TOOL for customer project presentations.
PV-CODE \((\$ 995.00\) ) is a menu driven design program which interactively designs complete pressure vessels including shells, heads, stiffeners, reinforcements, and flanges. It is based on the ASME Code and includes mathematical models of the required charts and tables. A complete design report is generated.

Manuals \(\mathbf{w}\) /demonstration diskette available for the above programs \(\$ 30.00\) each.
Other engineering programs available(MC \(\left.\uparrow 2^{*}\right)\) :
Finite Element (Space Frame):
Concrete Design (Beam, Column, Slab, 2 Way Slab); Steel Design (Beam, Column); Fire Sprinkler; HVAC; Electrical Engineering: Accounting, etc.

\section*{EASI Software Inc. \({ }^{\circ}\)}

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The Micro Works is pleased to announce the release of its disk-based editor, macro assembler and monitor, written for Color Computer by Andy Phelps. THIS IS IT - The ultimate programming tooi!
The powerful 2 -pass macro assembler features conditional assembly. local labels, include files and cross referenced symbol tables. MACRO-80C supports the complete Motorola 6809 instruction set in standard source format. There are no changes. constraints or shortcuts in the source language definition. Incorporating all of the features of our Rompack-based assembler (SDS80C), MACRO-80C contains many more useful instructions and pseudo-ops which aid the programmer and add power and flexibility,
The screen-oriented text editor is designed for efficient and easy editing of assembly language programs. The "Help Key" feature makes it simple and fun to learn to use the editor. As the editor requires no line numbers, you can use the arrow keys to position the cursor anywhere in the file. MACRO-80C allows global changes and moving/copying blocks of text. You can edit lines of assembly source which are longer than 32 characters.
DCBUG is a machine language monitor which allows examining and altering of memory, setting break points, etc,
The editor, assembler and monitor - as well as sample programs - come on one Radio Shack compatible disk. Extensive documentation included. MacRo 80c Price: \(\$ 99.95\)
SDS80C - Our famous editor. assembler and monitor in Rompack. Complete manual included. Price: \(\$ 89.95\)

PARALLEL PRINTER INTERFACE - Serial to parallel converter allows use of all standard parallel printers. You supply printer cable. PI80C Price: \(\$ 69.95\)
MICROTEXT - Get printouts while using your modem! Also download to cassette. General purpose terminal Rompack. Price: \(\$ 59.95\)

\author{
Why? \(\quad\) Forth is faster to program in than Basic \\ - Forth is easier to learn than Assembly Language \\ - Forth executes in less time than Basic
}

Forth is a highly interactive language like Basic, with structure like Pascal and execution speed close to that of Assembly Language. The Micro Works Color Forth is a Rompack containing everything you need to run Forth on your Color Computer, Color Forth consists of the standard FORTH Interest Group (FIG) implementation of the language plus most of FORTH-79. It has a super screen editor with split screen display. Mass storage is on cassette, Color Forth also contains a decompiler and other aids for learning the inner workings of this fascinating language. It will run on \(4 \mathrm{~K}, 16 \mathrm{~K}\), and 32 K computers. Color Forth contains 10 K of ROM. leaving your RAM for your programs! There are simple words to effectively use the Hi-Res Color Computer graphics, joysticks, and sound. The 112-page manual includes a glossary of the system-specific words, a full standard FIG glossary and complete source listing. COLOR FORTH ... THE BEST! From the leader in Forth, Talbot Microsystems. Price: \(\$ 109.95\)

\section*{GAMES}

Star Blaster - Blast your way through an asteroid field in this action-packed HiRes graphics game. Available in ROMPACK; requires 16K. Price: \(\$ 39.95\) Pac Attack - Try your hand at this challenging game by Computerware, with fantastic graphics. sound and action! Cassette requires 16K. Price: \(\$ 24.95\) Berserk - Have fun zapping robots with this Hi-Res game by Mark Data Products. Cassette requires 16 K . Price: \(\$ 24.95\)
Adventure - Black Sanctum and Calixto Island by Mark Data Products. Each cassette requires 16K. Price: \(\$ 19.95\) each.
Cave Hunter - Experience vivid colors, bizarre sounds and errie creatures in hot pursuit as you wind your way through a cave maze in search of gold treasures. This exciting Hi-Res game by Mark Data Products requires 16 K for cassette version. Price: \(\$ 24.95\)

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\section*{PULSE TRAIN \({ }_{\text {continued }}\)}
and educational researchers."
Papers or requests for information should be sent to Gerald H. Block, The Journal of Computers Reading \& Language Arts, P.O. Box 13039, Oakland, CA 94661.

\section*{Japanese make most human-like robot in world}


A Japanese firm claims it has produced a prototype of the most humanlike robot in the world, according to a report by the Associated Press.
Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. said its new robot has basic human functions-perception, hearing, speaking-and is equipped with arms and legs.

Following instructions from a human voice the robot is capable of moving towards a group of objects, selecting the right one and carrying it to a designated place.

The Japanese firm plans to use the robot for assembling electronics parts at its plant in Osaka in a few years and after that, Sumitomo will sell it to others.
The robot is 3 feet tall and sees objects with two movable "eyes" made of 300,000 optical fibers, allowing it to differentiate shapes and sizes through "image recognition technology" developed 'by Sumitomo.
It has a carbon-fiber arm that can grip and carry objects weighing up to 2.2 pounds. Its leg is equipped with an optical character reading device permitting the robot to follow written instructions and detect objects in its path.

\section*{Golden State pirate sent to slammer}


A southern California computer rogue is serving a fivemonth sentence in a county jail after pleading no contest to charges he illegally accessed a Digital Equipment Corporation computer owned by the U.S. Leasing Corporation of San Francisco.

According to the computer industry newspaper InfoWorld, the rogue, Lewis DePayne, was a member of a loosely-knit group of computer freaks who got their kicks illegally accessing computers.

DePayne, who will be on threeyears probation after serving his jail term, and two friends were arrested last year for breaking into the offices of a Pacific Telephone computer-maintenance center in Los Angeles and attempting to obtain information on the company's switching équipment.

The DePayne gang is also alleged to have-
- Shut down Pacific Telephone's Traffic Position System Office;
schemes. He also said the firm offered time-sharing on a DEC system.

\section*{Firm plans to mass market software}


Software for the masses. That's the goal of Jim Edlin, former editor of \(P C\) Magazine who has formed Bruce \& James Program Publishers to market a \(\$ 50\) state-of-the-art word-processing program this fall.

Retailing at \(\$ 49.95\), Wordvision for the IBM Personal Computer is


Aaron: hypothetical homer garners win for Nats.
- Obtained information from computers at the California Department of Motor Vehicles;
- Broken into Digital's ARK computer in Massachusetts and stolen proprietary software; and
- Cracked the security of an airline-reservations computer and issued tickets to friends.

Earlier this year, DePayne distributed a press release announcing a new consulting service, the MPS Systems Consulting Group. He claimed the group offered customizing software packages, computer security analysis and lectures on the dangers of home computing and current bank rip-off
scheduled for release by the middle of this month. A few months later, versions of the program will be released for the Commodore VIC, Atari, and Timex computers.

According to the computer industry newspaper InfoWorld, Edlin plans to market his software primarily through bookstores. Computer stores, a statement from Bruce \& James noted, "serve too narrow and technically-oriented an audience, and are also illequipped to handle products priced according to the company's high-volume philosophy."

To make it in the mass market, InfoWorld reported, Edlin plans
to replace a sales staff with advertising and support personnel with good documentation and clear program prompts.

The report said Wordvision would be available for new generation computers with features like bit-mapped graphics for fast typing, upper- and lowercase character sets, function keys for one-keystroke operations, and video-display attributes like reverse video, color and blinking characters.

InfoWorld said when Wordvision was announced at the Booksellers Association's annual convention earlier this year, it received little of the attention it would have received at a computer show. "No one seemed to realize \(\$ 49.95\) was cheap!" Edlin told the newspaper.

It added Edlin was confident despite the lukewarm reception by booksellers. Besides, Edlin is quoted as quipping, "we can always mark it up a couple of hundred dollars and sell it in computer stores."

\section*{Aetna offers computer crime insurance}


One of the largest insurers of banks in the United States has started offering computer fraud insurance. In announcing the move, the Aetna Life \& Casualty Co, of Hartford, CT, is following in the steps of Shand, Morahan \& Co. and Lloyd's of London (see 80 Micro, September 1982).

Aetna is offering its computer fraud coverages as riders to a standard insurance policy carried by many banks called "the banker's blanket bond."

According to a statement from Aetna, the standard policy includes coverage for fraudulently transmitting instructions to, by, or on behalf of a bank. However, that coverage is limited to transactions between a bank and five major systems for transferring funds. Aetna's policy extends that coverage to fraud committed on the bank's computer system.

In a telephone interview, Joseph P. Kiernan, commercial insurance

\title{
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}
- provides you with more informaton on your TRS-80* than any other single source
- gives you 20-30 new programs to use in each of 12 monthly issues
- reviews, equipment and software so you know what or what not to buy
- gives you the truth about the TRS-80-its good points and its limitations ( 80 Micro is not affiliated with Tandy)
- lets you save money-lots of it-by comparison shopping within the ad pages
- clues you in on how other TRS-80 owners are using and updating their systems
- lets you in on what is really happening in the industry
- brings you Wayne Green's outspoken and often controversial editorials every month
- and best of all it gives you a no risk subscription offer-

Subscribe today-if you are not satisfied with the first issue-write "cancel" across your invoice and send it back. The 80 Micro is yours to keep.


\section*{PULSE TRAIN \({ }_{\text {continued }}\)}
division assistant vice president, said of Aetna's coverage, 'It's a part of the banker's blanket bond which eliminates the concern that a loss could occur that might fall between the two policies."

While the standard coverage excludes losses from actions by an employee of one of the big five transfer systems, Aetna's coverage would pick up that loss.

Fraudulent transfers by using a telephone are also excluded from standard coverage, but covered by Aetna, as long as the phone calls are tape recorded.

Aetna's coverages also protect banks from dishonest acts by employees of software contractors and legal liability for acting on fraudulent information sent to them from a bank customer's terminal.
"The premium for all four of Aetna's computer fraud extensions," Kiernan said in the statement from Aetna, "will be less than the cost to purchase the (standard) coverages."

Like Lloyd's computer crime policy, Aetna's only applies to banks. Unlike Lloyd's, however, a bank must buy its blanket bond from Aetna if it wants the additional computer crime coverage. Dick Lahue of Aetna's commercial insurance division explained:
"It's a marketing technique.
"'We are a domestic insurer and write 20 percent of the banker's blanket bond premiums in the United States. We offer the coverage because we have a lot of existing customers. Lloyd's is not a domestic carrier, but they do write some business in the United States. They offer a separate computer crime policy so they can go to someone that isn't their customer and try to sell them computer crime."

> When you talk to your micro, it programs back


Haters of typing rejoice! Programming by voice is here.

Two Sunbelt high-tech firms have wedded a voice-recognition device and a program generator, a marriage sure to be blessed by


FISH BACK AND RELAX. After learning about experiments at the University of Pennsylvania revealing the relaxing effect of fish on people, Candle Corporation of Los Angeles, CA, released a fish tank videotape aimed at "helping viewers reduce stress by creating a calming environment." The firm is currently experimenting with other "environmental videotapes," including clouds, fire and waves.
everyone who lives by speech and not the keyboard.

The system-designed by Southwest Microcomputer Systems of San Diego, CA, and Scott Instruments of Denton, TX-uses The Last One (a program generator produced by AI Systems, Ilminster, England) to ask a user a series of simple English questions appearing on a CRT. The user responds through a microphone, selecting numbers, indentifying key phrases and labelling operations. Following the Q and A , the computer produces a Basic program.
"Managers, executives, and other white collar workers who are more accustomed to dictation or cannot type will now be able to create their original programs without touching the keyboard," Southwest Micro's President Richard Housand said in a statement.
"Introduction of the system also means that thousands of handicapped individuals will now have the opportunity to become computer programmers and computer users without problems."

The voice-recognition device, Shadow/VET, can recognize any vocabulary - even one consisting of grunts, whistles and other sounds, a feature permitting the severely speech-impaired to use the system.
Using an Apple II and Applesoft Basic, the system did in an
hour what would ordinarily take a week-create an original error-free computer program of 774 lines.

\section*{Maine accent stumps computer}


Every day people are discovering computers can do more and more things, but understanding a Maine accent isn't one of them.

According to United Press International, Bell Labs researchers are finding their computers can't understand Downeast talk,

The researchers are trying to design a computer program capable of understanding human language, but when they tested a prototype in Portland, ME, they found the computer heard "four" and interpreted it as "zero."
"When Mainers speak, four is often split into two syllables and the o stressed," New England Telephone Company spokesman John McCatherin told UPI. It comes out sounding like a "fo-wah."
"The computer kept confusing that hard o with the o in zero," he said.

The New Jersey researchers selected Maine as the first test of its system because of the unique

Downeast twang. After the data was analyzed and fed into the machine's memory, the researchers found that when they went back a second time, the computer understood.

\section*{First New England v-text experiment launched}


The first videotext experiment in New England is being conducted by WGBH, Bos-
ton's public television affiliate.
Channel 2 offers a 70-page electronic newspaper and 30 -page education section for students. The primary source for the e-paper's information is the Associated Press.

Shelly Isaacson, manager of the project, said the e-paper is loaded into special tv sets located at 22 public sites-several local universities, the science and children's museums, public schools, a bank, an airport and Bloomingdale's.

A person using one of the oneway terminals finds out what's in the e-paper by calling up several indexes. Once a page is called up, a viewer may look at it as long as he or she wants.
continued

\section*{PULSE TRAIN \({ }_{\text {continued }}\)}

Isaacson told 80 Micro WGBH hopes to learn several things from the one-year experiment: possible educational and community applications; the reaction of the Boston market to videotext; and gain some technical production expertise.

\section*{Computer mess at SSA}


Computers haven't exactly been the savior of the Social Security Administration, according to the Wall Street Journal.

Earlier this year, a coding mixup ended up in more than 500 retirees receiving thousands of dollars in overpayments.

To avert the catastrophic consequences of a power failure, the administration invested \(\$ 2\) million in a complex of storage batteries and jet-powered turbine generators that is supposed to keep the power running at all times. On two occasions this year, the power has failed.

Two power failures, Social Se curity's Associate Commissioner for Systems John R. Wicklein told the Journal, is still better than last year's record without the backup system: 19 power failures.

The administration complained about the problem to the system's builders, Exide Electronic Corp. of Randolph, MA, but the firm maintained the failures are not its fault. To identify who's really at fault, the federal agency proposes to install more high-tech gear: an electronic diagnostic system costing \$659,000.

The agency also has installed a computerized access-control system designed to discourage fraud, theft and damage. The Journal reported this system apparently works; however, an employee in Riverside, CA, managed to beat the system for \(\$ 104,500\).

Todd Skinner, a 34 -year-old claims representative at that office, created six clients and had \(\$ 3,402\) a month funneled into their accounts. On several occasions, Skinner's deviltry triggered electronic alerts in the computer sys-
tem. He was told there was something wrong with the accounts and instructed to audit them, an event akin to assigning the fox to guard the henhouse.

Because Skinner had only rudimentary knowledge of computer operations and even had gotten his supervisor's initials wrong when forging them to get computer access, the U.S. Attorneys interviewing him concluded the administration's computer systemwhich generates \(\$ 170\) billion in benefit checks a year-offered total vulnerability to lower-level employees bent on fraud.

Wicklein told the Journal the agency is installing "intelligent terminals" in the field offices. They will reduce the system's vulnerability by keeping a record of the author of each computer entry and providing an audit trail making it easier for investigators to trace fraud. Unfortunately, the computers now used by the administration can't store the additional information from the new terminals. However, Wicklein said, five years from now, when the new computers arrive, the administration will know all it needs to know.

\section*{Micro makes best 3-D tv}


The best 3-D tv to date has been produced by Philips Research Laboratories in the Netherländs using a microcomputer,
Philips uses two of its Laservision video disk systems and a pair of projectors with special filters to produce 3-D, according to a report in New Scientist, a British weekly magazine.
Viewers still need special glasses when viewing the Philips system, but their lenses are polarized rather than red and green.
The images for each eye are recorded on separate video disks. When the disks are played back, a microcomputer synchronizes the frames and passes control signals to the disk player. The player's output is fed into the color tubes of a projection \(t v\), which are carefully aligned to produce a double image in color.

Polarizing filters over the tubes allow viewers wearing the special glasses to see a separate image with each eye.

\section*{Chinese trade abacuses for computers}


When electronic calculators were introduced, a promotion was held pitting a man and his calculator against a man-a machine versus mind affair. The results surprised the promoters, who held the event to prove the superiority of the machine. The man won, although he did have one aid, an abacus.
Now, however, even the most hard-core proponents of the abacus-the Chinese-have surrendered to the electronic revolution. The People's Republic has purchased 21 IBM computers to conduct its census. Its censuses in 1953 and 1964 were tabulated by abacus.
The most ambitious census in world history-some one billion people will be counted-involves 1,000 computer technicians, 4,000 data-entry workers, 100,000 coders, a million census supervisors and four million census enumerators.

\section*{A proposal to curb piracy}
 Losses from software piracy amount to 50 to 100 percent of sales, estimated the chairman of the board of VisiCorp of San Jose, CA.
Dan Fylstra said in an interview appearing in ICP Interface that pirating appears prevalent on Apple computers. "The Apple has a totally software-driven disk recording scheme where other machines often have it essentially built into the hardware," explained the executive whose firm, formerly Personal Software Inc., is known for its pioneer efforts in marketing VisiCalc.
He maintained moves by the software industry to prevent copying has spun off a new industry: creating copying programs. "There are several of these programs around-including one designed especially to copy VisiCalc," he said,

Fylstra suggested a method to
reduce copying but not backups:
"A possible method would be to sell a diskette and sell some kind of hardware key with it. It could be a chip that you plug into a board, a magnetic card or some other thing that is separate from the disk itself and not easily copied.
"You supply the software and according to an ordinary format, it can be backed up to your heart's content. The software makes many references to the hardware device which has been plugged into the computer in such a way that the software can read it or sense it.
"There you have a situation where anybody can make copies of the software, but it will only run on the machine where the chip is plugged in."

\section*{Bronx cheers for electronic cottage}


Being wired to your job through a computer network isn't the bowl of cherries futurists would like you to believe it is.
That's the opinion of several computer professionals appearing at an office automation conference held last spring in San Francisco.

In a report in the computer industry newspaper InfoWorld, Ralph DeMent, manager of communications systems planning at Digital Equipment Corporation, Tewksbury, MA, said his company's elaborate electronic mail system, which allows staff to send and receive messages at home, gave employees little time for rest.
"There is this competition among my bosses and subordinates," he told InfoWorld, "to see which of us is the last to use the system at night and the first to sign on in the morning. I found myself getting up at 5:30 a.m. in order to be the first to send a message."

Don Tapscott of Trigon Systems Group, Toronto, said he used to read his electronic mail before going to bed. "Then I'd look at the ceiling all night thinking about the problems that arose from my mail," he observed.
"The nicest part of the day for me is leaving home for work," Booz Allen \& Hamilton's Ira Cotton said of working at home at his computer terminal.

\title{
80 BOOKSHELF
}


AN INTRODUCTION TO MICROCOMPUTERS, VOL. O -The Beginner's Book-Written for readers who know nothing about computers-for those who have an interest in how to use computers-and for everyone else who must live with computers and should know a little about them. The first in a series of 4 volumes, this book will explain how computers work and what they can do Computers have become an integral part of life and society. During any given day you are affected by computers, so start learning more about them with Volume 0. BK1130 \$12.50.

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Many of us invest \(\$ 1,000-\$ 2,000\) in a computer system expecting to make the new hobby pay for itself within a few months. But the payoff isn't always that easy. Either there's no demand for the service you planned to offer, or the competition's too intense (the 12 -year-old genius down the street has already cornered the market). The bank on the corner doesn't want a neighborhood hacker to print amortization charts for its customers, and the precocious pre-adolescent programmer (PPP) has already signed up the local bowling league.

If you're still looking for a micro-computer-based home business with a reasonable potential for profit, I have an idea for you.

\section*{Computer Astrology}

If you're a TRS-80 owner and a practicing astrologer, you have probably already considered (or even acted upon) the possibility of computerizing your operation. This month's column is more for non-astrologers looking to enter the field.
You may be wondering how a neophyte can provide such a technical service competently. Before I address that question, I'd like to bring up another that is probably on many of your minds. Is astrology a valid science or is it a domain of superstition and larceny?

I don't think it matters. If you don't believe in astrology, you can still sell astrological services without feigning hypocritical belief. Don't hesitate to inform your clientele that you don't place much stock in astrology. Surprisingly, such an attitude doesn't seem to discourage business. Perhaps people are impressed by candor and impartiality.

You have two sets of potential clients. You can deal directly with people who desire astrological consultation, or you can offer support services for professional astrologers.

There are probably more practicing astrologers in your area than you realize. Most of them don't own their own computer, except perhaps for an inexpensive special purpose computer (SPC). Astrological SPCs are fairly useless to practicing astrologers because of their limited scope and their inability to produce printouts.


Whether you serve the general public or other astrologers, you will have to learn something about astrology. Most consultations will require casting a natal (astro jargon for birth) horoscope if the client doesn't know his. This used to be a somewhat arduous task requiring the availability of several special reference tomes, such as ephemerides, a time-changes book and rigorous calculations.

There are several pitfalls to casting a chart by hand. The most obvious is miscalculation, and the other is discovering the time zone of the natal event. Time-zone borders often don't follow lines of longitude. Also, they shift from time to time, hence the requirement for such books as Time Changes in the U.S.

Astrologers frequently have to decide how to handle clients who don't know their precise time of birth. The most common solutions include attempting to determine the moment of nativity by an astrological process known as rectification, or just drawing the chart as if the birth occurred at noon or midnight.

Microcomputer software has automated most of the tedium of horoscope casting, virtually eliminating calculations. But you still need to know enough about the field to overcome the other problems I described. There are many astrological texts available to guide you. If you'll be working with a professional astrologer, he could probably lend you the books you'll need,
and guide your studies.
Radio Shack offers a program for casting horoscopes. I don't recommend it. The program's main inadequacy is that it doesn't allow you to enter the time zone of the nativity. It tries to deduce the time zone from other information. Since that's impossible without a huge data base, the program sometimes fails resulting in an inaccurate chart.
Matrix Software, of 315 Marion Ave., Big Rapids, MI 49307, is the hero of this column. They offer a variety of astrological programs, including horoscope casters. None of Matrix's programs deprive you of the opportunity to enter the proper time zone. The Matrix software also has options that accommodate many of the divergent astrological schools. The horoscope may be tropical or sidereal, geocentric or heliocentric. It can include asteroids, Uranian planets, and Arabian parts. A large number of house systems are also supported. They draw attractive, professional looking charts on a printer. If you have an Epson, they will actually draw the astrological glyphs. The chart programs also print tables reiterating the data depicted on the chart.
Matrix also has a program to interpret charts. It produces a lengthy printout similar to those provided by mainframe computer astrology services like Astro Flash.
Most of Matrix's software is afford-able-in the \(\$ 15-\$ 100\) range. But the interpretation package costs-hold on to your hat- \(\$ 500\). You shouldn't buy it unless you're planning to make it work for its keep.

If you decide only to run a service for professional astrologers, the programs Matrix offers can do a lot more than draw charts and give canned interpretations. They can perform rectification; calculate midpoints, parts, progressions, and returns; and numerous other factors. In short, they can drastically simplify the work of a professional astrologer. But you have the TRS-80 and the astrologer doesn't, ha, ha, ha! Since astrologers won't ask you to elaborate on the computer's interpretation, your lack of astro-awareness won't be much of a hindrance.


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or she might get a better interpretation from Judy, but for a higher cost. Everyone who approached me elected to have me do a chart and interpretation, despite all my disclaimers.

\section*{''Microcomputer software has automated. . . the tedium of horoscope casting.'}

After reading the program's printout, if any of my customers wanted more detailed information, or additional astrological counseling, I would send them to Judy. Judy, on the other hand, would refer customers that couldn't afford her services to me.

I ran a small classified and display ad for a few weéks in a local newspaper. The two ads cost me less than \(\$ 20\) a week. They paid for themselves, but just barely. Shortly after starting this experiment, I got involved in writing a book called Inside Super Utility. Then my computer system blew up. I had to drop the astrology project and turn all my attention to getting the book out.

If I had bought the astro software, I would have suffered a near total loss on my investment. If, on the other hand, I had continued my efforts, and possibly increased my advertising, I probably would have done well. A word of warning: Matrix doesn't want its interpretation program customers competing with each other. Before they will sell you the program, you must sign an agreement prohibiting you from offering your services through national advertising.

\section*{Oh, Something Else}

Here's a news bulletin for you business types. Kim Watt, of Super Utility fame, is teaming up with Micro Systems Software, authors of DOSPLUS, to create a brand new operating system for the Model II. Judging this team by the past accomplishments of its individual players, the finished product ought to be an improvement over existing Model II operating systems.

\section*{LOAD 80 \\ LOADS EASY LOAD 80}

\section*{ELIMINATE HOURS OF TYPING AND AGGRAVATION}

In the April, 1981 issue of 80 Micro we introduced LOAD 80 to save you the time and trouble of typing our programs yourself. LOAD 80 cassette tapes contain dumps of the major program listings in 80 Micro.

If you have not yet ordered any LOAD 80 tapes and wish you had, don't worry. We are now offering a "back issue" cassette program. You can order any LOAD 80 cassette from April, 1981 to date for \(\$ 9.97\). Back issues of 80 Micro are also available with the LOAD 80 cassettes for \(\$ 3.50\). With the complete documentation found in the companion magazine issue, you should have no difficulty loading any of 80 's major programs.
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It is easy to understand why Model II owners sometimes feel frustrated. Information on the computer is slow in coming, there are only a few expensive utilities, few books....This month's column will open with two suggestions for Model II users. We discovered them only recently.

First, for several months we were annoyed by an episodic problem with back-ups. Certain disks would begin the back-up process perfectly, then suddenly the back-up would abort and the error message "Illegal Disk Access Operation Aborted" would appear on the screen. At first we thought there must be a hardware bug, but when we found that the same disks would refuse to back-up on any Model II we were very perplexed. After losing our entire mailing list by this strange error, we finally stumbled onto the solution almost by accident.
There is a software incompatibility between TRSDOS 2.0 and TRSDOS 2.0a. Occasionally a secretary would boot-up the Model II with a 2.0 a disk, then in the course of the day's work, interchange disks containing TRSDOS 2.0 with only a warm boot. There was no software warning that a mistake had been made, but files being written to 2.0 disk were usually making the disk impossible to back-up.

The solution is quite simple: Use TRSDOS 2.0a exclusively. We have transferred all software to this version, and erased all copies of earlier TRSDOS versions. We have had no further difficulties.

Second, we have also discovered the solution for another TRSDOS back-up problem. TRSDOS' back-up is so slow (approximately 11 minutes) that it is virtually impossible to get secretarial cooperation to do daily, weekly, monthly and yearly back-ups as recommended.

The slow back-up was unnecessary. My Pickles and Trout CP/M did a complete back-up with verification in less than one minute. Three companies have now produced software to provide TRSDOS users with the same efficiency in back-up. Compliance with back-up routines in our clinic has increased dramatically with this program. (One company marketing the rapid back-up is Racet's, \$75.)


\section*{Model II for your medical office}

\section*{Model 16}

I have just had the opportunity to use a Model 16. Tandy's microcomputer catalogue gives its overall dimensions as \(14 \times 2^{1 / 4}(!) \times 23^{1 / 2}\). Its correct dimensions are \(14 \times 211 / 2 \times 231 / 2\). The keyboard itself seems slightly more compact than the Model II, however this could simply be an optical illusion because of the Model 16's color difference.

For our clinic the Model 16's primary advantage will be the two dataterminal capability it provides. In time we plan to upgrade our Model II to the Model 16. We intend to install one terminal at the front desk for scheduling and information. Another terminal will be installed at the insurance clerk's desk. The computer itself, along with the hard-disk drives, will be put in the accounting office.

I am told that the Model 16 is selling well. We plan to wait until sufficient software is available for it before we purchase the upgrade board for our Model II. This should allow enough time for any Model 16 hardware and software bugs to be removed.

Our clinic not only plans to upgrade the Model II, but also our trusty Model I. We will add Radio Shack's new dou-ble-density board (made by Percom). During office hours the Model I will continue to be used primarily for secre-
tarial word processing.
We are purchasing Superscripsit with the spelling dictionary. Superscripsit is much like Model II's Scripsit 2.0 , and appears to be an excellent program, particularly when combined with the spelling dictionary. For routine medical letters, our secretary is happy with the original Model I Scripsit enhianced by Acorn's Superscript modification. However, our clinic is very active in health education and Superscripsit will give us better capability for handout preparation and mass mailing of "personalized" computer letters.

For personal use, my favorite word processing program is still Wordstar, but since it is a little slow on the Model I, and we do not have any CP/M spelling dictionary, a simpler, faster program is more efficient for office use.

\section*{Model II Versafile}

One computer area which we have yet to utilize in our office is information retrieval and filing. Whenever my wife looks at my office, she accuses me of having a bad case of "the piles!" I always have stacks of magazines waiting to be filed. For me, filing is complicated by a poor memory. It is not enough simply to file an article-I must go to the extra work of making several cross-references or I may never be able to find the article again. An internist neighbor of mine, Dr. John Williams, has found Model II Versafile to have solved the filing problem for him.

When he first mentioned Versafile, I almost had renal shutdown. My experience with this program had been very negative. In fact, Versafile was the first non-word processing program I ever used on the Model I. I found it slow. It had upper/lowercase quirks making it seem unreliable for my purposes. Within hours after trying it, I returned the program to the local Radio Shack store.

Versafile on the Model II is far superior, however. It is much faster. Furthermore, a caps lock is available. By removing no words, letters or phrases and building the key words around the body systems (cardiac, pulmonary, endocrine, CNS, GE, renal and others are the key words Dr. Williams uses). The system works quite well for information retrieval.

Dr. Williams reads all journals seated at his computer. He types in his own abstract containing the reference and any important points he wants to be able to recall. When he has finished reading an article in this manner, he throws it away.

He has now used Versafile for over a year. When he wants to review the literature, Versafile quickly searches all references and prints out an abstract and bibliography of pertinent articles. If his abstract fails to provide sufficient information, he gives a copy of the bibliography to the librarian in the morning. She is able to pull all necessary journals for him by noon. He is well pleased with this method, feeling that it saves him time and space. He fanatically keeps \(t\) wo back-up disks, so nothing will destroy his complete cross-referenced file.

Dr. Williams uses his Model II in his practice to assist him with his diabetic patients. He uses a Basic program which evaluates five-hour GTT results with a graph and interpretation. A copy and explanation of this report is given to every patient. He has found this simple routine has increased patient compliance with dietary instruction.

\section*{Readers' Questions}

Readers have contacted me by phone and letter. I have been unable to answer the following questions. There are many knowledgable readers who might be able to help.

Several physicians have inquired about differential-diagnosis software. At present I know of no such programs for micros. It should be possible to have a differential-diagnosis program in a limited area, such as low-back pain. Drop me a line if you are aware of such a program.

One physician has asked about druginteraction programs. I have used only one such program. It contained such a limited data base, however, that I do not feel it would be of any significant use in an active clinic. Physician-programmer Mark Spohr has told me he is working on an advanced drug-interaction program; it has not been completed. Reader input on any such programs will be welcomed.

A non-physician reader has noted the high percentage of ham-radio operators among computer enthusiasts. He claims his wife would like a psychiatrist
among our column readers to explain this association so that she could better understand his affliction. Any professional opinions on this phenomenon? If it's a good alibi, I may use it on my own wife!

A physician asked about using his Model I as a terminal for Medline for easier literature searches at his office and home. I know nothing about the various phone services-even CompuServe is \(\$ 20\) /hour from our locationso we have not considered using it. Any help from metropolitan readers?

There are two groups of physician computer users which I have yet to hear from: Color Computer and Pocket Computer users.

The low-cost Color Computer certainly has potential in the waiting room for health-education purposes. The Pocket Computer has application in the clinic lab for calculations. We are considering purchasing the PC-2 for nerve conduction-velocity determinations. (I am having a hard time seeing much use for a four-color printer, however.)

Our most distant correspondent, Dr. Robinson, writes from England. His letter provides a glimpse of the programming needs British physicians have with socialized "medson." His letter is interesting, and it will be published in 80 Micro in an upcoming issue. Here is part of it:
"In the U.K., considerable interest has been aroused in medical computing, especially for Family Practitioners. We frequently practice in groups (2-7), and with 2,200 patients each, patient records pose a problem. At the moment, there are 12 companies selling packages for patient records, a few of which are suitable for Tandy's. However, because of the fact that patients are not actually paying directly for our services, the packages differ markedly from those in the U.S.A. A major interest is in screening of patient populations for hypertension, cervical smear recall, infant vaccinations, endocrine (diabetes, thyroid) monitoring.
"Another major feature of our packages is repeat prescribing. Drug prescriptions cost the patient either nothing or \(\$ 3\). However, they have to be written, or at least signed, by the physician, and this in itself can be a timeconsuming task. It also makes the task of monitoring prescribing habits difficult, and also clouds the mind when it
comes to spotting drug interactions!"
Dr. Robinson's Newsletter suggests that Tandy is about to release a Model III with hard disks. I have been unable to confirm that information, but it certainly is a possibility. The British Newsletter can be obtained from:
Dr. N.D.P. Robinson
The Residency
Northwick Park Hospital \& Clinical Research Center
Watford Road, Harrow
Middlesex HA1 3UJ
United Kingdom
To close this month's column, I have some caveats on choosing medical software:

First, never purchase software on the basis of one raving magazine review. I have wasted nearly \(\$ 1,000\) on programs which I heartily dislike that some reviewer found titillating. Tastes vary, and magazines are sometimes under pressure to publish reviews favorable to products that they advertise. Support magazines that give hon-
est reviews.
Second, don't refuse to consider software just because it received a terrible review. It may be a bad program, but it may also be reviewed by someone with greatly differing needs and perspective than you. (After saying that, I won't bother with any software review for this column this month!)

Third, insist on a refundable demonstration disk. Be willing to purchase the documentation. When testing the software, evaluate critically the timeconsuming end-of-month routines, ease of installation, error trapping (make several deliberate errors, push the program), accuracy of mathematics over \(\$ 10,000\) (use numbers that include the numeral 5 to check for rounding errors).

Fourth, determine if the company will give you the support your clinic needs. Our clinic, for example, does not need much support; other clinics may need a great deal. As a rule discounted software often means an older version, a new version is about to be
produced, or the company will not give much assistance.

Fifth, allow time for the office to accept and use software. We have found that it helps to have the actual user make the final choice.
Sixth, if you find particularly helpful software, drop me a line or give me a call. It may be just the software another clinic is looking for. I'll try to mention it in the column.
Finally, encourage others to purchase Radio Shack computers. Right now many physicians are considering the purchase of a computer. For reasons I don't understand, the Apple computer is very popular. Its keyboard system is archaic. In our city, the nearest repair center is 300 miles away. Several local companies have folded, leaving little support. Most users end up purchasing a \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) card and using it as a very expensive Z 80 computer. I can't recommend it.
The Model II is cheaper, faster, and I believe better for most business purposes.



A totally new concept in small scaic information management for the TRS-80 (R). LOG is an assembly language utility which fills the gap between text editors and data base managers to provide a true free-form information storage and retrieval system with unheard-of ease of operation.
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\section*{minimum system; 32 K, 2 disk drives
DOS 2,3 (I) or 13 (iii) required)}

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Send any questions or problems dealing with any area of TRS-80 microcomputers to Feedback Loop, 80 Micro, 80 Pine Street, Peterborough, NH 03458.

Iuse my Model I with Scripsit for word processing. I don't have the lowercase modification and don't miss seeing lowercase on the screen. My printer, however, will print lowercase if it receives the right output, so I'd like to find a patch to Scripsit that will let me output both upper and lowercase.

Alternatively is there a word-processing program out there that will accomplish this sans lowercase modification?
A.N.

Philadelphia, PA

Radio Shack says there's no way to get Scripsit to operate in uppercase/ lowercase mode unless you have the modification installed in your computer. Scripsit/LC performs a check, when it's loaded into memory, to see if you have the modification. If you don't, it locks itself into uppercase mode.

I'm sorry, but I don't know of any patch to Scripsit that will let you operate it uppercase/lowercase in an unmodified machine. Nor do I know of a word processor that will allow you to do this.

Is there anyone out there who can help?

Is there a way to program a key to repeat when held down? I have never seen that feature in a Basic program.
T.B.

Glendora, \(C A\)
There is a Basic routine that will give automatic key repeat when the key is held down. The normal method of using INKEY\$ in a Basic subroutine to retrieve user input does not allow for repeating keys. INKEY\$ scans the keyboard once per keystroke, no matter how long you hold the key down. This is accomplished by checking memory location 14591 for a zero value. As long as you're holding down a key, that location will hold its value, and the INKEY\$ routine won't retrigger a scan. When you release the key, the zero is sensed by the INKEY\$ routine, and it will scan the keyboard when requested.

To use automatic repeating keys check the same location that the IN-


\title{
Problems and solutions
}

KEY\$ routine does, and have Basic add another character to the video and your variable if the key is being held down. This short program illustrates that point:

100 A \(\$=\) INKEY \(\$:\) IF \(A \$=\cdot "\) 'THEN 100
200 IF A \(\$=\) CHR \(\$(13)\) THENPRINT: PRINTX\$:END
\(300 \mathrm{~A}=1\)
400 PRINT A \(\$ ;\) : \(\$=\mathrm{X} \$+\mathrm{A} \$\)
500 IF PEEK(14591)<2THEN100
\(600 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+1:\) IFA \(<5\) THEN 500 ELSEA \(=1\) : GOTO400

The program uses the standard INKEY\$ setup (lines 100, 200, 400, and 500 , which include a test for a carriage return at the end of user input), with two additional lines (lines 300 and 600). Line 500 checks location 14591 to see if the user is still holding the same key down. If not, the routine bounces back to line 100 and the automatic key repeat is ignored. If the operator is still holding the key down, line 600 sends the computer back to line 400 , which prints the additional character on the video and adds it to the string variable being used to store the user's response. I discovered, when writing this routine, that the scan rate is very fast and ddoouubbledd keys were impossible to avoid. This is why line 300 was added. And line 600 uses a counter before repeating the keystroke.

Line 500 checks to see if memory
location 14591 contains a value less than two. This is because the location contains a zero if no key is pressed and a one if the shift key is held down. This way, if you're typing in uppercase letters, holding down the shift key between letters won't accidentally cause the last key typed to be repeated.

I have a TRS-80 Model I Level II (vintage July 1979) with Expansion Interface, three disk drives, a MicroCue 16 K buffer, an Epson MX-100 printer, the Archbold speed-up kit, new Gold Plug-80 cable connectors, and a Percom Data Doubler. Everything has been working fine for the last three years, using NEWDOS80.

Suddenly a transformer in the Expansion Interface blew a fuse. After installing a replacement transformer the system operates erratically. The three drives start at random times and run for about three seconds while the program is running. Sometimes the program loses lines from the midpoint on, causing the program to stop. I can't relate the two problems except to say that I didn't have the problem until the transformer blew. I think the transformer was feeding the keyboard, but can't be sure.

The random disk operation isn't predictable. Some days it works perfectly and other times it starts every few minutes.

The local Radio Shack repair shop won't look at it because of all the modifications, but did suggest an IC, capacitor, and resistor change. These didn't help.

> D.T.
> Pleasant Valley, \(N Y\)

Because your program starts disappearing at midpoint, I think your problem seems to be located in the Expansion Interface. The problem of losing the last half of a program (or a text file) is almost always symptomatic of memory problems in the Expansion Interface, or a bad Expansion Interface-to-keyboard cable connection. Since you're using Gold Plug-80 connectors on your keyboard-Expansion Interface cable, a poor connection shouldn't be the problem. Because the system operated correctly for several years and only began having problems after you replaced the power supply, I suspect


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}

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the problem is with the power supply for the Expansion Interface.

If the Expansion Interface power supply is as old as the keyboard power supply was, it might also need replacing. Since you don't know which device was powered by the blown unit, you might have mistakenly hooked the replacement unit to the Expansion Interface rather than the keyboard. If so, it's possible the replacement power supply isn't as powerful as the previous one. (Variations in "standard" component values can radically affect the performance of "identical" devices.) Power instability would also affect the disk drives, as fluctuations can be incorrectiy interpreted as commands.
The easiest way to double check the problem is to turn on your computer in Level II mode, then load and run several programs. In other words, play games for several hours and see if you still experience the same memory-loss problems. If you do, switch the keyboard and Expansion Interface power supplies (the keyboard uses less power than the Expansion Interface). If none of these work, run the memory test programs from your TRSDOS disk. If you have bad memory chips, the same locations will fail time and time again.
If you can't make the problem go away, your best bet is to take the Expansion Interface to Radio Shack and have their technician unplug Percom's data doubler and test your Expansion Interface (Radio Shack has changed their "modus operandi" and will work on modified computers for \$15/ half hour).

I just came back from a two-week vacation, during which I left my computer in my static-proof room with no outside contact. When I came back, my computer didn't work. The LED wouldn't light and the video remained blank. After leaving the computer at the local computer center a few days, they told me it would cost \(\$ 669\) to fix it. This came as quite a shock; I was expecting only a \(\$ 50-\$ 60\) bill.

They told me that they needed to replace the logic board, the RAM, the ROM, the keyboard, the case, and a couple of other things.

What can I do?
J.G.

New York, NY

It sounds like you're being taken. I called the local TRS-80 repair center's technician and told him your problem. He was at a loss to explain what was happening. According to him, the only way you could have that high of a repair estimate would be if your entire computer had been destroyed.

> "'The Z80 can't address more than 64 K of memory."

Since you mention a LED I assume you're talking about a Model I. Normally, when you take a trashed TRS-80 to the repair center, you're charged according to a strict service charge formula. If, as you say, the entire logic board has to be replaced, the rate is based on an exchange basis (the old board for the new one). On that basis, the maximum labor charge is \(\$ 30\), the exchange board costs \(\$ 25\), new ROMs cost \(\$ 56.73\), new 16 K RAM is \(\$ 99\), and an exchanged keyboard is \(\$ 25\). So to totally rebuild the unit shouldn't cost more than \(\$ 235.73\). You don't mention an Expansion Interface in your letter, but if you had one and it also died, the cost on exchange would be: \(\$ 74\) for the board, \(\$ 198\) for the RAM, and \(\$ 30\) for the labor: a \(\$ 302\) total. Adding the keyboard unit to the Expansion Interface leaves a difference of \$131.27 (\$669 minus \$537.73).

If you want to bring the price down substantially, tell the repair center to leave out the RAM chips and buy them mail order (as low as \(\$ 19\) per 16 K ) and install them yourself (or have them installed by a free-lance technician), saving about \(\$ 240\).

The only way the repair cost could be more than these figures is if the boards are so heavily damaged they can't be used as exchanges, in which case the CPU logic board would cost \$286, the Expansion Interface logic board would cost \(\$ 238.70\), and the keyboard would cost \(\$ 75\). Fully assembled, the cost would be \(\$ 1013.43\), well over the estimate you were given. It would be better, at that price, to buy a Model III.

Incidentally, I wrote an article for 80 Micro outlining Radio Shack's current pricing structure. Look for it in this issue's table of contents.

I own a 48 K Model III doubledisk system. The computer works fine, but the 48 K is a bit small for my needs. I'm wondering what is on the market for expanding the Model III RAM from \(48 K\).

> K.K.
> Whitehorse, Yukon Canada

What you want isn't easily deliverable. The Z80 can't address more than 64 K of memory. The design of the Model I and Model HII uses the lowest 16 K of memory for the ROMs and video RAM, with a portion of the lower 16K RAM for Basic and DOS overhead. This means that a 16 K computer actually has a 32 K memory: 16 K for ROM, and 16 K for user RAM. A 48 K computer addresses the full 64 K of memory. The memory numbers associated with the TRS-80 computers refer to the amount of RAM available to the user for programs and data.

To get more than 48 K RAM requires an approach known as memory banking. This means that portions of memory, usually in 16 K blocks, are switched in and out of the address range of the Z80 CPU. When a bank is switched out, the Z80 cannot access it, as if it doesn't even exist. It takes a sophisticated machine-language program to control this memory banking without losing control and botching things up.
Straight memory banking, with the appropriate control program, will let you create and use programs far larger than 48 K . Another method of memory banking lets you use the port addressing mode of the Z 80 to select a bank of memory that is located at an external port (rather like a disk drive, only it's RAM instead of a disk). You load two ports with the bytes specifying which byte in the memory bank you want. A third port is used for transferring the data to and from the bank. This second method limits you to using the memory bank only for data storage.

I don't know of any companies currently selling memory banking systems using the first method, but I have been told of one selling a product called ERAM that uses the second method to

\title{
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}
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comes complete with Master Disk for your files, ready-to-run disk, and blank disk.
screen layouts are clean, attractive and informative.
accompanies all transactions with an audit trail.
® Transaction File has assigned-by-you reference \#s.
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TELEPHONE
support high-resolution graphics for the Models I and III. It should be fairly simple to convert the ERAM to your purpose.
The only other option you have is called program chaining. Several DOSes, as well as several commercially available machine-language cassette programs, support program chaining. Program chaining involves loading and running sections of a program while not losing any data in memory.

I can't get my printer, a Microline 82A, to accept the page-length commands (Escape F) from my Color Computer. Radio Shack says there's no POKE for the page length on the Color Computer.
\(J . P\).
Cheshire, \(C T\)

According to the technical engineers at Okidata, the 82 A and 83 A printers do accept the top-of-form command (the command that tells the printer to go to the top of the next page of paper in the printer), but that it's decimal 12 (hex 0C) and not 15 (hex F). For this to operate correctly, set the page length switch (on the front panel) to position number seven (for standard \(81 / 2\)-by11 -inch paper with 66 lines per page). Whenever you turn the printer on, this switch setting determines the length of the paper, at least as far as the printer is concerned.
For the CC, the proper form-feed command is PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(12).

I have been comparing available disk drives for my Model III and have a few questions. What are the advantages and disadvantages of two 80-track, double-density, dual-head disk drives in comparison to four separate disk drives with single heads? A friend has a Model I with 40-track, double-density, single-head drives, operating with NEWDOS80. Will there be any problems in converting these programs over to the Model III with 80-track, double-density, dual-head drives? Do you feel the price of disk drives will be coming down in the next 12-18 months?
C.H.

Allentown, PA

The main advantage to using

80-track, double-density, double-sided disk drives is that you can store four times as much information per disk over a standard drive. The main disadvantage lies in manipulating available software to match your computer's configuration. (Software is usually sold on 35 or 40 -track disks, and unless you use MULTIDOS or DOSPLUS as your operating system, you won't be able to read these 35 and 40 -track disks with an 80 -track drive.)
> "The \$50 Japanese disk drive rumor is at least a year old and still going strong."

Fortunately, most of the problems are restricted to the use of an 80 -track, double-density, dual-head drive as your computer's drive zero. If you use a special drive as drive zero, you can't use any protected software, or software that is supplied with its own special loader routine. Programs like Eliminator won't boot up on 80 -track drives, and can't be read by most DOSes on the market, although you can use Kim Watt's Super Utility to read the 40 -track disk in an 80 -track drive and copy it to an 80 -track disk in another drive.

Unless you're using MULTIDOS or DOSPLUS, which double-step 80 -track drives to read 40 -track disks, you won't be able to make a back-up of any 40 -track disks. Even this won't work on all software (such as CP/M, Forth, and Pascal programs). In any case, before you buy software try to get it in 80 -track format.

If this 80 -track/ 40 -track incompatibility doesn't matter to you, then the next consideration is how your special drives will be operated by your DOS. LDOS and DOSPLUS consider each 80-track, double-headed drive as one drive with a side A and a side B. This approach lets you have three disk drives attached to your computer (maximum), instead of just two where
each side of the disk is treated as a separate drive. The line that would normally be used to select drive four is now used to select side A or B of the drive currently being accessed. In order for this to work properly, you must use a keyed cable, which uses missing teeth in each of its sockets to determine whether a drive is zero, one, two, three, or four.

Because a third drive position is available, you can put two 80 -track, double-density, dual-headed drives in positions one and two, and a standard 40 -track drive in position three. You can also remove your computer and disk-drive covers and reconfigure the system to have the 40 -track as drive zero when you have to boot a nonstandard DOS. To do this, I suggest you get DIP switches (Radio Shack has them), replace the DIP jumper blocks, and use the switches to determine the position of each drive on the cable.

The only way you'll be able to read your friend's disks is if you use MULTIDOS (which can read 40 -track NEWDOS80 Model I disks in 80-track disk drives) as your operating system. Unfortunately, there's little compatibility amongst Model III DOSes. (MULTIDOS can read and back up Model I NEWDOS80 only if the directory is only two grans in length.)
Another factor affecting the ability of DOSPLUS and MULTIDOS to read 40 -track disks in 80 -track drives is the number of tracks per inch (tpi) of the drives. Most 40 -track drives are rated at 48 tpi. Most 80 -track drives are rated at 96 tpi. But some drives are rated at 100 tpi , which are sometimes sold as \(77,80,96\), or 100 -track drives. These last drives cannot read 40 -track disks because the tracks won't align properly. You might even have some problems reading 80 -track disks created with another system's drives. Be careful about which 80 -track drives you buy.

Despite the rumblings and rumors, I don't expect floppy-disk drive prices to change much in the next 12 months. Percom was able to lower their prices by about \(\$ 50\) due to an increase in sales. A more substantial drop would require a technological breakthrough in disk drive electronics. Drive motors and heads are already state-of-the-art and not likely to change. The only real change possible is in disk I/O electronics. Condensing this aspect down to a
chip or two could knock \(\$ 100\) or so off drive prices. I don't think much effort is being channeled in this direction.

The \(\$ 50\) Japanese disk drive rumor is at least a year old and still going strong. But so far nothing has come of it. The rumor's vitality is based on this: If disk drive prices are going to come down in a substantial manner, it will have to be the result of cheaper labor. It is likely that the Japanese will someday build the low-cost disk drive, but at this writing, there is no real indication that day will be soon.

I've read Bill Barden's Assembly language book several times, and have plowed through Assembly Language by Hubert S. Howe, and I've read every article on the subject I can find. I think I understand the idea of it, but just precisely what am I supposed to key in?

The programs always come in nicely arranged columns, but which number/letter codes do I actually type in? Do I separate them with colons? With semi-colons? Commas? I recognize that this should be done with an editor/assembler, but won't the machine talk to me without it? I'd be deliriously happy if I could get to PRINTA with machine-language instructions.

Also, how do I upgrade to \(48 K\) ? I do my own tv and radio repair work and ought to be capable of plugging in 16 chips by myself! It's only naked fear holding me back. Are 4119s the correct chips to get? 200 ns or 150 ns? Which
of your advertisers supply known reliable materials? How do I make sure to plug them in right? I've asked Radio Shack for the TRS-80 repair manual without success.

\author{
Chappaqua, NY
}

First, you don't need an editor/ assembler to write machine-language programs, but life will be easier if you use one. Most machine-language program listings look like the Program Listing. This is the output of Radio Shack's EDTASM, as printed by EDTASM after the successful assembly of the in-memory program. Column 1 lists the actual starting location in memory of each line of code. Column 2 lists the machine-code bytes stored in the location listed. Column 3 is the editor/assembler line number (much the same as line numbers in Basic programs). Column 4 is for the labels used in the program to define subroutines or specific locations for the transfer of program control. Columns 5 and 6 are the Assembly-language mnemonics used by the editor/assembler to define the instructions the program is to follow (similar to the keyword commands used in Basic). Not shown is a column 7, used for comments. In Basic, the REM and the apostrophe (') are used to tell Basic that all the information following that mark is for the programmer and is not to be used by the program itself. In editor/assemblers, the semicolon is used for this purpose.
\begin{tabular}{llll}
402 D & 00100 FINISH & EQU & 402DH \\
900 E & 00110 & ORG & 900 EH \\
900 E 211790 & 00120 CODE: & LD & HL,FAULT \\
9011 CD2A90 & 00130 & CALL & PRINT \\
9014 C32D40 & 00140 & JP & FINISH \\
901755 & 00150 FAULT: & DEFM & 'Hi there friend. \\
90280 D & 00160 & DEFB & 0 DH \\
902900 & 00170 & DEFB & 00 H \\
902 A 7 E & 00180 PRINT: & LD & A,(HL) \\
\(902 \mathrm{~B} \mathrm{B7}\) & 00190 & OR & A \\
\(902 \mathrm{C} \mathrm{C8}\) & 00200 & RET & Z \\
\(902 \mathrm{D} \mathrm{E5}\) & 00210 & PUSH & HL \\
902 E CD3300 & 00220 & CALL & \(33 H\) \\
9031 E1 & 00230 & POP & HL \\
903223 & 00240 & INC & HL \\
903318 F 5 & 00250 & JR & PRINT \\
900 E & 00260 & END & CODE
\end{tabular}

Program Listing 1. Sample Machine-Language Program

*A trademark of Radio Shack, a division of Tandy Corporation

\(R^{2}\)un for your life, the sky is falling! So say the majority of the so-called soothsayers on Wall Street. They were bullish when the Dow Jones industrial averages were above 1,000 . Now when the Dow is below 800 they realize that things are not exactly rosy. James Dines, the perpetual "gold bug" who extolled gold's virtues even when it hit \(\$ 900\) per ounce, has recently thrown in the sponge and told his subscribers (if there are any left) to sell at \(\$ 300\) per ounce. Howard Ruff suggested that you mortgage the farm to buy silver at \(\$ 9\) per ounce. (Those who did have already lost the farm.)
Every year thousands of investors pay millions of dollars to hundreds of self-proclaimed pied pipers of perspicacity for some super-secret information with which to work financial miracles. Forgive me for burdening you with logic, but does it make sense for ones so gifted to sell their talents for a paltry \(\$ 100\) to \(\$ 500\) per year? Why don't they invest their own money and quietly amass a fortune? Of course, it could be that they are just Good Samaritans with no interest in making a fortune.

In the closing days of every bear market, investors can't see the forest for the trees. They end up intellectualizing an obvious problem, even after the problem has begun to change its

character. An almost inverse relationship exists between the tightening logic of pessimism and unrecognized cyber-
netic elements in the economy that of pessimism and unrecognized cyber-
netic elements in the economy that have begun to eliminate the problem already.
At the end of the last bear market in December of 1974 gloom pervaded the December of 1974 gloom pervaded the
country. At the critical turning point in late December the headlines dealt with the relationship of today (1974) with the crash of 1929. The masses had sold out, as they always do at market

\title{
Avoiding stock-market hysteria
}

bottoms.
What can we learn from applying experience to the present? Again we see a large majority of investors, economists, advisors, and politicians mesmerized by the inevitability of high interest rates, parsimonious real growth, fears of depression, and further deterioration in the stock and bond market. The bottom line is this: The natural result of cyclical forces-that is, the automatic correctives that lean into any sustained excess-is creating almost the opposite set of outcomes from what most people are expecting. In December 1974 the Dow bottomed just below 600 . Today, if one expresses the Dow in 1974 dollars, it is well below 600. In plain English it means that we are very near the bottom from which we shall see what I believe will be the most sustained advance in security values in history. As the Walrus said, "The time has come."

If you are interested in the stocks I favor for the coming years, call the toll-free MONEY DOS hotline on weekends ( \(800-327-3389\) ) or send your request c/o 80 Micro. I'll send you my list and the rationale behind each recommended stock.

I can't leave without one hot tip. As this is written, DeBeers Consolidated (DBRSY), on the over-the-counter market, currently sells for about \(\$ 3.12\) per share. In 1980 it sold for \(\$ 12.50\) per share. They have a monopoly on the world diamond market as well as a multi-billion dollar portfolio of nondiamond investments. The dividend this year will be about 49 cents, which, after South Africa takes its 15 percent off the top, amounts to over 12 percent for you. "Hard money" investments (gold, silver, diamonds, and so on) are out of favor. I don't expect inflation to begin immediately, but sooner (if the liberals gain control of Congress this November) or later, it will. A fat dividend will make the waiting painless.

Here is the Keynes failsafe (?) stockmarket program for today:
10 CLS
20 INPUT"TO DETERMINE IF YOU Should buy or sell, press ENTER"
30 CLS: \(\mathrm{A}=\) RND(2): \(\operatorname{IF} \mathrm{A}=1\) THEN PRINT "BUY" ELSE GOTO 20



Welcome back to the Fun House, a place for kids and adults who haven't forgotten what it was like to be a kid.

Walk down this dim hallway with me. See those glowing letters that read Point \((X, Y)\) on that door? That's where we're headed. We're going to try four games that use Point( \(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}\) ) commands to make the computer lights behave in interesting ways.

But first I want to help those of you who had trouble with last


Figure 1. Floor plan for the Fun House.
month's Fun House. In the Fun House program, you traveled through a maze in the dark and tried to find your way out. I promised last month that I would come in and find anyone who couldn't escape.

Figure 1 is a Fun House floor plan; it shows where you go in and where you come out. All the places marked with an asterisk (*) are clue areas. You travel through the maze by pressing N for north, S for south, W for west and \(E\) for east.

The way through is obvious; however, there are two obstacles. In the area marked three doors, choosing the wrong door puts you back just inside the entrance. When you reach the area marked exit code, you have to remember the code. Why? Because when you reach the area marked out you must enter the code before you can escape.

Now that all the stragglers are back outside, let me explain last month's Motor Mouth program. In this program you were asked a series of addition problems. Not much time was given to answer, and to make matters worse, Motor Mouth kept interrupting. Then, suddenly, the computer tells the human to say aloudnot type-the name of a color. Then Motor Mouth guesses you
said red.
If you tried this and said red, you're probably wondering how it was done.

It's a mind trick. Most people will say red if put in a tense situation; and that's what Motor Mouth does. If you didn't say red, you're unusual. I like unusual people.

On to Point \((X, Y)\).
In the Fun House we don't care how the special effects work, only that they work correctly. Point \((X, Y)\) is one of the most useful special effects to give movement to graphics and games using graphics. On the TRS-80, Point \((X, Y)\) makes the lights dance, cluster, bounce, explode, lock in and other amazing things.

So let the games begin. There are four of them: Skeet, Stalactite, Automaze and Dodo Bird. They're written in Level II, and l've included a color version of Stalactite. Starting next month, the Color Computer will be given full support here in the Fun House.

\section*{SKEET}

You might think I called this program Skeet because it's about the sport of shooting clay pigeons with a rifle, but you would be wrong.

The fellow in the picture is Skeet; his full name is Skeeter McVillain. When Skeet tries to take off in his airplane you fire the marshmallow rifle at the bottom of the screen by pressing any key except break or shift. If the marshmallow hits Skeet, he bails

\section*{You Are Being Attacked by a Raging...}

Written by Larry Ashmun, Copyright \({ }^{\circ} 1982\) Soft Sector Marketing, Inc. Prices per Game: TRS-80 16K Level II Mod I/Mod III Cassette
\$15.95
\$19.95
10\% discount for \(\mathbf{2}\) items, \(\mathbf{1 5 \%}\) for 3 or more. Please add \(\$ 2.50\) per order for postage \(\&\) handling. Michigan residents add \(4 \%\) sales tax. Outside USA (except Canada) please add \(\$ 10.00\) per order for postage \(\&\) handling.

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\(\square\) VAN
```

10\emptyset REM * SKEET *
110 CLS
120 PRINT @ 960,M;"HITS IN";N;"TRIES";
130 N=N+1
140 A$=CHR$ (191)
150 B$=CHR$(128)
160 A=954
170 B=1018
180 PRINT @ A,A$;
190 PRINT @ B,B$;
2\emptyset\emptyset FOR T=1 TO RND(2\emptyset0)
210 NEXT T
220 Y=30
230 X=RND (10)+80
240 Z=RND ( |)
250 C$=INKEY$
260 SET(X,Y)
270 IF C S<>"" A=A-64: B=B-64
280 IF C $="" OR A<58 GOTO 33\emptyset
290 PRINT @ A,AS;
300 PRINT @ B,BS;
310 IF POINT (X+1,Y)=-1 GOTO 39\emptyset
32\emptyset IF POINT (X,Y+1)=-1 RESET(X,Y): X=X-2: GOTO 390
330 IF X=126 GOTO 460
340 RESET(X,Y)
350 X = X +1
360 Y=Y-Z
370 IF Y<\emptyset GOTO 50\emptyset
380 IF C$="" GOTO 250 ELSE GOTO 260
390 FOR Y=Y TO 47
400 SET (X,Y)
410 RESET (X,Y)
4 2 0 ~ X = X - 1 ~
4 3 0 ~ N E X T ~ Y ~
4 4 0 ~ M = M + 1
4 5 0 ~ G O T O ~ 1 1 0 ~ 0
460 PRINT @ Ø,"MISSED";
470 FOR T=1 TO 250
4 8 0 ~ N E X T ~ T ~ T
4 9 0 ~ G O T O ~ 1 1 0 ~ 0
50\emptyset PRINT @ \emptyset, "OUT OF RANGE";
510 N=N-1
520 FOR T=1 TO 20@
530 NEXT T
540 GOTO 110
550 END

```

\section*{Skeet}
out. If not, try again. You have an unlimited supply of marshmallows.

\section*{STALACTITE}

Oops, we've blundered into an underground cavern. I didn't plan underground cavern. I didn't plan
to come here until next month, when we try an adventure program called Subterra.

Now we're here, the only way to escape is to build a stalactite and climb it. (A stalactite is an ici-cle-shaped cavern formation.)
I know stalactites don't really e-shaped cavern formation.)
I know stalactites don't really form as they do in this program, so we'll have to use magic.

Two people can play this game, though one can play alone. At the start, a player is
asked to enter his or her initials. The bases for two stalactites are drawn at the top of the screen with players' initials above them. Then drops of stalactite material scurry across the screen to the right. When you press any key except break or shift, the drop shoots upward and sticks to whatever it hits (if it hits anything).

The winner is the player who builds his or her stalactite down to floor level.

The color version of this game works differently. One player builds with orange material, the
```

10\emptyset REM * STALACTITE - COLOR BASIC VERSION *
110 CLS
l20 PRINT "ENTER INITIALS:"
130 FOR A=1 TO 2
140 PRINT "PLAYER";A;
150 INPUT AS(A)
160 NEXT A
170 CLS(0)
180 A=\emptyset
190 Y=7
200 FOR X=25 TO 35
210 SET(X,Y,8)
220 SET (X+20,Y,3)
230 NEXT X
240 PRINT @ 77,AS(1);" ";
250 PRINT @ 87,A$(2);" ";
260 Y=25
270 FOR X=0 TO 63
280 SET(X,Y,8)
290 NEXT X
30\emptyset A=A+1
310 IF A=1 THEN }\textrm{Z}=8\mathrm{ ELSE }\textrm{Z}=
320 PRINT @ 0,"READY, ";
330 IF A=1 THEN PRINT AS(1);" ";
34\emptyset IF A=2 THEN PRINT A$(2);" ";: A=\emptyset
350 FOR T=1 TO 300
360 NEXT T
370 PRINT @ 0,STRING$(25," ");
380 Y=24
390 FOR X=0 TO 63
40\emptyset SET(X,Y,Z)
41\emptyset C$=INKEY\$
42\emptyset RESET(X,Y)
430 IF C$<>"" GOTO 510
440 NEXT X
450 PRINT @ 439,"NAP TIME?";
460 C$=""
470 FOR T=1 TO 500
4 8 0 ~ N E X T ~ T ~
490 PRINT @ 439,STRING$(9," ");
500 GOTO 300
510 FOR Y=Y TO 1 STEP -1
520 SET(X,Y,Z)
530 IF Z=8 AND POINT (X,Y-1)=3 THEN RESET(X,Y) ; GOTO 590
540 IF Z=3 AND POINT (X,Y-1) =8 THEN RESET(X,Y): GOTO 590
550 IF POINT (X,Y-1)=Z GOTO 580
560 RESET(X,Y)
57\emptyset NEXT Y
580 IF Y =24 GOTO 60\emptyset
59\emptyset GOTO 30\emptyset
600 PRINT @ 0,"WINNER"
610 IF }\textrm{Z}=8\mathrm{ THEN A}=1\mathrm{ ELSE }A=
62\emptyset PRINT A$(A);
630 GOTO 600
Color Stalactite

```

\title{
The Best Arcade Simulation Software for Your Money, Brought to you by Soft Sector Marketing, Inc.
}


\section*{ALIEN DEFENSE}

\author{
by Lary Ashmun
}

Piloting your ship across the horizontally moving terrain, you must battle the various enemy - spacecraft. You are under attack almost constantly from missiles and bombs, to make matters worse, your ground patrol people are being picked up by the alien landers. To save them you must shoot the landers and swoop down to "catch" the falling man. This fast-action game requires skill and rapid reflexes. The Model Ill version makes excellent use of that model's special graphic features and both Mod I and Mod III disk versions TALK. Arcade simulation 1982.

\section*{CATERPILLAR}
by Larry Ashmun You are being attacked by a raging caterpillar. As he creeps down the valley, you must destroy it or be destroyed. If you escape from the first you will have only survived to fight another. Beware of the trained killer moth and tumblebugs. Another arcade simulation brought to you by Soft Sector Marketing, Inc.


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\section*{SUPER VADERS}
by Larry Ashmun
First there was Invaders Plus. Updated and even more challenging was TRS-Super Invaders. AND NOW, for those who thought Space Invaders was mastered once and for all, there is SUPER VADERS. The game got tougher! 2 Players -10 levels. Scores to 16,000. Demonstration mode. Move and fire at the same time! The war has only just begun! 1982 rated the best Space Invaders game.

\section*{SKY SWEEP}

\author{
by Mark Barlow
}

You are flying above an ever changing terrain. Missile after missile is launched at you from below, while you battle oncoming gun fire, only to enter an ominous cave where danger is tripled. Only skill will guide you through.


\section*{OUTHOUSE}
by Factory Programming
Is there no place sacred? Even the outhouse has been invaded. Ward off intruders who creep up to the outhouse to snatch the paper supply. At the same time you must defend yourself from their firing ships in the sky. Be very careful, when your paper supply is gone ...so are you! With sound and disk version talks.

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```

100 REM * STALACTITE *
110 CLS
12ø PRINT "ENTER INITIALS:"
130 FOR A=1 TO 2
140 PRINT "PLAYER";A;
150 INPUT AS(A)
160 NEXT A
170 CLS
180 A=\emptyset
190 Y=7
2\emptyset0 FOR X=80 TO 9\emptyset
210 SET(X,Y)
220 SET(X+20,Y)
230 NEXT X
240 PRINT @ 104,AS(1);
250 PRINT @ 114,A$(2);
260 Y=21
270 FOR X=\emptyset TO 126
280 SET(X,Y)
29\emptyset NEXT X
300 A=A+1
310 PRINT @ 0,"READY, ";
320 IF A=1 PRINT A$(1);
330 IF A=2 PRINT A\$(2);:A=\emptyset
340 FOR T=1 TO 3\emptyset\emptyset

```
```

350 NEXT T
36\emptyset PRINT @ \emptyset,STRING$(25," ");
370 Y=20
380 FOR X=\emptyset TO 125
390 SET(X,Y)
400 C$=INKEY\$
410 RESET (X,Y)
42\emptyset IF C$<>"" GOTO 490
436 NEXT X
440 PRINT @ 439,"NAP TIME?";
450 FOR T=1 TO 500
4 6 0 ~ N E X T ~ T ~
470 PRINT @ 439,STRING$(9," ");
480 GOTO 300
4 9 0 ~ F O R ~ Y = Y ~ T O ~ 1 ~ S T E P ~ - 1 ~
50\emptyset SET(X,Y)
510 IF POINT (X,Y-1)=-1: GOTO 540
52\emptyset RESET(X,Y)
530 NEXT Y
540 IF Y=20 GOTO 560
550 GOTO 300
560 PRINT @ Ø, "WINNER ";
570 IF X<91 PRINT A$(1); ELSE PRINT A$(2);
580 GOTO 560
590 END
Stalactite

```
```

10\emptyset REM * AUTOMAZE *

```
110 DEFSTR A
\(120 \mathrm{~S}=60\)
\(130 \mathrm{~L}=1\)
140 CLS
150 PRINT @ 340, "LEVEL"; L
160 FOR T=1 TO 5 øø
176 NEXT T
180 CLS
\(190 \mathrm{Y}=\emptyset\)
200 FOR \(X=\emptyset\) TO 127
\(210 \operatorname{SET}(X, Y)\)
\(220 \operatorname{SET}(X, Y+47)\)
230 NEXT X
\(240 \mathrm{X}=0\)
250 FOR \(Y=0\) TO 47
\(260 \operatorname{SET}(X, Y)\)
\(270 \operatorname{SET}(X+127, Y)\)
280 NEXT Y
\(290 \mathrm{X}=60\)
\(300 \mathrm{Y}=3\)
\(310 \operatorname{SET}(X, Y)\)
320 A=INKEY\$
other with blue material. The winner is the player whose color is built to floor level, no matter on which stalactite. This becomes a game of strategy because one player can change the color of sections of the other player's stalactite. You'll see what I mean when you play the game.

\section*{AUTOMAZE}

You are at the north end of a bare room. It seems easy to walk south and put your hand on the wall there. Trouble is, every step you take south or north causes a
barrier to spring up somewhere ahead of you. This doesn't happen when you walk sideways, though.

Can you reach the south wall? Maybe you can in the early levels, but when you get to the fifth and highest level, the barriers get longer and longer.

To move within the room, press \(L\) for left, \(R\) for right, \(U\) for up and \(D\) for down. If the way is completely blocked ahead, press the asterisk (*) and try again at the same level.

Good luck!


1F A="*" GOTO 650
340 IF \(A=" D "\) AND POINT \((X, Y+1)\langle>-1 \operatorname{RESET}(X, Y): Y=Y+1\) : GOSUB 400
350 IF \(A=" U "\) AND POINT \((X, Y-1)<>-1\) RESET \((X, Y): Y=Y-1:\) GOSUB 400
360 IF \(A=" L "\) AND POINT ( \(\mathrm{X}-1, \mathrm{Y}\) ) <>-1 RESET \((\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-1\)
370 IF \(A=" R "\) AND POINT \((\mathrm{X}+1, \mathrm{Y})<>-1 \operatorname{RESET}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1\)
380 IF \(\mathrm{Y}=46\) GOTO 560
390 GOTO 310
\(400 \operatorname{SET}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})\)
\(410 \mathrm{~B}=\operatorname{RND}(47-\mathrm{Y})+\mathrm{Y}\)
\(420 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{RND}(2)\)
\(430 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{RND}(\mathrm{S})\)
440 E=RND (126)
450 IF C=2 GOTO 510
460 FOR F=E TO E+D
\(476 \operatorname{SET}(F, B)\)
480 IF POINT \((F+1, B)=-1\) RETURN
490 NEXT F
500 RETURN
510 FOR F=E TO E-D STEP -1
\(520 \operatorname{SET}(\mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~B})\)
530 IF POINT \((F-1, B)=-1\) RETURN
540 NEXT \(F\)
550 RETURN
560 FOR C=1 TO 8
570 PRINT " WINNER ";
580 PRINT
```

590 PRINT "AT LEVEL";L
6 0 0 ~ I F ~ L = 5 ~ P R I N T ~ " Y O U ' V E ~ M A X E D ~ T H E ~ C O U R S E ! " : ~ E N D ~
610 S=S+10
620 L=L+1
6 3 0 ~ I N P U T ~ " P R E S S ~ E N T E R ~ T O ~ C O N T I N U E " ; X ~
6 4 0 GOTO 140
6 5 0 ~ P R I N T ~ " N O ~ W A Y ~ O U T , ~ H U H ? ~ " ~
660 IF Q<Y Q=Y
670 PRINT "BEST AT LEVEL";L;":";Y
680 INPUT "PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE AT SAME LEVEL";X
6 9 0 GOTO 140
Automaze

```

\author{
-1982 Alger Software, Distributed exclusively by Soft Sector Marketing, Inc.
}

\section*{For the serious businessman who has as little as 100 name mailing list or 200,000 names, THERE IS ONLY ONE SYSTEM FOR YOU!}

\author{
FEATURES OF THE NEW POSTMAN MASS MAILING SYSTEM
}

The Postman system (version 2) is an almost COMPLEIE rewrite, rethink, redesign of the original POSTMAN. The many features of the new POSTMAN system are quickly outlined below.

MULTI-DRIVE - True muiti-drive operation is possible. POSTMAN will search all drives tor address files and connect them togetner into one large file for the duration of that session. Dnce POSTMAN has found the data fies on the disks. the operator "sees" just ONE CONIGUOUS sorted list of addresses. The operator does not need to tell POSTMAN when to "switch" drives or manually "swap" sections of the data file in and out of the computers memory this is the foremost among the list of features because of its relative uniqueness among mail list handers written for the TRS-80.
LARGE LIST SUPPORT - The multi-drive operation allows the user to access data files an ALL contigured drives CONCURRENTLY (at the SAME time) for truty large mailing lists. Fiies need not be sectioned into smaller "byte size" chunks to fit into memory.
HARD DISK SUPPORT - (HARD DISK POSTMAN OnIV) The FULL utilization of the space and speed of the new hard disk drives is possible with POSTMAN For example, a 7.5 megabyte drive can be contigured to hoid aimost 60.000 labels. Multiple hard drives can be accessed CONCURRENITY allowing \(200.000++\) entry mailing lists.
FORM LETIER CAPABILITV - With the purchase of the separate POSIRITE program, the user is provided with an easy to use form letter generator which will merge a generalized letter produced from a word processing system (i, LAZV WRITER, etc.), with the name and address information from the POSTMAN MASS MAILER data base. POSTWRTER allows the user to insert any field from a POSTMAN label entry anywhere in the letter.
MENU OPERATION - As you wouid in a restaurant, choose your dinner from a list (or MENU). POSTMAN will allow you to direct its actions by selecting from various menus that it will display. A complete discussion of each menu is presented in the manual
INsert - New names can be quickly added to your list at any time. The new addresses are placed into the file in their proper sorted order eliminating the need for a separate sort operation after entering a stack of new names. POSTMAN will allow the operator to enter a "batch" of labels without returning to the control menu between each label insertion, thus speeding entry and reducing the aggravation of extra menu control keystrokes.
DELETE - Names can be removed at any time when they are no longer needed.
EDIT- information in any name enty can be quickly changed at will with "word processor" ease. A" transparent" cursor simply is moved to the label displayed on the computer screen and corrections are just typed over the existing label. If you happen to change a field which is also used as a sort key, POSTMAN will automatically move the changed label to its correct position in the list to maintain the sorted amangement of the labels.
OVERLAY - When identical changes are needed on many addresses, the OVERLAY feature can make them with one keystroke The needed changes which are common to many labels are entered into the ovenay mask". When you wish to apply these common changes to any label, one command will do it
SORT - Arrange your list in any aiphabetic or numeric order. The ordering may use one or more fields to control the sort Amachine language heap sort assures fast execution. The sort need only be performed ance. the sorted list will stav sorted through all subsequent insertions, devetions, and changes to existing labels. NO NEED to leave the POSTMAN program to use a separate program to sort your data. Your data is sorted quickly and after sort compietion, POSTMAN is ready for your next commana!

SPECIAL STREET ADDRESS SORT - For the user with many addresses on the same street, POSTMAN will sort your entries by the house NUMBER after grouping those on the same street together. Local city lists can be quickly sorted to did post office dispatching.
PURGE - Unwanted duplicate addresses can be removed from your list automaticalify or under operator contro:
SEARCH - Any address in your list can be quickly found with fast search and positioning commands. Three different types of searches are provided. A "fast" search which uses a hashing technique, a "selective sequential" search tor labels with common fieids, and "quick' positioning using the first or major sort fieid to get you into the general "ball park" of a iabel or sequence of labels.
LABEL PRINTING - One a few or all addresses in your list can De printed on stondard or nonstandard label stock. Up to 6 labels across can be printed with a format YOU can easily control. TWO user definable 'ATTN' lines are provided for any use Labeis can be printed from many of POSTMAN's menus, search, edit. or during label insertion.
EFFICIENCY - POSTMAN is written in the machine's native language to gain the full advantage of the microcomputers speed. Extensive use of program segmentation reduces the amount of use RAM needed to nold the program allowing a greater number labels to be kept in core. resulting in faster operation. Little used routines need only be brought into memory when they are needed and once through with their task, release their space back to POSTMAN.
REPORT USTNASS - A special program to produce columnar listings of address data from your label data base is provided. You can easily specify the information to be printed.
DATA DISK MEROING - Labeis can be quickly transterred from one disk to another with the PSTMERGE program callable from the main POSTMAN SYSTEM menu. Source and destination drives needed not be separate drives, prompts to exchange diskettes if the same drive is used, are provided.
DATA DISX PREPARATION UTILTY - Provided with POSTMAN is the DPREP program which allows the user to prepare a floppy/ hard disk for use with POSTMAN. This easy to use utility can be told to prepare any portion of the available space on a disk.
DATA INTEGRITY - All data transfers to the disk files are made using special write commands which instructs the operating system to check the validity of EACH write to the disk.
DATA GUARD - is a special programming tecnnique only offered by soft sector Marketing, Inc. If by chance your machine resets while writing information to the disk you only lose the information that you were writing. Your files are always protected from the danger of losing ail the work that you have put in that day NO OTHER PROGRAM ON THE MARKET OFFERS THIS PROTECIION If Vou reset with ANYBODYS MAIUNG PACKAGE DURING WRITING you would destroy your ENTIRE aata disk. We can' tstop your machine trom failing but we can protect your data.
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
Length & Name & \multicolumn{1}{c}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
Description \\
10
\end{tabular}} \\
Code & Desc \\
15 & Cast Name & User defined printable field \\
15 & Last name of addressee \\
26 & Compane & First name of addressee \\
26 & Compane company \\
26 & Address & Street address
\end{tabular}

IDEAL SYSTEM
Mod Ill 48K 1-40 Track Drive • 2-80 Track Dual Headed Drives • Dosplus or Newdos-80 Operating Systems Gives space for over 11,000 names - 5 second average name insertion - time sorts all 11,000 names in less than 4 minutes -Special version to work on Dosplus 4.0 Hard Disk operating system.
- Overview Available -

The POSTMAN system requires Mod I or Mod III, \(48 \mathrm{~K}, 2\) disk drives minimum.
Standard Version with
POSTWRITER form letter writer
\(\$ 175.00\)

\section*{Description}

City, township, village State, province, teritory zip code, zone, route

User definable field
Data 2 User definable field

Data 1 Name
City
State
State

Data 2

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\section*{DODO BIRD}

The dodo is an extinct bird; it faded because it wasn't very smart. Let's pretend the dodo isn't gone, that instead it reproduces on a grand scale.

Now, let's put you in a room
```

100 REM * DODO BIRDS *
110 DEFSTR B
120 H=8\emptyset
130 I=39
140 J=1
150 CLS
160 PRINT @ 960,"LEVEL";J;
170 Y=0
180 M=0
190 FOR X=ø TO 82
2\sigma0 SET(X,Y)
210 SET(X,Y+40)
220 NEXT X
230 X=\emptyset
240 FOR Y=\emptyset TO 40
250 SET (X,Y)
260 SET (X+82,Y)
270 NEXT Y
280 X=41
290 Y=19
300 SET(X,Y)
310 FOR T=1 TO 300
320 NEXT T
330 B=INKEY\$
340 FOR A=1 TO J
350 SET(RND (H),RND(I))
360 NEXT A
370 IF B="S" AND POINT(X,Y+1)<>-1 RESET(X,Y): Y=Y+1: GOTO 420
38\emptyset IF B="N" AND POINT(X,Y-1) <>-1 RESET(X,Y): Y=Y-1: GOTO 42\emptyset
390 IF B="W" AND POINT(X-1,Y) <>-1 RESET(X,Y): X=X-1: GOTO 42\emptyset
40\emptyset IF B="E" AND POINT (X+1,Y) <>-1 RESET(X,Y): X=X+1: GOTO 420
410 GOTO 430
420 SET (X,Y)
430 IF X=1 OR X=81 OR Y=1 OR Y=39 GOTO 630
440 IF POINT(X,Y-1)=-1 L=1: GOSUB 49ø
4 5 0 ~ I F ~ P O I N T ~ ( X , Y + 1 ) = - 1 ~ L = 2 : ~ G O S U B ~ 4 9 0 ~
460 IF POINT (X-1,Y)=-1 L=3: GOSUB 560
470 IF POINT (X+1,Y)=-1 L=4: GOSUB 560
480 GOTO 330
490 IF L=1 F=Y-1 ELSE F=Y+1
500 FOR G=0 TO 81
510 SET(G,F)
520 NEXT G
530 M=M+1
540 IF M=2 GOTO 690
550 RETURN
560 IF L=3 F=X-1 ELSE F=X+1
570 FOR G=0 TO 39
580 SET(F,G)
590 NEXT G
6 0 0 M = M + 1
610 IF M=2 GOTO 690
6 2 0 ~ R E T U R N
630 PRINT @ 960,"WINNER AT LEVEL";J;

```


```

650 NEXT T
6 6 0 \mathrm { J } = \mathrm { J } + 1
670 GOTO 150
680 CLS
690 PRINT @ 960,"THAT'S IT FOR THIS TRIAL. ";
700 PRINT "TRY AGAIN AT LEVEL";J;
710 FOR T=1 TO 750
7 2 0 ~ N E X T ~ T ~ T
730 GOTO 15ø
740 END
Dodo Bird

```
where dodos are appearing all around you; you want to escape to any wall. To move, press N for north, W for west, S for south and \(E\) for east. If you come in contact with a dodo, the birds appear in a straight line blocking you from the wall. If you get blocked in two directions or twice in a row at the same place, you have to try again at the same level. Each time you complete a level, your ability to move is slowed while the dodos pop up at the same rate.

The level of difficulty increases with each level you complete.

I'm going to leave you here because I'm not much for exercise. One last topic: By blundering into the cavern where we found Stalactite, I blew next month's surprise. We're going adventuring. We hope to find a golden idol hidden somewhere in a series of underground passages and rooms.

\section*{}

\section*{HARDWARE SPECIALS}

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Mod I \& III

This month let's look at a few math and science programs and books for the TRS-80 Models I and III.

\section*{First, Programs}

Software Engineering Systems (3204 80th St., Lubbock, TX 79423) has produced two good programs. They cost \(\$ 29\) each, and run under Level II or Disk Basic.

The first program (Simulation System) allows you to simulate many phenomena on a micro without writing special application programs for each. The program solves differential or difference equations and allows you to plot the time-history of the dynamic system or send a listing of the history to the video or printer. This is the only commercial program that even approaches the problem of a general simulator of dynamic systems.

You can choose an Euler or 4thorder Runge-Kutta method for solving the system. You choose the step size, but it is not self-adjusting. You must enter the equations of your system in the program manually. This is clumsy, but every program that solves general equations for microcomputers uses it.

Now, you may be wondering about the difference between a system simulator and a garden-variety differential or difference equation solver. Essentially, there is very little; in fact, solving a single equation is a simple case of simulation. The general case, however, usually has several equations to be solved at the same time. One example given in the manual is an environmental energy flow problem involving plants, herbivores, carnivores, sediment, and environment and the amount of energy received by each.

The program works with initial value problems. An initial value problem is one in which the equations for the first order differential equations are known, and the values for the unknown functions are known at the start of the simulation. The program then calculates the state of the system at a later time. That is what is meant by the solution of the model-the state of the system is predicted for some future time on the basis of the behavior of the derivatives and the state of the system at the starting time. Many simulations are based on time-series models,


> Statistical programming time-savers

or at least constitute initial value problems, so that the approach taken by this program is not greatly debilitating. Still, boundary value problems would be nice.

The plotting routines are so-so. The functions are plotted longitudinally. This means that the plots are not scaled for the screen, but keep scrolling. If you have a printer, this is not too bad, but it lessens the routines' usefulness.

The manual gives several examples, and explains the program's use fairly well. It also gives useful references.
The other program is called Mathematical Programming. By this procedure the value of some function can be optimized within a number of limiting constraints. This program actually contains three programs; one for linear programming, transportation problems, and network flow optimization problems.

The linear programming is done with the standard simplex algorithm. The algorithm gets its name since the solution falls within a convex hyperplane called a simplex in n -dimensional geometry. With this bit of hocus pocus, we can optimize functions within given constraints.
The transportation algorithm involves the movement of items from one set of origins to another set of destinations. The main concerns of transportation include cost and quantity, as well as capacity of the destination or other constraints. Again, this is an op-
timization problem.
Network flow problems are special cases of the linear programming problem. Network flow optimization involves optimizing flow of whatever you want to move along a network of nodes. The "out of kilter" algorithm used here concerns itself with flows in which flow at each node is conserved.

If you are unfamiliar with the technique, don't look to the manual for help. It primarily concerns itself with showing the program's operation and examples.

The program works, and, provided you understand the technique enough to know what the answer means, the program is inexpensive and a good buy.

I received three programs from Decision Science Software ( 865 Castle Ridge Road, Austin, TX 78746, (512) 327-1463).

Matrix-80, LP-80 and Future-80 sell for \(\$ 39.95\), \(\$ 49.95\), and \(\$ 49.95\), respectively. The programs come with well-reproduced, informative documentation.

Matrix-80 is a Basic program that allows the user to enter and manipulate matrices. Since they are dynamically dimensioned, you have a lot of flexibility in formatting their number and size. The program is visually attractive-a nice touch. You have commands available to manipulate the matrices including addition, multiplication, inversion, and transposition. You can access up to 26 matrices (depending on the size of the dimensions used). You may also choose single or double precision, allowing a further tradeoff between accuracy and memory utilization and speed. The program is well errortrapped.

LP-80 is another linear programming program. You may work with either single or double precision. The program is more user-friendly than SES's linear programming program. You may print or save your data, solve the system, change the step size used in the iteration process, and analyze the sensitivity of the optimized function. The program is also well error-trapped.

FUTURE is a statistical forecasting model program. Six statistical forecasting techniques are used, including arithmetic average, linear regression, seasonal averages, moving averages,


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- ASCII upper/lowercase conversion
-one key phrase entering
- Complete editorial functions
-and much more!
TEXTEDIT is written in TRS \(80^{\circ}\) Disk BASIC, and the modules are documented in the author's admirably clear tutorial writing style, Not only does Irwin Rappaport explain how to use TEXTEDIT: he also explains programming techniques implemented in the systerm. TEXTEDIT is an inexpensive word processor that helps you learn about BASIC program. ming. It is written for TRS-80 Models I and III with TRSDOS \(2.2 / 2.3\) and 32 K

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exponential smoothing, and trend analysis. All these techniques are useful, and appropriate under various circumstances.

The user may enter up to 100 data points (time series information). The arithmetic average technique assumes that the data is normally distributed and tends toward the arithmetic mean of the data. This is a simple world view, but appropriate under many circumstances.

The next technique used is simple bivariate linear regression. It finds a line that best represents that data.

Seasonal analysis is well introduced in the manual. This technique is appropriate when the causal forces inducing the measured phenomena change periodically, from season to season. The method used in this seasonal analysis is a variation of the arithmetic mean approach: The mean for the season is used to predict behavior for future time intervals of that season.

Moving averages is a method of removing periodic fluctuations to reveal an overall trend in the time series data. Moving averages removes cyclical fluctuations of certain magnitudes, and may be thought of as a kind of data smoothing on inverse seasonal analysis.

Exponential smoothing also smooths data by removing unwanted fluctuations, but all past history is considered and the most recent history is treated as most important.

The trend analysis presents a forecast based upon an overall long-term trend containing seasons. Think of a sine wave superimposed over a line from the point \((0,0)\) and rising at a 45 -degree angle from the x-axis. Seasonal data variations are represented by the sine wave, and an overall trend by the upward 45 degree line.

These techniques are straightforward, and the program can produce good plots of the forecast. The program is well done and the results easy to understand.

\section*{Books}

The Basic Scientific Subroutines series is written by Dynacomp's industrial scientist, F. R. Ruckdeschel. These excellent books include a large number of Microsoft and North Star Basic programs (commented and uncommented), and well-explained algorithms. Program disks are available

\section*{from Dynacomp.}

Basic Scientific Subroutines Volumes I and II cover a wide range of topics from elementary plotting routines (meant for line printers), complex numbers, vector and matrix operations, to least squares approximations, series approximations, roots of functions, and function optimization by steepest descent.

The books are \(\$ 19.95\) for Volume I and \(\$ 23.95\) for Volume II. Save yourself some programming and order these books-they are worth it!

Basic Programs for Scientists and Engineers by Alan Miller is another good book available from Sybex. Many routines are similar to their counterparts in the series mentioned above, but enough differences occur to warrant owning both this book and the books above.

Each chapter covers a topic, including vectors and matrices, simultaneous linear equations, polynomial curve-fitting, sorting, finding roots of equations, numerical integration, linearizing functions for curve fitting, and normal and other distributions.

This is one of the few references of this simplicity that discuss the Romberg algorithm for numerical integration. Various topics associated with the solution of simultaneous linear equations are discussed, including GaussJordan method, Gauss-Seidel iterative method, and ill-conditioned matrices. The chapter on sorting is a good introduction to sorting and gives program listings for bubble, shell, and quick sorts.

Basic-Pack Statistics Programs for Small Computers was written by Dennie Van Tassel and is published by Prentice-Hall.

Little explanation of the methods is given with the 33 programs. Each program is presented with a purpose, computational method, discussion, instructions for running the program, examples, and the program listing.

The programs are all simple-no non-linear regression or confirmatory factor analysis here. These programs find the mean, standard deviations, and other descriptive statistics, sort and rank data, t-test, Mann-Whitney U-test, percentile rank for a \(t\)-test, chi-square, four different tests for independence, and four two-sample tests. Some statistical tables are also provided.

The book is of limited utility. The reader must understand the tests before using the programs.

Science and Engineering Programs, edited by John Heilborn and published by Osborne Books, is little more than a collection of program listings. Very little discussion of the programs is given, and then it is usually restricted to examples of program use.

This book presents some programs that are not to be found easily elsewhere, such as Lagrangian interpolation, non-linear regression, convolution and deconvolution, differential equations, structural analysis, thermodynamics and heat transfer. The chapter on eigenvalues and eigenvectors does not provide a program to compute all eigenvalues and eigenvectors for a general, non-symmetric matrix, but it does give all eigenvalues of a general matrix.

The main limitation of the book is the lack of tutorial information of the methods and lack of references.

\(8^{0}\)0 Micro will be 3 years old in January 1983, and we're celebrating with a special anniversary issue in addition to our regular January edition. This issue will be full of unique and exciting games, utilities, and tutorials. Surprise a friend, loved one, or just your computer with a very special Christmas gift.
A special Load 80 will be offered at our usual prices, \(\$ 9.97\) for cassette and \(\$ 19.97\) for disk. These programs are ready to load into Model I and IIIs and will save hours of typing. Owners of cassette-only systems must buy the cassette; disk owners can buy either.
What better way to please a computer nut than with a special 80 Micro and an equally special Load 80 tape or disk? With luck he might find time to open the rest of his presents.

\section*{An Addition to A Utility Program}

The August "RELOAD80" column began a discussion of Basic programs which POKE machine-language subroutines into memory. These programs require small modifications to work on systems with different amounts of memory and with or without disks. August's column described the changes needed to move the routine into the correct memory locations. September's column discussed how to tell the Basic interpreter where the routine is located. This month we will actually modify a program from the August 1982 Load 80.
First, let's consider an addition to the program published in September's RELOAD80 column. Option 5 of that

utility program was "Add Bytes to Dec\#." This option calculates where a routine should be located in memory by adding an offset to the existing loca-tions-for example, a machine-language routine POKEd into locations \(32000-32767\) for 16 K :

FOR \(\mathrm{X}=32000\) TO 32767:READ Y:POKE

Option 5 could calculate the correct figures for 48 K by simply adding 32 K (32768) to the figures:

FOR \(\mathrm{X}=64768\) TO 65535:READ Y:POKE X-65536, Y:NEXT

This method works fine in cases where the routine is POKEd into high memory, but an occasional program POKEs a routine into a low area of

\section*{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Load } 80 \\
\text { toasts } \\
\text { third year }
\end{gathered}
\] \\ }

\section*{\(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}:\) NEXT} (32768) to the figures:

located. Because this program is meant to run in Cassette Basic, the memory address is POKEd into locations 16526 and 16527. This is done in line 70:

\section*{POKE 16527,64:POKE16526,62}

The value in 16526 is the LSB, while the value in 16527 is the MSB. Remember that Memory Address \(=\) LSB \(+256^{*}\) MSB. For the unmodified version of SUBCHOP2 this works out to 16446 , the first byte of the routine.

If you have a cassette system you must find the correct LSB and MSB for your system's memory. Use Option 3, "Dec to LSB, MSB." Use the first address obtained from Option 6. For instance, if you have 16 K you would input 32739 as the decimal number. The LSB and MSB would be printed as 227 and 127. Modify line 70 to read:

\section*{POKE 16527,127:POKE 16526,227}

If you have disks you must use a DEFUSR \(=\) nnnn to point to the ma-chine-language routine, where \(n n n n\) equals the first byte of the machinelanguage routine. For 16 K it would be 32739 , for 32 K 49123 , for 48 K 65507. Since the values for 32 and 48 K are above 32767 they would have to be expressed as nnnn-65536.

Charles Gillen, SUBCHOP2's author, uses the same method of storing machine language in all his programs. Martian Missile Attack (January 1982,
page 265) and Space Chase (May 1982, page 292) are examples.

\section*{Disk to Cassette}

A review of this year's 80 Micros turned up a curious fact-there are no disk-based programs that use machinelanguage subroutines. Here is how to convert one.
First, move the routine into the correct area of memory for your machine. (Do this as described above and change the DEFUSR accordingly.) If you are using cassettes you must also change the DEFUSR statement to POKE 16526, LSB:POKE 16527,MSB.

\section*{Cautions and Limitations}

Moving a machine-language routine into the correct area of RAM will not make all programs work correctly. For instance, if the machine-language routine is written for the Model I it
might not function correctly on the Model III. This is the case for SUBCHOP2. After making the above changes the program will not crash on the Model III, but the machinelanguage sound routine will be silent.

Programs that use disk input/output will still not function on cassette. Programs that require 48 K will still not run in 16 K . Others may require that variables be changed to reflect the machine-language routine's new location. SLOTMACH (August 1982, page 222 ) is an example of this.

Some programs do not use high memory to store machine-language routines. CRAM (August 1982, page 234) uses AA\$ in line 930. THRUASTR (August 1982, page 280) uses a remark in line 1. In cases like these there is no need to relocate the routine. If you were going to disk, however, you would add a DEFUSR statement.
```

20 PRINT" 1. Hex to Dec 2. Dec to Hex 3. Dec to LSB, M
SB
4. LSB, MSB to Dec 5. Add Bytes to Dec\# 6. Move routine
30 INPUT"CHOICE"; A$: CH=VAL (A$):IFCH<IORCH>6THEN3\emptysetELSEONCHGOSUB4\emptyset
,60,80,90,110,121:GOTO20
121 REM ** Move to correct loc **
122 PRINT"FOR X=xxx TO Yyy"
123 INPUT" xxx";D1:IFD1<\emptysetTHEND1=D1+65536
124 IFD1<\emptysetORD1>65535THEN123ELSEINPUT" YYY";D2:IFD2<\emptysetTHEND2=D2+6
5536
125 IFD2<\emptysetORD2>65535THEN124ELSEIFD2<D1THEN123
126 INPUT" 1. 16K 2. 32K 3. 48K';X:IFX<1ORX>3THEN126ELSEDE=
16383+X*16384
127 D1=DE-(D2-D1):D2=DE:DE=D1:GOSUB150:DE=D2:GOSUB150:RETURN
Program Listing

```

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Each ESM-100 program is individually customized for the school it is going to be used in. For additional information, contact: Mr. William E. Mayes, National Sales Director, Educational Software and Marketing Co., 1035 Outer Park Drive, Suite 309, Springfield, IL 62704, (217) 787-4594.

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\section*{Home Money Minder}

The Home Money Minder is a checkbook manager program for the Color Computer. You enter all of your checkbook's activities-each deposit, check, and bank charge. By assigning each to any of your pre-assigned account codes, the program summarizes all your expenses, income, and cash flow.

This product provides such reports
as summary of expenses (this month and this year), summary of income sources, and a list of all checkbook transactions.

The Home Money Minder requires a Color Computer with 32 K , Extended Basic, and a cassette player. Priced at \(\$ 19.95\), it is available from Computerware, Box 668, 4403 Manchester Ave., Encinitas, CA 92024, (714) 436-3512.

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\section*{Ribbon Cartridge For MX-80 Printers}

A low cost, longer lasting ribbon cartridge for the Epson MX-80 printer is now available from Data Systems, P.O. Box 99, Fern Park, FL 32730, (305) 788-2145. The cartridge contains a 20 -yard ribbon of top quality nylon, and is sealed factory fresh. The ribbon is formed in a mobius loop to allow printing on both sides for a much longer life than the Epson straight loop. It is priced at \(\$ 8.95\) each.

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\section*{Hurricane Tracking Program}

Software is now available for tracking hurricanes and tropical storms in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. The program allows you to input each reported position of a storm, then calculate the category of intensity, speed of movement, distance from any potential point of landfall, and several other parameters. A plotting routine shows the U.S. Gulf coast with successive positions of a storm's track.

Also included in the software are several files containing data for classic hurricanes which have struck the U.S. Gulf coast. Their tracks can be displayed to provide analogs for new storms.

The software is available on disk for the Model III for \(\$ 29.95\). For more information contact Climate Assessment Technology Inc., 11550 Fuqua St., Suite 355, Houston, TX 77034.

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Better View a Zoo is an entertainment and education package for beginning readers, kindergarten, and early elementary-grade children. It is based on a story-poem about two children who encounter scary tigers, panthers, and snakes in the jungle. In-context
learning activities deal with counting (up to nine), directions (up, down, left, right), and the alphabet. It also includes games like Tiger Hunt and a video game for young children, Around the Zoo.

This program is for use on a 32 K Model I or III and comes on disk for \(\$ 24.95\). For more information contact Storybooks of the Future, P.O. Box 4447, Santa Clara, CA 95054.

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\section*{Copy-One}

Copy-One is a Model I utility that enables single drive users to copy files to and from formatted disks with only drive zero installed. It works with TRSDOS compatible operating systems including NEWDOS and NEWDOS + and comes on a self-loading \(51 / 4\)-inch, 35 -track single density disk for \(\$ 15\). For more information contact Applied 80 Softwares, 4316 Vermont Court, Virginia Beach, VA 23456.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 570\)

\section*{Sparrow Commander}

Kitchen Sink and Sparrow Commander are arcade-type strategy games with sound. The background for both is an air kingdom under attack by eagles and sparrows. The defenders try desperately to protect their air castle home, while the sparrows follow a primal urge to reach their old nesting ground.

In Kitchen Sink you are the defender, trying to aim a variety of strange weapons (including the kitchen sink) at the invading sparrows. Sparrow Commander depicts the other side of the story.
Both programs are available on disk for \(\$ 19.95\) each for the Model I with 32 K , and are Model III compatible. For more information contact Instant Software Inc., Peterborough, NH 03458, (603) 924-9471.

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met by a general ledger program which handles 200 accounts, a payables system with a check-writing option, and a special reporting module to produce budgeted versus actual operating information.

The complete package for a Model III with two disk drives and 48 K is available for \(\$ 500\). For more information contact Simplified Software Systems, 118 Third Ave., N.W., Hickory, NC 28601.

Reader Service -579

\section*{TEST}

TEST, a worksheet and test authoring program for the classroom teacher, is now available for the Model III disk system. TEST contains a maintenance program and a test and drill program.

The maintenance program allows you to create a test of up to 35 questions and save it on disk. Test and drill is a utility program which accepts the test prepared by the maintenance program. With the test and drill program students can either use the questions as a review, take a scored test, or the teacher can have the computer prepare a printed test or worksheet with an answer key.

Priced at \(\$ 24.95\) for a two-disk Model III system, it is available from TYC Software, 40 Stuyvesant Manor, Geneseo, NY 14454, (716) 243-3005.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 577\)

\section*{Subscription Management System}

Publiphile is a microcomputer subscription management system designed specifically for small publishers. It provides subscriber mailing labels in a variety of formats plus other subscriber information such as separate billing addresses, purchase orders, credit card orders, "bill-me" orders, bad credit names, special offers and advance and multiple renewals.

The system runs on a Model II and allows on-screen verification of individual subscriber data and provides hard copy for circulation summaries, expiration counts, renewal analysis, cash receipts, bank deposits, accounts receivable, earned income and subscriber liability reports. It also has a unique report generator that allows creating customized reports.

The complete Publiphile Subscrip-
tion Management System costs from \(\$ 7,000-\$ 20,000\), including hardware and software that provide full-function word processing and input to such electronic publishing services as NewsNet. For more information contact WPL Associates Inc., \(1105-\mathrm{F}\) Spring St., Dept. 01, Silver Spring, MD 20910, (301) 589-8588.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 575\)


Learning TRS-80 Basic

\section*{Learning TRS-80 Basic}

Learning TRS-80 Basic combines the best of David Lien's earlier books (User's Manual for Level I and Learning Level II) and adds more. It is updated to include the Models I, II, III and 16. A question and answer section with most chapters tests your knowledge of new material.

Priced at \(\$ 19.95\), it is available from CompuSoft Publishing, 1050-E Pioneer Way, El Cajon, CA 92020, 1-800-854-6505.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 554\)

\section*{Problem Solving in Math}

Problem Solving in Math-Level 3 is a computer-assisted instructional program for students working at approximately the third-grade level in math or reading. The complete set of materials consists of 60 carefully sequenced lessons on the computer, a student book, and a teacher's manual. It is available in tape or disk versions for the Model III.

The price of Problem Solving In Math-Level 3 is \(\$ 199\). For more information contact Micro School Pro-grams-Bertamax Inc., 101 Nickerson, Suite 202, Seattle, WA 98109, (206) 286-6249.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 574\)

\section*{Power Ends CP/M Frustrations}

Power is a menu program for the \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) operating system which frees you from typing or mistyping file names. You need only select numbers from screen menus to perform normal \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) housekeeping functions.

In addition to copying, typing, erasing and renaming files rapidly, Power gives you 45 other functions to reclaim erased files, test disks, fix bad disks, and move, display or change memory or actual information on your disks.

Fifty programs are combined in the Power software package for \(\$ 149\). For more information contact Computing!, 2519 Greenwich St., San Francisco, CA 94123.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 581\)

\section*{Tax Master}

The Tax Master Federal Income Tax Planning and Preparation System supports all of the lettered schedules and the most commonly used numbered forms. The system displays line-forline images of the real IRS forms on the screen. These forms match the IRS versions in line numbering, item descriptions, and graphics. All you do is enter the raw data on each form; the computer performs all of the arithmetic and the cross-referencing of items between forms. All forms can be reviewed and recalculated as often as desired before final printing. The system also includes an integral text editor and numeric calculator to aid in entering data on the screen.

Tax Master is for use on the Models II and 16. It is priced at \(\$ 1,300\) with a \(\$ 350\) annual update fee after the first year, and is available from Impacc Associates, P.O. Box 93, Gwynedd Valley, PA 19437, (215) 699-7235.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 580\)

\section*{Model III Terminal Program}

SSSOFTRM/CMD V2.0 is a terminal program for the Model III. It fea-

(All timings done on TRS-80 Model I. Model III 15\% faster, but pct. improvements identical. Listing of timing program available on request.)

HMAZING PROGRAM SPEEDS UP BASIC


Your time is valuable, so why waste it on slow-running BASIC programs? PROSOFT's "FASTER" will analyze those programs while they run, then show you a simple change (usually one new line) that can re-
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Small (276 bytes), fast (processes 800 lines in under 3 seconds) utility removes blanks and remarks from your BASIC programs. Produces smaller, faster programs, and doesn't alter the original logic.

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tures automatic log-on with imbedded carriage returns; a modem-command buffer; uploading and downloading of both ASCII and CMD files; an internal binary-to-ASCII converter and ASCII-to-binary reconverter; spoolertype printer output; user-defined keys; and a local echo option for use in halfduplex operations.

The program is available on disk ( \(\$ 59.95\) ) or tape ( \(\$ 54.95\) ) with full documentation. For more information contact SSSOFT, P.O. Box 573, Memphis, TN 38101, (901) 767-8914.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 566\)

\section*{Millionaire}

Millionaire is a stock market simulation game. The game includes margin accounts, call and put options, stock and industry graphs, news reports, volume indicators, company histories, buy and sell transaction reports, and more.

Millionaire requires one disk drive and a 48 K Model III system. It sells for \(\$ 49.95\). For more information contact Micro-Z Applications, 22704 Ventura Blvd., Suite 141, Woodland Hills, CA 91364, 800-835-2246, ext. 101.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{r} 564\)

\section*{Statistical Program}

XTABS is a cross-tabulations program for the Models I and III. It provides the following statistics: chisquare, percentile rank of chi-square, G statistic, Phi, Cramer's V, contingency coefficient, and symmetric and asymmetric lambda. It also displays the frequency, percent of total, row, and column, and contribution to chi-square for each cell. It displays the output on the screen, formats it for professional looking hardcopy, or writes the results to a disk file to be merged with word-processor files.
XTABS sells for \(\$ 49.95\). For more information contact A-Priori Software, 1005 West Main, Vermillion, SD 57069, (605) 624-4214.

Reader Service \(\quad\) - 563

\section*{Code4}

Code4 is an encryption program that protects sensitive programs or data, such as payroll files, from prying eyes. It encodes ASCII files with field lengths of 251 characters or less. Generally the file must not be longer than 13,056 bytes or 225 lines.

This program's \(1.6 \times 10^{19}\) keys make your encoded files undecipherable. The program also allows double encrypting your files. An easily modified random number generator lets you customize the program to your needs.

This menu-driven program features four modes: encode, decode, save decoded file and zero the file. It is for use on a 48 K , two-disk Model I system. It is available on a single density TRSDOS 2.3 disk for \(\$ 19.95\) and comes with a source listing, BRun utility, and sample ASCII file. For more information contact HPB Vector, 130 Center St., East Stroudsburg, PA 18301.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 557\)

\section*{TEXTEDIT}

\section*{a complete wordataprocesing system in kit \(\mathrm{f} \circ \mathrm{O} \mathrm{m}\).}

\author{
by \\ Irwin Rappaport \\ \(\square\) A WAYNE GREEN PUBLICATION
}

\section*{Build Your Own Word Processing System}

Textedit teaches Model I and III owners how to convert their computer into an inexpensive, efficient wordprocessing system. As each unit of the program is developed the Basic programming techniques involved are explained so that the user learns while using the instructions.

The program is put together in modules and is easy to modify.

The price of the book and an accompanying disk holding the entire pro-
gram is \(\$ 9.97\). For more information contact Wayne Green Books, Peterborough, NH 03458, (603) 924-9471.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 576\)

\section*{Check Recording System}

The Check Recording System keeps you up to date on the status of your checking account and aids you in reconciling bank statements. It also allows you to categorize all checks written into logical groups. It permanently stores check information on disk and produces reports from stored data.

This program runs on a 32 K Model I or III. It comes on disk and includes user documentation. Priced at \(\$ 29.95\), it is available from Harrison and Harrison, 241 North Hills Drive, North Hills, WV 26101, (304) 424-5581.
Reader Service - 559

\section*{Advanced Basic Editor}

The Advanced Basic Editor (ABE) is for use with 32 K Model I computers with a disk drive running under TRSDOS 2.3 or NEWDOS80 V2. It features a formatted screen on which listings of your programs are done page-by-page. A global search and replace feature allows you to change all or some occurrences of a word or phrase. This utility also copies lines from one part of a program to another.

Priced at \(\$ 19.95\), ABE is available from Interpro, P.O. Box 4211, Manchester, NH 03108.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 560\)

\section*{Ultra-Word}

The Ultra-Word word processor offers full-screen editing, screen formatting, high-speed text-entry mode, line inserts/deletes, document merge, print from memory or document, up/down/ left/right cursor movement, character delete key, character insert key, up to 999 key phrase retrievals, line erase, line-repeat function, block text move and copy, forward and backward tabbing, searches for existing words or phrases, and more.

This product runs on a 64 K Model II under TRSDOS. Priced at \(\$ 500\), it is available from Microcon Digital


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NEW PRODUCTS


APL*PLUS/80

Systems Inc., 126 W. Walnut St., Kokomo, IN 46901, (317) 457-6623.

Reader Service - 553

\section*{APL*PLUS/80}

APL*PLUS/80 is a business application development system. It features formatting, exception handling (error trapping), the APL*PLUS Shared File System, all APL language primitive functions and operators, and system functions for space management in the workspace and for interface with non-APL programs. This product functions as a stand-alone processor or a communications terminal to a remote computer using either the APL or the regular ASCII character set.

APL*PLUS/80 runs under TRSDOS 1.3 or LDOS 5.1 on a 48 K Model III with two disk drives. The system, including 1,110 pages of documentation, a custom APL-character ROM, and a self-adhesive label set, is priced at \(\$ 295\). For more information contact STSC Inc., 2115 East Jefferson St., Rockville, MD 20852.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 558\)

\section*{Ultra-BizPac}

Ultra-BizPac is a complete accounting and inventory control system for a small manufacturing business. It keeps a general ledger/journal of all daily business transactions along with accounts payable/receivable and payroll. The product's inventory control fea-
ture allows a manufacturer to control his raw material, in-process and fin-ished-goods inventory through on-line batch processing of daily-inventory transactions. An alert feature monitors the inventory for maximum and minimum levels.

Ultra-BizPac consists of general ledger, accounts receivable, accounts payable, fixed assets accounting, mail list and payroll systems. It is written in CBasic2 and runs under CP/M version 2.2 on a 64 K Model II. The system sells for \(\$ 1,000\) or \(\$ 250\) per module. For more information contact Microcon Digital Systems Inc., 126 W. Walnut St., Kokomo, IN 46901, (317) 457-6623.

Reader Service \(\quad\) - 552

\section*{Dataman}

Dataman is a data manager for Model I and III users with no programming experience. Anyone can build a new file in minutes and print a sample format. The user must decide only the field names and lengths and the file name itself-the program does the rest.

Dataman allows multiple files on one data disk, unlimited backups, and uses the same System disk for accessing and maintaining all files. No data is stored on the System disk. Other features include automatic screen formatting, automatic subtotals and totals across and down the page, and automatic print formatting (including page numbering, title, date, and so on). You

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A CONTROLLER MODULE is plugged into the TRS \(80^{\circ}\) Individual "unburned" 12 K or 6 K EPROM memory packs are then plugged into the controller Under direction of our system sottware, the user loads his target program and "burns" it into 1 or 2 packs, thus pro viding up to 24 K storage. The CONTROLLER MOOULE also provides the interface for transferring the "burned" programs or data into RAM avoiding tape and disc load errors! BASIC and MACHINE LANGUAGE programs/data can be called up by file name and star executing immediately. Disc and cassette lunctions still valid.

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NEW PRODUCTS
may revise the default-print formats by a menu-driven formatter. You may also save a special format for later use. Dataman even lets you select as one of the menu options, the type of printer: Epson, Okidata or Radio Shack.

This product is supplied on disk without an operating system and requires 48 K with two disk drives (dou-ble-density preferred). Priced at \(\$ 49.95\), it is available from A\$string Systems, 1446 Hagen Lane, Rockledge, FL 32955, (305) 636-6913.

Reader Service \(\quad\)-555


Medieval Magic

\section*{Medieval Magic}

Medieval Magic is an adventure game for the Models I and III. Trapped in an ancient castle, you must uncover all its secrets, treasures, and tools in order to escape. Written as an introduction to the adventure format of game playing, Medieval Magic allows you to develop the logical, problem-solving approach necessary to become a master adventurer.
Medieval Magic is available on cassette for \(\$ 13.95\) and disk for \(\$ 17.95\). For more information contact The Liberty Software Company, 635 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20003, (202) 544-6674.
Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 583\)

\section*{XYZ Switchbox}

Syzygy's RS-232 serial switchbox
measures 7 by 10 by 3 inches and permits manual switching of a common port to any of three distribution ports. All components are solidly mounted on a 9 by 6 inch board. Four internally mounted 10 -pole socket-mounted DIP switches allow each port to be separately configured for normal or nullmodem use and can enable, disable and jumper lines \(4,5,6,8\) and 20 . The versatile switching permits rapid configuration of the Syzygy XYZ serial switchbox for CRT terminals, LQ printers, and CPU ports. A CPU port may select any of three different printers or terminals, or three different CPU ports may select one printer or terminal, and so on. No batteries or external power is required and no wires are used.
This product sells for \(\$ 185\) and is available from Syzygy, 256 West San Bernardino Road, Covina, CA 91723, (213) 332-3320.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 590\)

\section*{Griffin I}

The Griffin I \(51 / 4\)-inch Winchester disk drive combines 12.67 megabytes of capacity and an average access time of 35 milliseconds on only two platters. It offers a maximum access time of 55 milliseconds and 12.67 MB unformatted capacity and 10.0 formatted capacity in a compact 3.25 by 5.75 by 8 inch package.

The Griffin I is priced at \(\$ 1,675\). For more information contact Micro Peripherals Inc., 9754 Deering Ave., Chatsworth, CA 91311, (213) 709-4202.

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Griffin I


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[^3]:    $$
    \begin{aligned}
    & \text { ( PROCEDURE - LEADLIST } \quad \text { DATE } 06 / 13 / 82 \text { TIME HH.MM ) } \\
    & \text { LIST CUSTOMERS WHERE } 2 I P=45056 \text { AND CRED. LINIT }>=10 \emptyset 0 \emptyset \text { AND YTD } \\
    & \text {-SALES } ~ 1 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset ~(E X C L U D E ~ C U S . ~ N U M ~ S T R E E T) ~
    \end{aligned}
    $$

    ## Part A

    | CUS．NAME | CITY | STATE | ZIP | PHONE\＃ | YTD．SALES |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | CIRCLE SYSTEMS | OXFORD | OH | 45056 | 5135552233 | 500 |
    | CRED．LIMIT <br> 15098 |  |  |  |  |  |
    | CUS．NAME | CITY | STATE | ZIP | PHONE\＃ | YTD．SALES |
    | ENERGY EXCHANGE | OXFORD | OH | 45056 | 5135551623 | $\square$ |

    CRED．LIMIT
    10ロロロ
    $\begin{array}{lrlr}\text { STATE } & \text { ZIP PHONE\＃} & \text { YTD．SALES } \\ \text { OH } & 45056 & 5135551623 & \emptyset\end{array}$

    ## Part B

    Fig．1．Using the Data Interrogation Language（DIL），a procedure can be written that selects records for firms that have a 45056 zip code，credit limits equal to or greater than \＄10，000 and year to date sales less than \＄1000．Part A shows the procedure，part $B$ shows the data for two firms that meet this criteria．The DIL procedure also directed Data Ace to delete the street address and customer numbers from the listing．

[^4]:    $10 \mathrm{PRT}=-2$
    28 PRINT 4 PRT, CHRS (18), 'Printer device \#
    20 PRINT fPRT, CHRS(18); 'Select graphics mode.
    30 FOR $I=128$ TO 255
    30 FOR I $=128$ TO 255
    46 PRINT \&PRT,CHR\$(I);
    50 NEXT I
    60 PRINT $\ddagger$ PRT, CHR (30) 'select character mode 70 END

[^5]:    Clip this coupon and learn how you can add an ARMdisk/525 to your cast. I own a: $\square$ TRS-80 Model II $\square$ Model III $\square$ Apple II $\square$ IBM PC $\square$ NEC
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