I'M GOING TO GIVE YOU this \$295 software package for 10 bucks. If you don't want to spend \$10, you'll find the source code in this magazine. It's yours to type in and use. I'm doing this because I want to make a statement. If this program is worth $\$ 10$, then what should some others be selling for? Most commercial software is vastly overpriced. I want to make a splash, set a standard, continued on page 74

# M 

 C R $\bigcirc$ T EMore and more hardware and communications services are allowing speeds up to 1200 baud. Soon, some may be going faster than that. Today's terminal software simply can't keep up. But now there is an alternative. Micro-Systems Software introduces Microterm, the high speed terminal.

Model IIl MicroTerm will communicate, without insertion of null characters, at 4800 baud. Guaranteed. No cop-outs, no question. Microterm is so fast that you can exit from the terminal to the main menu, adjust video widith, open the buffer, furn on the printer, or any one of dozens of other functions, and return to the terminal model without missing a thing!

Microterm continues to input from the RS232, even while at the main menu. This is the only terminal capable of such an astounding feat. Microlerm offers you most of the features that "Brand X" smart terminals have, plus it gives you: - Ulitra high baud rate operation (up to 9600 in certain cases). - Input while at menu. © Easy to use translation tables. $\bullet$ Easy to use phone number listings. $\bullet$ Maximum auto dial support - most major brands. © Direct file transfer companion program included at no exta cost (compatible with DFI). © DOS commands from menu without exiting program. © Over 34 K of capture buffer (in a 48 K TRS-80). - Can be set to automatically dial telephone and transmit buffer at preset time without any operator intervention.

And many, many more great features, MicroTerm is so fast you must see it to believe it. The various menus are displayed so fast, they seem to jump out at you. Status of various functions can be displayed and altered in split seconds.

For the computerist who wants the ultimate, state-of-the-art terminal software, there is no other choice.
Microterm retails for $\$ 79.95$, but registered DOSPLUS owners can purchase it for only $\$ 59.95, \$ 20.00$ off the retail price! Microterm comes complete with the terminal program, the direct file transfer program, some standard translation tables, and documentation.

Don't delay, order yours todayl Specify when ordering: Model I or III and whether you want it on 40 or 80 track media. Requires a 16 K TRS-80 with one disk drive. We recommend 48 K for serious communications work. Microterm will be available beginning Juñe 30,1982.


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## Expanding Your Peripheral Vision

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# 80 Contents 

## Features

## 74. The Creator

Some myths die hard, such as the quickest way to riches is to write a super program.
Bruce Tonkin

100. Forthwrite

The second generation of word processors is upon us. One newcomer, Forthwrite, deserves to be ranked with the best of them.
Wynne Keller
104. Selling Your Software

So you've decided to put your program on the market. Should you sell it through a publishing house? Neil tells you how to begin.
Neil J. Salkind

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117. The Art of Documentation

Here's a step-by-step explanation of how to write clear, concise manuals for your programs.
G. Michael Vose
154. How to Copyright

You've spent a lot of time and effort writing and debugging a program. Of course you want to protect your idea from theft, but how?
Anthony T. Scarpelli

## 156. Planetary Orbit

If you're interested in knowing a planet's location at sometime in the past or future, use this program to calculate its position.
Don Carrera

## Articles

110. The Great Beyond

This version of Basic is much more powerful than Microsoft's. Use it to write sleeker code.
Terry Kepner
126. Mailing List Compiler

Your Color Computer can be used to produce address labels and maintain mailing lists.
Gerald Sprouse
132. Hardware Hacker-Part IV

In his finale, Philip M. Van Praag ties together three devices to make up a powerful Peripheral Support Interface.
Philip M. Van Praag
146. A Pascal for All Seasons

If procedure-oriented languages intrigue you, Alcor Pascal may be the answer to your needs.
Bruce Powel Douglass
178. Block Titles for the Mod II

Print block letter titles on your fanfold printouts to make them more readable.
George Berman
180. The Garbage Collector

The price you pay for strings with variable lengths can be a bargain if you collect your garbage efficiently.
Bob Snapp
188. Lunar Lander

Games are rarely written for the Model II, but here's one that lets you make a lunar landing.
Nat R. Koch

## 192. Dogfight

Envision yourself as a flying ace sitting in a cockpit shooting the enemy's biplanes.
Ralph White

197. Partially Disabled Break

When you invoke the executioner in TRS-80 unintentionally, you'll be glad to have this program on hand. Stephen Mills
200. New Tricks for an Old Dog In the early days of 80 Micro, you might have punched in a word processor by Delmer D. Hinrichs. If you did, these mods should be a cinch. Duane Hope
216. Outbreak

A Basic version of the popular arcade game featuring the amazing bouncing ball.
Tom Hanson
221. Judge 80
(1a)D Stu's son failed to qualify in the Pine Wood Derby when his racer was misjudged. So Stu didn't get mad; he replaced the judge with his 80.
Stuart Cole
227. Denominational Computation You don't have to be a Reverend to benefit from this financial statement program.
Gerald Sprouse
232. DSAVE

A way to take the risk out of saving disk files to tape.
John Hodgson
238. Windchill Determiner
\%
Now you have a way to determine just how cold you will be on those frosty winter mornings.
John L. Cranmer, Jr.
242. Getting the Most from the Model II
Use supervisor calls and other tricks.
La Verne E. Olney

## 252. CC Monitor

Tired of machine language forcing you to PEEK and POKE your Color Computer to death? Read on!
Sergio Zigras

## 80 Contents

258. Interrupt Your 80

Without a hardware mod, your 80 is immune to rude interruptions.
Douglas C. Fisher
268. Building a Better Adventure
(ain) Knowing about parsing can help you create The Great Microcomputer Adventure Game.
Dan Cataldo
270. Optimize Your Code

Make your favorite programs run faster with a little help from a stopwatch.
Robert W. McTernan


## 276. PENRAM

[ain $]$ A machine-language utility to edit random access memory.
Roxton Baker
292. Repairing a Disk Crash If one of your Color Computer disks crashes, you could lose several programs. To rescue them, try the steps outlined in this article.
Philip Martel
298. Discipline for the DIR Command Confused by the order your Color Computer prints the directory? This utility makes your directory look the way you want it to.
Gerry Schechter
302. APL Primer-Part II

Vectors were your favorite part of high school physics class, right? This month, Margaret tells you how to use them in APL on your 80.
Margaret M. Grothman
310. Cassette Merge

You can combine old Color Computer programs with new ones. This technique tells you how, and you won't have to retype anything.
John Nicolettos
316. Bit Smitten-Part VI
(2): Good looking title and credit pages
for your programs are easy to set up with this utility. Jay Chidsey
324. Tape File Manager

The four routines of Tape File Manager will increase the speed with which your buffer can read and write data to and from the tape.
Roger W. Faulds

## 342. DROSSDOS/8E

Since operating systems can be inadvertently frustrating, KTI's faithful observer asks, "Why not stop the pretense and make them purposefully frustrating?"
David Busch
348. When OK Isn't

Tired of the same old prompt?
Ed Deming

## 352. BASTEP

(\%a00
Catching bugs a step at a time. Alan D. Smith
358. A Port-Mapped A/D Converter

Monitor your freezer and play Pong, too!
M. Parris

## Departments

8. Remarks

The need for more secure computer systems and a call for better TRS-80 graphics.
Wayne Green
12. Proof Notes

Custer's Revenge invades the sanctity of Microdom.
16. Input

Disgruntled Model II owner who wants a hard disk. A call for a SuperScripsit printer driver for an Epson. Let's have more Line Printer VII articles. Praise of the Word Machine. Knock on MONEY DOS.
30. Debug

Colorful Computer fixes. Escape from SuperMaze. Curing jack o'lantern drool.
34. Aid

Credit union software. Smith-Corona and Scripsit. Request for government general ledger program. LEX 11 schematic.
37. Commander 80

The ghost of Thomas Wolfe haunts Jake as he returns to his home (in what he unfondly calls "Gray" Britain) and discovers the Dragon. Jake Commander
40. The Gamer's Cafe

The odyssey ends up in Vegas. Rodney Gambicus

410. Reload 80
412. Fun House

Leap Year. Sands of Time. Perpetual Calendar.
Richard Ramella


## 425. Applications

Putting the final touches on the build-your-own LNW.
Dennis Kitsz

## 366. Calendar

435. Index to Advertisers
436. New Products

TDK floppy disks and cassettes. Telex communications for CP/M owners. C.C. Mailer. Medical lab software. Model I expansion mainframe. Computer-Assisted Home Energy

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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.

Article submissions from our readers are welcomed and encouraged. Inquiries should be addressed to: Submissions Editor, 80 Pine Street, Peterborough, NH 03458. Include an SASE for a copy of our writers' guidelines. Payment for accepted articles is made at a rate of approximately $\$ 50$ per printed page; all rights are purchased. Authors of reviews should contact the Review Editor, 80 Pine Street, Peterborough, NH 03458.

Management. Nutritional management software. Color III conversion plans. Brevi-T abbreviation utility. Educational Software Library. C for Model 16. Bazul's Quest.
450. 1982 Index to Articles
460. 1982 Index to Reviews
465. Index to LOAD80s

## 45. Reviews

Pac-Droids. C.C. Mailer and C.C. Merger. Make your computer talk with Chatterbox. Trashman, a stringcleaning utility. Options-80, a stockmarket utility. Log Electronic Notebook. Rental Property Investment Program. Black Death, a gem of garage-punk programming. SuperScripsit.
72. Review Digest

Address Factory for the Color Computer. PrintCC allows your TRS-80 act as a buffer for your parallel printer. Astro-Blast, not just another space game for the Color Computer. The Moses Lightpen. Color Computer Katerpillar.
370. News

Enter the Dragon, a new 6809 micro taking Britain by storm. Tandy's scheme to market its color machine outside the Radio Shack chain hits some rough water. The Source officially opens its new computer center.
394. The $\mathbf{1 9 8 2}$ Readers' Choice Awards May we have the envelope, please. . .

396. The $\mathbf{8 0}$ Micro Hall of Fame

Wherein immortal software is enshrined.


## 400. Feedback Loop

A program to forecast the weather. Unmodified Model I word processing. Okidata ribbons. Model II Scripsit and Epson woes. Epson tractorfeed problems. SuperScripsit-Epson incompatibility.
Terry Kepner

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As a key person in a small business, you may not have thought much about security for your computer. Oh, you may want to keep payroll information confidential, but why should you worry about your mailing list, customer information, supplier information, sales records, and so on?

You're right-this is not a major problem so far. But in the longer run, you may want to keep in mind the need for establishing an ever more secure computer system.

We are heading toward the time when even smaller businesses are going to have executives communicating with the office computer while on business trips. Salesmen and reps are soon going to be getting sales data and placing orders over the phone via computers. Indeed, more and more of our business and records will be accessible over the phone, and thus prone to interception or even malicious interference.

Few people who have not worked for the phone company have even a hint of the extensive monitoring of calls that Ma Bell does. Your calls are being monitored. The system is set up so that calls can be monitored from anywhere in the country without giving you a hint that anything is amiss. Now, how are we to know that Ma won't start setting up to automatically record every digital communication going over her lines? There's no serious problem technically. Then Ma's minions can check what is going over the lines when it is convenient and, if it is interesting, look back through months or even years of recorded data.

With an increasing amount of Ma's communications going by microwave, we know from recent articles in the technical magazines that it's easy to intercept these communications without leaving any trace. The interception and recording of all digital communications by firms interested in selling business information to your competitor could be a growth industry. Government agencies can also listen in to these calls and get a good inside look at what is going on.

One malicious employee with access to your computer can raise holy hell with sales records, customer files, payroll, and so on. Do you really want to have your business computer system working on the basis that no one is ever

going to get mad and try to get even?
All of this leads up to the obvious need for security. To some degree, we are in a similar situation to that faced by the software firms in that no known security system seems to be really secure. Worse, the more you try, the more your computer is tied up with the security system and the more frustrating the whole thing can be to use.

The first step is to recognize the importance of the problem. The next is to start tackling it. We can do this best via articles by those few people who have already been working in the field. This will help the rest of us understand what work has been done so far so we won't waste a lot of time redoing it. This will also spark some original ideas in the rest of us. I suspect that the very complexity of ICs that can be designed today may hold the key to a relatively simple encryption/decryption device.

One of the difficulties of encryption keys is the ability of a computer to try an incredible number of keys in a short time. This might be nullified with a system similar to a combination lock, wherein a time delay accompanies each
failed try, thus defeating the speed of the computer. I'm sure that if we have enough brains working on the project, we'll come up with some fine solutions. We're going to need them.

## The State of Graphic Arts

Computer graphics are moving ahead so fast that most of us can't keep up with the developments. They've been making the consumer magazines in recent weeks, spurred on by their use in Tron and other recent films. I really didn't need to go to still another computer show, yet how could I stay away from one right down in Boston, just a bit over an hour away?

It must be excessively depressing for the higher management at Tandy to go to shows like this and see how far computer graphics have developed, yet to have so little available via the TRS-80 systems. The uses for color graphics for business are so manifest that the handwriting on the wall really can't be ignored. There were Apple computers all over the place at the show, but only one TRS-80 that I saw.

The Color Computer has a lot of promise for such applications, if Radio Shack would provide their stores with the documentation, accessories, and programs to back up the system. I am hearing rumors that there are some cracks appearing in the xenophobic armor at Tandy and that at least a few of the people there are fighting to change age-old tradition and allow the sale of support products from outside firms.

The powers at Tandy realize all too well that the computer sales are the only thing that has kept the firm growing. They see these sales getting to be more and more of the total Tandy sales. This is a two-edged sword. With no end in sight for computer sales, it is a firm foundation for keeping the whole firm growing. But with increasing competition from a growing number of firms with better computers, better software, and more accessories, the bubble could burst.

If you add up the support Radio Shack has in the form of peripherals and software from outside firms, no other system can approach it. But Radio Shack customers have to go outside...generally by mail order. . to reach this market.

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The announcement that Tandy will be selling the Color Computer through independent computer stores could bring some relief, yet considering the discouraging discount schedule, this may not turn into a significant outlet. It could get some action if computer stores carrying the Color Computer start stocking up on third-party accessories and software. That could turn out to be a significant market, with the software and accessories bringing in the profits rather than the computer itself.

You know, I get letters now and then
from readers who wonder why I don't toady to Radio Shack instead of taking them to task. I try, as best as I can, to reflect the educated opinions in the marketplace, not just my own. I talk with Radio Shack-owned stores, with independent Radio Shack store owners, and with many people in the industry. From all this, I get a fair idea of what is really going on, not just what Tandy sends out for PR or publishes in their pamphlet, which is generally self-serving. I don't go out of my way to be critical of Tandy, but then I don't avoid it
either. I try to call it as I see it. If some readers have facts of which I'm not aware, I'm open to getting them and revising my ideas. The Tandy people are extremely secretive, which, of course, begs for guessing. I know of no other firm in the industry that even comes close to Radio Shack in that aspect.

Will Radio Shack notice what's happening with color and get cracking with some good advanced color computers? Or are we going to see the color graphics battle won by Japan with entries such as the Sony SMC-70 and the new NEC?

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NOTE: Radio Shack refused to Include our first Misadventure [MADAM ROSA'S MASSAGE PARLORI in their Sourcebook due to our description of the game! We appreciate the publicity - thanks!

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[^1]TThe headline read, "Atari outraged by video-porn." The object of the company's wrath was Custer's Revenge, a video game that involves raping an American Indian woman tied to a post.
The company's solution was to announce a law suit against American Multiple Industries, the makers of Custer's Revenge.

Apparently, Atari's people have been in the game room so long that they've forgotten what the real world is like.

You cannot mention a medium in which pornography doesn't have a substantial piece of the market. Literature, art, film, cable TV, video recorders, magazines-in each case, somebody has found a way to make a buck from sleaze.

Computer games will be no different, and there is nothing Atari can legally do about it.

That's the way it should be. Consumers do not need a Big Brother telling them what's good for them. And Atari has no right to impose its moral sensibilities on the public, however justified their outrage might be.

Atari's intent is obviously to protect their wholesome family image. Custer's Revenge offers it an easy vehicle to prove how moral and righteous it is. But Atari's anger serves only to evade a much more important point.

Games like Custer's Revenge appeal to racist and sexist attitudes that are engrained in American culture. And while the computer industry may not actively encourage those attitudes, it has done little to alter them.

How many computer games seek to create positive images of oppressed and minority groups? How many arcade games-many of which are Atari'sprovide anything more than vicarious, sensual entertainment? And how do the violent microworlds those games create help to foster a peaceful, more tolerant society?

Atari is correct to excoriate cheap junk like Custer's Revenge. But its moral indignation would carry a lot

## Video porn is here for good

more weight if it also took some steps toward bettering its own products. PacMan may not have raped any Indian women lately, but he also hasn't done much to improve the world we live in.
-E.M.
Model II owners may not make up a large part of 80 Micro's readership, but they sure are vocal. Hardly a week goes by when we don't receive some mail pleading for more Model II material.

Well, we've taken some steps to correct the situation. Starting in April, we'll be publishing conversion tables for some of our Model I/III programs. This will let Model II people share in the wealth of useful and interesting software they've heretofore only been able to look at.

Naturally, we encourage and welcome original Model II programs.

Next month promises to be an interesting issue. Our "To Copy or Not to Copy" letter has inspired a number of our readers to express in no uncertain terms how they feel about software protection and piracy. We'll be printing a batch of those letters, along with reactions from several software manufacturers.

Also, we'll be publishing the results of our first Young Programmers Contest. The contest has been successful beyond our expectations, both in numbers and in quality. We're sure you'll be as open-mouthed as we are about what America's youth is producing at their computers these days.

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Talks without a voice synthesizer. through the cassette port. With just a hand laser in a remote space station, you encounter armed robots. Some march towards you, more wait around corners. Careful, the walls are electrified. Zap as many robots as you dare before escaping to a new section. More robots await you. Price: A

## LUNAR LANDER

As a vast panoramic moonscape scrolls by, select one of many landing sights. The more perilous the spot, the more points scored $\because$ if you land safely. You control LEM main engines and side thrusters. One of the best uses of TRS-80 graphics we have ever seen. From Adventure International. With sound. Price: A


## CHICKEN

Will the chicken cross the road? That's up to you. Can you guide these helpless little chicks across the perilous 10 lane super highway to safety? Or will you bumble, littering the blacktop with a storm of chicken feathers? A humourous yet challenging game of nerves from SSM with sound Price: A


## LASER DEFENSE

In this game of ICBM's, high-energy lasers and particle beams, you control the U.S. strategic defense satellite system. From your viewpoint high above the globe, you intercept Soviet nuclear missiles in flight and attempt to destroy their scattered missile silos. With sound from MED Systems. Price: B

## Hard Disk for Model II

I have been led down the primrose path by Tandy in buying a Model II. I was under the impression that a reason-ably-priced hard disk unit would soon be on the market.

Can anyone tell me what it would take to replace my single disk drive in the Model II with two thinline types such as the Tandon TM848-2?

I'm not in favor of adding an extra expansion box for them. I would like to see them built in, as in the Model 16. I have a Model II service manual and it appears that the disk controller could support such a drive, but I'm not certain about the power requirements.

I am certainly not the only Model II owner with this ambition. With so many in-cabinet upgrades available for the Model III, why can't someone do it for the Model II?

Tom Chaapel Ronco $C$ \& $E$ Inc. 41 E. Market St. Corning, NY 14830

The hard/soft disk system (HSDS) from Racet Computes modifies TRSDOS 2.0a to work with many harddisk units.-Eds.

## Lots of Problems

Your September and October "Reload 80 " sections contain an outstanding utility. When combined, the two short programs become one utility invaluable for Assembly-language routines or subroutines. Many conversion programs have appeared in the magazine in the past, but none as comprehensive as this. It's a real gem.

As a novice Assembly-language programmer one thing has eluded me (and I suspect others as well). When source listings are given you need the hexadecimal starting address, hexadecimal ending address, and hexadecimal entry point to change memory locations.

How do I read a source listing to determine the above-mentioned addresses?

I just purchased Radio Shack's diskbased Series-I Editor/Assembler (Cat. \#26-2013) that includes a version of TRSDOS 2.3B which is not compatible with TRSDOS 2.3. This upgrade utility does not permit the Basic command to


Please do not submit any letters longer than 300 words for the Input, Aid, and Debug columns. 80 Micro reserves the right to edit any letters submitted.-Eds.
return to Basic to set the number of files or to set memory.

All my machine-language utilities that operte under TRSDOS 2.3 will not run under TRSDOS 2.3B.To quote from the pages that come with the Editor/Assembler, "Old TRSDOS disk used under the new TRSDOS must be upgraded before use. Once upgraded, a system or data disk becomes a new TRSDOS data disk."

When I contacted Radio Shack I was told that they don't know how to enter Basic through this TRSDOS version, and that TRSDOS 2.3 B is unsupported by Radio Shack and no manuals are planned for its use. I was told that this version of TRSDOS was written specifically for the Series-I Editor/Assembler.

Does anyone have anything to offer regarding using TRSDOS 2.3 B ?

Jerry Reiser
93 Scotland Hill Road
Spring Valley, NY 10977

## Write Your Own Driver

The new SuperScripsit Word Processor has some interesting features to recommend it over the standard Scripsit. Its modular construction (much like TRSDOS, where a resident supervisory module calls in various overlays to do specific tasks) offers a choice of six specific printer drivers, plus a serial printer driver; but, of course, only Radio Shack printers are provided for.

An appendix in the manual on "How to Write Your Own Driver for a NonRadio Shack Printer" does nothing to dispel the confusion.

Has anyone put together a driver for
the Epson MX-80 to interface it with SuperScripsit?

Paul Martin
P.O. Box 1331

Punta Gorda, FL 33951

## New Sound Routine

In the modifications to "Space Chase" by Charles E. Gillen ( 80 Micro, October 1982, p. 31) he states, "The modified program should work equally well on Models I and III...'; this is not quite accurate. The sound routine in this program is one commonly used; I have found it in several game and music programs in 80 Mi cro. Unfortunately, this routine does not work on the Model III.

I've developed a routine to modify a number of these programs. It gives approximately the same results from the same USR input values and works with either the Model I or III.

> DATA $243,205,127,10,62,1,14,0,69,238,3$ $211,255,13,40,4,16,251,24,244,37,32,246,251$, 201

This routine has only 25 bytes instead of the 29 in the original routine. This means that you must reduce the limits of the For...Next loop that reads the data by four. Also, if you POKE the data into a string, you must reduce the length of the string.
For example, in Mr. Gillen's modified program:
Line 50 -Change " $Z Z \$=$ STRING $\$$ $(29,0)$ " to "ZZ\$ = STRING $\$(25,0)$ "
Line 60 -Change "FOR ZZ $=$ Z3 TO Z3 +28 " to "FOR ZZ $=$ Z3 TO Z3 $+24^{\prime \prime}$
Some of the programs use CMD" T " to remove the buzzing sound from the notes. That is not necessary with this routine since the interrupts are disabled at the start of the routine and enabled again before the return to Basic.

David H. Siebenthaler
54 W. Maplewood Ave.
Dayton, OH 45405

## WP Comparison

Mr. Robinson's insight into the details of word processing, and his ability to explain them to the reader, are most evident. However, I believe he missed

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TIMEDATE 80: REAL-TIME CLOCK/CALENDAR MODULE keeps quartz accurate time tor 3 years on 2 replaceable AAA batteries (not included). Gives MO/DATE/YR. DAY of WEEK, HR MM SEC and AM/PM Features INTELLIGENi CALENDAR and even provides tor Leap Year This compact module simply plags into reat ot Keyboard or sice of Expansion Intertace (ondy be stipped inside E/II includes cassette sottware tor settong ciock and patching to any DOS including NEWOOS 80. 20 O Optional "Y" connector allows dor further expansion for Modet i Fully assembted and rested Compiete with instructions and cassette DNI

## $s$ power relays unde <br> 

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YOU ASKED FOR IT: "EXPANDABUS" X1, X2, X3 AND X4 CONNECT ALL YOUR TRS 80 DEVICES SIMULTANEOUSL Y on the 40 pin TRS-80 bus. Any device that notmally plugs into the keyboard edge connector will also plug into the EXPANDABUS" The " $\times 4$ " is shown with protective covers (included). The TRS-80 keyboard contains the bus drivers (74LS367) for up to 20 devices. more than you will ever need. Using the E/I, it plugs either between K8 and E/f or in the Screen Printer port. Professional quality, gold plated contacts. Computer grade 40 conductor ribbon cable $\begin{array}{llllll}\times 2 . & \$ 29 \text {. } & \times 3 & \$ 44 & \times 4, & \$ 59 \\ \text { Custom contigurations are also avalable call us }\end{array}$

## GREEN SCREEN WARNING <br> IBM and ail the "biggies" ale using green screen monitors

 Its advantages are now widely advertised, We teel that every TRS. 80 user should enjoy the benelits it provides. But WARNING: all Green Screens are not created equal Here is what we found- Several are just a flat piece of standard colored Lucite The green linl was not made for this purpose and is judged by many to be too dark. Increasing the brightness control will resull in a fuzzy display.
- Some are simply a piece of thin plastic firm taped onto a cardboard trame. The color is satislactory but the wobbly fim gives it a poor appearance
-One "optical filter" is in tact plain actylic sheeling
-False claim: A tew gretend to "reduce glare" In tact. thent fiat and shiny surfaces (both litm and Lucite type) ADD thei own reflections to the screen
-A tew laughs: One ad claims to "reduce screen contrast Sorry gentleman but it's just the opposite. One of the Green Screen's major benefits is 10 increase the contrast between the text and the background
-Drawbacks: Most are using adhesive strips to tasten th:eir screen to the monitor. This method makes it awkward to remove for necessary periodical cleaning. All (except ours) are tlat. Light pens will not work reliably because of the big gap between the screen and the tube.
Many companies have been manułacturing video fitters for yeats. We are not the first (some think they are). but we have done out homework and we think we manufacture the best Green Screen. Here is why
olt hits right onto the picture tube like a skin because it is the only CURVED screen MOLDED exactly to the picture lube curvature. It is Cut precisely to cover the exposed area of the picture tube. The fit is such that the static electricity is sulficient to keep it in place' We also include some invisible reusable tape for a more secure fastening
-The fitter materiat that we use is just right. not too dark nor $t 00$ light. The result is a really eye pleasing display
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# IlII ALPHA Products 

the point of the Word Machine's real utility.

I have been interested in, working with, and fascinated by word processors and text editors for years. This includes WP/34 for the IBM, WordStar, Select, Scripsit, and Electric Pencil. I have also observed the reactions of clerks and secretaries in offices when told that they would have to learn to use a word processor. The reaction is generally negative. It takes a good secretary about a month to lose the fear of using this thing. It takes another month to gain some confidence, and then it's mostly a matter of how much the secretary is willing to put into it to get more out of it. The majority of users don't need or use up to 80 percent of what these word processing programs offer. Yet they have to go through the initial ordeal to learn to use the $20-50$ percent that they do use.

I believe much software on the market today is the result of contests between first-rate programmers. These results approach programming perfection, but do not give the user what he really needs. The average secretary, hobbyist, or home user uses a word processor mainly for letters and notes, memoranda, small reports, and one or two-page advertising text.

The Word Machine is designed for these people. It takes about ten minutes to be able to use this menu-driven program. The screen is self-prompting, and the choices are clear and simple.
The Word Machine is written in Basic, which, as Mr. Robinson points out, is not as fast as Assembly language. Individual routines in the Word Machine can take longer than in the more expensive programs. We do, however, invite comparison with any of the Assemblylanguage programs on the market.

We have designed the Word Machine for use with the TRS-80 Models I and III, with Centronics (Radio Shack line printers) or Epson MX printers. The Model I owner without the lowercase hardware modification can even get lowercase printout if his printer has a lowercase font. The Epson version allows variable line spacing. I am convinced that these features satisfy 100 percent of the requirements of 99 percent of the people who want to reap the rewards of a word processor.

Gary Himler
P.O. Box 3322 Granada Hills, CA 91344

## Dan Robinson Replies

Choice of a word processing program is a personal matter. My personal belief is that a word processor written in Basic can't compete with a machine-language program. Basic's editing commands can hardly be simpler for a secretary to learn than those of a well-written program like Scripsit. Moreover, in the Word Machine's tape version, having to make substitutes for every comma or colon can hardly make the work easier.-Dan Robinson

## Impartial Reviews

Bruce Powel Douglass' review of Newscript 7.0, by Prosoft ( 80 Micro, October 1982) is a glowing report of that program's virtues and capabilities. On looking further through the magazine, I found on page 215 an ad for a game called Regilian Worm by Bruce Powel Douglass, and marketéd by Prosoft. In my mind, this raises a question concerning the objectivity of the reviews in your magazine.

While a product review by someone having a business relationship with the product's supplier can be fair and impartial, 80 Micro has an obligation to inform readers of any known business relationship between a reviewer and the company that markets the product being reviewed.

## R. B. Ormsby <br> 135 Marshglen Point, N.W. <br> Atlanta, GA 30328

At the time Bruce Douglass' review was accepted, Regilian Worm was not yet being marketed by Prosoft. We are, however, sensitive to the kinds of conflicts of interest you mention. While we can't claim a track record of 100 per-
cent, we try to screen out reviews by people with vested interests.-Eds.

## Trying Harder

As a Radio Shack computer service technician, I take exception to Wayne's "Kemarks" (80 Micro, October 1982), that state, " . . . 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."

It is unfair to condemn all service people as uncaring based on a few experiences. With any product or service, there are going to be unhappy customers, especially from the service end. However, many of us strive to provide customers with the fastest, most courteous service at the lowest possible price.

We are not the only company selling microcomputers. So if our customers put their faith and money into our products, it's only fair that they be treated in a proper manner. If it weren't for them, I, and many others, would be out of a job.

Paul Gaitanis
461 Westover Hills Blvd. Richmond, VA 23225

## Model III Dialer

The article "Telephone Dialer" by Jim Hickey ( 80 Micro, June/July 1982) works fine on a Model I, but the Model III cassette port operates differently. The dialer uses the remote control for the cassette deck. When a 4 is output to port number 255 , the contacts on the jack close to complete the circuit and turn on the relay. Likewise, a 0 sent to the same port turns off the relay. The Model III controls the remote through port 236.

> 40 OUT 236,2
> 66 OUT 236,16
> 400 RESTORE:PRINT CHR (28);:PRINT 0128 , "COMMAND :
> "; CHR $\$(30)$; $: L=20:$ GOSUB $806: I N \$=W \$$
> 405 PRINT CHR $\$(31)$;
> 410 IPIN§ "LIST" THEN CLS:PRINT:GOTO490
> 490 READNAS,NOS:IFNAS "END"THENPRINT: PRINT:LINEINPUT"Press ENTER to continue";AS:PRINT@,CHR\$(31) ;:GOTO
> 400ELSEPRINTAS,: :GOTO490
> 511 IFNO ${ }^{6} 0^{\circ}$ THEN52
> 610 OUT236,2:FORLP 1TO306:NEXT:OUT236,16:GOTO400
> 806 LINEINPUTW\$:RETURN

Program Listing 1


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| :--- | ---: |
| Mod III 4KLEVI | 5299 |
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| MODEL III 32K | 831.50 |
| MODEL III 48K | 914 |
| MODEL III 48K | 864 |
| Model III 48K |  |
| 2 Disk \& RS232 C | 1899 |
| Color Computer 16K | 249 |
| Color Computer 16K |  |
| w/extended basic | 335 |
| Color Computer 32K |  |
| wlextended basic | 449 |
| \#Color Computer 32K-64K |  |
| w/extended basic | 510 |
| Pocket Computer 2 | 230 |
| Model 16 1DR 128K | 4199 |
| Model 16 2DR 128K | 4799 |
| DT-1 Data Terminal | 599 |
| PT-210 Portable Terminal | 779 |

## MODEMS

$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Lynx Direct Connect Mil/MIII } & 235 \\ \text { Hayes Smart Modem II } & 235 \\ \text { R.S. Acoustic Coupler AC-3 } & 134 \\ \text { R.S. Modem I D.C. } & 130 \\ \text { R.S. Modem II D.C. } & 210 \\ \text { PRINTERS } & \\ \text { Daisy Wheel II } & 1715 \\ \text { DWP-410 } & 1335\end{array}$
Smith CoronaTPIDaisy Wheel 599
Epson MX80
599
Epson MX80 FT 549
Epson MX100 735
CGP-115 199
DMP-100 315
DMP-200 599
DMP-400 1029
DMP-500 1569
Microline $80 \quad 325$
Microline 82A 425
Microline 83A 679
Microline 84 Parallel 1029
P. C. Plotter Printer 199

## DISK DRIVES

R.S. Model III 1ST-Drive 679

Tandon 40 Track MI 289
Color Computer Drive 1315
Color Computer Drive $0 \quad 470$
Primary Hard Disk MII 3999
Primary Hard Disk MIII 1999

## ETC.

CCR-81 recorder 52
C. C Joysticks 22

16 K RAM N.E.C. 200 N.S. chips 25
64K Ram Chips 75
Color Computer Flex D.O.S. 99
Brand Name Software . Send for listing.
R.S. Software 10\% off list

- Computer Plus New Equipment. with NEC RAM installed. 180 Day Computer Plus Warranty. $\ddagger$ Color Computer 64 K requires Disk O and Flex D.O.S.



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The flashing cursor routine at line 800 can be replaced on disk systems (Disk Basic) by a Line Input; this saves memory and is more efficient.

Change or delete the lines in Program Listing 1 to make a dialing program work on a Model III.

Tom Lake<br>15 Silver Lane Chappaqua, NY 10514

## Hexagon Speaks

I was impressed by the comprehensive review of word processing programs in your September issue. As the author of Hexspell 2, I would like to comment on your Spelling Checker section.

Mr. Robinson commented he found Hexspell "a bit slow." No doubt with many programs to review he could not spend a long time with Hexspellotherwise, he would have found it speeds up in use. Hexspell reorders its word list to bring the most-frequently used words to the front, where they are found fastest. This leads to a noticeable increase in speed. Hexspell was designed for people who wish to read through a document before sending it


The DOSPLUS II Model II operating system, listed in our November 1982 New Products section, is a joint creation of PowerSOFT ( 11500 Stemmons Freeway, Suite 125, Dallas, TX 75229 ) and Micro-Systems Software Inc. (4301-18 Oak Circle, Boca Raton, FL 33431). PowerSOFT's contribution was inadvertently omitted. -Eds.

Regarding my Patch for Scrip Patch that you published in your October 1982 issue (Input, p. 22), I apologize for not being more explicit. The Basic address of 26347 wasn't a direct conversion from 66DFH (26335), which is what you printed. 26335 causes a load file format error.

> Bill Geib

8185 State Road
North Royalton, OH 44133
out. As such, it runs only at the user's reading speed, and contains provisions to slow down.

The choice of a word list for a spelling checker is difficult. Mr. Robinson favors difficult-to-spell words in place of words like cat and dog. Some people would be upset to hear that such words are incorrect every time they run a spelling check. Mr. Robinson points out that all spelling checkers miss some obvious words. A large dictionary contains some 500,000 words, so even the largest TRS-80 spelling checker misses 85-90 percent of possible words.

Choosing the perfect word list is such a personal matter that Hexspell avoids it. Instead, Hexspell concentrates on adapting its original word list to the user's requirements. It does this by learning new words, and rearranging its list according to frequency of use.

While comparative reviews are useful they don't give the reviewer a chance to spend more time with a complex program.

> Bernard J. Hughes
> Manager-Hexagon Systems
> P.O. Box 397, Station A
> Vancouver, BC
> Canada V6C 2N2

## Dan Robinson Replies

Mr. Hughes has an excellent program in Hexspell 2, and I tried to convey that fact when describing the program's features in my review. Construction of the master word list and the spelling correction procedures are perhaps more a matter of taste and style than efforts towards some fixed goal.

Most of us wouldn't use the half-million words in a large dictionary, even if we knew them all. Our working vocabularies will be limited and rather similar, with the addition of professional words tucked away in an auxiliary file.

Hexspell begins with a shorter word list and tailors that list to the words that the writer uses most often. Hexspell also supports an auxiliary list of the user's words, which brings the total dictionary to the neighborhood of 50,000 words. Hexspell requires more effort on the part of the writer when he first uses the program in order to have a word list closely suited to the writer's needs. It's a fair exchange.

The question of speed is more a matter of how you produce documents. If all the writing is done as a batch and set
aside for proofing, one document after another, and then printed as a batch, stand-alone programs won't differ too greatly in speed. On the other hand, if you write the copy, check the spelling, and print it before going on to the next document, then a dictionary program integrated into the word processor is much faster-and more expensive.

Word list selection and the correction process are a matter of choice. Hexspell's other virtues, such as the ability to process numerical data and define foreign character sets, aren't found in any other program. Hexspell is a good program, and for many will be the first choice.

Dan Robinson 1625 Higgins Way Pacifica, CA 94044

## More LP VII Articles

I purchased a Line Printer VII from Radio Shack and am most pleased with it. I read the article you published about it in your April 1982 issue, but I'm still in the dark about its complete operation. The manual supplied by Radio Shack is about as useful as most of their documentation.

I would like to see more articles giving practical applications and programs using the graphics mode to show its capabilities to the fullest.

Robert E. Wesley<br>I16 Court St. \#7<br>Plattsburgh, NY 12901

## Trick Fix

Mike Keller's "Trick or TRS-80"' 80 Micro, October 1982) is perfect for our haunted house display this Halloween. I did encounter a problem, though; my operating system defaults to three files. This causes M2\$ to occupy address 32768, which results in an overflow error. The solution: Specify less than three files.

Further modifications to the program included running it once to pack the strings, and deleting the remark and data lines. I moved F\$, M1\$, and M2\$ to lines 90-92 and deleted the GOSUB at line 90 also. As long as the program is not saved in ASCII format, all is well, although listing the program can be confusing, and LLISTing it can drive your printer up the wall!

I added line 145 to prevent the face from scrolling off the screen: 145 IFF $<$


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## 323THENF $=323$ ELSEIF $\quad$ F $>349$ THENF $=349$.

Thanks to Mr. Keller for a neat and timely program.

Bill Schreiber
P.O. Box 1034

Boone, NC 28607

## A Horror Story

I ordered, from various suppliers, a Model III with 16 K , an extra 32 K of memory, a single Percom drive, and a Lynx modem. When I opened the computer I saw that I was not competent to install the drive and memory, so I put it back together and took it to a nearby Percom dealer. He installed the drive and the memory, and for a few weeks all was well. Then I began to have problems booting disks; a technician told me that it was probably the ribbon cable that connects the drive controller to the CPU board.

One night a thunderstorm struck; I had unplugged the power cords but didn't disconnect the telephone lines from the modem. The modem and the CPU were damaged. Emtrol Systems (the Lynx people), fixed the modem and didn't charge me a penny.

I took the computer to the non-Radio Shack technician and waited three weeks for a new CPU board. The board was bad; I waited again for a new board. It too was bad, or my computer had a mysterious problem. The non-Radio Shack technician was embarrassed to have had my computer for so long. If I had bought from Radio Shack, I could have had the damage fixed in a couple of days at the Computer Center. The resolution was satisfactory; they let me trade in my equipment for a new Model III with factory drives. So, for a few hundred dollars difference, I have a new machine and am rid of my headache. From now on Radio Shack will service my equipment.

David Dalton
3558 Bowens Road
Tobaccoville, NC 27050

## The Word Is Worth It

The "Word Machine" review (September 1982) is good for more than just "a few personal letters." My wife has done several papers using "The Word Machine" with a minimum of learning and no hassle. I have also used it and
found it more than adequate.
It is true that an under- $\$ 50$ word processor will not compete head-to-head with the big boys, but it doesn't destroy the budget. Maybe writers don't need this inexpensive tool, but many of us find such a program affordable and usable.

Kenneth Held<br>19224 Castlebay Lane<br>Northridge, CA 91326

## Video Genie

I have a Video Genie, also known as the PMC-80, and which was subject to an article "What's a TRZ-80?"' by Mr. Lindsay in your January 1982 issue.
The Genie is much improved over the model described by Mr. Lindsay. I wish he had described the hardware mod to make large characters controllable from software (OUT 255,8 won't do it, and PRINT CHR\$(23) leaves the size normal but double-spaces).

When you turn on the machine, it does not prompt Ready, but Ready?. The machine uses ports for cassettes and printer rather than memory latching, and the external cassette is not at Port FE. Port FE selects the cassette
drive, default is \#1, but OUT 254,8 selects\#2 (via the DIN socket) and OUT 254,0 selects\#1, which is built into the machine.

The current Genie has a 1.5 K ROM (from 3000 H up) that adds a lowercase driver, a flashing repeating cursor, screen print, renumberer, and a machinecode monitor. This is the same area of RAM utilized by the Aculab ROM (the British equivalent of the ESF) so I've installed a switch to disable the internal ROM when I use the Aculab. There is also an internal amp and speaker for sound output via the cassette port.

In 80 Micro, November 1981, '"Customized Commands" by Mr. Rupert described a merge utility. I have converted this to a Basic routine that loads into System RAM unused by Model I non-disk machines and adds the commands. (see Program Listing 2).

Save-to close off the current Basic program in memory and allow another Basic program to be entered or loaded from cassette.

Merge-to append the last program to that previously saved.

RSET-Warm Boot, to reset memory size without initializing System RAM, useful if you wish to load a

## 18 CLS

${ }^{28}$ PRINT"To save the existing program in memory, enter 'SAve'."
30 PRINT"Then 'ClOAD' the next program you wish to append to"
48 PRINT"the existing program. Ensure that the second program"
$5 \varnothing$ PRINT" has line numbers GREATER than the first program." 60 PRINT"The two programs are then joined by entering 'merge'."
78 PRINT"In addition 'RSET' will initiate the Memory Reserve process without initializing System RAM."
89 PRINT
$9 \varnothing$ PRINT"This routine does not occupy user RAM, but it is located"
109 PRINT"between 16477 (405DH) and 16510 (407EH) in System ram."
116 POKE 16801,93:POKE 16802,64: 'Initialize SAVE.
120 POKE 16789,112: POKE 16781,64: 'Initialize MERGE.
136 PORE 16795,181:POKE 16796,0: 'Initialize RSET
146 POKE 16599, PEEK ( 16548 ): PORE 16510, PEEK (16549)
150 FOR $\mathrm{I}=16477$ TO 16565: ${ }^{\text {TO }}$ 'Load M.C. routine.
169 READ X: POKE I,X: NEXTI
178 PRINT:PRINT:INPUT"Ready to continue, if so press 'NEWLINE'"; X : NEW
186 DATA $42,164,64,237,99,125,64,42,249,64,43,43,237,99,164$
190 DATA $64,195,114,0,42,125,64,237,99,164,64,195,114,0$
Program Listing 2

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machine-language program into high memory but forgot to reserve.

John Megson<br>25 North Road<br>Bourne, Lincs<br>PE10 9AP<br>England

## More Speed for Space Duel

I have a modification for Dave Edick's "Space Duel" (80 Micro, August 1981). In the original game the ship moves too slowly. My modification in Program Listing 3 will speed it up.

Uwe Scariot<br>Maerkische Str. 90<br>D-4600 Dortmund I<br>West Germany

## More Modifications

Richard Straw's "JKL Minus Blanks" modification for NEWDOS + (80 Micro, September 1982, page 290) is a welcome addition. For those who have lowercase modifications in the Model I keyboard, the printer goes into a series of line feeds when it encounters the control code ASCII values used by video memory. This occurs because the ASCII values for the capital letters are shifted from 65-90 to 1-25.

A few extra instructions in the PRNT sequence fix the problem by testing to see if the ASCII value in the A register is less than 27 , then converting if it is. I added three lines to the program (see Program Listing 4).
I also found that, changing the ORG in line 250 from FFDBH to FDCEH, I was able to use the ULCDVR lowercase driver that resides from FDD0 to FFFF in my

48 K system. Otherwise, the two programs occupy the same memory area.

Stan Treitman 150 Glen Road
Wellesley Hills, MA 02181

## Almost Satisfied

Let me express my satisfaction with your magazine and its contents.

May I suggest more coverage for the professionals in the software field who are using TRS-80s as their development tool?

> C.W. Medlock
> Pro/Am Software 220 Cardigan Road Centerville, OH 45459

## Scriplus Update

The Scriplus review (80 Micro, August 1982, page 101) was fair, although slightly ancient. To bring you up to date, the program now works on all the current DOSes for the Model I or III. The same disk boots on either machine, thanks to Kim Watt.

It is also compatible with all Scripsit versions, and can convert the Model I version 1.0 for use on the Model III. A sideline effect is that Scripsit's backup protection was removed for the user's convenience.
The program has also been updated to include chaining, killing, and merging of files from within Scriplus, as well as the alphabetized directory. A Pause command has been added to facilitate inserting a name in a form letter, or changing print wheels. Scriplus now includes details for use on the


Daisy Wheel II and other Radio Shack printers.

The Scriplus 3.0 disk is $\$ 39.95$; all previous owners can upgrade their older versions for only $\$ 15$, which includes the new, larger manual.

Dennis A. Brent, President Breeze/QSD Inc.
11500 Stemmons Freeway, Suite 125
Dallas, TX 75229

## Patching Service

Many thanks to Dan Robinson for the comparison of word processing products in the September issue. It must have been an exhaustive research effort.

Due to a recently announced change in version numbering policy by Lazy Writer's author, we are now offering our enhancements to that program in the form of a patching service. This allows us to keep up with changes in Lazy Writer that might not be reflected in the version number.

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Mike Keller Imaginuity Inc.
13423 Desert Hills NE
Albuquerque, NM 87111

## Talking Down

I have enjoyed 80 Micro for several years, but especially Mr. Keynes' recent MONEY DOS articles. They have, however, an almost imperceptible Jeho-vah-like background air, and I get the feeling he is writing down to me.

This was particularly true in the recent article on commodities trading in which he says, in essence, "This is a good program but you should see the one I'm using (but you can't, goody, goody)!" He even emphasizes this on his WATS line encyclical when he proudly announces his modification is "not available at any cost." His stature would have been much taller had he not even mentioned his personal, unavailable, much superior modification.

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## Just in Time

The article "Cheaper Upgrade" was just in time.

I purchased a 16 K RAM kit from an advertiser in 80 Micro; getting the Extended Basic ROM was a little harder. I went to several Radio Shack Computer Stores while on vacation in Tampa and St. Petersburg, and locally in Lexington, KY. They all said no to my purchase of a ROM chip.

The local Radio Shack franchise, however, was more than happy to order it for me, and kept after the back order until it arrived $31 / 2$ weeks later. I installed it with the article's help and everything worked fine.

Steven Lewis
1513A Maple Lane
Corbin, KY 40701

## Fatal Error?

What would you say if a friend asked you to wrap a bare wire around your wrist and then plug the other end into a wall outlet? I'm sure the answer wouldn't be printable here.

Well, in the article "Cheaper Upgrade," author Richard Tucker suggests just that. Although he does specify the grounded side of the outlet, I would hate to think of the results from a poorly wired outlet or deteriorated wiring. A quick check with a ground fault indicator would help, but I think a smart move would be to clamp the wire to a water pipe. Other than that small (but possibly fatal) error I enjoyed the article.

## Michael Janke <br> 20620 Gulfstream Road Miami, FL 33189

## TRSDOS 1.3 Zaps

I would like to provide the following zaps to TRSDOS 1.3 for the Model III.
To provide a 30 ms track stepping rate

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DRS | RB | Existing byte | New byte |
| 2 | 9 F | 0 C | 0 B |
| 3 | AE | 0 C | 0 B |
| 3 | DC | 1 C | 1 B |
| 13 | 9 D | 0 C | 0 B |
| 35 | 30 | 0 C | 0 B |
| 35 | 63 | 0 C | 0 B |
| 36 | 49 | 1 C | 1 B |
| 38 | 6 A | 58 | 5 B |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

you must change the nine bytes listed below. Following Apparat's Superzap format, the disk relative sector (DRS) is in decimal and the relative byte (RB) of the sector is in hex (see Table 1). The zaps can be applied using Superzap or the debug facility of TRSDOS.

While making zaps, you might want the error messages printed on the screen instead of the error code and then having to ask for the error message to be printed. All it takes is a one-byte zap. On DRS 304, RB 2 C you will find the
byte to be 20 H . Zap this to 18 H .
If we do not want to input the date or time on power up, it will take a six-byte zap-three bytes for the date and three bytes for the time. On DRS 12, beginning at RB 70 H , you will find 213 B 51 . Change this to C3 2E 4F. This takes care of the date. For the time, at DRS 12 , relative byte BA, you will find 2154 51. Zap this to C3 2 E 4 F .

Tom Ash
P.O. Box 584

Oak Harbor, WA 98277


## The Cormsoft Group

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- 519 throws you into a world with droidfilled birds. You have to destroy them, but every time they burst, a myriad of droids are released


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## Thanks Mr. B.

After reading my article "The Colorful Computer-Part II," Alexander Benenson kindly called an error to my attention. The Draw command could only produce a restricted number of angles (eight). The following is a short program suggested by Mr . Benenson to illustrate the further capabilities of Draw.

> 10 PMODE 3,1: PCIS : SCREEN 1,1
> 20 DRAW "BM $128,96 \mathrm{M}+12,-16$
> $\mathrm{M}+12,+16 \mathrm{~L} 25$ "
> 30 GOTO 30

This draws an equilateral triangle near the center of the screen. Draw becomes even more powerful than I realized. Mr. Benenson also suggested a technique I was not aware of. Instead of using DRAW "BM" + STR\$ (X) + "," + STR\$ (Y) + S\$ where X and Y are the coordinates of the starting point, the following can be used instead: POKE 200, X : POKE 202, Y : DRAW S\$.

My thanks to Mr. Benenson.
Franklyn D. Miller 8871 Falmouth Drive Cincinnati, OH 45231

## Escape from the Maze

Daniel Phillips wrote in the May Input column that he couldn't get out of Roy Green’s "SuperMaze" ( 80 Micro, March 1982, p. 148). I had the same problem until I changed line 960 as follows: 960 IF X $=\mathrm{A}(101)$ AND D $=2$ THEN 1100.

Roger Bury<br>Box 1404<br>Ukiah, CA 95482

## Wiping Up Halloween

After typing and editing Mike Keller's "Trick or TRS-80" program (80 Micro, October 1982) I found that moving the face toward the left of the screen leaves a trail of blanks from the lower right corner of the mouth. Not wanting my ghoul to drool, I began to search for the demon that haunted my program. A thorough examination of the program solved the mystery.

To cure Jack's salivations, add one


## Fixes for flaws

additional asterisk to line 470, and change the following lines to read:

490 FOR X $=$ START TO START +217 : READ CHAR: POKE X, CHAR: NEXT X 760 MI $\$=$ RIGHT\$ (F\$, 62)

> Phillip C. Funderburk
> 513 Longleaf Road
> Summerville, SC 29483

## Missing Delete

I forgot to include the delete function when I wrote my Do-It-Yourself Data Base. I wish I could say it happened in the 80 Micro editorial offices but it evidently slipped into the bit bucket under my own desk. My apologies to all-especially to those who wrote to me asking "Where is it?"

Insert lines 5000-5030 into the program.

5000 INPUT "ENTER RECORD NUMBER TO BE DELETED.';'SN
5010 IF SN $=-1$ THEN RETURN
5020 DA(SN, 0$)=$ " D "
5030 GOTO 5000
Operation consists of entering the record number to be deleted each time the prompt appears. The record number to be deleted comes from a print of the records. When all records have been deleted, enter -1 to return to the menu.

Karl L. Townsend 103 Knollwood Drive
Lansdale, PA 19446

## 16K Screen Veil

Mike Keller's "Screen Veil" program ( 80 Micro, September 1982, p. 286),
written for a Model I, states, "The NEWDOS80 calls are compatible with the Model III." This is true, except for one call; line 00141 of his listing should read:

447B 00141 INSERT EQU 447BH;
instead of:
441000141 INSERT EQU 4410H;
Also change the ORG address in line 121 to FBOOH (64256). This makes the entire routine usable by 16 K machines.

David Rinaman
P.O. Box 7127

Buena Park, CA 90620

## Graftrax Fix

As an Epson MX-80 owner, I was excited about Thomas McNamee's "Graftrax 80" (80 Micro, September 1982, p. 190). After entering the program listings, certain bugs appeared that can be traced to the way the Model I and Model III handle certain print codes. I have no doubt that the program works just fine on a Model III, but the following revisions should be made to Program Listing 1 to correct for the Model I hanging up on LPRINT CHR\$(0), CHR\$(10), CHR\$(11), and CHR\$(12):

> 530 LPRINT CHR\$(125);" ";CHR\$(27) "L"; $;$ POKE 14312, CC $:$ LPRINTCHR\$ $(8) ;$ 540 FORT $=1$ TOCC: IFG $(T)=0$ OR $G(T)=10$ OR G(T) $=11$ OR G(T) $=12$ THEN POKE14312,G(T) ELSE LPRINT CHR\$(G(T));: NEXT

Program Listing 2 should also be modified as follows:

```
50 LPRINTCHR$(27)'K''CHR$(L);:
LPRINTCHR$(8);
80 IFA =0 OR A = 10 OR A = 11 OR A = 12
THEN POKE14312,A ELSE LPRINT
CHR$(A);
```

These changes correct the hang-up problem.
For those with disk drives who don't like to type endless lines of data statements, sending the array $G(T)$ to an appropriate sequential access file (OPEN "O"',1,"DATA/DAT"': PRINT \#1, CC - 1: FOR T=1 TO CC: PRINT\#1,G(T): NEXT T : CLOSE) permits the use of the data directly in

# Convert to CP/M and Save. 

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## The Trouble with TRS-DOS.

Although TRS-DOS is an excellent operating system, it has one major disadvantage. When compared with CP/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.

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## CP/M Acquires Unpresedented 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.

## 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 Z80 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 sup. port CP/M. There are even rumors that the new Tandy 16 will support a version of $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$.

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## DEBUg

another program without having to enter the data. Note that the first item in the file is the number of characters (CC-1) so appropriate DIM G(CC-1) statements can be made.

Peter Chamalian Contest Software
P.O. Box 1188

Burlington, CT 06013

## Survey Fix

I've made some corrections and improvements to my "Survey" program ( 80 Micro, June/July 1982). In the loader program LOADFILE/BAS, page 252 , change line 170 to 170 IF EOF (1) THEN N = 1: GOTO 210.

In lines 230, 290, and 470, change the variable N to $(\mathrm{N}-1)$. Be sure to include the extra set of parentheses. Finally, insert the line 415 IF $\mathrm{F}=1$ then 430 . These changes correct the count for the numbers entered.

In the main program "Survey" (page 249), change line 460 to 460 INPUT"(N)EXT, (S)TOP, OR (ENTER) TO PLACE CALL";A\$.
Add the following line to allow a graceful exit: 475 IF LEFT\$(A\$,1) = ' S " THEN PUT \#1,NN: CLOSE:END, and add 485 IF LEFT\$(TN\$(X),3)=" " THEN TN $\$(\mathrm{X})=$ RIGHT $\$(\operatorname{TN} \$(\mathrm{X}), 7)$ to allow seven-digit calls to be placed correctly.

Rodger Wells 1008 Kehoe Drive
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## Computer Credit Unions

Our company is considering buying hardware and software for an off-line microcomputer to supplement our online mini. We want to use the micro for spreadsheets, word processing, and data-base management.

Does anyone know of any credit union software available for TRS-80s? We would like a spreadsheet already set up with the proper income/expense categories that credit unions use; or accounting software set up for credit unions.

## Scott Daniels <br> 9 Joval St.

East Lyme, CT 06333

## Smith-Corona and Scripsit

I have a Model I and am thinking of buying the new Smith-Corona TP-1 printer as the letter-quality output for my Scripsit system. I tried the printer on a similar system at the dealer and found that the line-spacing command ( $>\mathrm{LS}=2$ ) did not work. The printer ignored the command and did not print the text double-spaced. I like the printer and would like to buy it. Does anyone know the cause and cure for this problem?

K. Rallapalli<br>3184 Linkfield Way San Jose, CA 95135

## Pen Pal Wanted

I have a Model I Level II and am interested in voice synthesis. Has anyone found a way to synthesize speech without a voice synthesizer? If you know how to do this in Basic, please write.

Is there anyone under 15 who would like a computer pen pal? I am 12 years old.

James Waese 644 Huron St. Toronto, Ont.
Canada M5R 2R9

## Needs Patch

We use Radio Shack's VisiCalc (Cat. \#26-1566) on our Model I, Level II 48 K with two Radio Shack 35 -track disk drives and a keyboard modified for true lowercase operation. We have an Epson MX-80 printer (connected to the printer

port on the Expansion Interface). Electric Pencil runs perfectly.

Much of our work requires column and row labels. Does anyone have a patch or program to allow upper and lowercase output to the printer and screen? We have NEWDOS80 and NEWDOS PLUS as well as TRSDOS.

Jay Combe, Executive Director U.S. Association of House Inspectors 126 Bala Ave. Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004

## Governmental GL

I am in search of a governmental general-ledger program for our small city's three disk Model II. All available GL programs are business-oriented with sales, cost of sales, and so on.

Governmental accounting deals with budget revenue, expense, cost centers, and nonrelated fund groups. I am reluctant to attempt to translate a businessoriented program to this governmental requirement; I might end up with an unusable product.

Is there anyone who can help me with this problem?
M. M. Gantar

Village of Golf
Golf Road
Palm Beach County, FL 33436

## Orchestrating Language

I have a Model I and an Orchestra-80 board. Does anyone know how to use this board directly with Assembly language?

Mark Hickenbottom
1165 Ricardo Court
Seaside, CA 93955

## Study at Home

I have a Model III with two disk drives and would like to find individual disk or cassette programs for my chil-
dren to practice math by grade levels for home use (grades 5-12 not inclusive).

Does anyone know where I can find this kind of software?

Frederick P. Hoffman
287 Ball Road
Grass Valley, CA 95945

## LEX 11 Schematic

I purchased a LEX 11 modem, made by the Lexicon Corp., Miami, FL. I wrote to Lexicon requesting a schematic, which was rejected. The reason for the rejection, they just don't supply any information.

I can understand not supplying schematics while in warranty, but the unit is out of warranty and requires modifications I cannot make without a schematic.

Can anyone help me find a schematic?

Francis A. Stengel Jr.
349 Stony Road
Lancaster, NY 14086

## Network Aid

We have just installed two Network 3 systems with 18 Model IIIs, and are interested in compiling a list and communicating with other educators using the Network 3.

We would also like to know if there is a Pascal compiler capable of working with this configuration. As usual, not enough information is available on NBasic, which is part of the system. Any information on NBasic would be appreciated.

LeRoy Price
Benton Community School
Van Horne, IA 52346

## Needs a Password

I would like to get a copy of the 1793 Floppy Disk Controller Manual (about the 1793 FDC in the Model III) by Western Digital.

Also, what is Basic's password in TRSDOS 1.2 or 1.3 for the Model III? I would like to write programs that interact with Basic, but need to disassemble it first.
V.S. Gavande

3005 W. Terrace
Austin, TX 78731

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The mulifunctional system is easy to use and comes with a complete users manual allowing even the inexperienced user to send and receive electronic mail in minutes!

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(Jake Commander, 80 Micro's technical consultant, is visiting his native England after a two and one half year absence.)

When the TRS-80 Color Computer hit the U.S. market in 1980, you could buy it for less than $\$ 400$. Not so when it hit the British market. Those curious chieftains at Tandy UK decided to foist it on a destitute populace for £439-about $\$ 750$.

But, Tandy doesn't have the market to itself any longer. There's a toy firm called Mettoy based in Wales, see. And this clever entrepreneur named Richard Wadman convinced them to look at the possibility of manufacturing a 6809 based computer. They looked. They liked.
Mr. Wadman was not a dullard. He knew that the 6809, being a Motorola chip, would be in its element in a setup involving other Motorola chips, such as a color video display generator. And wouldn't it work oh so well with a Motorola synchronous address multiplexer?

Mr. Wadman didn't stop there, either. How about having Microsoft take care of the extended Basic in ROM? No problem. How about making the cartridge pinout the same as the TRS-80 color machine? Of course. How about 32 K as standard? Naturally. And a real keyboard? And plenty of software? And a parallel printer output? And a price of $£ 200$ (about $\$ 360$ )? Bye-bye Tandy Color Computer.

The name of this little giant killer of a color computer might strike fear into the hearts of many executives in Texas. It is called The Dragon, which is the national symbol of Wales, where 1,500 of these beasts are cranked out every week.

Come on, computer experts. You should see a pattern emerging here. The situation is remarkably similar to one that existed a few years ago.

In 1976, you could go to a Radio Shack store in the United States and buy a wonderful new gadget called a 4 K Model I Level I TRS-80 for $\$ 400$. You could get away with an el cheapo cassette recorder for storage, and it wasn't too difficult to get an electronics nut to convert the portable TV to a TV/ monitor. Up and running for $\$ 400-$ not a bad deal. I'm convinced that Radio Shack owes its success with the TRS-80 to this relatively painless way of


## A dragon threatens Tandy

getting hooked into microcomputing.
Meanwhile, what was happening on the other side of the pond, back in the United Kingdom? Not a lot. While America was devouring all it could get, Tandy UK was preparing for its part in the TRS-80 success story. Unfortunately, it seems that Tandy UK management wasn't using its brains.

Instead of giving the less affluent British people a chance to buy a micro for $£ 200$ (the exchange rate at that time), Tandy hit Joe Public smack in the face with a bill for about $£ 500$.

Importing that American technology must have been costing Tandy UK a lot of money. Or, more likely, Tandy UK was making a fortune.

In the UK, the system came complete with a Tandy monitor and a Tandy cassette recorder whether you liked it or not. Just to rub it in, the cassette recorder was the type that left magnetic glitches on your program or data whenever you stopped it with the remote on/off.

Good deal, eh what? Commodore proceeded to wipe the floor with Tandy, and that blasted PET machine became a
dominant force in a large part of Europe.

Tandy should have learned from the experience, but it didn't. Here comes the TRS-80 Color Computer (a year late), and I'm already getting a sense of deja vu. As the PET did a few years ago, The Dragon could also leave the Tandy management with its mouth hanging open.

I'm not saying Tandy UK will have its nose rubbed in it yet again. I don't have to, do I? It's going to happen whether I say it or not. Tandy is already doing the usual things-dropping the price and introducing a more aggressive marketing campaign. Tandy will no doubt rip The Dragon to pieces, accuse Mr. Wadman of stealing their design, and try to sue him.

I've met Mr. Wadman, and, as I've said, he's no idiot. He used the Motorola setup as used in the TRS-80 Color Computer, designed his own input/output circuitry, and placed it in his own box with 32 K and a high-quality keyboard. The Dragon will withstand any scrutiny Tandy cares to give it. Sorry boys, you'll have to try harder.

Just in case the boys at Fort Worth are feeling sorry for their British counterparts, I can gleefully tell them that The Dragon will be in America at the start of 1983. I've been told the target price is $\$ 350$ for the U.S. market. Mr . Wadman wouldn't divulge where it will be sold, but he said it will be in a big chain store that "has a big catalog."

The Dragon is likely to scorch some profits at Tandy, whether UK or stateside. I can't wait to watch the feathers fly. (See related story on page 370.)

## Escaping Depression

Gloom. Gloom and despondency seem to be the operative words here. More than 3 million people unemployed in a nation of 55 million. Unemployment continues to climb.

From the gathering gray clouds overhead to the dwindling gray crowds at the pub, there's a gloomy acceptance of the whole situation. Statistics from major breweries show that people aren't buying as many drinks as they used to. If the British are staying away from the pubs, something has to be exceptionally wrong.
However, microcomputing seems to

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be alive and well. Software sales in a couple of stores in Birmingham have increased an unbelievable 1,000 percent over last year, with hardware sales trailing miserably at 500 percent.

Not only are microcomputers doing well, but the video industry's growth has been exponential since I was last here. (The two industries aren't as unrelated as you might think-they both involve the sale of hardware and software.) Every other hardware store is running its own video library, causing fierce competition on High Street with many overzealous traders going broke. But, all in all, the video business has blossomed, and a video recorder is almost as common a household item as a color TV.

Why are these two industries growing so rapidly amidst all the financial depression? Well, I've formed a little theory.

We might be going back to the caves -in a high tech way, of course. Back to the three-bedroomed, semi-detached suburban retreat equipped with TV, video equipment, and, in a healthy number of cases, a microcomputer.

After all, who wants to brave the gloom when all this perfectly harmless technological escape exists? All you have to do is while away the hours in electronic wonderment and the cold harsh realities of a recession disappear into the English fog. Just keep up the mortgage on the cave and the escape remains secure.

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Charge local schools up to $\$ 1000$ per season for these sophisticated reports. Analyze the tendancies of opposing teams., Equivalent to that used by the pros.


# The GAMER'S CAFE 

## One step beyond the neon glow

When we left Eugene and headed south on Route 5, I had visions of San Francisco dancing in my head. We would set up the Cafe somewhere in Berkeley, bask in the sun, and rake in the dough. So when I woke up one morning to find ourselves in the middle of a God-forsaken desert, I was understandably upset.
Mad Max had been driving for 36 consecutive hours and when I looked into his eyes and saw little white rabbits hopping around, I knew we were in trouble. "Neon," he whispered. "Neon and phosphor. Microcosmic oneness. Hey Stella, put back those ash trays. Hit me, hit me, hit me..."
He paused, and stared wildly at the vast sandy wasteland that threatened to swallow us. Then he screamed, "Blackjack!"
And I knew where he was taking us: Las Vegas.

I was about to voice my objections when suddenly a hitchhiker appeared from nowhere on the side of the road. Max swung the van over and the fellow, dressed in a three-piece suit and carrying an umbrella, hopped in.
"Hi," he said. "I'm Jackson Dott, marketing coordinator at Microcomputer Games, a division of Avalon Hill. Want some information on our latest games?"
"Gee, I guess so," I said.
He then proceeded to tell us all about Fredericksburg, Close Assault, and Diplomacy, all due for release this month.
Fredericksburg is a two-player Civil War game, giving Generals Ambrose Burnside and Robert E. Lee a rematch to see whether Burnside can avenge the famous Union defeat. Close Assault is a one- or two-player World War II game, featuring hand-to-hand and infantry combat and other war-like stuff. Both are actually board games, with the computer handling combat resolution.
Diplomacy is a whirl of pre-WWI al-liance-forming and backstabbing. I said it sounded like you needed a diabolical

mind to play it. Dott agreed. Max merely gurgled.
"By the way," I said. "Have you guys gotten any negative feedback on V.C., that microcomputer game of op-erational-level combat in Vietnam?"
"Not at all," he replied. "If you play the game, you'll find out it portrays any type of guerrilla warfare. And the idea is to make friends with civilians, not to kill. Say, can you pull over here? This is where I get off."
We stopped and he climbed out.
"Thanks for the lift, fellas," he said as he started to walk into the desert.

Winthrop had been sulking ever since Eugene, when Mad Max came aboard and cleaned Winthrop's clock in Sea Dragon. He'd taken to playing endless games of Black Death on our PMC Model $1 / 2$, sucking on oolong tea and eating dry Cap'n Crunch. I was worried about his teeth, which were beginning to grow moss.
It happened shortly after we pulled into Las Vegas (or Lost Vagrants, as Max calls it). Winthrop booted up Sea Dragon in a final desperate attempt to overtake Max. Unfortunately, he didn't know that I'd accidentally spilled some Milk of Magnesia on the disk, creating several horrendous bugs. Suddenly, Winthrop's torpedoes were bouncing off ships and attacking his subs. When he surfaced for air, his supply decreased. Every time he hit the down arrow, his sub blew up. The final straw came when the nuclear reactor turned into a smile face and started whistling the theme song to "Leave It to Beaver."
Winthrop fled the van screaming. We chased him into Caesar's Palace, pick-
ing up his clothes as we went along. We finally caught him at one of the crap tables, but not before he'd swallowed the dice and thrown everybody's chips all over the room. Needless to say, the police took him away in a rubber truck.

Well, it turned out that the city attorney owned a Model I, and we were able to strike a deal. We gave him all our Big Five games, and he agreed to put Winthrop in the Prairie Sunset Rest Home instead of the slammer. And that's where he is now, pushing the nurse call button and yelling, "Dive! Dive!"

A short time later, I was at the poker table looking at a straight flush I didn't have when a waiter came up with a telephone. It was Soft Sector Marketing calling to tell me about three new games they've got scheduled for release this month.
Sneak Thief is Larry Ashmun's first totally original arcade game. You defend the gold treasure on an alien planet (as most of them are), zapping aliens (what else?), or dragging them off to jail (no rest homes here). Vexus is a 3-D arcade game from Factory Programming in which you pilot a spaceship through a tube in the sky, shooting down aliens as they approach. And Rally, also from Factory Programming, simulates driving a race car through a graphics maze, picking up flags and being pursued by "villainous cars" (their words). All three are Alpha or TRSSTICK joystick-compatible.

The folks at Soft Sector also want everybody to know that Color Computer versions of Alien Defense and (probably) Caterpillar are on their way.
When the waiter came to take the
phone, I noticed something suspiciously familiar about him.
"Say," I said, "Aren't you the former Boston Red Sox second baseman Pumpsie Green?"
"No," he said, and walked away.

When I got back to the van, I knew immediately that something was wrong, because the van wasn't there-only Mad Max, our two Pocket Computers, and the PMC. It took a while to get the truth from Max, who was air-guitaring to Jimi Hendrix's "Voodoo Child" wafting from a GTO waiting at a stop light, but it turned out that he'd lost the van in a crap-shoot with the head nurse at Prairie Sunset.

Well, we had enough money for a cheap motel room, and one sole remaining disk with Galaxy Invasion on it, so we figured that life could be worse. We could be in San Francisco, soaking up the sun and making lots of money. Who needs that kind of aggravation?

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## Convert your TRS-80 into a World Class Computer


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The black \& white "TV Screen" CRT (picture tube) which came with your TRS-80*model II or III is an inexpensive rapid "P4" Phosphor CRT intended for TV use. The display is actually strobing 60 times a second. No amount of "green plastic" will stop this strobing or eliminate the eye fatigue it causes. But a new $\mathbb{S o g} / \mathbb{V}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{TM}^{\mathrm{M}}$ CRT display tube with a slower decaying, colored Phosphor will.

- Available in slow-decay green (similar to new IBM* and APPLE III* monitors) or medium decay "European Orange" (easy on the eyes, elegantly beautiful, and the standard for CRT displays in Europe)
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## Try This Test:



LSI's new Soffl-Victu CRT

Turn the brightness control on your TRS-80*all the way up. Wave your hand up and down in front of the screen. See how jerky it seems? Just like in front of a strobe light! That's because the screen actually is strobing at you. A slower-phosphor CRT will reduce that troublesome strobe effect. That's why most of the newer monitors, from IBM. to Apple $111^{\circ}$ are using the new slow-phosphor CRT's.
-IBM* APPLE ${ }^{\circ}$ and TRS-80* are trademarks of IBM, APPLE Computer \& TANDY Corp.


Pac-Droids<br>Programmer's Guild<br>P.O. Box 66<br>Peterborough, NH 03458<br>Color Computer<br>\$19.95

## by Kerry Leichtman

Ia game clone is to be successful, it must imitate the original's good points, and add a few new twists of its own. Pac-Droids does just that. This new Programmer's Guild game is the best Pac-Man clone I've seen for the Color Computer.
The object of play is the same as the original game; you run around a maze gobbling up dots, energizer pellets, and drones. Rather than being a smiley face profile, you command a blue spaceship. Your enemies, the red drones and a blue drone robot, attempt to converge upon your ship until you eat an energizer pellet. Then they become scarce.

The game is more difficult than PacMan, and as a result more fun. The blue drone robot occasionally leaves dangerous droppings, called mines, in the maze. Running into one of these droppings will destroy your ship, as will taking on the powerful blue drone robot itself.

You are supplied with a weapon to use against these killers-the super bomb. Used properly, the super-bomb will destroy the blue drone and its mines. But the super bomb is not all
that discreet-it will also blow away your energy pellets. The super bomb will destroy everything in its path until hitting a force field (maze wall). So, if within one corridor you are faced with a charging blue drone, one of its mines, and your last energy pellet, close your eyes and take your fate. If you superbomb your last energy pellet, you've also super-bombed your only hope in fighting the red drones.

You start the game with three ships and three super bombs. You can use all three super bombs with any one ship, but I don't recommend it. According to the documentation you get an extra ship and an additional super bomb for every 10,000 points. You also get a new maze for every 10,000 points, with a maximum of four different mazes. I can't verify that first-hand for reasons I'd rather not discuss. But I do know that if you use all three super-bombs, say, with your first ship, and then that ship gets destroyed, your next ship is likely to encounter a rejuvenated blue robot drone and its mines-with no super bombs to defend itself.

Charles Forsythe's use of the Color Computer's main attribute, color, is to be applauded. The monitor is alive with color, especially the title page. While I was researching (playing) for this review, many people stopped to watch the display (and laugh at my ineptness). The sound is less exciting. In fact, I kept turning the volume down to lessen the barrage.

A minor complaint is the seemingly slow reaction time when opting for keyboard input rather than joysticks. Your ship is more likely to be tracked

## REview Contents

Pac-Droids . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 44
Bits 'n Bites About Computing:
A Computer Literacy Primer. 45
C.C. Mailer and C.C. Merger. 45

Chatterbox . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 48
Trashman . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 53
Options-80 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 54
Log Electronic Notebook. . . . 57
Incoprop . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 58
The Information Society
As Post Industrial Society... 61
Black Death. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 62
Tiny Compiler . . . . . . . . . . . . . 63
The Grafyx Solution . . . . . . . . 65
SuperScripsit . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 69
Review Digest . . . . . . . . . . . . . 72

Our reviewers use a five-star raling system. One star represents the low end of this spectrum. while five stars represent the spectacular and high end of the spectrum.
down by the enemy when using the arrow keys than when directing movements with a joystick.

Another complaint, less minor, is that you only get three attempts before the game is over. Now I can understand the greed of arcade machines when they limit your play to three chances for a quarter. I remember getting five balls for a dime on pinball machines and three plays for a quarter. (And my father remembers the nickel movie.) But the point is, if no one is interested in machine turnover, why not allow for more than three plays a game?

For little kids the three-tries-you're-out is okay, because they take the time to master the play. But for an aging editor like me who didn't practice by dropping $\$ 20$ a week into Pac-Man, three tries is too few to get anywhere. I'm sure I'll never see the other three mazes. My highest score was 7,400 . 10,000? Bah, humbug!

Complaints aside, Pac-Droids is one of the better games available for the Color Computer.

## Bits ' $n$ Bytes About Computing: A Computer Literacy Primer <br> by Rachelle S. Heller \& <br> C. Dianne Martin <br> Computer Science Press <br> 11 Taft Court <br> Rockville, MD 20850 <br> Hardcover, 174 pp. <br> $\$ 17.95$

## by Mary Gasiorowski

As you read this page, stop for a moment and think about those who can't read-the illiterate-those who can't deal with the written word.

There are many more who can't deal with or understand computers-the computer illiterate. At a time when our lives are becoming increasingly com-puterized-from our alarm clocks, washing machines, and automobiles to our businesses-it is increasingly important that people understand what computers can and cannot do, how to use them, and the implications of computer use on our society. Bits 'n Bytes About Computing: A Computer Literacy Primer addresses this problem.

Bits ' $n$ Bytes was written for the classroom teacher to serve as a source, and perhaps as a textbook. It covers a broad range of topics: what is computer literacy, where did computers come from, how do computers work, what computers can do for us, and how computers will affect our lives. Each chapter is organized into content, a list of key ideas (vocabulary words), a set of activities (including information on the purpose of the activity, and the materials and time required for each), and a list of related readings for teachers and students. In addition, an appendix includes a software evaluation checklist to help teachers evaluate educational programs for the computer. An extensive index aids in relocating specific topics or other references.

Computer literacy is a topic that can be introduced (to a varying degree of depth) at any age. However, there are few books that can be used at the elementary level. Bits ' $n$ Bytes is one of those few. As a source book, it provides background material for the teacher, who can then decide how much to present to the students.

The broad range of activities can be used from elementary through junior high-school classes. The activities and
related readings are the best features of the book. The lists of related readings at the end of each chapter are extensive and varied, covering all aspects of computers, their history, and their use and misuse, and are clearly marked as to their intended audience (teacher, student, or both).

Some sample activities from the book include:

- making a scrapbook of the materials you collect about computers;
- writing a short story or poem that describes how you feel about computers;
- making a history time line showing the important events in computing history;
- making your own simple calculator using three wooden gears;
- preparing an oral report and poster about the use of computers in some area of life; and
- collecting want ads to see what computer-related jobs are being offered and what the qualifications are.

Bits ' $n$ Bytes does not cover a specific programming language, as many introductory books do. The authors feel there are already many good programming books available, and more importantly, they did not want to commit their book to a particular language. This leaves the choice of a languageBasic, Pascal, Logo, or any other-to the discretion of the teacher or the situa-

## $\star \star \star \star$

C.C. Mailer and C.C. Merger Trans Tek<br>194 Lockwood<br>Bloomingdale, IL 60108<br>Color Computer, 16-32K cassette<br>or 32K disk systems<br>C.C. Mailer, $\$ \mathbf{2 0}$; with<br>C.C. Merger, \$35

## by Scott L. Norman

CC.C. Mailer and C.C. Merger are convenient, inexpensive programs for Color Computer owners who prepare "mass" mailings of moderate size. C.C. Mailer is a stand-alone program that allows the user to maintain address files for the preparation of mailing labels. C.C. Merger is used to combine such files with text files created by Trans Tek's C.C. Writer word processor. The
tion of the system available.
Computer literacy has been defined by the National Science Foundation and the Minnesota Educational Computing Consortium as knowing how computers work, the step-by-step technique for problem solving, social implications, being aware of computer applications, having a historical perspective on computers and future trends, and a person's attitudes toward computers. Bits ' $n$ Bytes was written to address these topics. The authors admit, however, that on some topics they present a byte (a larger unit) of information, while on other topics, only a bit (the smallest unit). Don't expect to teach from this book alone!

Computer literacy is becoming a critical issue, and two important aspects of teaching the subject need to be summarized here. Computer literacy must be addressed to all ages. Bits ' $n$ Bytes, as a source book, meets that challenge because it includes material for all ages and it leaves the presentation to the teacher. In addition, there is much to learn about using computers effectively and avoiding their misuse. It would be nice to have all that information in a single book; but that book does not yet exist. Bits ' $n$ Bytes, with its thoughtfully prepared list of activities and related readings, is a very good place to start.

# Telewriter-64 the Color Computer Word Processor 

## 3 display formats: 51/64/85 columns $\times 24$ lines

- True lower case characters

User-friendly full-screen editor

- Right justification
- Easy hyphenation

Drives any printer Embedded format and control codes

- Runs in $16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}$, or 64 K

Menu-driven disk and cassette I/O

## - No hardware modifications required

## THE ORIGINAL

Simply stated, Telewriter is the most powerful word processor you can buy for the TRS-80 Color Computer. The original Telewriter has received rave reviews in every major Color Computer and TRS-80 magazine, as well as enthusiastic praise from thousands of satisfied owners. And rightly so.
The standard Color Computer display of 32 characters by 16 lines without lower case is simply inadequate for serious word processing. The checkerboard letters and tiny lines give you no feel for how your writing looks or reads. Telewriter gives the Color Computer a 51 column by 24 line screen display with true lower case characters. So a Telewriter screen looks like a printed page, with a good chunk of text on screen at one time. In fact, more on screen text than you'd get with Apple II, Atari, TI, Vic or TRS-80 Model III.
On top of that, the sophisticated Telewriter full-screen editor is so simple to use, it makes writing fun. With single-letter mnemonic commands, and menu-driven I/O and formatting, Telewriter surpasses all others for user friendliness and pure power.
Telewriter's chain printing feature means that the size of your text is never limited by the amount of memory you have, and Telewriter's advanced cassette handler gives you a powerful word processor without the major additional cost of a disk.
...one of the best programs for the Color Computer I have seen...

- Color Computer News, Jan. 1982


## TELEWRITER-64

But now we've added more power to Telewriter. Not just bells and whistles, but major features that give you total control over your writing. We call this new supercharged version Telewriter-64. For two reasons.

## 64K COMPATIBLE

Telewriter-64 runs fully in any Color Computer $-16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}$, or 64 K , with or without Extended Basic, with disk or cassette or both. It automatically configures itself to take optimum advantage of all available memory. That means that when you upgrade your memory, the Telewriter-64 text buffer grows accordingly. In a 64 K cassette based system, for example, you get about 40 K of memory to store text. So you don't need disk or FLEX to put all your 64 K to work immediately.

## 64 COLUMNS (AND 85!)

Besides the original 51 column screen, Telewriter- 64 now gives you 2 additional highdensity displays: $64 \times 24$ and $85 \times 24$ !! Both high density modes provide all the standard Telewriter editing capabilities, and you can switch instantly to any of the 3 formats with a single control key command.
The $51 \times 24$ display is clear and crisp on the screen. The two high density modes are more crowded and less easily readable, but they are perfect for showing you the exact layout of your printed page, all on the screen at one time. Compare this with cumbersome "windows" that show you only fragments at a time and don't even allow editing.

## RIGHT JUSTIFICATION \& HYPHENATION

One outstanding advantage of the full-width screen display is that you can now set the screen width to match the width of your printed page, so that "what you see is what you get." This makes exact alignment of columns possible and it makes hyphenation simple.
Since short lines are the reason for the large spaces often found in standard right justified text, and since hyphenation is the most effective way to eliminate short lines, Telewriter-64 can now promise you some of the best looking right justification you can get on the Color Computer.

## FEATURES \& SPECIFICATIONS:

Printing and formatting: Drives any printer (LPVII/VIII, DMP-100/200, Epson, Okidata, Centronics, NEC, C. Itoh, Smith-Corona, Terminet, etc).
Embedded control codes give full dynamic access to intelligent printer features like: underlining, subscript, superscript, variable font and type size, dotgraphics, etc.
Dynamic (embedded) format controls for: top, bottom, and left margins; line length, lines per page, line spacing, new page, change page numbering, conditional new page, enable/disable justification.
Menu-driven control of these parameters, as well as: pause at page bottom, page numbering, baud rate (so you can run your printer at top speed), and Epson font. "Typewriter" feature sends typed lines directly to your printer, and Direct mode sends control codes right from the keyboard. Special Epson driver simplifies use with MX-80.
Supports single and multi-line headers and automatic centering. Print or save all or any section of the text buffer. Chain print any number of files from cassette or disk.

File and I/O Features: ASCII format files create and edit BASIC, Assembly, Pascal, and C programs, Smart Terminal files (for uploading or downloading), even text files from other word processors. Compatible with spelling checkers (like Spell 'n Fix).
Cassette verify command for sure saves. Cassette autoretry means you type a load command only once no matter where you are in the tape.
Read in, save, partial save, and append files with disk and/or cassette. For disk: print directory with free space to screen or printer, kill and rename files, set default drive. Easily customized to the number of drives in the system.
Editing features: Fast, full-screen editor with wordwrap, block copy, block move, block delete, line delete, global search and replace (or delete), wild card search, fast auto-repeat cursor, fast scrolling, cursor up, down, right, left, begin line, end line, top of text, bottom of text; page forward, page backward, align text, tabs, choice of buff or green background, complete error protection, line counter, word counter, space left, current file name, default drive in effect, set line length on screen.
Insert or delete text anywhere on the screen without changing "modes." This fast "free-form" editor provides maximum ease of use. Everything you do appears immediately on the screen in front of you. Commands require only a single key or a single key plus CLEAR.
...truly a state of the art word processor.. outstanding in every respect.

- The RAINBOW, Jan. 1982


## PROFESSIONAL <br> WORD PROCESSING

You can no longer afford to be without the power and efficiency word processing brings to everything you write. The TRS-80 Color Computer is the lowest priced micro with the capability for serious word processing. And only Telewriter-64 fully unleashes that capability.
Telewriter-64 costs $\$ 49.95$ on cassette, $\$ 59.95$ on disk, and comes complete with over 70 pages of well-written documentation. (The step-by-step tutorial will have your writing with Telewriter-64 in a matter of minutes.) To order, send check or money order to:

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Or check your local software store. If you have questions, or would like to order by Visa or Mastercard, call us at (619) 755-1258 (weekdays, 8AM-4PM PST). Dealer inquiries invited.
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TRS-80" MODEL III<br>TRSDOS ${ }^{\text {m }} 1.3$ Users

Super-DIR 1.3

SDIR a directory maintenance and display program enhancing present commands and allows unlimited access to your disk and disk files. Not recommended for those who need to be protected from themselves.
Among its many features:
SDIR run under TRSDOS 1.3.
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REVIEWS
drive is available, capacity will be reduced because of the need to reserve space for the operation of the sorting option.

A fresh disk contains four programs: Mail, a short loader; C.C. Mailer itself; SORTCOM, the sorting routine; and Copy2, which is used to copy files in a two-drive system. C.C. Merger is an optional fifth program on the disk.

The user's first task is to make a back-up for a working copy. Since file control is manual, with the data file name being defined in the program, you have to make a fresh back-up disk for every address file. As far as the program is concerned, all data files are called CCMAILER/DAT,
You begin by running the Mail program. If there is a data file on the disk, it is automatically loaded at this point; if not, you will be prompted for a title for your new file. This will be displayed on subsequent listings and data requests. You are also asked to specify the date; C.C. Mailer keeps track of the last update, a rather professional feature. At this point, the main menu comes up:
(U) UPDATE THE FILE
(P) PRINT A FILE REPORT
(L) PRINT LABELS
(S) SORT THE FILE
(E) EXTRACT FROM THE FILE
(F) UPPER/LOWERCASE CONVERSION
(Q) QUIT AND RETURN TO BASIC

The U option is used to build a file and to add, change, or delete records. A second-level menu guides you through the options. The data-entry/change screen identifies the fields by number. The 11 fields are:

- Title: limited to six characters, so MR\&MRS will just fit.
- First Name and Middle Initial: 15 spaces.
- Last Name: 20 spaces.
- First Line of Address: 25 spaces.
- Second Line of Address: 20 spaces. Two lines are handy for specifying apartment numbers, company names, and so on. If this field is not used, it will print as a blank line on mailing labels, but C.C. Merger will delete it in the address portion of a form letter.
- City: 13 spaces, two positions allowed (e.g., New York can be written with a space).
- State: Use the two-character abbreviations.
- Zip Code: Use the old five-digit codes. A nice feature is the disk program runs a consistency check on the zip code and the state abbreviation, and notifies you if there is a mismatch. You can ignore the message and proceed, which is handy for preliminary storage of data when you may not know the zip and want to leave the field blank.
- Telephone Number: 12 spaces, so you can't use parentheses around the area code. I use a single hyphen to separate it from the exchange.
- Code Field 1: Five spaces, with each treated as a separate one-character field for selection purposes.
- Code Field 2: Five spaces, treated as one field.

Data entry is easy; the command line prompts you for each field in turn. You can backspace and correct the field you're working on, but once it is entered, you must complete work on the record before the option to change anything becomes available again.
When using the Change or Delete suboptions of Update, you can identify the record in question by last name, or by one or both code fields. The codes are also used in doing selective printing, and generally add to C.C. Mailer's power and flexibility.

Code field 2 is pretty simple; think of it as a five-character, free-form keyword. You can search for any substring in this field, provided it is at least two characters long. To paraphrase an example from the documentation, if C.C. Mailer is used to maintain the membership list of some organization, then code field 2 might contain the month and year when each member joined, perhaps in the form MM/YY. If you wanted to identify everyone who became a member in 1980, you could just search for the substring $/ 80$.
Code field 1 enables you to encode status information about five categories, each having a distinct position in the field. When you specify the "mask"-the pattern-for searches on this field, you can indicate a "don't care" condition for any position with characters you know would not appear in the actual codes. For example, each position in code field 1 of our hypothetical membership list might contain either an A or an I to indicate active or inactive status in five specified activities. Should you wish to identify members participating in activities one and four, regardless of their other interests, then

the search mask might be $\mathrm{A}^{* *} \mathrm{~A}^{*}$.
As I mentioned above, every time you employ the code fields for a search, you are given the option of specifying whether a match should be found on either field, or both. That is, you can AND or OR the search criteria.
It is a good idea to sort the file whenever records have been changed or added. The sort option invokes a two-level reverse ripple sort that works on last names within each zip code. The program asks if there is a scratch disk on drive 1 , but it will work on singledrive systems; it just requires more space on the disk. A nice, chatty routine, it gives you a running commentary as it loads the sorting and merging programs and goes about its business.

## Printed Output

You can request a complete or partial printout of a C.C. Mailer file with the main menu's P option. The left side of the printout contains the four lines of name and address data for each record, formatted as they would be for labels. The telephone number and the two code fields are printed at the right of this material. Printouts of this kind are useful for archival purposes.

The real payoff is in the preparation of mailing labels. The L command gets you started. You are given the usual selection options, and can also ask for a trial print of a dummy label. This is to help you get your tractor-feed labels properly aligned in the printer, which is set up for one-inch-high labels, six-lines-per-inch feed. A final option is the treatment of the code fields. You can delete them from the actual labels, or have them printed. If you choose the latter, the codes will appear on the top line of each label, indented to comply with postal regulations.
C.C. Mailer's F command is important for professional-looking labels. The output options I've already discussed treat all text as uppercase. If you use the F command before printing, though, your labels and form-letter salutations will have proper capitalization. To be specific, $F$ leaves the first letter in each alphabetic field a capital. Each succeeding letter is converted to lowercase unless it follows a blank, or a character whose ASCII code is less than 65; this takes care of punctuation marks. One result is that each half of a hyphenated name will be properly capitalized: Smith-Jones. MR\&MRS is properly
converted to Mr\&Mrs, and the name of the XYZ Corp. will come out Xyz unless you insert spaces: X Y Z Corp. The state abbreviation is left as two capital letters.

One more option, Extract, is used to copy data into a new file without code fields. The primary application is C.C. Merger; the extracted file is used for the inside address and salutation. The F option can be used before E, too. When E is invoked you are given the usual opportunity to specify search fields, and are then asked for a file name. With a single-drive system, you might as well be lazy and let the program assign its default name of CCMAILEX. If you have multiple drives, however, you can keep your extract files on a specific drive and designate this in the file name.
C.C. Merger is used to prepare form letters with individualized inside addresses and salutations. It requires an extract address file from C.C. Mailer, and a text file prepared with C.C. Writer. The text file has to have the proper embedded command to link with the address file, but that's easily accomplished; when preparing the letter, just omit the address/salutation section and replace it with the command $/ \mathrm{ms}$. When the program is run, it will print the proper inside address (three or four lines), skip two lines, and then print a salutation in the form "Dear TITLE LAST NAME," using the data from each extract record in turn. Note that suffixes such as Jr. or III will not appear in the salutation.

The $/ \mathrm{ms}$ command can be stacked with other C.C. Writer commands. For example, to skip two lines before printing the inside address, use the combination $/ \mathrm{s} 2 / \mathrm{ms}$. If you are preparing a series of letters with a common salutation
such as Dear Friend, put the salutation in the text file and precede it with $/ \mathrm{m}$. The individual inside addresses will still be printed.

The mechanics of running C.C. Merger are pretty simple. Assuming the two files are on hand, you just enter "RUN CCMERGER." You are prompted for the address file name, the text file name, and then the program takes off on its own. (By the way, that prompting order is the reverse of what the manual claims.)

File chaining is not supported by C.C. Merger, so you'd better not write anything like a 20 -page form letter. If you must, you could take the manual's suggestion and run just the first page under C.C. Merger. Also, at this time the program will not allow you to insert a variable field in the middle of a letter to pick up a last name for personalizing. Bill Dye of Trans Tek says that the logic is all there, but he has not implemented this feature in order to keep a rein on the size of the package.
He also advises that C.C. Mailer owners insert LW $=0$ : at the beginning of program line 1310 in order to properly handle the case of a blank Title field.

The two programs work well with each other and with C.C. Writer. The documentation accompanying my review copies had a few rough spots, mostly the result of the programs' rapid evolution. Bill Dye has a record of supporting his products, though, and I'm happy to report that recent supplements to the manual have cleared up the earlier problems; there should be no difficulty with material being shipped now. If you are involved with an organization that has to produce bulk mailings, the Trans Tek package can be of great assistance.


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speech and synthesizing methods sufficient to form a foundation for later computer programming. Without getting too deeply into the complex subject of phonemes and allophones, you get enough background to make your initial efforts useful.

Phonemes are the constituent sounds of a language; allophones are the acoustic signals/sounds of the phonemes. There are about 64 phonemes in English and the VoiceTech synthesizer uses a group of 64 allophones to create words.

This part of the manual emphasizes that programming speech uses the sounds involved-not the letters used to spell the words. The available allophones are listed with illustrations of their sounds and hints for their uses.

Another section of the manual gives programs for the Model I, the Model III, and two other computers. The programs are annotated, and include a thorough explanation of their features, using examples.

The manual also contains the parts lists and schematics of synthesizers for each of the computers it can be used with. One synthesizer connects to the printer port of the Model III or Model I. Another synthesizer connects to the expansion port of the Model I.

If you own a Model I, you can construct the printer port version; it is simpler because it needs no address decoding. Both versions operate identically.

## The Kit

The contents of the starter kit depends upon what version of the synthesizer you decide to build. For all versions, you get a 3.12 MHz clock for timing control and the speech synthesizer integrated circuit, a 28 -pin DIP switch.

To complete the printer-port version, you need 11 capacitors, four resistors, one potentiometer, one audio amplifier IC, and a speaker; all these components are readily available.

You can tap into your computer for the single operating voltage required (5 volts), or you can follow the manual directions and use an AC adapter and a voltage-regulator IC.

I found only two typographical errors in the manual. The data list of allophones contains an error (EH2 should be DH2 in line 52). The other is an unmarked capacitor in the schematic. Fortunately, it's not critical (a . 1mfd works fine).

Be advised that the hardware section of the VoiceTech manual does not contain step-by-step directions for construction. Construction of the voice
> 'Be advised . . . the hardware section of the VoiceTech manual does not contain step-by-step directions for construction."

synthesizer is not too difficult. If you are new to electronics, find an experienced friend to give you advice and assistance.

## Using the Synthesizer

With the program keyed in and the synthesizer connected, you're ready for some serious fun. The synthesizer needs no attention beyond turning it on and adjusting the volume. You will have speech right away because the program has a built-in message: "Welcome to VoiceTech, my name is Chatterbox."
When you are tired of hearing that message, you can program any words you wish. Keep the table of allophones handy when you key them in and edit them if you don't like the way the word comes out. Fortunately, the program makes editing easy.

The VoiceTech program is slow handling arrays and doesn't save the al-
lophones for the words that you generated. This program, however, is easy to use and understand. The algorithm can be easily adapted to your own needs.

The program generates a single-dimension array of the allophones' addresses you used to create your words. Just select and enter the allophones; the computer does the rest-finds the addresses, forms the array, and sends it to the synthesizer. You can modify the program to save or print out the arrays so that you can use the same words again later.

You can even add sound to your own programs-original or your modifications of existing programs. Just put the address arrays in your program and send them through a short talk subroutine when you want the computer to speak.

## Summary

VoiceTech Industries has a good thing here. Where else can you get a quality synthesizer for such a small outlay of money and effort? Off-the-shelf synthesizers have been beyond the reach of most of us.

If you happen to be all thumbs and have no electronics assistant, write to VoiceTech. They have announced a completely assembled version. The price is unknown at this writing, but I'm sure it will be less than the current market prices.

The people at VoiceTech say they are working on the other half of synthesized speech: text to speech. I look forward to the time when my computer can read aloud in plain English what I typed into it!

## $\star \star \star^{1 / 2}$

## Trashman

Prosoft Software
P.O. Box 839
N. Hollywood, CA 91603

## Model I, II, or III

 $\$ 39.95$
## by Richard C. McGarvey

Trashman is a small, invisible ma-chine-language utility for the Model I and III that increases program speed
by cleaning up vacant, or trash, string locations. It uses only 578 bytes of memory, plus two bytes for each active string, and it reduces string compression time by 95 percent or more.

## Trashman to the Rescue

Trashman oversees Basic programs and does a high-speed clean-up routine when needed. The result is that trash collection delays are reduced by 95 percent or better. Obviously, there will not be a noticeable increase in the speed of a program with relatively few strings. But in those programs that use hundreds of strings and especially string arrays, the time saved is outstanding. Table 1 shows the sample savings listed in the

# OMNITERM The ULTIMATE TRS-80 Terminal Package <br> <br> What is OMNITERM? 

 <br> <br> What is OMNITERM?}

OMNITERM is a professional communications package for the TRS-80 that allows you to easily communicate and transter files or programs with almost any other 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 utilities, 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 problems 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 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 OMNITERM?

A Model I or Model III TRS-80, at least 32 K 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?

OMNITERM 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 VIDEOTEX 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.
"OMNITERM has my vote as the top TRS-80 terminal program available today" Kilobaud Microcomputing, June 1981, pages 16-19.
OMNITERM is $\$ 95$ (plus shipping if COD) Call for 24 hour shipment. Manual alone \$15, applied toward complete package. Visa, M/C, and COD accepted. MA residents add 5\% tax. Dealer inquiries invited.
Also available OMNITERM for the TRS-80 Model II and IBM personal computer. Contact Lindbergh Systems for details.

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REVIEWS

|  | Seconds Delay |  | Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Strings | Normal | Trashman | Improvement |
| 250 | 11.8 | 0.7 | $94 \%$ |
| 500 | 45.8 | 1.6 | $96.5 \%$ |
| 1,000 | 179.6 | 3.5 | $98 \%$ |
| 2,000 | 713.2 | 7.8 | $98.9 \%$ |

Table 1. Trashman Sample Savings
documentation for Trashman. My tests bear out these figures within reasonable limits (different TRS-80s run at slightly different speeds-my tests were a bit faster across the board).
Trashman is simple to operate and integrate, and it is virtually invisible. There are some special features to Trashman that can be used in normal operation. You have the option to deactivate Trashman at any time by simply issuing the command DEFUSR = ADDR: PRINT USR (-1). Trashman remains inactive until the above line is issued again and the last command is changed to USR (0). Trashman can also be totally removed by issuing the above command with USR ( -2 ). Be sure you want Trashman gone before you use that one because there is no recovery.

Trashman can cause out-of-stringspace and out-of-memory error messages. These errors come from Basic and are the result of specifying too much string space for Trashman. Lowering the value of bytes will correct the problem. Do not overestimate the string-space requirements. Even if you don't get an error message, you will not be getting optimum performance from Trashman. Granted, the compression
time will still be reduced, but it won't be as fast as it could be. A little experimentation on already-written programs and a little planning on new programs will help.
There is one additional error that can occur, but will not present an error message (at least not a written one). Failure to specify a minimum of two bytes for each active string will cause Trashman to step aside and let normal compression occur. The signal for this error is the lack of improvement in compression time.

The documentation for Trashman is short and simple. This goes for the operation of Trashman as well. All you need is a Basic program that uses a lot of strings and has delays as a result of cleaning up after those strings. As a programmer's tool, Trashman is indispensable. No need to sit and stare at a CRT while the computer is sweeping out the cobwebs. Trashman cleans your attic before it becomes an all-day job. Trashman has little or no visible effect on program time when only a few strings are used. If, on the other hand, string compression delays have been plaguing you, it's Trashman to the rescue!

## $\star \star \star \star 1 / 2$

Options-80
Box 471
Concord, MA 01742
Models I \& III
$\mathbf{\$ 1 2 5}$, disk

## by Frederick Goldstein

0ptions-80 helps investors analyze the profitability of various options transactions based on the investors' convictions of how the stock will perform.

The program was written by Patrick N. Everett and Timothy J. Everett, who, after achieving success with the program, decided to market it. It comes
with an extensive instruction manual including a book list for supplemental reading. This review is based on tests performed on a TRS-80 Model I.
Before discussing this program I will review some basic options concepts. A call option buyer pays a premium to acquire the right to call stock away from the seller of the call (the option writer) at a specified price (the striking price) for a limited period of time. A put buyer pays a premium so he can put stock to a put seller (or writer) at a specified price for a limited period of time.

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## REVIEWS

the call buyer can purchase the stock at a predetermined price. Likewise, if a stock drops in price, call prices also decline, because the right to purchase the stock is less valuable.

Put prices move in the opposite direction to call prices. As a stock declines, puts increase in value because the put buyer is guaranteed a specific price for his shares, regardless of the current market value. As stocks rise in price, puts decline in value since the right to sell stock at a lower price becomes less valuable.

The magic of options is leverage-the ability to invest in more shares than you could with an outright purchase of stocks. A call buyer makes a much larger percentage gain than an outright investor in stock. While the stock buyer must fund the full price of the shares either with cash or by borrowing, the option buyer funds only the premium, a much smaller amount. The percentage gain is based on a smaller investment, the option premium, rather than the full cost of the stock. Commensurate with the higher reward is the risk that the option will be worthless when it expires. You can use many types of investment strategies involving the buying and selling of stocks and their related put and call options, and you can project the profitability of these transactions in several ways. Since these methods involve time-consuming calculations, the computer comes in handy.

Options-80 analyzes a broad range of option-related trades involving puts and calls. The program has two types of analytical output, a chart and a table. Both present a projected percent gain or loss that will be realized if the underlying common stock increases or decreases by a range of percentages.

The program is easy to use. It provides prompts and menu choices to go from one feature to the next. Its error trapping is good; the only way to stop the program is to hit break or pull out the plug.

The method used for entering option prices is nice. A chart is presented that looks like the option page of most newspapers. The cursor shows you where to enter the next price. Unfortunately, if you make an error during data entry or if you want to change a price you must start over. A letter J is entered rather than price data to instruct the program to jump to the beginning of the chart. However, rather than re-entering each
field, you can hit enter to accept what was there before and keep hitting enter until you reach the field to be changed. Once the data is entered, you can store it.

In addition to handling dividends, the program provides a table of usermodifiable parameters. By including these factors in the calculations, the program attempts to make its projections as realistic as possible.

The first item in the parameter table is called a trading adjustment. Most options investors know that the prices quoted in the newspapers represent actual trades rather than the bid or offer. They also know that the bid is lower than the offer, and if you are a buyer you must pay the offer or wait with your bid. If you are a seller you will receive the bid or wait with your offer. To account for the difference between bid and offer prices, the program bases its calculations on the newspaper prices plus or minus the trading adjustment. As a result, the program simulates pricing conditions that would prevail if the stock and option trades were placed with a broker as a market order.

A commission adjustment and a commission rate are two of the other items in the parameter table. The commission adjustment is used as a per-share charge for a transaction and the commission rate is a flat percentage of the total transaction cost. These two items are added to approximate the brokerage fees.

Other fields in the parameter table include a factor for the cost of money, expiration date (for the trading month) of the option, and the scales to be used for plotting both the horizontal and vertical axes.

The program calculates a projected annualized rate of return on an investment as a function of anticipated annualized percent change in share value. After the program is loaded, it asks if you want to retrieve data from a file. If you do, the program displays the names of the stored securities along with the respective dates of the data.

At the completion of the file loading (or immediately, if no file is entered) the Call Transaction menu is displayed. It offers you many choices. If data was not loaded from a file, then you should select Enter Call Prices.

After the data is entered, one of the analytical choices is made. These are buying a call or the underlying shares, writing a call versus stock, opening a spread, selling a previously purchased
call early, closing a write early, or closing a spread early. Other choices on the menu provide for changing parameters, saving or loading data, and the ability to go to the Put Option Transaction menu. The put menu is similar to the call menu in that it includes outright purchases, put writing, as well as the early reversal of these positions.

Each of the analytical routines works in a similar fashion. The bottom half of the screen displays a request to enter a maximum of three expiration months and strike prices. The system then analyzes them and plots a chart for each option series and strike price chosen.

The value of the system lies in its ability to graph several profit-and-loss curves on the same chart. According to the program developers, this feature helps you decide if option transactions on a security are likely to be profitable, as well as which option transaction
should be the most profitable.
As mentioned, in addition to the graphics displays on the screen, the program provides a numeric table of projections. You can only print graphs on printers with graphics capabilities. Unfortunately, my machine, the Line Printer IV, can't handle graphics, so the only printout I could get is the numeric table. However, the documentation tells you how to modify the code for printers with graphics.

I highly praise this program. It is easy to use, and it's hard to make it fail. The program has a built-in self-checking/ teaching feature. If you hit break and then GOTO 3, sample data will be projected for testing purposes.

Option trading can be risky and market prices can be quite volatile. If you use this program, you should understand its output before making any financial commitments based on its data.

## Log Electronic Notebook <br> KSoft <br> 318 Lakeside Drive <br> Brandon, MS 39042 <br> $\$ 44.95$ Model I 32K or 48K, disk $\mathbf{\$ 4 9 . 9 5}$ Model III 32K or 48K, disk

by Michael E. Nadeau 80 Micro staff

Log is an interesting cross between a data-base manager and a word processor, yet it performs a task neither does very well.
Advertised as an electronic notebook, Log lets you store data in an unformatted, page-by-page form. This method is good for applications where the field method used by most data-base programs is too restrictive, but requires a more specific form than word processors can offer.

The first use that came to my mind was to put notes for some research I had done on Log. These notes are on 5-by-9 index cards and hold excerpts from various references. Log seemed ideal for this application. And it was. . . almost.

Those index cards are awkward to work with when you sit down to write a paper. You end up with a dozen or so piles for a dozen or so categories, and you often forget some key data, or worse, lose it. Log, with its search func-
tion, solved the problem, but with a few limitations.

I could copy my data to Log in virtually the same format as on the cards, thanks to a handy tab feature. However, Log has no word-wrapping; i.e., if a word is too long to fit on a line, it is broken off and continued on the next line. Most word processors support word-wrapping, and it would have made my task a little easier.

You can put up to 1,024 characters on a page, adequate for the types of chores you would use this program for. KSoft has allowed for unlimited backups of $\log$, so if you break up the data, you can put a large data base on multiple disks. For my purposes, this was a minor nuisance as I had a lot of cards. It should cause no problem for most other uses, though.

My biggest complaint is I can't call up my notes and write at the same time unless I use a typewriter (or buy another computer). I could print out the data, but that defeats my purpose for using the program. The idea of being able to call up a reference just by typing in a key word is tempting enough to write on a typewriter, though. If this program could be coresident with a word processor, it would be a great boon for any writer who uses extensive notes.

One other complaint is that although you don't need a printer to use Log, its usefulness diminishes without one. If you use it to keep track of appoint-

## If you use a Word <br> Processor, you need

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ments, important dates, or other simple tasks suggested by the documentation, a printer isn't as necessary. But if you keep programming or research notes on it, you will eventually want to print out all or part as a permanent reference.
You also need a printer to print out the documentation. Log does come with a check sheet that lists the commands, but it doesn't say much on how to use them. The documentation, though, is easy to follow. This isn't a very slick way of handling the matter,
but it beats some of the Xerox-of-aXerox abominations I've seen.

Log is very easy to use, and this is its strongest point. If it weren't, many of the tasks for which it is intended could be done better by pencil and paper. Its ease of use makes you want to find more and more jobs for it. Finding, mapipulating (no block moves, though), and formatting data require few keystrokes, and the commands are easy to remember.

As it comes, Log is ready for transfer
to a TRSDOS 1.3 or 2.3 disk. Patches available for use with NEWDOS Plus, LDOS 5.1, DBLDOS, and TRSDOS $(1 / \mathrm{c})$ cost $\$ 10$ for the first and $\$ 5$ for each additional one. These patches are not provided by KSoft, but by the individual who wrote them, John T. Blair. KSoft includes the order sheet with each package.
I like Log, and I'm sure I'll find more uses for it. It's a little overpriced, but as far as I know, there's nothing else like it available.

## $\star \star \star$

## Incoprop Rental Property Investment Program <br> E-Z Software <br> P.O. Box 591 <br> Novato, CA 94948 <br> Models I \& III, \$120 <br> Model II, \$145

by Leslie E. Sparks

Although computers are useful tools for investment decision analysis, there are few programs available to take advantage of this ability. Available investment software generally deals with forecasting stock prices. This is only a first step in analyzing an investment. The final step, the one that counts, answers the question, "If everything goes as I forecast, will I make money with the investment?" And the answer to this question requires consideration of the time value of money. Incoprop is a software package that will help you with this last step for analyzing the returns from an investment in rental real estate.

The program uses the concept of internal rate of return (IRR), also called the discounted cash-flow rate of return, as the figure of merit for the investment. The internal rate of return is the discount rate that reduces all the future cash flows from the investment to the value of the initial investment. In other words, if you deposited the initial investment in the bank at the interest rate equivalent to the internal rate of return, you would get the same amount of money as you get from the investment. You want to select investments with high internal rates of return.

There are a few theoretical and practical problems with the internal rate of
return method of ranking investments. One of the most important is that some investments can give two values of the internal rate of return. This is especially likely when the investment has both positive and negative cash flows over its life. Generally, the false value is higher than the true one. Thus any program based on internal rate of return must be
> '"The program uses the concept of internal rate of return (IRR)... as the figure of merit for the investment."

protected to ensure that the correct value of the internal rate of return is always returned.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to determine, at least from the documentation and an examination of the Basic code, if Incoprop has the required protection. Each sample problem I ran with the program returned the correct answer. But this doesn't prove that the program is protected. I would feel more comfortable with the package if this problem was explicitly dealt with in the documentation.

The first step in using the program involves filling out a worksheet. This worksheet is where you put your forecast information on rental and other income and expenses for the rental property. You are also asked to provide estimates of the expected appreciation of the property. The worksheet requests information on depreciation and your income-tax situation. The worksheet is a good idea because it forces you to con-
sider all the necessary information. Much time, thought, and care went into the development of the worksheet and the data requirements for the program. An example of this completeness is the provision for capital additions to the property any year in its life.
You'll find that it will generally require much work to get all the information needed for the worksheet, but if you don't want to do the work, you should not invest. The only problem I have with the worksheet idea is that once you have all the necessary information, you still must work to get the information in the format necessary for the computer. You will have to do some tedious calculations to get the data into the correct form. The program could provide some help in this area.
Data entry and editing are not handled very well. The data is entered one item at a time. If you make a mistake and don't catch it before you press enter, you cannot go back and correct that single item. You must go back to the beginning and review and correct each item. It is a workable method of handling data entry, but not up to the state of the art.
After all the data is entered, it is stored on a disk file and the computation program is loaded. You can supply your own file name or use the built-in default. As soon as the computation program is loaded, it asks for the file name, loads the file, and completes the computations.

The results of the computations are displayed on the CRT and a printout option is provided. The results show the various cash flows for each year of the investment and the internal rate of return for the investment under the assumption that the investment is sold at the end of the year. The information is complete and is presented in a convenient form. This printout is the heart of
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Review, 80 Micro September 1982.
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the analysis and if correctly interpreted, will tell you everything you need to know about the profitability of the investment.
The program has a provision for handling taxes, a necessity for any investment program. The program will also help you figure your marginal tax rates. This is one of the better features of the program, although the program does not have the latest tax-law changes built in. But the documentation does provide a fairly good discussion of the impact of the 1981 tax law. They'll soon have to revise the discussion to handle the 1982 tax increase.

The printout includes most, but not all, of the input data. I wish that the printout had all the input data in the same format as the worksheet; this would make checking for errors in the data easier. When you have money on the line, you want to be sure that the calculated results are based on accurate data.
The documentation for the program is helpful at telling you how to run the
program. There are several figures showing how the screen should look as you enter the data. And there are also examples of the printout.

Unfortunately, the documentation does a very poor job of telling you how to use the program. You are left on your own as far as interpreting the results of the program. This is a major deficiency of the package. The documentation should contain a lucid discussion of the internal rate of return method, its advantages, disadvantages, and all the assumptions implicit in its use. (The assumptions are discussed, but the discussion lacks structure and completeness.) I would prefer to see the documentation divided into three or four sections: The first section would be an overview of what you can expect; the second section would show you how to run the program; the third section would show how to use the program. It should almost be a minicourse on the topic.
Any fourth section should contain examples showing the use of the internal rate of return method. The ex-
amples should concentrate less on showing how to run the program and more on how to use it. Examples of a good investment, a marginal investment, and a poor investment should be included. The examples should contain a complete discussion pointing out what makes the various investments good, bad, or marginal. With these additions the package would be superior.
The program accomplishes about 90 percent of the task. It is a useful tool that provides information essential for making intelligent investment decisions. Unfortunately, the missing 10 percent is in the areas most obvious to the user-data entry and documentation. Data entry, though useful, is somewhat elementary. The documentation is the serious deficiency. It doesn't provide nearly enough help at getting the most from the program.

If you purchase the program, be sure you get a good book on investment analysis so that you can understand what the program is doing and what the calculated results mean.

## $\star \star 1 / 2$

## The Information Society as Post Industrial Society <br> Yoneji Masuda <br> World Future Society <br> 4916 St. Elmo Ave. <br> Bethesda, MD 20814 <br> Softcover, 171 pp. <br> \$12.50

by John P. Mello Jr. 80 Micro staff

CComputopia. What is it? What will it be like? When will we know we are there? Those are some of the questions Japanese futurist Yoneji Masuda sets out to answer in The Information Society.

Masuda, a world-reknowned authority on computers and the future, details how the social structure created by the Industrial Revolution will be transformed by the Information Revolution.

Technology's role during the Industrial Revolution, Masuda explains, has been to reduce physical labor. During the new age, it will be to reduce intellectual labor.

He proposes that transforming technology's role will transform people's
basic wants. Intellectual creativity will be more important than material consumption. Self-realization will transcend the demand for durable consumer goods.

The symbol of industrialized soci-ety-the factory-will be replaced by a new totem-the information utility.
Coercion will be reduced, Masuda maintains. Voluntarism and cooperation will be important components of the new age.
Sound rosey?
Many people are aware widespread dependence on computers presents an awesome potential for social manipulation. Masuda knows this potential exists, but he does little to explain why Computopia 1984 won't develop.

He gives two reasons why his information Fat City won't become a political Greasy Spoon. Neither will calm the palpitations of compuphobes.

Information science, like nuclear energy, is ultimate, he contends, ultimate in the sense that it "will bring immeasurable benefits to humanity if wisely used, but...could lead to destruction if used wrongly."

Why won't computers be used "wrongly?" Masuda says because "There is only one choice for us-the
road to Computopia. We cannot allow the computer, an ultimate science, to be used for the destruction of the spiritual life of mankind." But what if we're not consulted on the disposition of this ultimate technology? After all, how many of us were consulted on how nuclear energy should be used?

Masuda's answer to that is tied to his second reason for optimism. Changing the industrial society to the information society will be spearheaded by citizen action. This action will be "goaloriented," he contends. He suggests those goals won't result in a repressive society.

Although Masuda's view of the future is stimulating, his prose is not. Much of his material becomes repetitious and appears vague. His writing style is a cross between a bureaucratic white paper and a report from a local school committee.

The book contains numerous charts, which are helpful in understanding Masuda's views. A glossary and index are also valuable accessories to the book.

Despite its assets, however, The Information Society remains one of those books you're constantly thumbing to the end to find out how many pages are left to read.

Black Death<br>Krell Educational Game Pak<br>Krell Software<br>21 Millbrook Drive<br>Stony Brook, NY 11790<br>$\$ 39.95$

## by Eric Maloney <br> 80 Micro staff

Never mind the spelling errors and sloppy screen displays. Ignore the wretched graphics and lethargic pace. Black Death is a gem of garage-punk programming.

This is the kind of software Stephen King might write after eating a spoiled tuna-fish sandwich. It's a Blue Oyster Cult album played backwards, Gahan Wilson on a full moon, Hunter Thompson through a quart of fermented cactus juice.

Most delightfully of all, Black Death is part of what the manufacturer calls
an education package. Either the people at Krell have a weird sense of humor, or some very strange ideas on education.

Black Death places you in a cityrepresented by a 10 -by- 13 grid-struck by the plague. Your job is to save as many people as possible, through either inoculation or quarantine. You start with 130 zeros, which change to 1's as your city's residents become visibly ill. The numbers increase with the stages of the disease, until they finally turn into cute little graveyard crosses.

People get sick only if they're next to someone who has already been afflicted. Thus, your best bet is to build a wall of inoculation around the outbreaks. But since plague diseases tend to be highly contagious, this strategy doesn't always work. It's wise to have the charnel wagons lined up and ready to go.

The game doesn't reach its potential until you play with someone else (as many as six can join the fun). Each person gets his own rat-infested city, and whoever emerges with the fewest deaths-uh-wins. The game can get
pretty exciting as you come down the stretch, matching your opponent corpse for corpse, looking for that one key inoculation that will bring you victory.

Black Death could be enhanced considerably with some imaginative sound routines and graphics. For instance, each time you lose a few victims, a death wagon could roll across the screen, accompanied by the sound of clopping horses and wailing mothers. Perhaps the game could end with a church bell tolling for the deceased. A few such touches would do much to liven up the program.
You have to buy the Krell Education Game Pak to get Black Death. This is unfortunate, because the other six games are awesomely mediocre. They're poorly designed, and full of spelling errors and typos. The entire package looks like it was thrown together in the back seat of a taxi, without so much as a cursory proofreading. Such shoddy merchandise does not speak well of a company that also sells a College Board SAT Prep Series.

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But Black Death is another story. Go play a few rounds with your 8 -year-old sister, and then take her to see Night of the Living Dead. She'll never be the same.

## Tiny Compiler <br> Aardvark-80

2352 S. Commerce
Walled Lake, MI 48088
Color Computer, 16K
$\$ 24.95$, tape or disk

by Scott L. Norman

Aardvark-80's Tiny Compiler is an attempt to give Color Computer owners a taste of high-speed compiled languages. It is written in Extended Color Basic and accepts a subset of the same language as source code. The ma-
chine-language object code can be executed immediately or saved and run at a later time. Options available at compilation time let you control the location of the object code in memory, which can be helpful when interfacing to other program segments.
The documentation is the strongest point of the entire package. It goes to unusual lengths to discuss the function of each block of program statements, and includes a listing of the entire com-piler-nearly illegible, unfortunately!

Operation is fairly simple. After entering a PCLEAR1 command to free the maximum amount of memory, load the compiler and type in your sourcecode statements. Since the compiler uses line numbers 8000 and above, make a practice of including the line 7999 END in all source code. This allows you to test the code under the Basic interpreter without running into the compiler section. As a practical matter, I found it simplest to incorporate this line into my working copy of the compiler.

As received, the compiler limits the source code to 50 lines. The manual indicates the changes needed to increase this, however. Once the source code is

## 'The documentation

 is the strongest point of the entire package."entered, it can be run and debugged just like any other Basic program. Then it is time to compile.

The compiler is invoked with the command RUN 9000 . You are asked to supply starting addresses for the object code and the variable table (which should be at least 2 K higher). How do you choose them? Well, the program displays the highest address used by the Basic code, and the manual advises you

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to leave about 1.5 K free between the highest address and the starting address. There are also defaults: Since typical short source programs will wind up below location 12500 (decimal), the compiler suggests 14000 for the start address of the object code. Similarly, the variable table location defaults to 16000.

The video display is misleading concerning these locations. For one thing, you are asked to supply addresses in hex, which is unnecessary; also, the variable table default is listed as 160000 . Your final choice is whether or not you want to compile the program in one location and later move it to another, i.e., relocate the code.

After these three questions have been answered, the compiler goes into action. The address corresponding to the beginning of each line of source code is displayed as compilation proceeds. At the end of the process, you receive information about the last address occupied by the object code (necessary for subsequently saving the code), and a
table of transfer addresses for GOTO and GOSUB statements. At this point, the compiled program can be executed by pressing Z .

If you choose to run such a test, the complete variable table will be printed following execution. However, you will have to recompile before saving the object code. Should you wish to dispense with a test run and save the code immediately after compilation, press the enter key instead of $Z$. This returns you to the command mode, and you can execute a SAVEM or CSAVEM using the starting address that you supplied and the ending and transfer addresses furnished by the compiler.

However, major problems arise from the extremely limited set of Basic commands and words that the compiler can handle. To begin with, you must use fixed-point arithmetic; both variables and constants are restricted to positive integers, $0-64 \mathrm{~K}$. Although the four elementary mathematical operations are supported, there is no way to compile a program containing exponentiation,
trigonometric functions, INT, and so forth. The syntax of allowed commands is also extremely quirky. For example, the following versions of a For statement are legitimate ( A and B are variables, nnn is a constant):

> FOR I $=$ A TO B
> FOR $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{A}$ TO B STEP nnn
> FOR $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{nnn}$ TO B

Note that you cannot use constants for both upper and lower limits, and you cannot use a variable for the step size. Even worse, you do not have the freedom to write a statement like FOR I $=\mathrm{B}$ TO nnn; the constant can only be the lower limit, as in the third example above.

There are many other examples. A statement like $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{B}-125$ is permitted, but $\mathrm{A}=125-\mathrm{B}$ is not! Only one mathematical operation is allowed in any given statement, although you can have multiple statements per line. Dimensioned variables cannot be used as divisors or subscripts. Because of the

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#### Abstract

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fixed-point arithmetic, strict limits must be placed on the size of numbers in multiplication and division operations.

The result of these shortcomings is that the Tiny Compiler Basic cannot be used for any program involving serious computation. What is it good for? My first thoughts were that it could be used to write fast sorting or graphics routines. After all, it does support PEEKs and POKEs, and the limits it places on numerical quantities should not interfere with the computation of video memory locations. Any such efforts must contend with a major stumbling block, however: There are no Input or Read statements. In other words, there is absolutely no convenient way to get data into any program that is to be compiled by this product. There are DEFUSR and USR statements, but it seems unreasonable to require Basic users to use these (or a series of PEEKs) just to scan the keyboard.

Tiny Compiler has to contend with the fact that it must coexist in memory with the Color Basic ROMs and the source code, and therefore can't include every conceivable feature. Other Color Computer language packages have the same problem.

Any compiler unable to handle the most fundamental I/O operations is of value only as the basis for further do-ityourself work, at best. There comes a time when any advantage in program speed just isn't worth it.
$\star \star \star \star$

The Grafyx Solution<br>Micro-Labs Inc.<br>902 Pinecrest Drive<br>Richardson, TX 75080<br>Model III<br>$\$ 299.95$

by Harley Dyk

The Grafyx Solution consists of a 4-by-5-inch circuit board that can be installed in a 16 K (or more) Model III in about an hour. The complete installation consists of taking two ICs from your CPU board, plugging the Grafyx Solution board into these sockets, and placing the two ICs from the CPU board in the Grafyx Solution board. Next, you connect a 14 -pin connector and nine micro-clips, and cut one trace

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[^5]GROWING
(the second cut is optional-it improves the quality of the graphics during screen updates). If you put the RF shield back on the CPU board, cut the shield and bend it to fit over the installed board.

The installation instructions are very detailed and well written. Installation requires no soldering. You might question the integrity of the nine micro-clip connections, but if you solder the nine connections (most of which are to IC pins), it makes removing the board more tedious.

The board contains 17 ICs (plus two from the CPU board), and several capacitors. Six of the ICs are 16 K -bit


Photo 1. The Grafyx Solution Circuit Board

Start with a Model 11 floppy system and grow into a hard disk. Since all P\&T CP/M 2 systems are fully compatible, you will have no conversion worries. Special note: P\&T hard disk systems allow you the user to configure logical drive assignments to your specifications. Write for more details.
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static memory chips giving 12,288 bytes of read/write memory. This 12 K of memory does not use up any memory address space, but is organized into 12 pages and accesses one page at a time using the same scan and address lines that normally drive screen memory. This is accomplished by bank selecting. A test program at the conclusion of installation checks to see if all 12,288 bytes of memory are alive, and if all connections have been properly made.

## Features and Use

The Grafyx Solution gives a resolution of 512 by 192, or 98,304 points, any of which can be set or reset. This is 16 times as many points as the stock Model III, giving four times the horizontal and vertical density. Three other resolutions of 256 by 192, 128 by 192, and 128 by 96 are also possible.

When you turn on the computer, you must enable the hi-res board with a few simple commands if using cassette, or simply type DO GB48 in TRSDOS on a 48 K system. You can mix hi-res with the traditional 128 by 48 graphics and text; they exist independently of one another and you can clear the 1 K of regular video memory or just the hi-res memory. This makes adding labels to graphs or mixing graphics and text easier than on an Apple computer.

You can easily mix the four hi-res modes in any combination, since in any mode you still address the screen using $0-511$ horizontally and 0-191 vertically. When plotting lower resolution, the dif-


Photo 2. The Grafyx Solution Circuit Board Installed in the Model III CPU Board

## REVIEWS

ferent coordinates can address the same point or overlap other points. Since the hi-res picture overlaps (but is independent of) regular graphics and text, the hi-res display remains fixed even when scrolling graphics and text.

For the casual programmer, GBasic (on disk or tape) provides 14 commands that let you use the hi-res board effectively and easily. It takes only a short time to understand the 14 commands. GBasic takes over 5 K of RAM leaving more than 32 K in a 48 K disk system running TRSDOS. Table 1 lists the 14 commands with a brief description of each.

An eight-page section of the Grafyx Solution's reference manual addresses the experienced Assembly-language programmer. This section explains how to access any of the 14 GBasic commands with a machine-language call and how to load the parameters for the commands into registers.

I've been using the Grafyx Solution for three weeks and find GBasic easy to use and powerful.

The disk accompanying the hardware contains over 30 files to help you use the hardware. Several Basic programs are included to quickly demonstrate the hires graphics by displaying spirals, graphs, roses, sunsets, string art, and random art. (See Photo 3 and the figures.)

The package also includes several utility programs. The first utility (the GTest program) checks to see if the hardware works properly. The SAVLOAD program lets you save any hi-res picture to disk or tape as a file and later load it back to the screen.

I wrote a short program that let me draw and erase hi-res pictures (using the four arrow keys) and then linked it to the SAVLOAD program so I could create any design on the screen and save it to disk. The fact that the hi-res graphics and text were independent was a useful feature. As I developed the program I could start drawing the picture, get an illegal function call for plotting beyond 511 in the X direction or 191 in the Y direction, fix the program, and run it again with the hi-res picture on the screen the entire time.

COLM80 is a utility program that lets you display 16 lines by 80 characters on the Model III screen. The characters are software generated and use hi-res for display. You can set inverse video in the COLM80 mode and the 80 -character display appears compatible with all versions of DOS, EDTASM, and EDAS;

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however, it is not compatible with Scripsit.

The CHAREDIT utility used in conjunction with COLM80 allows you to create an entirely different character set (with up to 96 characters), any characters that you can form in a 5 -by- 9 matrix. This lets you use the computer to display foreign languages as well as special characters. To use this utility you'll need a disk system.

In addition to the utilities that come with the Grafyx Solution, Micro-Labs plans to sell additional software. Currently available programs include Bizgraph, which plots graphs with data generated by Radio Shack's VisiCalc package, a Draw program for drawing pictures, a Mathplot program for graphing functions, and a 3DPLOT program.

The Grafyx Solution is well built, beautifully documented, and performs as advertised. I find it difficult to believe that such a fine product can be produced by a small company and that Radio Shack hasn't offered such a feature

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22458 VENTURA BLVD. Ste. E
WOODLAND HILLS CALIF. $913644^{\circ}-256$


Photo 3. Art Created with the Circle, Box, Line, and Fill Commands
\&ON-Displays the contents of hires memory on the screen.
\&OFF-Clears hi-res from the screen but retains it in memory.
\&CLS-Clears the hi-res screen and memory without affecting standard text and graphics.
\& $\operatorname{MODE}(\mathbf{M}), \quad \mathbf{M}=\mathbf{1 , 2 , 3 ,} \quad$ or 4-Sets the resolution from a maximum of 512 by 192 to a minimum of 128 by 96 .
$\boldsymbol{\& P L O T}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{C})$-Plots a point at point $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ with color C where $\mathrm{C}=0,1$, or $2 ; 0$ clears the point, 1 sets it, and 2 complements it (turns to the opposite state).
\&POINT(X,Y)-Reads the status of point ( $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ ) and returns 0 if clear, 1 if on.
\&LINE(X1,Y1, X2,Y2,C)-Draws a line of color C between points ( $\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{Y} 1$ ) and ( $\mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{Y} 2$ ), color works as above, a color of three draws dotted lines, lines are drawn at over 2,500 points/sec (over 5 lines $/ \mathrm{sec}$ ).
\&REV-Complements every point (changes it to the opposite state) on the screen.
$\boldsymbol{\&}$ LPRINT( $\mathbf{P}$ ), where $\mathbf{P}=1,2,3, \ldots, 8$ -Sends a copy of the screen (including text) to the printer. It can handle 17 different printer models including Epson, Radio Shack,

Okidata, and Integral Data Systems (printers must have dot-graphics capability).
\&BOX(X1,Y1, X2,Y2,C)-Draws a box with opposite corners (X1,Y1) and (X2,Y2) with lines of color C.
\&CIRCLE(X,Y,R,C)-Draws a circle of radius R with the center at ( $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ ). R can be up to 511 . Parts of the circle can go beyond the edge of the screen. C is the color of the circle-see above.
\&FILL(X,Y,S)-Colors in the shape around ( $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ ), $\mathrm{S}=0$ for shading, $\mathrm{S}=1$ for solid.
\&GET(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,Z\%(0))Stores the contents of a rectangular portion of the screen determined by the opposite corners ( $\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{Y} 1$ ) and $(\mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{Y} 2)$ in a single dimensioned integer array $\mathbf{Z} \%$.
$\boldsymbol{\& P U T}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Z} \%(\mathbf{0}), \mathbf{F})$-Takes the contents of integer array $\mathrm{Z} \%$ and places it on the screen starting at $(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})$ as the same size rectangle that existed when the \&GET created the array. $\mathrm{F}=0$ to complement every point in the rectangle, $\mathrm{F}=1$ to place the array contents on the screen, $\mathrm{F}=2$ to AND the contents of the array and screen, and $F=3$ to $O R$ the contents of the array and screen.

REVIEWS
as an option.
The Grafyx Solution does not work with a Model I, and Micro-Labs does not plan to offer this option.

Please bear in mind, however, that the Grafyx Solution is not perfect. After I had installed the unit horizontal lines (which in any resolution must be made up of a series of short perfectly horizontal traces) still appeared to be stepping slightly up the screen. But, until 1,000,000-by-500,000 resolution comes along, the Grafyx Solution appears to have the highest resolution in an affordable system.
$\star \star \star \star$

## SuperScripsit

Tandy/Radio Shack
Fort Worth, TX 76102
Catalog \#26-1590
Models I and III
\$199

by Jeffrey Hix

TThe new features of SuperScripsit are exciting and make the Model III a serious competitor to the Model II for small business applications. The ability to preset 10 tab configurations, 10 user keys (commonly used phrases up to 127 characters long), and 20 printer-coded commands (each one up to 11 commands long) is very useful.

If more than 127 keystrokes are needed, one user key can call another user key. Documents longer than 11,821 characters can be saved to disk. SuperScripsit scrolls the disk as you edit the document and features file-compression capabilities. This review was compressed from 123 sectors to 105 sectors. You can scroll through the text up or down by word, line, paragraph, screen, or page with any of the four arrows. Individual line sizes are easily set using the adjustable tab guide line setting at the bottom of the screen. An alignment tab for columns is greatly appreciated when several numbers are involved.

The SuperScripsit Reference Manual is welcome documentation. You can find information by section or by index; overall, the documentation is complete and informative.

## Lessons

SuperScripsit includes eight lessons

## -COMPUTER GHACK-

We at Computer Shack have decided not to stock many different kinds of printers. There are many good printers on the market and all have their good points. But considering everything, especially the print quality, we are only going to carry the best four dot matrix printers in the marketplace. The C. Itoh is best all around printer on the market. This is the same printer as the NEC but with a newer and better set Rom chips. This enables the printer to print at 120 cps (MX80 is 80 cps , the NEC 100 cps ). It has print quality equal to or better than the $M X-80$ and three different styles of type. Then the PROWRITER has FRICTION FEED at no extra cost, REVERSE LINE FEED, true PROPORTIONAL SPACING, excellent dot addressable graphics and a replaceable print head. All the C. Itoh printers are guaranteed for 1 full year, that's 9 months longer than any other printer on the market.
But the Epson is very close behing. The Epson series of printers have been the best selling printers in American History. There are millions out there. What else can you say for success. C. Itoh 10 inch dot matrix List $\$ 795.00$.
. CS PRICE $\$ 468.95$
 Epson MX-80 FT. CS PRICE \$529.85 These two buffers will pay for themselves in time saved. Why tie up a $\$ 4000$ computer waiting for the printer to finish the printout?
Practiacal Peripherals Epson 16 K buffer only
.$\$ 148.95$
The Compulink SuperSpooler with 16 K memory, LED reaout, space compression and more. Write for a complete spec sheet. This is the Cadillac of print buffers for only $\$ \mathbf{3 2 8 . 0 0}$
SuperSpooler 62 K memory option. .
. $\$ 139.00$
Compulink is coming out with a naw version of the Super§pooler. Call for more Information, prices and avallability.

## SPACE AGE PRINTER STANDS

$3 / 16 \times 9.375 \times 13.5 \times 8$ PLEXIGLAS
CLEAR \$27.50 COLOR'\$29.95


## Printer Helper PH...

PH is our new program for the Epson and TEC (C.Itoh, NEC, Prowriter, and DMP-80) dot matrix printers.
This is a great little program that will let you, from Dos or basic with 1 keystroke go into the emphised, large letters, condensed letters, change type modes, screen dump any graphics, and even PRINT STANDARD TRS-80 GRAPHICS BLOCKS IN ANY BASIC PROGRAM even with graphtrax plus and the TEC. It also has a special routine that lets you print a real fancy program print listing.
Example: Normally to get the printer to print a emphised condensed letter from Dos you would have to go to basic and type in CHR\$(27)CHR\$(33)CHR\$(81) on the TEC with PH you just type control E control C, two keystrokes. Throw your manual away happiness is here with PRINTER HELPER.
Tape. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$24.95 Disk. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$29.95
ITALICS FOR THE TEC. A special program written for the NEC, C.Itoh, and DMP-80 printers that allows them to print italics in proportional mode. There are three versions available now, one a stand alone version, one that will work with Lazy Writer, and one that will work with NewScript.
Dlak Only.
$\$ 29.95$
LazyWriter Proportional printer driver and Italics. This is special program that you add to Lazy Writer to Utilize the TEC dot Matrix printers proportional printing mode. This puts spaces between each letter to make the print look like it was typeset with a $\$ 10,000$ typesetting machine. Works with both the standard Proportional character set it the TEC and with the special italics set included with this program.
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## PRINTER PAPER

A special very white super quality paper for your printer. We are selling a special clean edge paper that normally sells for up to $\$ 75.00$ a box. We have a special introductory price of only $\$ 39.95$ a box. The edges on this paper are cut with a Laser beam and they are super smooth after you rip the perforations off it looks like a cut sheet of paper. 2600 sheets per box for only.
$\$ 38.85$

[^6]on four cassettes, a lesson book called the Figures Book in a three-ring binder, a reference manual, and a reference card. SuperScripsit includes two disks each for the Model I and III.

You will need a printer connected to your 48 K Model III; two disk drives and the lowercase printer modification are required for Model I use. Model I owners will find the lesson samples, three new printer drivers, and the blockmoving module on disk.

Learning SuperScripsit without a cassette player will be a challenge. The Figures Book is only a workbook as it was with Scripsit. A contents table is at the front. Each lesson lists objectives of that lesson.

The Help menu can be called from disk at any time and is useful when learning the system. It covers error messages, block moves, find, search, replace, proofread, header/footer setup, printing, and calling up a document. These modules cannot be used more than two at a time without the program calling them in from the disk. Error messages freeze everything until the break key is pressed to acknowledge the error.

## Printers

Seven different printer drivers are included with SuperScripsit. Radio Shack Line Printers IV, V, VI, VIII and the Daisy Wheel II are specifically compatible. Drivers for Radio Shack's new series of printers are already included on the disk.

I used a Model I and an Epson MX80 with Graftrax Plus. Check your owner's manual for DIP-switch settings. I tried three different parallelprinter drivers included with SuperScripsit and decided to use the DW2 default driver.
I first loaded and tested the demo printing document. Underline and bold printing worked as described. Double underlining printed as single underlining. Bold printing is a dot-by-dot graphics function. I recommend you use the enhanced mode to set up the printer codes and that you make all changes by these codes as the MX-80 lost the default settings made by SuperScripsit after the first change. I easily set 20 printer codes to change print styles and try features of the MX-80 with Graftrax Plus and made corrections to the demo printing document.

The Radio Shack LP VIII printer has a special driver included. Check your
owner's manual for DIP-switch settings. Bold printing slows it down and is on a letter-by-letter basis. Superscripts and subscripts look good if you have allowed the half line extra spacing to avoid typing on the line above or below. Printer codes enable you to print single characters not on the keyboard; see your printer manual. If you watch the paper carefully, you can mix type styles
> 'If you have Scripsit now, the decision to buy SuperScripsit needs careful consideration."

from an elongated large type to a condensed type. Tab settings can be reduced or expanded as needed. You can do some neat things with the LP VIII and SuperScripsit.

Radio Shack LP IV's special print driver includes print sizes I've never seen before.

I own a Radio Shack Daisy Wheel II printer. This is the printer that the programmers had in mind when they designed SuperScripsit. I can type 10 or 12 characters per inch or proportional type. Fifteen-character-per-inch wheels are available; a SuperScripsit print driver is still being developed by Radio Shack. SuperScripsit displays the actual line arrangement.

When I decided to try a sample document in the three different types, it was necessary to restart each time. The tab lines and the arrangement of the words on the page were adjusted each time. Lines marked for centering had to be remarked.

SuperScripsit gives you a choice of proportional, monoproportional, or nonproportional printing. Proportional spacing is slowest because each line is inspected by SuperScripsit to ensure even margins. Monoproportional spacing has the same objective, but it inserts extra spaces between words only. Nonproportional printing looks like a manual typewriter was used. Underlining includes spaces unless printer codes 15 and 14 are used. Other printer codes
can be set for wheel characters not on the keyboard. See the Daisy Wheel II manual for the codes.

Other printing features of SuperScripsit include selecting lines per page, spacing between words, spacing between lines, superscript, subscript, underlining, double underlining, bold printing, printer pause to change printer type wheels, and reverse top of form (for newsletter columns).

## SuperScripsit vs. Scripsit

If you have Scripsit now, the decision to buy SuperScripsit needs careful consideration. What features are not now available to you? Scripsit works with only 32 K memory; SuperScripsit requires 48 K memory. How many disk drives are in your system? Scripsit works with only one drive because the entire program resides in memory; SuperScripsit must be in drive 0 because of the need to access modules needed to perform different functions.

Are good patching programs such as Scriplus from Powersoft workable for you? In my case, yes and no; I decided that I wanted an easier operation than available through Scripsit with Scriplus. (It was sufficient while waiting for the long-delayed arrival of SuperScripsit, however.) I also wanted a proportional type driver for my Daisy Wheel II printer.

In order to use Proofreader, a spelling checker from Aspen Software, it was necessary to create a separate ASCII file as it could not read the SuperScripsit file. Converting my existing documents saved on disk by Scripsit to a format used by SuperScripsit requires space for a second disk file created by SuperScripsit. The original disk file is not changed. I do not recommend trying to convert backwards to Scripsit.

Superscript seems to be derived from the Model II Scripsit cut down into modules. Some features such as chaining (attaching one document file to the bottom of the one you are working on), single-letter insertion, screen formatting, vertical centering of the entire page, nonprinted comment lines and multiple block markers, which were in Scripsit, are greatly missed.

Exchanging words or paragraphs must be done in a block move. Also, the time needed to produce the written report or letter can suffer due to the use of modules. The @ key is still used as the control key, but control D (delete) is
the only mutual control. All functions are done differently. I wish screen printing of the system setups were possible. Scripsit allows me to type a memo and print 10 copies without saving it to disk. SuperScripsit requires seven sectors for just a mailing label and requires it to be saved on disk and killed from TRSDOS if I do not wish to save it.

## Bugs

Overall, SuperScripsit rates good marks for features, documentation, utility, and potential for adding future improvements easily. However, use of the header feature throws the page line counter off. The footer feature needs careful use; after printing the footer, the top-of-form feature failed to work. I had to add blank lines to the footer to roll the paper to the proper position. The page-calculating feature did not work for me as a footer nor for the Radio Shack manager who sold me the program. (Fort Worth insisted that it works for them just fine.)
The LS line space indicator failed to respond to changes made when reopening a document, and it affected printing. This was corrected using the block commands relative to line spacing. Editing by blocks could cause problems. I had to retype three or four lines from a previous draft twice due to errors in storage on the disk after block editing. Editing in front of a new page marker did hang up the computer for an extra moment, but it did straighten itself out; no loss of copy occurred.

Converting from SuperScripsit to ASCII removed the control-codes indicator, but not the codes themselves.

A rare problem was line feed or tab spacing missed by either the printer or SuperScripsit at the beginning or end of a line. Correction was made by going to that line and pressing the delete command at the end of the line involved. Except for a conversion from 10 spaces per inch to proportional printing, the correction worked. Why it happened, I do not know.

## Side Notes

I do not recommend using SuperScripsit on other disk operating systems (DOS). It was specially designed for TRSDOS. I have attempted to discuss SuperScripsit only including a few comparisons to Scripsit. For a side-by-side comparison, see the September 1982 issue of 80 Micro.
-GOMPUTER GHAGK-

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This is a new program for the businessman who wants to send a monthly or quarterly bill to the same people every billing period. (Landlords, garbage man, etc.) The program will send out a bill to each person (you can set the frequency, monthly, quarterly, etc.). It then has a very easy way of inputing your paid customers. This will help you to keep track of who is past due. Gives you printouts of your financial condition at any time.
Disk only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$149.95 We also have a Special program for Auto, and Home Insurance agents, Call for complete details.

## Small Business Programs

CHECKING ACCOUNT Mod 1 or III, 48 k disk. . . $\$ 39$ Excellent check writing program for small businessman or for personal use. Menu operated for easy use. Has Screen editor, 99 catagories or expenses. Sorts on payee, Check number, or date. It can print your checks on the printer.

BILUNG SYSTEM Mod. I or III, 48k disk . . . . \$39.00 A billing system written by a businessman for his own use. It is simple, fast and easy to use. Has a screen editor for quick error correction. Prints out invoices, then will send a monthly bill to each customer. It will add interest or carrying charges. This is not a complicated accounts receivable it is a simple but effective way to keep track of who owe's you money for the company that doesn't do a lot of credit business.


A great new Directory program with its own operating system written by Vernon Hestor. This one program will read any dos as it is delivered by it's publishers except for Tandy's new modell double density operating system. There is even compatibility between Model I and III. The Model I SuperDir can read most Model III disks and the Model III SuperDir can read most Model I disks. SuperDir can even read double density 80 track disks.
Now with version 23 you can SEARCH the catalog by program name, disc number, extension (/cmd), or even do a STRING SEARCH (find all occurences of any combination of letters.) It will SORT (in seconds) on disc number, program name, remarks, extensions, or catagories. You can even add a 25 character description of each program. SPECIAL PRINT ROUTINES for Different printers. DISPLAY SCROLLS up and down by line or by the entire screen.
It has a direct SCREEN EDITOR that almost eliminates typing. SuperDir keeps track of the FREE SPACE on your disks. SuperDir is the FASTEST, the EASIEST or use and the ONLY directory able to read multiple dos's on the market. DISK
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Excellent family geneology program works on both the Model I or Model III. Along with the normal documentation we send a manual with over 200 pages of instruction on how to research your family tree. You can get three different printouts, a family tree or a family report of each person, or a birthday printout. Sort 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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CS PRICE.
$\$ 89.95$


## REVIEW DIGEST

My Micro Speaks Basex, Paul Warme, Hayden Book Company Inc., softcover, $164 \mathrm{pp} ., \$ 9.95$.
"Basex looks like an interesting beginner's language if you don't ask too much from it. The only problem is: How many beginners are going to be willing to tackle an offbeat language like this after learning Basic? Sure a newcomer to computing could learn Basex before being introduced to Basic, but that doesn't seem likely, given Basic's widespread popularity. One would be better off mastering Basic, then learning a higherlevel language for speed." Microcomputing, November, p. 166.

TRS-80 Model III Programming and Applications, Larry Joel Goldstein, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, softcover, \$12.95.
"Goldstein has taken a very simple, hand-holding approach to the Model III. He has chosen to assume little or no knowledge and he leads the reader carefully through the steps of using and programming his Model III. . . . Many people will not like this as much as David Lien's hand-holding books. Goldstein has a different style. But this is a solid and factual book." 80 U.S., November, p. 108.

Address Factory, Computerware, Box 668, Encinitas, CA 92024 , Color Computer, $\$ 17.95$ tape, $\$ 22.95$ disk.
"If you write many letters or need mailing labels, the Address Factory can save you time and trouble. The program handles 55 addresses in a 16 K Color Computer or 125 addresses in a 32 K Color Computer.. . . You won't be able to use the Address Factory unless you own a printer. If you select the Print mode without a printer on line, the program will hang up." InfoWorld, October 25.

PrintCC, J. Gary Bender, Box 773, Los Alamos, NM 87544, Color Computer, \$15.
"PrintCC is designed to let your Model I or Model III act as a printer buffer to your existing parallel printer. Its basic purpose is to act as a buffer for printed data-like letters. It can support the Semi-graphics 4-mode (Set/Reset graphics) and screen dumping, force output in all capital letters or 64 -character print width. . . Would I buy the program? I just wish I had known about it before I bought my serial-toparallel converter." 80 U.S., November, p. 111.

Basic Betting: The Microcomputer Edge, James Jasper, St. Martins Press, New York, 283 pp., softcover, $\$ 9.95$.
"Be forwarned: using this book is much more complicated than phoning your neighborhood bookie or making an educated guess at the Santa Anita racetrack. The programs are complex. For example, Jasper lists 22 items which he feels are crucial for picking winners in claiming races. By the time betters run the programs, they're liable to be blind from poring over the Daily Racing Form to get the information." Popular Computing, December, p. 156.

Astro-Blast, Mark Data Products, 23802 Barquilla, Mission Viejo, CA 92691, Color Computer, \$24.95 tape, \$29.95 disk.
". . . another space game you may ask, well you may be right but this one is done with class. ... The graphics are excellent, the sound is good, and the action is very good. I found myself looking for the coin slot to pay my quarter." Color Computer News, October, p. 26.

The Moses Lightpen, Moses Engineering, Rt. 7, Greenville, SC 29609, Color Computer, $\$ 40$ assembled, $\$ 19.95$ kit.
"The Moses Engineering Lightpen is a full function lightpen that interfaces with the TRS-80C joystick. A standard joystick modified to accept the joystick is included... . The program sampler includes some games, an event counter, color detector, and other applications software. All programs are written in Basic." Micro, October, p. 97.

Katerpillar, Tom Mix Software, 3424 College N.E., Grand Rapids, MI 49505, Color Computer, \$24.95.
"Katerpillar is very similar to the original. . . .Personally I prefer the joystick action over the roller-ball of the original. This factor along with the excellent color graphics and sound rates Katerpillar quite favorably with the arcade game." Color Computer News, October, p. 60.

Home Money Minder, Computerware, Box 668, Encinitas, CA 92024, Color Computer, \$19.95.
"Home Money Minder is merely an electronic checkbook with a few sorting and printing routines built in. ...For $\$ 19.95$, you get a usable program that functions as advertised. If you are looking for more features and safeguards, wait until you get a disk drive before you devote a lot of time and effort to typing your checkbook into your computer.' InfoWorld, October 25, p. 67.

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## TRUE PROPORTIONAL PRINT

They said if couldn't be donel But, you're looking at the true proportional print from an Epson HXB8 printer. Of course this text has been reduced to fit the ad, but you can't fake the proportional print

Now you can have type styles like those above and many more. You can also have true proportional print, user defined underlining. multiple underlining. bold underscoring. expended characters and much more

The feature packed Dot Writer program allows you to use NewScript, or your word processor, to create special print features that you won't believe. You can mix fonts with hi-res graphics. You will also be able to mix fonts on a line or within a word Now you can use your Epson's true power Also, look for our new printer capability. The Prowriter will be supported soon and we don't plan to stop theret

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into a Hi-Res Graphic typesetter! Requires 48K, disk and Epson MX 80/100 with Graftrax 80/PLUS. Graftrax available for easy home installation. DOT WRITER 1.5 $\$ 69.95$
GEAP 2.1 and DOT WRITER 1.5 package still only $\$ 99.95$
Additional disks ready nowl Dot Writer comes with 12 type styles, but each of these styles can be expanded, reversed or magnified to create a minimum of 36 unique fonts. In addition, we now have 2 disks with 10 fonts each. The first disk includes some unique, stylized fonts. Disk 2 includes 10 italicized versions of our most popular fonts.
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$\$ 124.95$
Electric Webster - Cornucopia Software's top-notch spelling checker: A 50,000 word dictionary that you can customize to your needs. Error free hyphenation and unique grammar checking are extras that make Electric Webster a must for your work station! With correction feature!
$\$ 149.50$
Faster - Also a tine print product from ProSoft. Faster optimizes BASIC code. $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 . 9 5}$
Trashman - A utility that reduces string compression time by as much as $95 \% . \mathbf{\$ 3 9 . 9 5}$ Quick Compress - A real space saver from ProSoft software. $\mathbf{\$ 1 9 . 9 9}$ RPM - A real time disk motor speed analysis program. Keep your disks running perfectly!
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# The Creator 



I'd also like to finally make a little money from the Creator. My royalties have so far come to $\$ 0.00$. I managed this through a combination of improper marketing, a poor choice of associates, and not enough cash to market it myself.

The Creator is a program that writes data-base programs in Microsoft Basic for the Model I. With slight modifications, it will do so for a number of other Radio Shack and non-Radio Shack computers. It will run unchanged on the Model III. As far as I know, the DOS you use doesn't matter. The Creator is especially good at mailing lists, inventory programs, accounts payable and receivable, and general data-base applications.

A number of dedicated data-base programs exist for the TRS-80. These programs are good, but misguided; since they are usually written in Assembly language, anything they create and modify is not transportable, nor is the application they generate. Modifications are generally impossible.

But programs the Creator generates can be transported to nearly any machine running Microsoft Basic or a reasonable facsimile thereof. The generator itself can also be modified, if you have the time and patience.

Since neither the Creator nor the pro-
grams it writes calls any Assembly-language routines or depends on the operating system for anything, the programs are also highly portable. The operating system only matters to the extent that it affects Basic: Since Basic tends to disguise any differences that exist, you're assured that your software investment is protected.

## A Short History

I write and develop application and utility software for a living. I've written programs for all the popular microcomputers, and I believe they're generally of high quality. The Creator was one of the better ones.
So why wasn't it commercially successful?
First, a short history is in order.
I got the idea for the Creator toward the end of 1978. I was working as a systems engineer for a company (which I will call Noname) selling computers to Radio Shack.

Noname did not want to sell any software other than languages, unless the software came from out-of-house. They feared the amount of support that marketing a piece of software would require. When they decided to end all field software support for all their products in favor of a plan to do all support from the home office, I decided to
strike out on my own. In about a week I found two possible backers and was out of a job.

In a spirit of boundless optimism, I began the project about an hour after I left Noname. In about two weeks (some 200 hours of work), I had a version of the Creator running well enough to demonstrate. I took a listing to my lawyer and submitted it for a copyright. No money was coming in and my wife was becoming worried. I continued working on the program for several more months, ironing out the bugs and adding features.

Meanwhile, I showed the program to the potential backers, and they agreed to supply money in return for a financial interest in the company that would market the program. The major backer took 50 percent and the minor one 25 percent. Also, the company was to have exclusive marketing rights. In return, ownership of the program and all modifications remained mine, and I was to receive royalties from each sale.

I got a TRS-80 Model I toward the end of February. I began getting money and the company incorporated in March. We almost immediately sold a number of programs for $\$ 295$. As a matter of fact, the first 22 individual demonstrations produced 21 sales. The future was looking better. But as it

turned out, this was to be the high point. After a year, my health was poor, my wife was threatening to take herself and the kids back to her mother, and my finances were a disaster.

## Down the Tubes

I made some bad choices. I had associates who knew nothing about software, little or nothing about computers, and no time or willingness to learn. I even had one associate who believed I spent my time loafing around and doing nothing.

I chose dealers and distributors who paid the company (my associates) royalties. I never saw any of it.

And I did too much business by handshake. To quote L.B. Mayer, "An oral agreement isn't worth the paper it's printed on."

My situation may not be typical. Many software authors have gotten a good income from distributors and have been treated well. By and large, distributors are not crooks. But if you're going to try to market your software, you should protect yourself.

First, you should see a good lawyer and follow his recommendations. Friendship and business should never be confused: One should have nothing to do with the other.

Be aware that distributors want close

Program Listing 1

$\frac{1}{2}$ PRINT "COPYRIGHT 1989
3 FOR I=1 TO 2gø0:NEXT I
10 REM THE CREATOR
20 REM
3 REM
50 REM VERSION 1.1 DATED 2-28-80
60 REM BASIC DATA BASE PROGRAM:WRITTEN AND ADAPTED FOR TRS 80
BY BRUCE TONKIN
80 PRINT"THIS IS THE CREATOR, TRS-80 V1.1. IT WILL ALLOW YOU"
90 PRINT"TO GENERATE A PROGRAM WHICH WILL CREATE AND ACCESS A DA
TA FILE"
${ }_{n}^{10 \emptyset}$ PRINT"FOR LATER USE. PLEASE INPUT THE PROPOSED PROGRAM NAME.
$11 \emptyset$ PRINT"YOU ARE LIMITED TO 8 ALPHABETIC CHARACTERS."
$12 \emptyset$ PRINT"PROGRAM NAME="; :LINEINPUTPN
136 FORI=1TOLEN (PN\$):A\$=MIDS(PN\$,I, 1):IFA\$>"Z"ORA\$<"A"THENPRINT"
ALPHA CHARACTERS ONLY!": GOTOI $2 \emptyset$
140 NEXTI
150 IF LEN (PN\$) >8THENPRINT"TOO LONG": GOTO12ø
160 PRINT"WHEN THE PROPOSED PROGRAM IS RUN, WHICH DRIVE WILL CON
TAIN THE"
176 PRINT"DATA FILE (6-3) ? ";

190 PRINTANS
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT"WHICH DRIVE DO YOU WANT THE PROGRAM WRITTEN ON? ( $\varnothing-3)$
"
220 PRINTDN $:$ DN $\$={ }^{n}$ : ${ }^{n}+D N \$$

246 PRINT\#1, "1 REM******PROGRAM NAME: ${ }^{n}$;PN\$; ${ }^{n * * * * * * " ~}$

260 PRINT\#1, "3 REM******DATA FILE IS ON DRIVE";AN\$;"******"
S
280 INPUT"WHAT IS THE RECORD LENGTH (1-255) "; RR:IFRR<1ORRR>255THE
N280 ELSER\% $=256 /$ RR

Listing I continues
and continuing support．They don＇t want to buy your program，they want to rent your program and buy you．If you can＇t provide the support，don＇t go to a distributor．
（Incidentally，that＇s why this pro－ gram isn＇t going through a distributor now：I can＇t support it because I no longer have a machine that will run the program．Nor do I really want one．）
Distributors want to pay royalties of 5 to 25 percent，depending on the pro－ gram and its selling price．I feel that＇s unfair．Distributors insist it is not，and some of them aren＇t very rich，so maybe it isn＇t．If you feel as I do，don＇t go to a distributor．Otherwise，you＇re just in－ viting mental anguish，especially when customers complain that your software is overpriced．

Expect a lag of 10 to 90 or more days after a program is sold before you get any royalties．Distributors have to deal with returned merchandise and slow payments from dealers－they can＇t pay you what they don＇t have．In the mean－ time，existence can be somewhat painful．

Not all distributors are entirely scru－ pulous．Anyone can make his books look good to a nonprofessional．If you＇re not an accountant or can＇t af－ ford to hire one，you＇ll just have to take a good guess．You＇ll need to spend some time to choose only honest dealers and distributors．Picking honest men is not easy for some people．I guessed wrong a lot of the time．

One other thing．Distributors and dealers have been known to go bank－ rupt．When they do，you lose your money．I can offer no suggestions for you there．

## The Flip Side

Is there any reason to go to a distribu－ tor？Yes．Distributors can and do suc－ ceed in doing the following：
－They evaluate your package．If it＇s weak，they＇ll tell you．If the software is salvageable，they＇ll offer suggestions for improvement．This can be the most valuable service they can perform．
－They advertise and promote your package far beyond what you could do， unless you＇re wealthy and a good adver－ tising copywriter．
－They screen dealers and handle the bad apples for you．
－They provide at least some of the support．A good distributor and dealer team can save an awful lot of your time． Without this，you＇d better like talking on the telephone．（You won＇t believe the questions you＇ll get，either！）
－They provide the niceties，such as packaging and printing．Believe me，this

Listing I continued
290 IFMS＊256／R\％＞85760THENPRINT＂NOT ENOUGH ROOM ON A SINGLE DISK FOR THIS．＂：GOTO270
300 PRINT\＃1，＂4 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊MAXIMUM FILE SIZE IS＂；MS；＂RECORDS＊＊＊＊＊＊ $n$
$31 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃1，＂5 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊RECORD LENGTH IS＂；RR；＂PACKED＂；R\％；＂PER SE CTOR＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
$320 \mathrm{Q} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(34)$
$33 \emptyset$ PRINT＂PLEASE TYPE IN A TITLE FOR YOUR GENERATED PROGRAM．＂：LI NE INPUT TI\＄
340 LN $=\mathrm{LN}+10:$ PRINT\＃1，LN；＂REM CHANGE DISKS－－REINITALIZE HERE＂
350 LN $=L N+1 \emptyset:$ PRINT＂1，LN；＂CLEAR 30ø日＂
360 LN＝LN＋10：PRINT\＃1，LN；＂OPEN＂；Q\＄；＂R＂；Q\＄；${ }^{n}, 1, " ; Q \$ ; D F \$ ; Q \$$
370 LN＝LN＋10：PRINT＊1，LN；＂ONERRORGOTO25001＂
$380 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10$ ：PRINT\＃1，LN；＂DIMF\＄（22），G\＄（22）＂
$39 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃1，＂2500ø REM＊＊＊＊＊＊BEGIN ERROR ROUTINE＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
 $\mathrm{L}^{\prime \prime}$
410 PRINT\＃1，＂2502の PRINT＂；Q\＄；＂ERROR \＃＝＂；QS；＂；ERR／2＋1：CLOSE：RUN＂
420 PRINT\＃1，＂25øø1 IFERL＜1ØøøøANDERL＞1øのøTHENPRINT＂；Q\＄；＂PROBABLE ERROR IN EDIT SPECIFICATIONS．＂：Q\＄
430 PRINT\＃1，＂32の日ఏ REM＊＊＊＊＊＊INITIALIZE THE HASHED FILE＊＊＊＊＊＊＂ 440 PRINT\＃1，＂32ø1ஏ PRINT＂；Q\＄；＂THIS WILL ERASE ALL PREVIOUS ENTRI ES，IF ANY！＂；Q
$45 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃I，＂ 32 元 $2 \emptyset$ PRINT＂；QS；＂TO CONTINUE INITLALIZATION，HIT TH E C KEY＂；${ }^{\prime \prime}$
460 PRINT\＃1，＂ 32035 PRINT＂；Q\＄；＂THIS WILL TAKE A LITTLE WHILE．＂；QS
 ＜＞＂；QS；＂C＂；QS；＂THENRUN＂
$48 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃1，＂ 32049 FIELD \＃1， 255 AS AZ\＄，1 AS DZ $\$: L S E T$ AZ $\$=S T R I N G S$ $(255,255): \operatorname{LSET}$ DZ $\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(255)^{\prime \prime}$
490 PRINT\＃1，＂ 32050 FOR $I=1$ TO＂；INT（． $99+M S / R \%)$ ；＂PUTl，I ：NEXT：RUN＂
500 DIMF $\$(22)$
510 CLS：PRINT＂YOU MAY NOW CHOSE AN EXIT CODE OR MESSAGE WHICH WI LL ALLOW THE＂
$52 \emptyset$ PRINT＂OPERATOR OF YOUR PROGRAM TO EXIT DATA ENTRY OR UPDATE WITHOUT＂
530 PRINT＂SAVING HIS LATEST CHANGES TO DISK，AND ENABLE A RETURN TO THE ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
$54 \emptyset$ PRINT＂${ }^{n}$ PROGRAM MENU．DO YOU WISH SUCH AN EXIT MESSAGE（Y／N）？＂
550 OO\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF OO\＄＝＂n THEN 550 ELSE IF OOSく＞＂Y＂ANDOO\＄く＞＂N＂TH EN510
560 IF OO\＄＝＂Y＂THEN PRINT＂WHAT IS YOUR EXIT MESSAGE OR CODE？＂；：L INE INPUT OTS
57ø CLS：PRINT＂NOW WE MUST DESCRIBE THE POSITIONS OF THE FIELDS I N THE FILE．＂
589 PRINT＂THE NUMERIC FIELDS CAN BE PACKED．WHOLE NUMBERS FROM－ 32767 TO＂
59ø PRINT＂ 32767 CAN BE STORED AS PACKED INTEGERS IN TWO SPACES．＂
600 PRINT＂NUMBERS NEEDING 6 DIGITS OF ACCURACY CAN BE PACKED INT $04 . "$
610 PRINT＂NUMBERS NEEDING UP TO 16 DIGITS OF ACCURACY WILL TAKE 8 SPACES．＂
$62 \emptyset$ PRINT＂PACKED 6－DIGIT－ACCURACY NUMBERS ARE PACKED SINGLE PREC ISION．＂
$63 \emptyset$ PRINT＂PACKED 16－DIGIT－ACCURACY NUMBERS ARE PACKED DOUBLE PRE CISION．＂
640 PRINT＂PLEASE TAKE CARE TO ALLOCATE THE CORRECT NUMBER OF SPA CES．＂
650 PRINT＂FROM LEFT TO RIGHT IN YOUR RECORD，TELL ME HOW MUCH SP ACE ${ }^{n}$
660 PRINT＂TO ALLOCATE TO EACH FIELD．YOU HAVE 255 SPACES IN EACH RECORD，＂
$67 \emptyset$ PRINT＂AND UP TO 22 FIELDS．TYPE IN 999 WHEN YOU ARE DONE．＂
$680 \mathrm{~A}=1$
690 PRINT＂FIELD \＃＂；A；＂USES：＂；：INPUT F\＄（A）
$7 \emptyset \emptyset \operatorname{EX}=\mathrm{EX}+\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{F} \$(\mathrm{~A}))^{\prime}: \operatorname{IFEX}>\mathrm{RRANDF}$（A）＜＞＂999＂THENPRINT＂EXCEEDS＂；RR ；＂TOTAL SPACES：TRY AGAIN．＂：EX－EX－VAL（F\＄（A））：GOTO69ø
716 IFF ${ }^{7}(A)=" 999^{\circ}$ ORA $=22$ THEN78 8
720 PRINT＂IS THIS FIELD SIZE OK？（Y／N）＂；

）：GOTO69Ø ：ELSEIFEXS〈＞＂Y＂THEN72 $\varnothing$
740 IFRR－EX＝ 6 THENPRINT： $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{A}+1$ ： GOTO 80
750 PRINT＂＂；EX\＄：PRINT＂THEN YOU HAVE＂；RR－EX；＂SPACES LEFT．＂
$760 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+1$ ：GOTO6 90
$\underset{* * \pi}{770} \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10$ ：PRINT\＃1，LN；＂REM＊＊＊＊＊＊SET UP FIELDS IN DATA FILE＊＊＊＊
＊＊＂
$780 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-1: L N=L N+10: S L=L N: P R I N T \# 1, L N ; " F I E L D 1, " ;$ OF $\$=$＂FIELD 1，＂
790 FORI $=1 \mathrm{TOA}-1: V=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{F} \$(\mathrm{I})): \mathrm{V} \$=\operatorname{MID}(\operatorname{STR} \$(\mathrm{~V}), 2): \operatorname{IS}=\operatorname{MID}(\mathrm{STR}(\mathrm{I})$ ， 2）
800 PRINT\＃l，V\＄；＂AS F\＄（＂；I\＄；＂），＂；
810 OF $\$=O F \$+V \$+$＂AS F $\$\left({ }^{\prime \prime}+I \$+n\right)$ ，＂
820 NEXTI
$830 \operatorname{PRINT} \# 1, \operatorname{MID} \$(\operatorname{STR} \$(\operatorname{VAL}(\mathrm{~F} \$(\mathrm{~A}))), 2) ;{ }^{n} \mathrm{AS} \mathrm{F} \$\left({ }^{n} ; \operatorname{MID} \$(\operatorname{STR} \$(\mathrm{~A}), 2) ;{ }^{n}\right)$
$840 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+1 \varnothing$ ：PRINT\＃1，LN；＂FORI＝1TO22：GS（I）＝＂；QS；QS；＂：NEXT：FC＝Ø：UF ＝0：GS＝＂；Q
 TOR＂；Q
860 LN＝LN＋10：PRINT＊1，LN；＂PRINT＂；Q\＄；STRINGS（（ $(60-L E N(T I \$)) / 2), 32)$
；TIS；Q
$870 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10:$ PRINT＊1，LN；＂PRINT＂
$880 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10:$ PRINT＊1，LN；${ }^{\prime 2}$ PRINT＂； Q ；＂ENTER DATA．

$890 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10:$ PRINT\＃1，LN；＂PRINT＂；Q\＄；＂LOOK UP A RECORD



91ø LN＝LN＋iø：PRINT\＃i，LN；＂PRINT＂；Q\＄；＂UPDATE A RECORD





$940 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10: P R I N T \# 1$ ，LN；＂PRINT＂；QS；＂EXIT THE PROGRAM．

$950 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+\mathrm{I} 0$ ：PRINT $\# 1, L N ;{ }^{n}$ PRINT＂；Q\＄；＂PLEASE DEPRESS THE LETTER 0 $F$ YOUR CHOICE：NO ENTER KEY IS NEEDED＂；$Q$
960 ．IF OOS＝＂Y＂THEN LN＝LN＋10：PRINT\＃1，LN；＂PRINT＂；QS；＂TO RETURN TO THE MENU FROM UPDATE OR ENTRY WITHOUT SAVING YOUR MATERIAL TO THE DISK，ENTER＂；OT\＄；＂FOR A FIELD ENTRY．＂；${ }^{\prime \prime} \$$


 ＂ANDANS〈＞＂；QS；＂X＂；QS；＂ANDANS＜＞＂；QS；＂S＂；QS；＂THEN＂；SL



$1020 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10:$ PRINT\＃1，LN；＂IFANS＝＂；QS；＂U＂；QS；＂THEN110日g＂


$1050 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10:$ PRINT\＃1，LN；＂CLOSE：NEW＂
1060 DIM D\％（22）
1070 PRINT＊1， 1 1のøøの REM＊＊＊＊＊＊BEGIN THE FILE LOOK－UP ROUTINE＊＊＊＊＊ $108 \emptyset$ PRINT＊1，＂11øøの REM＊＊＊＊＊＊BEGIN THE FILE UPDATE ROUTINE＊＊＊＊＊＊

## 109の PRINT\＃1，＂12ø日の REM＊＊＊＊＊＊BEGIN THE RECORD DELETE ROUTINE＊＊＊＊

1100 INPUT＂WHICH FIELD IS THE KEY FIELD？INPUT THE FIELD NUMBER： ＂；KF
1110 OF $\$=O F \$+F \$(A)+" A S \quad F \$\left("+M I D \$(S T R \$(A), 2)+{ }^{\prime \prime}\right) "$
1120 IF R\％＞1 THEN R＝INSTR（OFS，${ }^{2},{ }^{n}$ ）：OFS＝LEFTS（OFS，R）＋MID\＄（STR\＄（RR


1140 PRINT\＃1，＂35010 IF FS（＂；KF；＂）＞CHR $\$(249)$ THEN35990＂
1150 PRINT\＃1，＂ 35050 GOSUB28006：REM UNPACK RECORD FOR DISPLAY＂
1160 PRINT＂1，＂35960 GOSUB290日6：REM DISPLAY THE RECORD＂
1170 PRINT＊1，＊35976 FOR J＝1 TO 2000：NEXTJ：REM WAIT A LITTLE BIT BEFORE NEXT RECORD＂
1180 PRINT\＃1，＂3599＠NEXTK：GOTO＂；SL
1190 LN＝100 ：PRINT\＃1，LN；＂CLS：REM＊＊＊＊＊＊BEGIN ENTRY＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
1200 GOSUB1210：GOTO1450
1210 PRINT＂NOW WE MUST DESCRIBE THE INPUT PROMPTS THE OPERATOR $W$ ILL SEE，＂
$122 \emptyset$ PRINT＂THE EDITS TO BE PERFORMED，AND THE DATA TYPE FOR EACH FIELD．＂
1230 PRINT＂TO DO THIS，WE WILL ASK A SERIES OF QUESTIONS ABOUT E ACH FIELD．＂
1240 PRINT＂TO THE QUESTION＂；QS；＂KIND OF DATA＂；Q\＄；＂THE POSSIBLE A NSWERS ARE：＂
1250 PRINT＂N
HARACTER．＂
 RACTERS．＂
1270 PRINT＂PS．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．PACKED SINGLE－PRECISION NUMBER， 4 CH ARACTERS．＂
 ARACTERS．＂
1290 PRINT＂C．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
1300 PRINT＂YOU MAY TYPE THE WORD HELP TO REPEAT THESE INSTRUCTIO NS LATER．＂
1316 PRINT＂HIT ANY KEY TO CONTINUE．＂
1320 PS＝INKEY\＄：IF P\＄＝＂${ }^{\circ}$ THEN1320
1330 CLS：PRINT＂TO THE PROMPT QUESTION，TYPE IN THE OPERATOR＇S QU ESTION．＂
$134 \varrho$ PRINT＂TO THE BAD INPUT IF QUESTION，INPUT AS MANY EDITS AS YOU WANT＂
1350 PRINT＂OF THE FORM：$<999 \quad=3 \quad>456.5 \quad<=9{ }^{*}$
1360 PRINT＂＜＂；Q\＄；＂A＂；Q\＄；＂NOTE THE QUOTES AROUND ALPHABETIC ED ITS．＂

Listing I continues

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

Which pertorms 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 $\$ 449$ ．
can be a real pain if you have to do it yourself, even if your family helps. Unpaid labor has been known to strike over working conditions.

## What Customers Expect

There is no essential difference between buying software and buying a pair of shoes. Any salesman will tell you the customer is looking for fit, style, and price. Which one is most important depends on the customer. Your software must "fit"' the customer's needs. Style applies to both packaging and program appearance. Price depends on the program's function.

A word about pricing. Generally, if you go through a distributor, a program must either be a game or sell for over $\$ 50$. Otherwise, it's not worth his time. In my opinion, most of the $\$ 50$ programs should sell for about $\$ 10$, and most of the $\$ 100-\$ 150$ programs should sell for about $\$ 20$. The difference is just about the dealer's and distributor's

markup.
Of course, if a program is to be sold at all, it must be advertised. Advertising and demonstrations can cost half or more of a package's selling price. I can only afford to sell this program for $\$ 10$ because this article is essentially free advertising.

Customers have grown to expect fancy packaging and well-printed (not nec-
essarily good, but good-looking) manuals. I think this is unreasonable: It prevents many packages from ever reaching the marketplace. Most customers will never read the documentation, anyway. The lesson here: Make your software so easy to run that little or no documentation is required.

I would advise software purchasers to buy generic, but buy with care. Organize or join a club. Pool your funds, and have the club buy one package for evaluation. If the software is worthwhile, then have the interested members each buy a copy.

Never pirate software. It's not fair to the writer. If you want to see something even better than the piece of code in your hot little hands, encourage the author with some rightfully earned profit.

On the other hand, stay away from over-priced software. Sooner or later, the price will come down, even if not all the way to $\$ 10$.

## Expectations and Enhancements

Here is what 1 expected the program to do:

1. Write bug-free Basic programs. Ideally, no bug could ever be generated, no matter what the provocation; program size limitations and program speed trade-offs resulted in a modification of this. Generally, I achieved this objective.
2. The programs could access records in a data file by a key. This access had to be quick (preferably less than one second), operator transparent, require no sort, and make no assumptions about the operating system or the processor chip used. I wanted to be completely flexible, and not be committed to just Radio Shack gear. This meant I could not use a sort, since it would have to be written in Basic (and at the TRS-80's operating speed, be painfully slow).

A sort presented several other problems. Any sort would not be operatortransparent. Also, any access or write based on a sort (even B-TREE) would be either slow to read or slow to write a record. This was unacceptable. Finally, if a sorted index file were used, then disk failure would cause terrible problems for the user,

Therefore, I reasoned, why should any sort be used? The sort, after all, would only be needed when and if the
records had to be printed in sorted order. Access, in Basic, is by record number: thus, what I needed was a way to convert the key to a record number.

I wondered (and I still do) why everyone else seemed to have settled on sorting and binary search. There is, after all, a big difference between retrieving records and printing reports.

I investigated several methods, but settled on hashing. Hashing, as I used it, consisted of taking a key composed of one of more alphanumeric characters and converting it to a number in the range of 1 to the maximum number of records permitted on a single disk. The hashing algorithm had to be reasonably random. I tested it to make sure it was: the generator I used was capable of generating numbers more random than Microsoft's RND function. I used a simple Chi-squared test to be sure.

The record access had to be reasonably quick. A peculiarity of Microsoft Basic and a floppy-disk-based computer is that it is much quicker to read even 10 long records placed consecutively than it is to read just two records placed widely apart. (That, by the way, is why a binary search technique is necessarily inferior to hashing for speedy access.) For that reason, I
wrote the Creator so that the generated programs would search consecutive locations in the data file after generating the hashed record number; any access past the end of the file would wrap around to the beginning. Hashing has another benefit, particularly important to anyone using a disk drive: head movement is generally less than with any other approach. Therefore, disk drives should last longer before needing repair or adjustment. The result is that a program generated by the Creator can read any record within about a half-second after the disk drive is turned on.
3. Records needed to be capable of being updated on any field. This was easy. I just fixed it so that an update on the key field deleted the old record and wrote a new one at the new hashed position. Otherwise, the updated record would be written at the same position.
4. Records had to be any length, up to the maximum length of a record permitted within Basic. This was 255 bytes, at the time.
5. I wanted at least 20 fields allowed per record.
6. The data file had to be as bulletproof as possible. Bad sectors, power

Continues on p. 85

Listing I continued
137 PRINT＂NOT NUMERIC
NO ENTRY
LENGTH＜9＂
1380 PRINT＂NOT ALPHA CONTAINS＂；QS；＂Z＂；Q\＄
1390 PRINT：PRINT＂TO THE QUESTION ERROR MESSAGE TYPE THE MESSAGE TO BE DISPLAYED＂
1400 PRINT＂IF THAT ERROR IS MADE BY THE OPERATOR．＂
1410 PRINT＂YOU MAY SIGNAL COMPLETION OF EDITS FOR ANY FIELD BY M AKING NO＂
1420 PRINT＂ENTRY AND HITTING THE ENTER KEY．HIT ANY KEY TO CONTI NUE．＂
1430 P $\$=$ INKEY $\$$ ：IFP $\${ }^{*}{ }^{n}$＂THEN143 0
1440 RETURN
1450 FOR $I=1$ TOA：$I \$=M I D \$(S T R \$(I), 2)$

 ：GOTOL478
 1486
 NT＂INVALID KIND OF DATA．N，PI，PS，PD，OR C PLEASE．＂：GOTO1480
 RINT＂INCORRECT FIELD LENGTH FOR DATA TYPE．＂：GOTO1480
$1510 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10:$ PRINT\＃1，LN；＂PRINT＂； $\mathrm{Q} \$ ; \mathrm{P} \$ ; \mathrm{Q} \$: \mathrm{BL}=\mathrm{LN}$
 （＂；I\＄；＂）＂
$1530 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10:$ PRINT\＃1，LN；＂LINE INPUTGS（＂；IS；＂）＂；D\％（I）＝LN：IFOOS＝ ＂N＂THEN PRINT\＃1，＂＂ELSEPRINT\＃1，＂：IFG\＄（＂；I；＂）＝＂；QS；OTS；QS；＂THEN ＂；SL
1546 IF K\＄＝＂PI＂THENPRINT\＃1，LN＋1；＂IFUFく＞日THENGI＝INSTR（GS（＂；IS；＂），
＂；QS；＂MORE＂；Q\＄；＂）：IFG1＞日THENG\％＝CINT（VAL（GS（＂；I\＄；＂））＋VAL（G\＄））：G\＄（ ＂；I\＄；＂）$=$ MIDS（STRS（G\％），2＋SGN（G\％）／2）＂

＂；QS；＂LESS＂；QS；＂）：IFG1＞0THENG\％＝CINT（－VAL（G\＄（＂；I\＄；＂））＋VAL（G\＄））：G\＄ （ $n ; \operatorname{IS} ;^{n}$ ）$=\operatorname{MIDS}(\operatorname{STR} \$(\mathrm{G} \%), 2+\operatorname{SGN}(\mathrm{Gq}) / 2)^{\prime \prime}$
 ；QS；＂MORE＂；QS；＂）：IFG1＞OTHENG＝CSNG（VAL（G\＄（＂；I\＄；＂））＋VAL（GS））：GS（＂； I\＄；${ }^{n}$ ）$=\operatorname{MIDS}(\operatorname{STR} \$(\mathrm{G}), 2+\mathrm{SGN}(\mathrm{G}) / 2)^{n}$

；Q\＄；＂LESS＂；QS；＂）：IFG1＞0THENG＝CSNG（－VAL（G\＄（＂；I\＄；＂））＋VAL（G\＄））：G\＄（＂ ；I \＄；${ }^{n}$ ）$=\operatorname{MID} \$(S T R \$(G), 2+S G N(G) / 2) "$
 ；QS；＂MORE＂；Q\＄；＂）：IFG1＞0THENG\＃＝CDBL（VAL（G\＄（＂；I\＄；＂））＋VAL（G\＄））：G\＄（＂

 ；QS；＂LESS＂；Q\＄；＂）：IFG1＞日THENG\＃＝CDBL（－VAL（G\＄（＂；I\＄；＂））＋VAL（G\＄））：G\＄（ n；I\＄；＂）$=$ MID\＄（STR\＄（G\＃）， $2+\mathrm{SGN}(\mathrm{G} \#) / 2)^{n}$
 767THENPRINT＂；Q\＄；＂NUMBER OUT OF RANGE．MUST BE FROM－32767 TO 32 767．＂；Q\＄；＂：GOTO＂；BL
1610 IFK $\$=$＂PI＂THENLN $=L N+10:$ PRINT\＃1，LN；＂IFINT（VAL（GS（＂；I\＄；＂）））$<>V$ AL（GS（＂；I\＄；＂））THENPRINT＂；Q\＄；＂MUST BE WHOLE NUMBER．＂；Q\＄；＂；GOTO＂；B L

1636 IF BI $\$=^{\text {＂}} \mathrm{HELP}{ }^{*}$ THENGOSUB121 0 ：GOTO162 0
1640 PRINT＂ERROR MESSAGE：${ }^{n}$ ；：LINEINPUTEM $\$:$ IFEM $\$={ }^{*}$ HELP $^{n}$ THENGOSUBI 2 10 ：GOTO1649
1650 IFINSTR（BI \＄，＂NOT NUMERIC＂）$>$ ØTHEN1660 ELSEIFINSTR（BI \＄，＂NOT A LPHA＂）＞0THEN1670 ELSEIFINSTR（BI\＄，＂NO ENTRY＂）＞ 0 THEN168 6 ELSEIFINS
 ELSE1730
 NPRINT＂；QS；EMS；Q\＄；＂：GOTO＂；BL：GOTO1620
 NPRINT＂；QS；EM\＄；Q\＄；＂：GOTO＂；BL：GOTO1620
$1680 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+1 \emptyset:$ PRINT\＃1，LN；＂IFLEN（G\＄（＂；IS；＂））$=\emptyset$ THENPRINT＂；QS；EMS；Q \＄；＂：GOTO＂；BL：GOTO162 6
$169 \emptyset^{\circ} \mathrm{FH}=1 \mathrm{NSTR}(\mathrm{BI} \$, \mathrm{Q}$ ）：IFFH＜1THENPRINT＂YOU FORGOT QUOTES．＂$: \mathrm{FH}=0: \mathrm{G}$ OTO162ø
$17 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF FH＞1THENFH\＄＝MID\＄（BIS，FH＋1，1）：LN＝LN＋10：PRINT\＃1，LN；＂IFINST R（GS（＂；I\＄；＂），＂；QS；FH\＄；Q\＄；＂）＞GTHENPRINT＂；Q\＄；EMS；QS；＂：GOTO＂；BL：FH＝ 0：GOTO1620
1710 PRINT＂SYNTAX ERROR．THE WORD CONTAINS SHOULD NOT BE SET OFF BY QUOTES ${ }^{\text {＂}}$ ：GOTO162 $\emptyset$
1720 FH＝INSTR（BI \＄，＂LENGTH＂）：LN＝LN＋10：PRINT\＃1，LN；＂IFLEN（G\＄（＂；I \＄；＂ ））＂；MIDS（BIS，FH＋6）；＂THENPRINT＂；Q\＄；EM\＄；QS；＂：GOTO＂；BL：FH＝0：GOTO162
 NPRINT＂SYNTAX ERROR．REPEAT COMMAND，PLEASE．＂：GOTO1620
1740 C＝INSTR（BIS，QS）：IFC＞0THENLN＝LN＋10：PRINT\＃1，LN；＂IFGS（＂；I\＄；＂）＂ ；BI\＄；＂THENPRINT＂；Q\＄；BM\＄；QS；＂：GOTO＂；BL：GOTOL620
175＠LN＝LN＋10；PRINT＊1，LN；＂IFVAL（G\＄（＂；I\＄；＂））＂；BI\＄；＂THENPRINT＂；Q EMS；QS；${ }^{\circ}$ ：GOTO＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$ BL：GOTO162 0
 I\＄；＂））＂
 I\＄（VAL（G\＄（＂；I\＄；＂）））＂


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179 IFK\＄＝＂PS＂THENPRINT\＃1，LN；＂GS（＂；IS；＂）＝MKS\＄（VAL（GS（＂；IS；＂）））＂ 1806 IFK $\$=$＂PS＂THENPRINT\＃1，11900 +1 ；＂IFUFく＞＂；IS；＂THENG\＄（＂； $1 \$ ; ")=M K$ S\＄（VAL（GS（＂；$\$$

＂））＂
1820 IFK $={ }^{n}$ PD＂THENPRINT\＃1，LN；＂GS（＂；I\＄；＂）＝MKD\＄（VAL（G\＄（＂；I\＄；＂）））＂
 DS（VAL（GS（＂；IS；＂）））＂
184ø IFK $=$＂PD＂THENPRINT\＃1，RL＋280日6；＂G\＄（＂；IS；＂）＝STRS（CVD（F\＄（＂；IS；
＂）））＂
1850 IFK $\$=$＂N＂ORK $\$=" C " T H E N P R I N T \# 1, R L+28000 ; " G \$(" ; I \$ ; ")=F S(" ; I \$ ; ")$
1860 RL＝RL＋10：LN＝LN＋10：PRINT\＃1，LN；＂RETURN＂：NEXTI
1870 PRINT\＃1，＂10200 GOSUB280ø0＂
1880 PRINT\＃1，＂11200 GOSUB28000＂
1890 PRINT\＃1，＂12200 GOSUB28000＂
1900 PRINT\＃1，＂1095 FC＝FC＋1＂
1910 PRINT\＃1，＂1006 ONFCGOSUB＂；
 $1, \mathrm{D} \%$（A）-10
1930 PRINT\＃1，＂1007 IFFC＜＂；A；＂THEN1005ELSE＂；LN＋10
1940 PRINT\＃1，＂10010 CLS：GOSUB 27000
＇TRY TO FI
ND THE RECORD＂
195ø PRINT\＃1，＂10199 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊UNPACK THE FIELDS IN THE FILE FOR D ISPLAY＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
1960 PRINT\＃1，＂11010 CLS：GOSUB27006＇TRY TO FI
ND THE RECORD＂
1976 PRINT\＃1，＂11199 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊UNPACK THE FIELDS IN THE FILE FOR D ISPLAY＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
1980 PRINT\＃1，＂12010 CLS：GOSUB27006＇TRY TO FI ND THE RECORD＂
1998 PRINT\＃1，＂12199 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊UNPACK THE FIELDS IN THE FILE FOR D ISPLAY＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
290日 PRINT\＃1，＂10799 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊DISPLAY RECORD IF MATCH ON KEY＊＊＊＊＊ ＊＂
2010 PRINT\＃1，＂10800 GOSUB29000＂
$2 \emptyset 2$ PRINT\＃1，＂11799 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊DISPLAY RECORD IF MATCH ON KEY＊＊＊＊＊ ＊＂
2030 PRINT\＃1，＂1180日 GOSUB29000＂
2040 PRINT\＃1，＂12799 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊DISPLAY RECORD IS MATCH ON KEY＊＊＊＊＊ ＊＂
2050 PRINT\＃1，＂12800 GOSUB29000＂
2060 PRINT\＃1，＂ 28998 RETURN＂
2070 PRINT\＃1，＂28999 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊DISPLAY FOUND RECORD＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
2080 PRINT\＃1，＂ 27999 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊UNPACK FIELDS IN RECORD＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
 SE PRESS Y IF CORRECT）＂；
$21 \varnothing 0$ PRINT\＃1，＂2901 $\varnothing$ FORI $=1$ TO＂；A
2110 DIMH\＄（22）
2120 PRINT＂WHEN THE DATA IS DISPLAYED，WHAT TITLE WILL EXPLAIN T he data in＂
$213 \varnothing$ FORI $=1$ TOA
2140 PRINT＂FIELD NUMBER：＂；I；：LINEINPUTH\＄（I）
2150 PRINT\＃1，22006＋I；＂DATA＂；H\＄（I）
$216 \emptyset$ NEXT

2180 PRINT\＃1，＂；＂；＂TAB（50）；＂；＂；＂；Q；＂FIELD \＃＂；QS；＂；${ }^{\prime \prime}$
2190 PRINT\＃1，＂ 29030 NEXT：RESTORE＂
2195 PRINT\＃1，＂ 29035 IF OS $=1$ THEN RETURN＂
2200 PRINT\＃1，＂12900 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊DELETE CODE WRITTEN IN ALL FIELDS＊＊
＊＊＊＊＂

2220 PRINT\＃1，＂12916 FIELD 1，＂；RR；＂＊P\％AS DX\＄，＂；RR；＂AS DLS：LSET DL $\$=$ STRING $\$(255,250)$ ：PUT 1，R8：GOTO ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；SL
2236 PRINT\＃1，＂29050 AN $\$=I N K E Y \$: I F A N S=" ; O$ ；$Q \$ ; " T H E N 29050 "$
2240 PRINT\＃1，＂n29055 IFAN\＄く＞＂；Q\＄；＂Y＂；QS；＂THENGOSUB27ø40：GOSUB2800 0：GOTO290日の＂
2250 PRINT\＃1，＂ 19860 GOTO＂；SL
2266 PRINT\＃1，＂ 11810 PRINT＂；${ }^{2} S$ ；＂WHAT FIELD NUMBER DO YOU WANT TO UPDATE？＂；
2270 PRINT\＃1，＂1182ø INPUTUF＂
2280 PRINT\＃1，＂1184＠IFUF＞＂；A；＂ORUF＜1THENPRINT＂；QS；＂INVALID FIELD ＂；Q\＄；＂：GOTO11810＂
2300 PRINT\＃1，＂11860 ONUFGOSUB＂；
2316 FORTZ $=1$ TOA－1：PRINT\＃1，MID $\$(S T R \$(D \%(T Z)-10), 2) ; n, n ;: N E X T:$ PRIN T\＃1，D\％（A）-10

 D1，＂；RR；＂＊P8 AS DX\＄，＂；RR；＂AS DLS：LSET DLS＝STRING\＄（255，250）：PUT 1 ，R\％：GOSUB2600ø＂
2346 PRINT\＃1，＂11900 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊BEGIN OUTPUT＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
2350 PRINT\＃1，＂11995＂；OFS
2360 PRINT\＃1，＂11998 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊INSERT CHANGED FIELDS INTO RECORD A ND SEND＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
2379 PRINT\＃1，＂ 11999 FORI＝1TO＂；A；＂：LSET F\＄（I）$=\mathrm{G} \$(\mathrm{I})$ ：NEXT：PUT 1, R\％ ：GOTO＂；SL



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## Listing I continued

2380 PRINT\＃1，＂27006 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊LOOK FOR RECORD SUBROUTINE＊＊＊＊＊＊＊

240 の PRINT\＃1，＂27の2の OS＝0＂
2410 PRINT\＃1，＂ $27030 \mathrm{zz} \$=\mathrm{KF} \$:$ GOSUB26øø日＇GO TO HASHING ROUTI NE，GET POS．＂
242ø PRINT\＃1，＂2704б RP＝RP＋1：IFRP＞＂；MS；＂THENRP＝1＇NOT FOUND？BEG IN AGAIN＠\＃1＂

2446 PRINT\＃1，＂27046＂；OFS
2445 PRINT\＃l，＂35065＂；OFS
2450 PRINT\＃1，＂ 27847 IF OS＝1 THEN GET 1，R\％：RETURN＂
2460 PRINT\＃1， 27650 GET 1，R8：IFLEFT\＄（F\＄（＂；KF；＂），LEN（ZZ§））＝ZZ\＄THE NRETURN＂
2470 PRINT\＃1，＂ 27055 FIELD 1，n；RR；＂＊P\％AS DX\＄，＂；RR；＂AS ZY\＄：GET 1
 §；＂：RUN＂
2490 PRINT\＃1，＂ $27057^{n}$ ；OF $\$$
2500 PRINT\＃1，＂ 27060 GOTO27ø46＇NO MATCH：TRY NEXT RECORD＂
2510 PRINT\＃I， 29999 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊NUMERIC FIELD EDIT CHECK SUBROUTINE ＊＊＊＊＊＊＂


2515 PRINT\＃1，＂30060 CD＝INSTR（CDS，CHR\＄（32））：IFCD＞1THENCD\＄＝LEFT\＄（C $\mathrm{D} \$, \mathrm{CD}-1)+\mathrm{MID}$（ $\mathrm{CD} \$, \mathrm{CD}+1$ ）：GOTO30000：ELSE IF CD＝1THENCD\＄＝MID\＄（CD\＄，2 ）：GOTOЗøø日g＂
2520 PRINT\＃1，＂30005 FORZZ＝1TOLEN（CDS）＂


Z，1）＜＞＂；QS；＂－＂；Q\＄；＂THENE＝1：RETURN＂
2540 PRINT\＃1，＂3002ø NEXTZZ＂
2550 PRINT\＃1，＂30030 RETURN＂
2560 PRINT\＃1，＂ 30999 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊ALPHA FIELD EDIT CHECK SUBROUTINE＊＊ ＊＊＊＊＂
2570 PRINT\＃1，＂31000 FOR $\mathrm{zz}=1$ TOLEN（CD\＄）＂

，1）＞＂；Q ${ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{Z}$＂；Q
$259{ }^{2}$ PRINT\＃1，＂3102』 NEXTZZ＂
2600 PRINT\＃1，＂ 31030 RETURN＂

ø＂
262日 PRINT\＃1，＂ 25999 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊HASHING ALGORITHM SUBROUTINE＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
2630 PRINT\＃1，＂260øø FORZZ＝1TOLEN（zZS）＂


 4））： $\mathrm{X} \#=$ Ø＂$^{\prime \prime}$
2670 PRINT\＃1，＂26040 RP＝＂；MS；＂＊RP／9999：RETURN＂
$2680 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+1 \emptyset:$ PRINT\＃1，LN；＂REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊LOOK FOR RECORD SPACE＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
2696 LN＝LN＋10：PRINT\＃1，LN；＂GOSUB＂；LN＋10；＂：GOTO＂；LN＋6Ø

 R\％
272の PRINT\＃1，LN＋5；＂FIELD 1，＂；RR；＂＊P\％AS DX\＄，${ }^{\text {R } ; R R ; " A S ~ Z Y \$ " ~}$
2730 PRINT\＃1，＂11890 GOSUB＂；LN－1』

$2750 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10:$ PRINT\＃1，LN；OF\＄
$2760 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+16:$ PRINT\＃1，LN；＂RETURN＂
$2776 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10:$ PRINT\＃1，LN；＂FORK＝1TO＂；A
2780 LN $=\mathrm{LN}+10:$ PRINT\＃1，LN；＂LSET $\mathrm{F} \$(\mathrm{~K})=\mathrm{G} \$(\mathrm{~K}):$ NEXT：PUT $1, \mathrm{R} \%{ }^{\mathrm{n}}$
$279 \emptyset$ CLS：PRINT＂NOW WE ARE ALMOST DONE．WE NEED TO ASK IF THE OPE RATOR IS DONE．＂
$280 \emptyset$ PRINT＂NOTE：DONE REFERS TO DATA ENTRY OPERATIONS ONLY！＂
2810 PRINT＂YOU MAY CHOOSE THE MESSAGE YOU WISH．THE OPERATOR＇S R EPLY WILL＂
$282 \emptyset$ PRINT＂BE LIMITED TO A SINGLE KEY DEPRESSION．I＇D SUGGEST A MESSAGE＂
$283 \emptyset$ PRINT＂OF THE FORM ARE YOU DONE（Y／N）？＂
2840 PRINT＂TYPE IN YOUR MESSAGE BELOW．＂
2850 LINEINPUTTMS
2860 PRINT＂IF THE OPERATOR IS NOT DONE，WHAT SHOULD THE REPLY BE ？＂
2876 ND $\$=$ INKEY $\$:$ IFND $\$={ }^{n}$＂THEN $287 \varnothing$ ELSEPRINTND $\$$
2880 PRINT＂IF THE OPERATOR IS DONE，WHAT SHOULD THE REPLY BE？＂

2906 LN＝LN＋10：PRINT\＃1，LN；＂PRINT＂；QS；TMS；QS
$291 \emptyset L N=L N+10: P R I N T \# 1, L N ; " T M \$=I N K E Y \$: I F T M \$=" ; Q ; Q S ;{ }^{n T H E N " ; L N ; " E L ~}$ SEPRINTTM ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：BL＝LN－1 $\varnothing$
$292 \emptyset$ LN＝LN＋1 $\varnothing$ ：PRINT\＃1，LN；＂REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊IF DONE，END：IF NOT，RETURN TO MENU，ELSE REPEAT＊＊＊＂
 QS；＂THENPRINT＂；Q\＄；＂PLEASE ANSWER＂；QS；＂；＂；Q\＄；ID\＄；Q\＄；＂；＂；Q\＄＂OR


2956 LN＝LN＋16：PRINT\＃1，LN；＂FORI＝1TO22：G\＄（I）＝＂；Q\＄；Q；＂：NEXT：FC＝0：U F＝ø：CLS：GOTO100の＂
$296 \doteq$ CLOSE：END


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failures, and operating system bugs had to do minimal damage to records. This condition meant I had to pre-allocate all the space in a file. Doing this verifies that the disk (at least at the start) is error-free and has sufficient space to hold the proposed file. Furthermore, once all the space is pre-allocated, if any sector is damaged, only that sector is lost. Only a directory read error might damage the whole file; that was something I couldn't guard against. However, copying the directory from a back-up disk to the damaged disk would suffice to completely recover the data, provided the data disk and its backup were identical in the directory.

Pre-allocation assures that the two disks can be made to have identical directories. The trade-off, here, is that initializing the data file becomes a necessity, and adds to the time necessary to set up the generated program to run. After my Model I had crashed 15 times or so, I was convinced I had made a wise choice. About 70 percent of the first 100 or so crashes were hardware-related, and I was able to successfully recover all data more than 90 percent of the time.
7. Anyone using my program generator needed complete freedom to check for data-input errors, print er-ror-messages of his choice, display computed data based on fields in the record, update fields based on the result of a computation, and state record length, field length, field type, and number of fields.
8. Record space utilization had to be efficient.

Fortunately, Microsoft Basic on the TRS-80 lets you pack any numeric data. Other Basics, such as CBasic or Applesoft, do not allow such space savings. CBasic, in fact, requires record and field delimiters or substring operations to extract field data. This capricious requirement is extraordinarily wasteful of disk space: in fact, CBasic records can be as much as 8 times as long as Microsoft packed data, and normally are about twice as large. Anyone who has bought CBasic for a computer that permits only a limited amount of disk storage (less than several megabytes) has, in my opinion, made a serious error. Even for a computer with essentially unlimited disk space, larger records mean longer access times. For many other
reasons, CBasic is much the inferior of Microsoft, and (again in my opinion) Tandy's decision to put this extraordinarily good version of Microsoft Basic on the TRS-80 was one of the best decisions they ever made.

Incidentally, 1 find it almost incredible how many microcomputer manufacturers produce and proudly sell machines as "business solutions" when simple things like packing data, multiple-precision arithmetic, line input, substring matching and print formatting are impossible without all kinds of gyrations. If those nameless manufacturers of 6502 -based toys had paid Microsoft to put a good Basic on their machines, I seriously doubt the cost would have amounted to as much as a dollar a machine. Yet nobody but Radio Shack, of all companies, saw fit to make this honest effort. Instead, the 6502 -based computer manufacturers spent a lot of money on half-truthful celebrity advertising, graphics, and games. Then, promoting their machines for business applications, they sold a ton of these game machines. Ah, well.
9. The program generated needed to handle an indefinite number of records on an indefinite number of disks.
Yet another reason to go to hashing: no key file space is needed, no tables to store in memory and take up program space, no worry about the time needed to do a binary search. The programs generated can handle millions or billions of records, given a sufficient number of floppy disks and a patient operator.
10. The program had to be easy to run, even for someone not knowing much about Basic. I tested the program on my associates, both of whom were well-qualified on this score.
11. The program had to run in a single-drive 32 K system, to maximize the number of possible customers.

Unfortunately, this meant I could not continue improving my program past a certain point. Once memory became too short, I had to quit the improvements and leave at least a little space to fix later bugs. The Creator will still run in a 32 K machine, but it could have been a better program, with more error-checking and more capabilities.
12. The generated program had to be as modular as possible, and permit

Continues on p. 86

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easy customization later．
This meant that the program would not necessarily be generated with the line numbers in order，since the logical order in which the modules would be generated by the Creator would not match the order the modules would be placed in the program．Under TRS－ DOS，NEWDOS，or $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ ，this does not cause any problem，because the actual line numbers used will be placed by the Basic interpreter in their correct order．Since anyone with a TRS－80 has easy，cheap access to at least TRSDOS，and since any alternative operating system permits transfer from TRSDOS to itself，I believed there would be no problem in writing the program lines out of order．

Anyone running an altered version of Microsoft Basic should check to see if their Basie meets this requirement before trying to run the Creator under their version of Basic．

## Design Limitations／ <br> Possible Enhancements

I could have made a number of modifications to the Creator．Custo－ mers，associates，dealers，and friends asked me，in nice and not so nice ways． One dealer threatened to pirate my software with his modifications if I re－ fused to do them myself．I refused， anyway．As far as I know，he didn＇t pirate the software．

Here are the changes you might make，and the reasons I did not：

1．Add a sort for the report pro－ gram generator．I didn＇t do this for several reasons．First，any Basic sort program would be too slow．Second， any assembler sort would be nontrans－ portable．Third，sort programs（then and now）are cheap．Why should I waste my time reinventing the wheel for a small return in a crowded field？

Nonetheless，I did write a simple sort program for the Model II and the CP／M market．I came to regret it，too． Customers complained it was too slow and found numerous ways to make it even slower or fail to run at all．No sort in the world will sort a data file correctly when asked to sort the wrong field．

2．Add user customization to the screen display．I refused to do this be－ cause of memory problems．Fancy screen displays，in my opinion，are puffery for serious business applica－

Continues on $p .89$

## Program Listing 2

10 CLS：PRINT＂COPYRIGHT 1980 BY BRUCE W．TONKIN；ALL RIGHTS RESER VED＂
2Ø PRINT＂SERIAL NUMBER＝SAME AS CREATOR＂
30 PRINT＂THIS IS THE REPORT WRITING PROGRAM．CHOOSE ONE OF THE F OLLOWING：＂
$4 \emptyset$ PRINT＂RUN A PREVIOUSLY WRITTEN PROGRAM． $\qquad$
$S R^{\prime \prime}$
50 PRINT＂WRITE A NEW REPORT．
$5 \mathrm{~W}^{\prime \prime}$
$6 \emptyset$ PRINT＂EXIT THE PROGRAM． $\qquad$
$\qquad$ S X＂
7ø PRINT：PRINT＂PLEASE ENTER THE LETTER CORRESPONDING TO YOUR CHO ICE ${ }^{n}$ ；
$8 \emptyset$ AS＝INKEY $\$$ ：IF AS＝＂n THEN $8 \emptyset$ ELSE IF AS＝＂R＂THEN9の ELSEIFAS＝ ＂W＂THENIIの ELSEIFAS＝＂X＂THEN187ø ELSEPRINT＂YOU MUST CHOOSE EITHE $R \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{W}$ ，OR X．PLEASE TRY AGAIN．＂：GOTO3 $\emptyset$
99 PRINT AS
$1 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT＂WHAT IS THE NAME OF YOUR PROGRAM？＂；：LINEINPUTPN\＄：RUN P N\＄
$11 \emptyset$ CLEAR $3 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$
120 PRINT AS
130 PRINT＂WHAT IS TO BE THE NAME OF YOUR PROGRAM？＂；：LINEINPUTPN\＄
140 IF INSTR（PN\＄，＂／n）＜1ANDINSTR（PNS，＂／BAS＂）＜1THENPN\＄＝PN\＄＋＂／BAS＂
150 OPEN＂O＂， $1, P N \$: Q \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(34)$
$16 \emptyset$ PRINT＂WHAT IS TO BE THE TITLE OF YOUR REPORT？TYPE IT ON THE NEXT LINE＂
$17 \emptyset$ LINEINPUTTS
180 PRINT＂WHAT FILE ARE YOU GOING TO READ FOR YOUR REPORT？TYPE ITS＂
190 PRINT＂COMPLETE NAME．DO NOT OMIT THE FILE EXTENSION IF THERE IS ONE．＂．
200 LINE INPUTF $\$$
${ }_{n}^{21 \emptyset}$ PRINT＂IS THE REPORT TO GO TO THE SCREEN OR THE PRINTER（S／P）
$22 \emptyset$ INPUT PRS：IF INSTR（＂SP＂，PRS）＜1 THEN 210
230 IF PRS＝＂S＂THEN PRS＝＂PRINT＂：CL $\$={ }^{n}$ CLS＂$:$ GOTO250
240 PR $\$={ }^{n}$ LPRINT＂$:$ CL $\$={ }^{2}$ LPRINTCHR $(12) "$
250 PRINT\＃1，＂10 CLEAR 50ø日＂
26＠PRINT\＃1，＂30 T\＄＝＂；QS；TS；QS；＂$\quad$＇REPORT TITLE＂

ORT FILE＂
280 PRINT＂WHAT IS THE RECORD LENGTH OF EACH RECORD（1－255）＂；：INP
UT RL：IF RL＞255 OR RL＜1 THEN PRINT＂INVALID．＂：GOTO 280
$290 \mathrm{NR} \%=256 / \mathrm{RL}$
$30 \emptyset$ PRINT＂NOW YOU MUST DESCRIBE THE FIELDS IN EACH RECORD OF YOU R FILE．＂
$31 \emptyset$ PRINT＂YOU MUST GIVE THE FIELDS IN ORDER，FROM LEFT TO RIGHT． TELL ME＂
320 PRINT＂HOW MUCH SPACE TO ALLOCATE TO EACH FIELD．＂
$33 \emptyset$ PRINT＂WHEN YOU ARE DONE，TYPE IN 999 AS THE AMOUNT OF SPACE．
340 A＝1：DIM F\％（50），D $\$(50)$
$35 \emptyset \mathrm{XZ}=\emptyset$
360 PRINT＂FIELD NUMBER＂；$A^{\prime \prime}$ ：INPUT $F \%$（ $A$ ）
$37 \emptyset$ IF F\％$(A)=999$ THEN41 $\emptyset$ ELSEIFF\％（A）$>$ RL THEN PRINT＂INVALID．MUS T BE NOT GREATER THAN RECORD LENGTH．＂：GOTO360
$38 \emptyset \mathrm{XZ}=\mathrm{XZ} \mathrm{Z}+\mathrm{F} \%$（ A$): \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{XZ}>$ RLTHENXZ $\mathrm{XZ}-\mathrm{F} \%(\mathrm{~A}):$ PRINT＂TOTAL EXCEEDS RECO RD LENGTH ${ }^{\text {＂}}$ ：GOTO $6 \emptyset$
390 IFXZ $=$ RLTHENA $=A+1$ ：GOTO41 0
$400 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+1$ ：GOTO360


$\left({ }^{\prime \prime} ; A-1 ;{ }^{\prime}\right), C(5 \emptyset), C \$(5 \emptyset), H \$(50)^{n}: A=A-1$
430 FOR $I=1$ TO A－1：XFS＝XFS＋MIDS（STR\＄（F\％（I）），2）＋＂AS FS（＂＋STR\＄（I）＋ ＂），＂$:$ NEXT
$44 \emptyset \mathrm{XF}=\mathrm{XF} \$+\operatorname{STR} \$(\mathrm{~F} \%(\mathrm{~A}))+$＂AS F $\$\left({ }^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{~A})+{ }^{\prime \prime}\right) "$
$45 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃1，＂45 REM＊＊＊＊＊NOW WE DIMENSION THE MATRICES USED＊＊＊＊
460 PRINT\＃1，＂ 55 REM＊＊＊＊＊HERE WE SET UP THE FIELDS IN THE FILE＊ ＊＊＊＊＊
470 PRINT \＃1，＂ $56 \mathrm{CT}=0: \mathrm{RL}={ }^{\boldsymbol{n}}$ ；RL
480 PRINT＂WHAT ARE YOUR COLUMN HEADINGS TO BE？PLEASE SET UP A L EGEND FOR＂
$49 \varnothing$ PRINT＂EACH COLUMN YOU WILL USE IN YOUR REPORT．TYPE IN 999 T 0 END．＂
500 DIM C\＄（25）
$510 \mathrm{~B}=1$
$52 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃1，＂ 65 REM＊＊＊＊＊FOLLOWING ARE THE COLUMN HEADINGS＊＊＊＊＊

$\$(B)=n n: B=B-1: G O T O 55 \emptyset$
$540 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}+1$ ：GOTO53 0
550 LN＝70
560 FOR $I=1$ TO B
 N＋10：NEXT
580 DIMT（50）
Listing 2 continues

# A Computer That Writes Programs 

 For You.What will they think of next..?

Your computer is fantastically fast...once it knows what to do. You probably realize that a computer is really the combination of hardware and software, working together smoothly, to give you what you want. Either one alone is useless. Software is really the key...the "mind" of a computer system. Every project or task you want to do requires a new specific software application to make it behave exactly the way you desire.
Of course, you may be able to "force-fit" an application into some existing canned program you have, but to really get results, you need a separate application program to run on your computer.
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 $\ldots$..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.
You can quickly generate a new program when you want it. You can generate thousands of different unique programs, each one standing alone as a complete program that runs in Basic. Best of all, you do not have to be a programmer to do it. The Quikpro software becomes your personal programmer, waiting to do your work for you any time of day or night you choose to use it.
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.

All this is included in the ability/power of the program you create. You do it by simply answering questions that appear on your screen. Instantly, the Quikpro software instructs the computer to perform complex and

error free instructional sequences. You get the immediate benefits of professionally written software for your application.
The resulting custom program is truly a separate Basic program. You can list it, you can modify it, you can actually see what makes it tick. You can even ask it to print out its own operating instruction manual so others can run it for you. Finally, you can really tap the speed and power of your computer the way you really want. You can create new programs for every use you have in Business, Science, Education, and Hobby areas. And you can start now.
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 III 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).
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-66

590 PRINT"WE NEED TO SET THE TABS FOR YOUR";B;"COLUMNS. INDICATE THE SET:"
600 FORI=1TOB
610 PRINT"TAB SETTING FOR COLUMN NUMBER"; $I ; " ; " ;$ INPUT T(I)
62 IF $T(I)>255$ OR $T(I)<1$ THEN PRINT"NOT A VALID TAB SETTING.":G OTO610
630 NEXT
640 PRINT\#1,"30050 DATA ";
650 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO B-1
660 PRINT\#1,T(I);",";
670 NEXT
680 PRINT\#1,T(B)
$690 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10:$ PRINT\#1,LN;"PG=1 'INITIALIZE PAGE COUNTER"
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT\#1,LN+5;"REM*****NOW FOLLOWS THE RECORD RETRIEVAL SECTI ON*****"
$71 \emptyset$ PRINT"DO YOU WANT THE PAGES NUMBERED (Y/N) ?";
$72 \emptyset$ PG\$=INKEY\$:IFPG\$=""THEN72Ø ELSE IF (PG\$〈>"Y"ANDPG\$<>"N") THEN PRINT"INVALID ANSWER.":GOTO71ஏ
$730 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10:$ PRINT\#1, LN; "FORI=1TO1 $\emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset "$
$740 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10: \mathrm{KZ}=\mathrm{LN}$

760 IFPG $=$ "Y"THENPRINT"HOW MANY LINES PER PAGE"; : INPUTL
770 L=L-1
780 PRINT"THE DATA TO BE PRINTED IN THE VARIOUS COLUMNS OF THE $R$ EPORT" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
790 PRINT"COMES FROM THE FIELDS IN THE RECORD. NOW WE MUST FIND OUT WHAT"
$80 \emptyset$ PRINT"KIND OF DATA IS IN EACH FIELD. YOU MUST TELL ME IF IT IS"
810 PRINT"CHARACTER (C), NUMERIC UNPACKED (N), PACKED INTEGER (P I),"

82Ø PRINT"PACKED SINGLE PRECISION(PS), OR PACKED DOUBLE PRECISIO N(PD) ."
830 PRINT"YOU MUST DESCRIBE EACH FIELD IN THE RECORD. IF THERE I
S A FIELD"
$84 \emptyset$ PRINT"IN THE RECORD YOU ARE NOT USING, DESCRIBE IT AS CHARAC TER(C)."
850 FOR $I=1$ TO A
860 PRINT"FIELD NUMBER"; I;":LENGTH IS";F\%(I);":DATA TYPE IS";:IN PUTD\$(I)
870 IFD ) <>"PD"THENPRINT"C,N,PI,PS,OR PD ARE THE ONLY VALID DATA TYPES." : GOTO86
880 IF D $\$(I)=$ "PI"ANDF\% ( $I$ ) $\langle>2$ THENPRINT"WRONG LENGTH FOR PACKED IN TEGER.": GOTO860
890 IF $\mathrm{D} S(\mathrm{I})=$ "PS"ANDF\% (I) <>4THENPRINT"WRONG LENGTH FOR PACKED SI NGLE PRECISION. ${ }^{\text {" }: \text { GOTO860 }}$
906 IFD $\$(I)=$ "PD"ANDF\% ( $I$ ) < >8THENPRINT"WRONG LENGTH FOR PACKED DOU
BLE PRECISION.":GOTO86Ø
910 NEXT
920 FORI=1TOA:PRINT"FIELD NUMBER: "; $;{ }^{\prime \prime}$ LENGTH=";F\% (I) ;"TYPE: ";DS( I) : NEXT
$930{ }^{9}$ PRINT"ARE THESE FIELD DEFINITIONS CORRECT? DEPRESS N FOR NO. n
940 JX\$=INKEY\$:IFJX\$="nTHEN940 ELSEIFJX\$<>"N"THEN980
950 PRINT"WHICH FIELD IS NOT CORRECT? TELL ME THE NUMBER."; INPUT I
960 PRINT"WHAT IS THE DATA TYPE?";:INPUT DS(I):IFD\$(I) $\left\rangle^{n} \mathrm{~N}^{\prime \prime}\right.$ ANDD (I) <>"C"ANDDS (I) <>"PI"ANDD\$ (I) <>"PS"ANDDS (I) <>"PD"THENPRINT"INVA LID TYPE.": GOTO960
 PD"ANDF\% ( I ) <>8) THENPRINT"WRONG LENGTH FOR DATA TYPE.":GOTO960

```
980 PRINT:FOR I=1 TO A
990 LN=LN+1\emptyset:IFDS(I) = "C"ORD$(I) = "N"THENPRINT#1,LN;"P$("; I;")=F$(
";I;")"
1\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset IFD$(I)="PI"THENPRINT#I,LN;"P(";I;")=CVI(FS(";I;"))"
1010 IF D$(I)="PS" THENPRINT#l,LN;"P(";I;")=CVS(FS(";I;"))"
1020 IF DS(I)="PD" THENPRINT#1,LN;"P#(n;I;")=CVD(F$(";I;"))"
1030 NEXT
1\emptyset4\emptyset PRINT"NOW WE MUST DESCRIBE WHAT IS TO GO INTO THE COLUMNS O
F THE"
1050 PRINT"REPORT. YOU MUST WRITE SENTENCES OF THE FOLLOWING FOR
M:"
1060 PRINT"COLUMN (5) =FIELD (2) +FIELD (5) "
1070 PRINT"COLUMN(1) =(FIELD (2) -FIELD (6))/FIELD (7)
1080 PRINT"IF COLUMNS(3) =";QS;"JOHNSON";QS;"THEN COLUMN(3)=473.6
4"
1090 PRINT"V1=COLUMN(1)/COLUMN (2):V2=10\emptyset*V1:COLUMN(3) =V2
110\emptyset PRINT"IF FIELD(3)}=<\emptyset\mathrm{ THEN SKIP"
1110 PRINT"IF FIELD(4)<1\emptyset\emptyset OR FIELDS(7) =";QS;"LAWYER";Q$;"THEN S
KIP"
1120 PRINT:PRINT"WHERE THE V ARE WORK VARIABLES AND THE COLONS C
AN BE USED TO"
113\emptyset PRINT"SEPARATE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMANDS YOU MAY WANT TO EXEC
UTE ON THE*
1140 PRINT"SAME LINE. THE COMPUTER READS THE COMMANDS FROM LEFT
TO RIGHT."
```


## A Word About Documentation

Frankly, the original documentation for the TRS-80 Model I and II versions of the Creator and Reportor was not very good. All the information you'll probably need was there-somewhere. Finding it was a little tricky. I don't think I write that poorly. But I made several errors when writing the manual. Here's were I went wrong.

First, I wrote the entire manual on a typewriter. After you've typed 60 or 80 pages, you'll find that it's too late and too frustrating to revise and add material. Proofreading is more trouble than it should be. Making copies is a chore.

I suggest that you write your manual with a word processor. Any is better than none at all-it is not possible to do worse than with a typewriter and paper.

Second, I wrote the manual myself. Nothing wrong there, except that I wrote the programs. It's difficult for a programmer to anticipate the questions and errors a user might make. If you must write the manual yourself, have some interested and intelligent nonprogrammer read your copy and make suggestions. Then give the manual to several idiots and ask them to run your program. Watch how they go wrong and take notes, but do not help them. When you've recovered from the shock, rewrite your manual and try the whole procedure again. Repeat, using different idiots, until even they get everything right.

Third, one of the associates absolutely insisted that the manual be retyped to make a camera-ready copy. If you use a word processor, do not (under any circumstances) permit this step. When my Apple manual was retyped, it ended up with over 100 typographical errors (the associate didn't believe in proofreading), some of which were disastrous. The first 100 copies had to be discarded, and this was the single act that led to the demise of the corporation.

Beg, borrow, or steal a good letterquality printer. Dump your manual to it. Any error will be yours.

Fourth, be careful to organize your manual well. Include plenty of indexes, and a table of contents. The contents should be organized logically, so that anyone running the program will not be skipping from one section to another. Put anything technical in appendices.

Fifth, include lots of examples, including at least one complete runthrough of your program.

Finally, be prepared to have users ignore the manual, and reviewers criticize it for shortcomings. My experience has been that only about 20 percent of the

## Continued from p. 86

tions. Furthermore, after investigating the matter, I decided that the questions I would have to ask, and the possible input errors I would need to check, would require enough memory to demand a 48 K machine. Not only that, but such routines would make the Creator and the generated programs less transportable.
3. Add routines to mask input, character by character, for undesirable responses. Again, Basic was too slow and assembler too nontransportable. Even worse, such routines seem to provoke garbage collection on the part of the Microsoft interpreter; the worst time to have something like garbage collection is during data input. I thought this modification would be a terrible one, and still do.
4. Add more features: more error checking, more help messages, flexible levels of help messages, etc. The problem here was simple. I wanted to do this, but memory limitations did not permit it.
5. Separate the "get the user response" section from the "generate code" section. I thought about this and rejected it for the TRS-80 market. The modification was attractive and would have freed more memory for each module, but it would have made the Creator more complex to operate and would have demanded a more sophisticated operator than I saw at the time. I still think this was the right decision; I can remember getting some unbelievable calls for support from people who didn't know how to format disks, enter Basic, or load programs. Adding another program module meant another module to destroy or misunderstand.

I made this modification for the $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ market. The file containing the operator responses looks like a Basic program to the Microsoft interpreter, and can be loaded and modified without rerunning the program generator. The "generate program specifications" module is separate from the "generate a program from specifications'' module. Indeed, the latter consists of three separate programs, in the CP/M version. Operators haven't had much trouble with this, so perhaps I was wrong to leave it out of the TRS-80 version.

## "I BOUGHT IT"

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Continues on p. 91

Listing 2 continued
1150 PRINT＂＊＝MULTIPLICATION，／＝DIVISION，［＝EXPONENTIATION，－＝SUB TRACTION，＂
1160 PRINT＂AND＋IS EITHER ADDITION OR CONCATENATION．＂
1176 PRINT＂DEPRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE．＂
1180 AN $\$=$ INKEY $\$$ ：IFAN $\$="$＂THEN11 $8 \varnothing$
1190 CLS：PRINT＂YOU MUST REMEMBER TO ENCLOSE CHARACTER DATA WITH Quotes．＂
12øø PRINT＂YOU MUST ALSO REMEMBER TO PUT A S SIGN AFTER A COLUMN
121Ø PRINT＂WHICH WILL PRINT STRING DATA．PLEASE REVIEW YOUR MANU AL．＂
1220 PRINT＂BECAUSE THIS IS VERY IMPORTANTI FOLLOW THE EXAMPLES G IVEN．＂
1230 PRINT＂COLUMNS WHICH CONTAIN DOUBLE PRECISION NUMBERS SHOULD BE＂
1240 PRINT＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$ NDICATED BY APPENDING A \＃SIGN，AS IN THE EXAMPLES．＂
1250 PRINT＂YOU CAN STORE RUNNING TOTALS WITH STATEMENTS LIKE：＂
1260 PRINT＂V3＝V3＋FIELD（6）＂
$127 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT ${ }^{n}$ YOU MAY TYPE AS MANY MANIPULATIONS AS YOU WANT
FOR ANY COLUMN＂
1280 PRINT＂IN ANY ORDER．TYPE IN 999 ＜ENTER＞WHEN YOU ARE COMPLE
TED．＂
$1290 \mathrm{MS}=\operatorname{STRING}(50,32)$
13ø0 LINEINPUTSX\＄：IFSX\＄＝＂999＂THEN1470
 x \＄， $\mathrm{C}+5$ ）：GOTO131ø
$132 \emptyset$ IFC＝1THENPRINT＂FIELDS CANNOT BE REDEFINED．PLEASE REVIEW DO CUMENTATION．＂：GOTOI300

 ＋5）：GOTOI340
1350 IFC＝1THENPRINT＂SYNTAX ERROR，＂：GOTO130 $\emptyset$
1360 PRINT＂IS THIS OK？IF NOT，DEPRESS N TO DELETE THE INSTRUCTI ON．＂

＂OK，READY FOR NEXT COMMAND（ 999 TO EXIT）＂
1380 IF LEFT $\$(S X \$, 1)={ }^{n} V^{n}$ OR LEFTS（SX\＄，2）$=^{*}$ IF＂THEN LN＝LN +10 ：PRIN
T \＃1，LN；SX $\$$ ：GOTO 1300
1390 IFD＜1ORD1＜DTHENPRINT＂WAIT A MINUTE．．．INVALID COLUMN DEFIN
ITION：RE－INPUT．＂：GOTO130
$1400 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10:$ PRINT\＃1，LN；SX


1430 IFD $>1$ THEND $\$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(D \$, D-1)$ ：GOTO142ஏ
$1440 \mathrm{D}=$ VAL（ $\mathrm{D} \$$ ）
 MIDS（MS，D，1）$=^{" S} S^{\prime \prime}$ ：GOTO146＠
 $\operatorname{MID} \$(M \$, D, 1)={ }^{n} M^{n}$ ：GOTO1460
$1452 \operatorname{MID} \$(M \$, D, 1)=" D "$
1460 GOTO130ø

$148 \emptyset$ IF PRS＝＂PRINT＂THEN LN＝LN＋1Ø：PRINT\＃1，LN $]^{*}$ IFL＝ 1 THENCLS：PRINT TAB（30）；T\＄：${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；GOTO 150


；PG＂ELSE PRINT\＃1，＂＂

1520 PRINT\＃1，＂3ø日曰の FOR J＝1 TO＂；B
1530 PRINT＊1，${ }^{n} 30010$ READ T：${ }^{\prime \prime} ;$ PR\＄；${ }^{n}$ TAB（T）；H\＄（J）；＂
1540 PRINT\＃1，＂3062ø NEXT：RESTORE＂
1550 PRINT\＃1，＂3Ø030＂；PRS；＂：RETURN＂
$1560 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10:$ PRINT\＃1，LN；＂FOR J＝1 TO＂；B
 T：＂；PR\＄；＂TAB（T）；C\＄（J）；＂
$158 \emptyset \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+1 \emptyset: \operatorname{PRINT} \# 1, \mathrm{LN} ; " I F \operatorname{MID}(M \$, J, 1)=" ; Q S ; " D " ; Q \$ ; " T H E N$ READ
T：＂；PRS；＂TAB（T）；C（J）；＂
 T：＂；PRS；＂TAB（T）；C\＃（J）；＂
$1600 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+16$ ：PRINTH1，LN；＂NEXT：＂；PRS；＂：RESTORE＂

$1620 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10$ ：PRINT\＃1，LN；＂NEXT＂


＂；RL；＂，250）THEN＂；LN

1650 PRINT\＃1，KZ +5 ；XE $\$$
1660 PRINT\＃1， $\mathrm{KZ}-5$ ；＂CT＝CT＋1：IF CT $={ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；NR\％+1 ；＂THEN CT＝1＂
1679 PRINT\＃1，KZ＋7；＂GET1， $1+(\mathrm{I}-1) /{ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；NR\％
1680 CLS：PRINT＂HAVE YOU SAVED ANY TOTALS YOU WANT PRINTED AT THE END？（ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ）${ }^{\prime \prime}$
1690 YN\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF YN\＄＝＂nTHEN1690 ELSEIF（YN\＄く＞＂Y＂ANDYN\＄〈＞＂N＂）THE
NPRINT＂Y OR N ONLY，PLEASE．＂：FORI＝1TO30日：NEXT：GOTO1680
$17 \emptyset 0$ PRINT\＃1，＂ $30 \emptyset 40$ REM＊＊＊＊＊THESE ARE THE TAB SETTINGS＊＊＊＊＊＂
1710 PRINT\＃I，＂ 29999 REM＊＊＊＊＊BEGIN PRINTING COLUMN HEADINGS＊＊＊＊＊＊
1720 IF YNS＝＂N＂THENPRINT\＃1，＂2のø日の CLOSE：END＂：GOTO187g
1730 PRINT＂THEN YOU MUST TELL ME WHICH VARIABLES YOU WANT PRINTE
D IN WHICH＂
Listing 2 continues
program＇s users will read the manual， and only about 10 percent of that 20 percent will read it thoroughly．The re－ maining 90 percent will get frustrated and either throw the program out（and ask for a refund），work through the problem somehow，or give up and read the manual．We gave refunds to about 5 percent of our buyers．

Unfortunately，writing a program that doesn＇t need a manual makes the program attractive to pirates．Pirates don＇t like to copy documentation：It＇s expensive to do it right．

## Why I Gave Up on Tandy

You＇ll notice that I could have made several improvements to the Creator that would have increased its usability， not to mention its salability．I never got around to it because I stopped writing software for the TRS－ 80 almost two years ago，when my company dissolved and I sold my Model I in favor of the CP／M－based Altos 8000－2．

I do not wish to take a step backward and return to the Radio Shack market． Here are some reasons why．

I thought then that TRSDOS would never be a standard operating system， that the＂big＂manufacturers would surely and soon enter the microcom－ puter marketplace，and that $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ would offer much more future poten－ tial．Further，the little TRS－80 was un－ healthy from the first day I had it．Mean time to disk－drive failure was about five days；mean time to repair was two．The local dealer was helpful－he even lent me replacement drives－but the annoy－ ance and downtime was aggravating．

The Model II was annoying，as well． The TRSDOS on that machine was as buggy as the TRSDOS on the little one， and the machine didn＇t like to run on hot days at all．I had CP／M for that ma－ chine，bought from Pickles and Trout， but I had no faith in the hardware．（By the way，Pickles and Trout＇s $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ is good，and I recommend it．）

Even worse，the Model II TRSDOS kept being modified．The modifications were the sort that changed the disk for－ mat，space available，and other low－ level things．They meant that the pro－ gram written for one DOS release was incompatible and unreadable under another．After several such modifica－ tions，any user would have to go through several transfer programs to successfully upload a program．I felt that such DOS modifications were an indication that TRSDOS was going to be unusable．

The Model II TRSDOS also had some features I didn＇t like at all．A one－
6. Allow automatic overflow of records from drive to drive. I didn't want this modification at all. It would not be transportable. Another more important reason is that it would demand that you place each disk on a special drive and/or that the program detect how many drives/ disks were in place. This would be nontransportable and an easy place for errors. To this day, I have no doubt whatsoever about the correctness of my decision here.
7. Since "everyone" was running (choose one or more: NEWDOS, NEWDOS80, LDOS, ULTRADOS), add enhancements for a version for that operating system. This turned out to be both an easy and a hard decision. I felt, then, that TRSDOS was terrible, but I wanted to stay transportable. I was only one man, and my associates wanted a version for the Apple (shudder) and the PET (two shudders) and other machines-even other languages. I didn't see how I could possibly support all those different versions, make enhancements, provide customer support, check ad copy, eat and sleep at one time. I was, after all, working about 14 to 16 hours a day, seven days a week. Nor could the company afford to hire any help for me.
8. Make the generated program faster. Actually, this was a continuing project. I have little doubt that the program would be even more streamlined today if I had continued with the TRS-80. Still, I feel I could have done little to the program to appreciably speed its operation beyond its present abilities. One thing now possible is the Microsoft compiler for TRSDOS programs. Both the Creator and the generated programs could be compiled; the only changes in the generated program, I believe, would be the replacement of the New command with an END, and inserting spaces where required.
9. Reduce the memory requirements in the generated program. This was a battle. I could have made the generated program smaller than it was, but at the cost of increased size in the Creator and decreased modularity and modifiability in the generated program. I struck a compromise I felt was fair.
10. Allow more fields in the gener-

Continues on p. 92
"I BOUGHT IT" "My biggest loss of programming time using Snappware's EXTENDED BUILT IN FUNCTIONS is spent inserting my diskette."

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PK\$/UPK \$-Compresses strings to save disk space.
ETIM\$-Shows the difference between two times.
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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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## Listing 2 continued

1740 PRINT"COLUMNS. I WILL GIVE YOU TWO DUMMY VARIABLES CALLED"
1750 PRINT"TS AND BS. T\$ IS THE WORD TOTALS, AND BS IS BLANKS."
1760 PRINT"IF YOU WANT TO PRINT THE WORD TOTALS IN ANY COLUMN, T
ell me to"
$177 \emptyset$ PRINT"PRINT T\$; IF YOU WANT TO SKIP A COLUMN, TELL ME TO PR INT B\$."
1780 LN=20000:PRINT\#1,LN;PRS

1800 FOR I=1 TO B
$181 \varnothing$ PRINT"VARIABLE TO PRINT IN COLUMN NUMBER"; $1 ;{ }^{\prime \prime} ;{ }^{\prime \prime} ;: L I N E ~ I N P U T$ SX\$
182ø LN=LN+16: PRINT\#1,LN;"READ T:";PR\$;" TAB(T);";SX;";"
1830 NEXT
1840 LN=LN+10:PRINT\#1,LN;CL\$
$1850 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{LN}+10$ : PRINT\#1,LN; "CLOSE: END"
1860 PRINT\#1,"19990 REM*****PRINTING TOTALS SECTION*****"
1876 CLOSE:END
disk system required the operating system on all disks at all times, meaning I would have to ignore Tandy's copyright or sell every purchaser another copy of TRSDOS with each purchase of my software. Since every purchaser of a Model II got TRSDOS with his machine, this meant I had to sell him something he already had!

I called Tandy, leaving my name and phone number. I told them I intended to sell copies of the software with TRSDOS on the disk, and might require the purchasers to verify that they already had purchased TRSDOS; if this was illegal, please have someone at Tandy or Radio Shack contact me and tell me what I must do. I never heard from them. TRSDOS turned out to be unnecessary, after all. Anyway, I thought their approach was dumb and probably illegal.

The Model II had no PEEK and POKE commands. Factory software support was, I felt, miserable. On the other hand, the CP/M machine was never down. We even shipped it to the

NCC and back one year as baggage, and accidentally dropped it on the marble floor in Chicago's Northwestern station just before a demonstration. In fact, that machine went almost three years before anything at all went wrong with it (a bad transistor in the power supply), and downtime then was one day. I have had very good luck with my Altos 8000-2.

The CP/M Microsoft Basic 5.2 was better than the TRS-80 Basic, as well. Program chaining with saved variables, 40-character variable names, While... Wend loops, and a good compiler were available. The CP/M machine also had more disk space, and (at my actual incomplete count) 69 languages or versions of langauges available. This meant a lot of flexibility. All this cost less than the Model II!
The CP/M operating system had no discernable bugs, ran fast, and was well supported. I was not tied to one company for languages and utilities. An assembler/editor came with the system. About 16 megabytes of public-domain

Continued from p. 91
ated program. This modification was, and is, fairly easy to make. You will note that the generated program contains an On. . . GOSUB construction. The present limitation of 22 to 24 fields is solely dependent on Basic's maximum line length. By weeding out spaces in the generated code, this could be increased to 47 . By generating a GOSUB to a program section containing a number of consecutive On... GOTO lines, any number of fields can be accommodated. This is necessary, because an On...GOTO will fall through when an over or underflow occurs, whereas an On... GOSUB over- or underflow returns an
error. The CP/M version, for that reason, permits up to 500 fields, limited only by memory.
11. Make it easy to use the report program with sort programs. I never thought such use was difficult. The $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ version will allow the specification of a sort index for a report at runtime, but the TRS- 80 version can be so modified with a simple bit of code: to the generated report program, add one line opening an index file as a sequential input file, file number 2. This index file should contain the record numbers to read, in sorted order. Then alter the beginning of the record read loop from "GET 1,I" to "IF EOF(2) THEN 20000:ELSE INPUT \#2,K:GET 1,K"' That's it!
software was available, for about $\$ 8$ a disk. This software included languages (like Pilot, Stoic, Algol, and Basic-E), communications programs, applications software, games, and so on. I knew I'd have a long wait before I saw any of that stuff from Tandy.

The decision I made was easy, and I have yet to regret it. I said goodbye to the Model I (and the Model II) and kept the Altos.

## The Ill-Fated Apple/PET Versions

After about a year of my associate's cajolery and threats, I succeeded in getting someone to help me do an Apple version. I needed help, since I didn't have any knowledge of the Apple. I even got one.

I hated the Apple, hated Apple's DOS, doubly hated Applesoft (not even an Else statement!), disliked the compromises necessary with the Apple version, and gave the machine to one of my associates at the first opportunity, about three months later. Even today, I

never want to see another Apple again. I will have to admit that the Apple never broke, though.

I never wrote a version for the PET. I got as far as reading the PET DOS manual, decided the machine was unsuitable for anything to do with business applications (especially my program), and told my associates NO. In fact, I told them I'd leave if they ever brought it up again.

What I really wanted to do was a $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ version with the (then new) Microsoft Basic compiler and Microsoft Basic 5.2.

Have fun with the programs. Write me if you have questions about my experiences, comments about my decision, or just want to share some experiences. I will do my best to reply, but I have a family to support so please understand: I may be too busy. I will read your letters with interest, though. I may even read the ones I'll probably get from Tandy, Apple, and Commodore.

## "I BOUGHT IT"

 "My biggest loss of programming time using Snappware's AUTOMAP and AUTOFILE is spent inserting my diskette."SCOTT ADAMS - PRES. OF ADVENTURE INTL.

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 BASIC interpreter.
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# Sketchy Documentation 

Though this is not intended to be a complete set of instructions to all of the features of the Creator, the following should let you successfully run the program. The Creator and the Reportor (the report program generator) come as disk-based programs, called CREATOR/BAS and REPORTOR/ BAS. The disk also includes two demonstration programs, which are not provided here for reasons of space.

The Creator and Reportor come on a nonbootable disk. For $\$ 10$, I cannot afford to provide a DOS or a loader. If you have a single-drive system and your DOS requires that the disk in drive 0 have an operating system, find a friend with a two-drive system and copy the Creator disk to a disk with a system on it.

## How to Load The Programs

Enter Basic. The default number of files is all right. To run the Creator, just type RUN"CREATOR/BAS:x", where x is the drive number on which the Creator disk is loaded.

## Questions Asked by the Creator

The questions asked, in order, are:

1. What's the name of the program being generated? Use up to eight alphabetic characters.
2. Which drive will contain the data file when the generated program is run? Enter a number, depending on the number of drives in your system.
3. Which drive do you want this program written on?
4. What is the maximum number of records desired in the file? Enter a number of reasonable value.
5. What is the record length?

Questions four and five generate a check to see if the file will fit on a standard Model I disk; you might want to modify the check in Creator if your DOS permits more file space on a single disk. The Creator will generate a program that will block and deblock records within a sector (but will not span sectors); you will need to modify the Creator and Reportor if your Basic allows the specification of differentsize records. Record length may be anything up to 255 bytes.
6 . What will be the title of your program? Enter up to 250 characters.


Please do not enter anything with quotation marks.
7. Do you want to use an exit code or message? This question will allow you to specify a character or group of characters that will allow you to exit data entry/update/retrieval and return to the menu. You'll never need to depress the break key to exit your program.
8. If seven is answered Y : What is your exit code or message? Do not use quotation marks.
9. Now comes a repetitive series of questions for each field you will be using. First you are asked for the field size: packed fields can be eight, four, or two bytes, and character or unpacked numeric fields can be from 1 to 255 bytes in length. You are then asked if the size you choose was correct. The Creator will tell you how many spaces you have left and proceed to the next field until no space remains in the record.
10. What field is the key field? Input the field number of the field by which data will be retrieved. This field must not be a packed field.
11. Now comes another series of repetitive questions. Each field is covered, in order.

You must first tell the Creator the operator prompt that will request input for each field. This prompt must not contain quotation marks, but can contain anything else.

You are then asked to tell the Creator what kind of data is being stored in each field. Your options are:

- PI (Packed integer: whole numbers from -32767 to 32767 ).
- PS (Packed single precision: floating-point numbers with six significant digits).
- PD (Packed double precision: 16 -digit, floating-point numbers). - C Character data.
- N Unpacked numeric data. Treated exactly as character data.
You will then be asked for edits and error messages. The edits you may choose will determine the kinds of acceptable responses the generated program will accept.

When requesting edits, the program will display the message:

## BAD INPUT IF:

Here are the permissible edits:

- NOT NUMERIC (Operator input contains nonnumeric characters).
- NOT ALPHA (Operator input contains digits).
- CONTAINS"XX" (Forbidden character string contained in input).
- NO ENTRY (Operator attempts to skip a field input). Note: The key field must use this edit.
- LENGTH $>$ xx (Supply a maximum length for entry to this field).
- LENGTH<xx (Supply a minimum length for an entry to this field).
- LENGTH = xx (Supply a forbidden length).
- LENGTH $<=\mathrm{xx}$ LENGTH $>=\mathrm{xx}$ LENGTH<>xx
-<"abc" (Supply a character string. If the operator inputs a string alphabetically less than the string you supplied, the input will be flagged as erroneous).
->"abc" <="abc" >="abc" ="abc" < >"abc"
$\bullet$ <xx.yy (Supply a number. If the number input is less than the number you choose, the input will be flagged as erroneous).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - }>x x, y y \quad<=x x . y y \quad>=x x . y y \\
& =x x . y y \quad<>x x . y y \\
& \text { Compound edits are permitted; }
\end{aligned}
$$ every edit past the first one must refer to the field as $\mathrm{G} \$(\mathrm{X})$, where X is the field number. Compound edits can be quite complex to implement; a little experimentation will serve to show you what techniques will work. For example:

## $>x x . y y$ OR VAL(G\$(4))<VAL(G\$(3))

is a compound edit that will not permit the entry of a number to field 4 that is either >xx.yy or less than the numeric value of field 3. You don't need to
choose any edit (except, as noted, for the key field). Further, you can use as many edits as you want. You will, for each edit, be asked for an error message. The message you choose will be displayed if the edit is violated. Error messages are not mandatory. If an error message is used, it cannot contain quotes.
12. When you're done entering prompts, edits, and error messages for each field, you'll be asked for field titles. When the record is retrieved and displayed, these titles will appear next to each field's data.
13. You will then be asked for a termination message. This message will be something of the form:

ARE YOU DONE ENTERING DATA (Y/N)
14. You will be asked for two permissible single-key depressions. In this case, the first one, applied if the operator is done, would be Y ; the second, if the operator is not done entering data, would be N . When the generated program is being run, (in this case) a response of Y will return the operator to the menu and a response of N will continue with data entry.

When this last question has been completed, your program is done. You can load it or run it; it's ready to go. Don't forget: you must initialize your data file before entering any data! The initialization option will appear in the menu of your generated program. The load may take a little while. Your program will be saved on the disk you indicated earlier as a text (ASCII) file, and the lines are out of order. If you want to arrange for speedier program loads in the future, just load and resave your program in the normal way. Future loads will be quite rapid.

## Updating Your Records

You can update records in any of several ways. You can update a field by choosing the update option in your generated program's menu, and then entering the record's key and the field number to update. You can then directly enter the updated value for the relevant field. If the field is a packed field, you can update the field computationally. This is done by entering a numeric value followed by the operator you choose. Permissible operators are,+- , MORE, and LESS.

Continues on p. 96
"I BOUGHT IT"
"My biggest loss of programming time using Snappware's COLLEGE EDUCATED GARBAGE COLLECTOR is spent inserting my diskette."
SCOTT ADAMS - PRES. OF ADVENTURE INTL.


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 consuming 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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For example, updating a field containing the value 34.56 by entering $1.23+$ will produce an updated field value of 35.78 . This is especially handy for inventory, accounts-receivable, and accounts-payable applications. When your record has been updated, you can choose to update one or more additional fields, or you can choose to return to the menu. You can update the key field, if you wish.

## The Reportor

Suppose you've generated your data file. The next thing you might want to do is print a list of the information contained in the file. You might want to perform computations, obtain totals, or skip certain records. The Reportor will let you do it.

You can generate your report so that the report is printed to the screen, or so that the information is sent to your printer. The $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ version will let you choose either or both options at the time the report program is being run.

You can load and run the Reportor by entering Basic and entering the command:RUN"'REPORTOR/BAS: x ', where x is the drive number on which the Reportor can be found.

Here are the questions asked by the Reportor:

1. Do you want to write a new program, run a program, or exit? Choose the appropriate option.
2. What is the name of the proposed program? Up to eight uppercase letters can be used. Do not choose a name identical to the name of another program on the same disk, or the old program will be overwritten.
3. What will be the title of the report? This is the title that will be printed on the top of each page of the report. Do not include quotation marks, please.
4. Do you want the report printed on the screen or the printer?
5. What is the name of the data file to read? Please include the full file name, including the password (if any). If you make a mistake here, you can correct the generated program in line 40, later.
6. What is the record length of each record in the data file? Answer this as you did when running the Creator.
7. Now follows a series of repetitive questions asking about the field
lengths for each field in the data file. You need not answer with the same numbers as earlier; however, the total of the field lengths must be the same as the record length.
8. Now you are asked to enter the column headings for each of the columns you'll be using in your report. You can have more columns than fields, since one or more columns can be derived or computed. You can also have fewer columns than fields. Your column headings can include spaces, but should not include quotation marks.
9. What are the tab settings for each column of the proposed report? Enter numbers from 1-255. You can get some pretty fancy printing results by requesting that one column's tab be less than or equal to a previous col-

umn; Basic will print that column at the correct tab position, but one line down. Ordinarily, I use this approach when printing mailing labels. You can also use tab settings greater than the width of the paper to achieve similar results.
10. Here, the Reportor will want to know if you want the pages numbered, and the number of lines per page. You can have as many lines per page as you want. For mailing labels, I suppress the printing of the headings and title (after the first time) by telling the Reportor that I don't want the pages numbered, and I want $1,000,000$ lines per page. This should be sufficient: $1,000,000$ lines, at 300 lines per minute, takes $3,333.33$ minutes (about 3.5 weeks). If not, tell the Reportor you want $10,000,000$ lines per page. You either have an extremely fast printer or an awful lot of patience.
11. Now you will see a screen full of information, telling you about the ways you can manipulate the data.

You'll need to remember only a few things:

- COLUMN $(\mathrm{K})$ is the Kth column of
your report.
- FIELD $(\mathrm{K})$ is the Kth field of your record.
- Any packed fieids are automatically unpacked.
- If any field or column is either double precision or a character string, you must explicitly state that fact. For example, COLUMN\$(K) is the Kth report column, and it contains character data. COLUMN\#(K) is the Kth report column, and it contains double precision data. FIELD\$(K) is the Kth field of the record, and that field contains string data.

12. You are then asked to state the data type for each field, just as with the Creator. The permissible data types are C, N, PI, PS, and PD. C and N are treated identically.
13. Using the information from (11), you then state what you want printed in each column. You can state your requirements in any order you like. Any operation permitted in Basic is allowed. (If you have unpacked numeric data, be sure to convert the data to numbers using the VAL function before using that data in calculations.)

Here are some examples of permissible operations, so you get the idea:
$\operatorname{COLUMN}(4)=\operatorname{FIELD}(5)$
COLUMN(5) $=$ VAL(FIELD\$(7))/FIELD\#(6)
$\operatorname{COLUMN} \#(9)=(\operatorname{FIELD}(4)-$ FIELD $) 2)) /$
INT(COLUMN(5))
IF COLUMN(3) $=0$ THEN SKIP
COLUMN $\$(1)=$ "THIS IS THE NAME" +FIELD\$(4)
IF COLUMN(7) $>1000$ THEN COLUMNS(10) $=$ "INVALID BALANCE"
IF COLUMN(6) $<>0$ THEN COLUMN(9) $=$ COLUMN(4)/COLUMN(6) ELSE COL$\operatorname{UMN}(9)=0$
$\operatorname{COLUMN}(3)=\operatorname{FIELD}(1) * \operatorname{FIELD}(1)+$ $\operatorname{FIELD}(2) * \operatorname{FIELD}(2)-2 * \operatorname{FIELD}(1) * \operatorname{FIELD}(2)$
COLUMN\$(7) $=$ MID\$(STR\$(FIELD(6)

+ COLUMN(3)),2)

14. If you need to use totals or intermediate results, use any variable beginning with the letter V . For example:
$\mathrm{VX}=\mathrm{VX}+\operatorname{FIELD}(7) \mathrm{VX}=\mathrm{VX}+1 \mathrm{VX}=\mathrm{VX}$
$+\mathrm{VY}+\mathrm{SQR}(\mathrm{VZ})$
15. You can signal completion of this define-columns stage by entering the command 999 instead of defining a column.
16. You will then be asked if you have any totals you wish printed at the end of your report. If you do,

Continues on p. 98

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## Continued from p. 96

then you will be asked for the variable to print. You can print any temporary variable you have defined, or you can print T\$ (which prints the word 'TOTALS') or B\$(which prints a blank). You can also print character strings or computations such as V1/(V2 + V3), if you wish. You can print additional information after the last report column by telling the Reportor to print the added items followed by commas. For example, suppose column nine is the last report column, and you want to print V9 there. You could print some more information by telling the Reportor to print V9, V8, "HELLO THERE "; V7\$, "REPORT ENDS" in column number nine. When you are done with this section or, if totals were not desired, you have completed question 15 , your report program has been written. You can run it immediately, or you may wish to load and resave it so that subsequent loads occur more rapidly.

## About Support for These Programs

I'm sorry to tell you that I cannot support or enhance these programs in any way. If there is sufficient demand, and reason to believe it might be worth my while, I might be convinced to change my mind. I think
this is unlikely.

## What You Can and Cannot Do

Given a 48 K machine, you might wish to add some of the enhancements I mentioned. However, if you do, do not assume you can sell the enhanced version without my permission. You can make any enhancements you wish for your own use, however. I hereby publicly place my hashing algorithm and file-access methods unconditionally in the public domain. You can use them, incorporate them in your future programs, sell them, or do whatever you like with them.

## For Information

Send your check or money order for $\$ 10$ ( $\$ 20$ for Model II) to: Bruce W. Tonkin, 34069 Hainesville Road, Round Lake, IL 60073. Add $\$ 1$ for mailing in the continental U.S. (or sufficient funds if not in the continental U.S.), or write and tell me when and where you want to pick the programs up. Please don't come to my house: I don't like that, and I probably won't have anything to give you, anyway. Remember I don't have a machine: Several friends have agreed to make the copies or arrange for the copies to be made. I will try to fill all orders within two weeks of receipt. If I'm deluged with responses, I'll fill all orders as I receive them. You'll be
notified if your order cannot be filled within 30 days.
All disks for the Model I or III will be standard single-density minifloppies. All disks for the Model II (if there are any requests for that version) will be 8 -inch. I don't know what format TRSDOS is using now, so I'll probably need to find out. It would help if you would tell me which version of TRSDOS you are running: If there are any difficulties in transferring from my 2 -year-old copy to the present one, I may just have to return your money. If that happens, you can blame the whole thing on Tandy.

If you want the $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ version, send $\$ 99$ or write for information. Shipping anywhere within the continental U.S. is included. Add funds for postage elsewhere: shipping weight will be three pounds. Please state the disk format required. Anything other than standard 8 -inch, single-density or Altos 8 -inch, double-density disks might take some extra time to obtain.

If you want the complete rewritten documentation for the TRS-80 versions of these programs, send an additional $\$ 10$ plus postage (shipping weight is one pound); I will have to arrange to have the manuals reprinted. If there is insufficient demand, I will return your money and not fill your order.The documentation will probably be shipped separately.

# MII and CP/M Versions 

For those users running the Model II, a similar version of the Creator and Reportor is available. Since I no longer have a Model II, nor do I know anyone who might be willing to make copies, I will have to check around to see where I might make some copies.

The Model II version, for those patient enough to wait for it, has increased capabilities. Computational update allows * and //, the maximum number of fields is 47 , computed data can be displayed with the record, a number of additional utility programs are provided, etc. The Model II version can be purchased for $\$ 20$, plus mailing. It is also being placed in the public domain, for anyone's noncommercial use.

There was an Apple version of the Creator. It was sold, about a year ago,

and I have no more interest in it. For those with Apples, you can try to modify the TRS-80 code shown. Good luck; you'll need it!
The present version of the Creator for CP/M and Microsoft Basic 5.2, has been sold under a variety of names. To my knowledge, there are 12 program generators for Microsoft Basic for micros on the market today. Four out of these 12 were my work. The selling price has been as high as
\$795. I am, herewith, reducing the price to $\$ 99$ for the Creator (now called Progen), and the Reportor (now called Repgen) to readers of this article. Complete documentation will be provided with full support.
Frankly, I don't think that you'll need any support. The CP/M version has more capabilities than any other program generator being sold. To give you an idea of the expansion, let me note that the code published with this article takes about 30 K . The $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ version includes some 240 K of code.
So, if you have CP/M, write me. I will send a brochure detailing the capabilities of the CP/M version and listing some of the other software I have for sale. (Plug, plug). Complete source code for this version is for sale, as well.

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# Forthwrite 

by Wynne Keller

## T he second generation of word processors is upon us. One newcomer, Forthwrite, deserves to be ranked with the best of them.

Forthwrite<br>Miller Microcomputer Services<br>61 Lake Shore Road<br>Natick, MA 01760<br>$\$ 175$

Several new word processors have been introduced in the past year. Many reviewers use the term "second generation" to describe these programs. The first generation included the original Electric Pencil and Scripsit. The second generation has arrived with far greater capabilities than the first. Forthwrite is in this new generation, which also includes Lazy Writer, SuperScripsit, and Newscript. All cost over $\$ 100$ and are intended for the serious writer or business user.

Forthwrite is written in the Forth language and requires the MMSForth disk system to operate ( $\$ 130$ for the TRS-80, $\$ 250$ for the IBM PC). Forth is a sophisticated, highly flexible language known for its speed. MMSForth has been on the market for several years and is a respected implementation of Forth. Forthwrite is available for the TRS-80 Model I and III and the IBM.

## Editing Module

On the assumption that many Forthwrite users are former Scripsit users, some Scripsit commands have been retained, so learning Forthwrite is easy. The same letter abbreviations are used to set margins, turn justify on and off, center the text, and so on. These are entered in a command line within the text, and unlike Scripsit, can be in lowercase.

The editing commands are more logical than Scripsit's, and they are easy to remember. In the TRS-80 version, the clear key is the control key, and all commands function by pressing control and one or two other keys. For example, control I toggles in and out of the insert mode, control D is for delete, and control P for paragraph. Many commands offer additional choices; the delete command, for instance, deletes one letter when first pressed with the option of further deletion of blanks, words, sentences, paragraphs, blocks, or pages, or to the end of text. These additional choices are displayed on the bottom line of the screen, so you don't have to remember all the keys, just the control D.

Those who already own MMSForth will recognize many Forthwrite commands from the Forth editor. Arrow keys provide complete cursor control
and can be supplemented with commands for special cursor moves. Nine help screens can be accessed for assistance.

You can reset a number of editing features, such as the cursor's blink rate and speed of movement, the number of type-ahead characters (which allow commands or text to be typed while the computer is busy with other tasks), and the number of lines to be jumped with the shift up and down arrows. Forthwrite provides a screen of dots on which to type; it can be up to 255 characters wide. This helps you visualize layouts. If you don't like the dots, you can substitute another character.

Text blocks in Forthwrite are marked as in Scripsit, but there are many added features. For example, headers and footers can run more than one line. Forthwrite also has many convenient block features; it can get a block rather than just copy it (with Get, you don't need to delete the block from the former position when you are done). You can also save a block to disk, move it to another document, or include it in another document at printout time. The ability to include blocks allows considerable flexibility. You can create a file that calls in other blocks or other documents so material can be reused in multiple documents. Several'sample files on the Forthwrite disk illustrate this process.

Column features are very sophisticated. Forthwrite has two types of tabs: visual tabs and printer's ems (measured in tenths of an inch). Visual tabs are displayed on a bar at the bottom of the
screen, as in Scripsit. A printer's ems tab appears at printout time, but its position isn't shown on the screen while you're typing. Either system is easy to use, but the ems are more flexible and give true proportional appearance on the letter-quality Spinwriter-type printers and the new class of under- $\$ 700$ dotmatrix proportional printers.

Forthwrite's left-margin and para-graph-indent features produce profes-sional-looking documents. By adjusting these settings, single-word left columns can have an adjacent right column of several lines, indented automatically; you don't have to be concerned about where each line in the second column will end. In many word processors, this type of layout requires resetting the left margin frequently. With Forthwrite, you only adjust the setting once, before starting the columns.

The directory is alphabetized for easy, sequential loading of documents with shift, control, and down arrow and for automatic printing of a range of documents. The directory is always available and file names can be capitalized, lowercased, or a mixture. When asking for your file, you do not have to match the uppercase/lowercase display of the directory file name. Type the letters in any form, and they are adjusted to match the directory configuration. If you forget to save the file before leaving the program, a reminder appears on the screen.

Complete find, replace, and wipeout functions are available. These are indifferent to uppercase/lowercase mismatches and have a wildcard capability so you can ignore nonmatching characters or control codes associated with the search word. The replace function can distinguish whether it is replacing a capitalized letter or a lowercase letter, so it can globally replace a single word, capitalizing the first letter if the word begins a sentence. Find, replace, and wipeout can be done on a global basis, with or without a verification before each change.

Hyphenation is often unnecessary with right-justified proportional print, because words are evenly spaced on the line. However, long words may need hyphenation. Forthwrite provides a soft hyphen that is placed while typing with control J. During the printout, if the word falls on the right margin, it is hyphenated. If the word occurs within the line, the hyphen does not appear. A hard hyphen, which is always printed, is also available.

One advantage of the soft hyphen is that rehyphenation isn't needed if you
change the document's margins. In Forthwrite, you can't see which words fall on the right margin until a printout is made, because paragraph indents do not occur on the screen, and true proportional print cannot be duplicated with the computer character set. So, you should either hyphenate long words with soft hyphens as you type or obtain a printout and choose those lines that you want hyphenated. Typical proportional print documents require about two hyphens per page.

While editing a document, you might receive the error message "This command illegal when in the white space." Forthwrite calls all the areas of the screen where typing has not occurred white space, since the background characters are white dots. As you type, each letter replaces a dot. However, if you decide to use the down arrow to drop the cursor onto the white dots and add a word to the end of a previous line, the cursor must occupy the space adjacent to the last letter. If the cursor is on a white dot, you can't type until it is moved or the text line is opened with control O. This is disconcerting at first, but it's not difficult once you are accustomed to it.

Unfortunately, you can't determine
the line number of the cursor. This is a handicap when trying to decide if a letter, for example, would fit on a single page. Cursor line numbering becomes meaningless if a document uses included blocks, but it would be useful for simple documents. Information on the number of characters in a document is provided, as well as the amount of memory available.

## Printouts

Forthwrite has several printout modes. While typing and editing a document, a screenprint is always available. This duplicates the screen and does not format the document.

Quickprint is a formatted printout of the document, and it is slightly faster than a regular printout because menu choices are not required. It retains the document in memory while the printer program overwrites the editor program. After a Quickprint, the document is still available in memory.

A third printing method is a technical copy of the document as it appears on the disk. This method does not format the document. It includes all printing and formatting commands and is especially useful when learning to use Forthwrite.


From the review in INFOWORLD (7/12/82, p. 41)

| "SUMMARY: All in all, AUTOPLOT is a superlative program in its advertised form. It is extremely easy to use and well documented and provides Model 1 or III owners with capabilities they only dreamt of before . |
| :---: |
| AUTOPLOT will work with: <br> - TRSDOS, DOSPLUS, NEWDOS, NEWDOS80 or LDOS <br> - EPSON MX-80 or MX-100 with GRAPFTRAX-80 or GRAFTRAX-Plus |
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PRINTER GRAPHICS FOR EPSON
A picture is worth a thousand words. AUTOPLOT can tell your story with striking graphics. Plot functions or tabulated data automatically in minutes. A few keystrokes select from many options. such as plot size, grid overlay, continuous curves and/or separate marks, multiple curves, linear or log plots, numeric integration or differentiation, . . .

Another interesting option is to "print" the file on disk rather than paper. In this mode, the file is formatted as it would appear on paper, and it can be scanned for proper appearance. The idea is to save paper, noise, time, and to permit proofing even when no printer is available. I encountered two problems. One is that a document that fits in memory as a document might not fit when formatted. You might have to artificially break up the document to use this option. The other problem is that this feature cannot work if you use proportional type, since these characters can't be accurately displayed on the screen. However, if the document is to be printed in standard pitch, the feature displays margins and page breaks as they will appear on paper.

The fifth and most-used choice is a formatted printout of the document. This has a number of options. First, you should select a printer driver. Special drivers are available for the NEC Spinwriter, Epson MX-80, Daisy Wheel II, NEC 8023, and the C. Itoh Prowriter, in addition to a standard serial and parallel driver that works with any printer but does not provide special features. Other options include multiple-copy printing, the page number to begin printing, and the page number for headers and footers to start printing. You can change the print buffer size, the baud rate (for serial printers), and the number of characters per interrupt, or you can request pauses for inserting text from the keyboard or changing print wheels. Not all these options are
available from the printer program; some are part of a customization routine, and many are commands within the document.

One of the nice features of the system is its ability to embed special commands that only affect the printout if the proper printer is available. Otherwise, the program ignores the commands and prints the text normally. Special items such as condensed print, wide print, red-ribbon mode, emphasized mode, subscript, superscript, legal strike out, and underlining are all supported if your printer can do them and you have a printer driver. Because Forthwrite source code is provided you can adjust the existing printer-driver code tables for other printers.

Forthwrite supports true propor-

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tional print with right-justification and tabbing on capable printers. A complete test program is included for adjusting your type. The preset width of type characters can be changed. True proportional print means the individual characters are proportional. The j , for example, occupies less space than the w. The spaces between words are adjusted in fractions of a space, resulting in a pleasing text.

## Special Features

Forthwrite can read MMSForth's Datahandler data-base program files, and you can include their fields as text blocks in documents. Format features include right-justification within a field and dollars and cents decimal point alignment, with dollar sign and commas. Names entered into the Datahandler in last-name-first, first-namelast order can be reversed for Forthwrite printouts.

You can dictate a document and then use the Xscribe function to trigger the cassette port to turn the tape recorder on and off while typing. This is not as elegant as foot-activated transcription machines, but it is useful and is a nice "extra."

1 have had MMSForth for more than
a year, and it is totally incompatible with most other Model I and III programs, since it is not just a different DOS but a different language. Yet, since it is a fine system and is pleasant to use, I am tempted to say it is not out of step with the world, the world is out of step with it.

Gradually, many specialized application programs are becoming available for the MMSForth system, and these programs are made to be compatible with each other wherever the compatibility would be useful, as it is between the Datahandler and Forthwrite. The problem is that this is a slow process, and some needed programs are not available.

The obvious omission here is a spelling checker. Spelling programs are becoming popular, but with Forthwrite, you can't use any spelling checker currently on the market.

Forthwrite provides a transfer module to take any standard TRSDOS (or IBM PC) file and move it to Forthwrite. This is intended for moving files from your old word processor to the new one. A program is under development to effect a transfer in the other direc-tion-onto a DOS; when it becomes available, the compatibility problem will be solved. Using a foreign DOS
spelling checker will still cause some problems, but it can be used.

Curiously, Forthwrite provides extraordinary compatibility between the Models I, III, and the IBM Personal Computer. If you own all versions of the program, you can freely exchange files, on the same disk, among all three computers. By using Forthwrite, a modem, and the Forthcom communications program, you can send a perfectly formatted letter at 1,200 baud to any of the three machines. You can also send Forthwrite files to any brand of computer with Forthcom. However, they have to be edited, after they are received, to make them compatible with the format commands used by the receiving computer. If you want to do word processing on your microcomputer at home and transmit the results to a mini or mainframe computer at work, you should enjoy this feature.

The Forthwrite program provides sophisticated printer control, fast operation, powerful include functions, Datahandler compatibility, on-screen help, modular source code that can be altered by the end user, and much more. It can rightfully take its place among the topquality word processors for the TRS-80 and the IBM PC.

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# Selling Your Software 

by Neil J. Salkind

## o you've decided to put your program on the market. Should you sell it through a publishing house? Neil tells you how to begin.

You've just finished writing the greatest program in the world! You want to let thousands of other micro users in on the fun, but how?

You can share the code with your local user group, publish it in 80 Micro, or, as many amateur programmers are doing, try to sell it commercially.

The market for software is booming. As the personal computer permeates everyday life, the market is wide open for innovative and well-written software.

## Your First Decision

So you've decided to sell your software. Do you want to market your software directly or work with an established software company?

If you decide to market your software directly, you probably will advertise in magazines and newsletters, purchase mailing lists from direct-mail brokers, mail flyers, and even visit user groups. Don't underestimate the time and money you must spend-typical headaches include increasing postage costs, poorly targeted mailing lists, and documentation that's never quite complete.

The advantage to handling all sales and marketing yourself is that you keep every penny sales earn.

There are also distinct advantages to working with a commercial publisher. First, they have established technical support and marketing systems. Next, they have the people and the skills to adapt your program to new systems (other than the one the software was developed on) so that the entire market can be tapped. Finally, they are virtually impossible to compete with financially. They have salespeople, lots of money for advertising, and a network of retailers already in place.

Let's assume you decide to sell your work through a software house. How do you go about that?

## Choosing a Publisher

Finish your program; be sure that it operates without problems, and fully document its operation. (If your program is accepted by a publisher, be prepared for some final editing. What you think is the best way of saying something might indeed be best for you, but
not for the thousands of potential users.)
What are publishers looking for? In general, the things you want from your own software. It should be user friendly, able to handle errors, show good programming practice, and be unique. Few publishers are looking for another program that can balance your checkbook.

Review the advertisements in popular magazines and see what kinds of software different companies publish, and which company's advertisements appeal to you. Some companies deal only with business software, while others may focus almost entirely on arcade games. You want to target your efforts where they will produce the highest likelihood of success.

Remember also that not all software firms deal with outside authors. Many commercial publishers conduct all writing and documentation using their own staff and are not interested in purchasing out-of-house materials.

After you have found a company that looks right, give them a call and ask to speak to someone in acquisitions, new submissions, or marketing. Depending upon the company, different departments handle such calls, so be patient in your search to locate the right person. Tell what you have done, and see if they are interested in learning more. Many firms use a submissions packet consisting of all the materials you need to submit your work for consideration. Others might simply want a listing of the program. Under no circumstances

## You Are Being Affacked by a Raging . . .



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## Funtrex II

## Only The Fast Survive!



1982 Soft Sector Marketing, inc: Written by Lary Ashmun

Talking and sound effects are playable through the cassette AUX plug. High scores are automatically saved after each game on disk version. Joystick compatible.
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Crase雨
should you ever send your materials, either in disk, cassette, or printed form to a publisher without first making an inquiry and then fully protecting yourself (which we'll get to in a moment) against misuse of your materials.

If you are hesitant to call and want to write a letter instead, be sure to include as much as you can about the program's development, any limitations there might be (for example, memory needed) the system it was developed on, as well as a full description of what it does.

Do not be discouraged by disinterested companies. Try other firms until you've at least one invitation to submit your materials for consideration. If your work is good, someone will surely be interested.

Finally, although it's a good idea to send inquiries to more than one company at the same time, be careful not to send off the actual materials to too many publishers at once. Go first with the one you feel can best serve your needs, and then work your way down if your program is not accepted.

## Protecting Yourself

Sometimes people do make the mistake of sending their programs to a company without first making in-
quiries. The next thing they know, their software is being passed around and they've lost any chance at the market. When you deal with any company, you must protect yourself by using a nondisclosure form and by copyrighting your materials.

A nondisclosure statement simply says that the company will not disclose or reveal the contents of your work to anyone else while discussions with you are underway or thereafter if they don't choose to publish. In other words, they cannot discuss your work outside of their own company. Any company that does not suggest you complete such a -orm should not be considered.

The next step you should take is to copyright your work, a much easier and more inexpensive procedure than most people think (see "How to Copyright," page 154).

In 1978, with the increase in the number of programs being written, the Copyright Law (P.L. 96-517) was amended to include computer programs.

It is important to understand that the Copyright Office only acts as an office of record. They will not verify whether your program works. For them, a computer program is defined as "a set of statements or instructions to be used di-
rectly or indirectly in a computer to bring about a certain result." In other words, they assume what you send them is what you claim it to be. The copyrighting of the material in no way validates that claim.

When you are ready to copyright your work, you should enter as a comment in your printout the word "Copyright," your name, and the year. You should also have it incorporated into your program itself if there is any kind of visual output. (Next time you play Pac-Man, glance at the bottom of the screen.) Send to the Copyright Office (Library of Congress, Washington, DC) for one copy of form TX. Complete this form, and send it along with $\$ 10$ plus a listing of your program to the Copyright Office. Your certificate will arrive within a few weeks. The people who work in the copyright office are very helpful-feel free to call them if you have questions.

When you send a listing of the program, be sure that it is in a high-level language rather than machine language since the examiners will want to read at least part of it. Since some programs run very long, send only the first and last 25 pages of the listing if it is more than 50 pages.

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Is There Nothing Sacred?


## Don't Chicken Out!

1982 Factory Programming. Inc
Written by J Weaver. Jr.

## What You Should <br> Expect from a Publisher

A publisher should provide good design and coding assistance, documentation (if yours is not perfect, which it rarely is), telephone support for users (especially if the program is very complex), on-going maintenance (enhancement and revisions for different operating systems), sales and marketing systems already in force (not just advertising), and finally, a royalty rate that you find acceptable.

Royalties are always a sticky situation and vary widely from publisher to publisher. In general, publishers pay around 30 percent of their net sales. What this means is that they might subtract production costs (disks, printing and binding costs for the documentation, and so on) from the sales cost. In numbers, the net cost is $80-85$ percent of the retail costs, and this figure is what your royalty would be based on. For example, if the retail price of the program is $\$ 20$, the net ( 85 percent of $\$ 20$ ) is $\$ 17$, and your 30 -percent royalty is $\$ 5.10$.

The dealer, of course, also gets a discount of around 40 percent. In the end, the publishing company itself has perhaps 20-25 percent as their profit. You
can see they need to sell a good number of any software package to recoup design and production costs.

The larger the predicted sales are, the more likely it is that your royalty will be higher. In the same sense, the more the publisher has to invest in bringing your software on line, the less your royalty will be.

Finally, programmers who have an established reputation can demand a higher royalty. I have not heard of any software designer getting an advance for his or her work (much like the book publishing industry does on a regular basis), but I certainly wouldn't be surprised if this is a common practice in the future.

## What the Publisher

## Does with Your Software

When you send your materials to the publisher, and after the nondisclosure form is signed, the company will begin evaluation. This can be done in several ways. One way is to have their own staff do the evaluation. Some companies, however, send it to outside evaluators who test the program on their own machines and can get a feel for the everyday value of your idea.

This evaluation process can take up to three months in some cases, and only a few weeks in others. It depends upon the backlog of programs to be reviewed and the publisher's procedure for reviewing. Don't call the publisher every few days asking if a decision has been made yet. They want the evaluations back as quickly as you do, so you will both have to wait.
Virtually all software that comes to a commercial firm needs some additional work, and the amount of time that it will take to get the bugs out, rewrite the existing documentation, and produce the final version are all factors that enter into the publisher's final decision whether to offer you a contract.

Although it might seem to you that the market is saturated (because most computer magazines are full of advertisements), this is simply not the case. The potential for sales of new programs with new uses, or even new programs that do a better job than others, is expanding every day. Get to work writing and stick with it until you're successful!

Neil J. Salkind, a developmental psychologist, lives at 1235 Tennessee St., Lawrence, KS 66044.



Are you tired of searching the latest magazine for articles about your new Color Computer? When was the last time you saw a great sounding program listing only to discover that it's for the Model I and it's too complex to translate? Do you feel that you are all alone in a sea of $\mathrm{Z}-80$ 's? On finding an ad for a Color Computer program did you mail your hard earned cash only to receive a turkey because the magazine the ad appeared in doesn't review Color Computer Software? If you have any of these symptoms you're suffering from Color Computer Blues!

## But take heart there is a cure!

## It's COLOR COMPUTER NEWS.

The monthly magazine for Color Computer owners and only Color Computer owners. CCN contains the full range of essentia elements for relief of CC Blues. Ingredients include: comments to the ROMS, games, program listings, product reviews, and general interest articles on such goodies as games, personal finances, a Kid's page and other subjects.
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## The Ultimate in Mailing Packages

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## For the serious businessman who has as little as 100 name mailing list or 200,000 names, THERE IS ONLY ONE SYSTEM FOR YOU!

FEATURES OF THE NEW POSTMAN MASS MAILING SYSTEM

The Postman system (version 2) is an almost COMPLETE rewrite, rethink, redesign of the original POSTMAN. The manyfeatures of the new POSTMAN system are quickly outlined below.

MULTL-DRIVE - True multi-drive operation is possible. POSTMAN will search all drives for address files and connect them together into one large file for the duration of that session Once POSTMAN has found the data files on the disks, the operator "sees" just ONE CONTIGUOUS 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 computer's memory. This is the foremost among the list of features because of its relative uniqueness arnong mail list handlers written for the TRS-80.
LAROE UST SUPPORT - The multi-drive operation allows the user to access data files on ALL configured drives CONCURRENTLY (at the SAME time) for truly large mailing lists. Files need not be sectioned into smalier "byte size" chunks to fit into mernory.
HARD DISK SUPPORT - (HARD DISK POSTMAN only) 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 configured to hold almost 60,000 labels. Multiple hard drives can be accessed drive can be configured to hold almost 60,000 labels. Mu
CONCURRENTLY allowing $200,000++$ entry mailing lists.
FORM LETER CAPABILITY-With the purchase of the separate POSTRITE 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.e LAZY WRITER, etc.). with the name and address information from the POSTMAN MASS MAILER data base. POSTWRITER allows the user to insert any field from a POSTMAN label entry anywhere in the letter.
MENU OPERATION - As you would 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.
INEERT - 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 entry 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 arrangement 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 "overiay mask". When you wish to apply these common changes to any label. one command will do it.
SORT - Arrange your list in any alphabetic or numeric order. The ordering may use one or more fields to control the sort. A machine language heap sort assures fast execution. The sort need only be performed once. the sorted list will stay sorted through ail subsequent insertions, deletions, 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 completion POSTMAN is ready for your next command!

SPECLAL 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 aid post office dispatching
PURGE - Unwanted duplicate addresses can be removed from your list automatically or under operator control.
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 for labels with common fields, and "quick" positioning using the first or major sort field to get you into the general "ball park" of a label or sequence of labels.
LABEL PRINTING - One. a few or all addresses in your list can be printed on standard or nonstandard label stock Up to 6 labels across can be printed with a format VoU can easily control. TWO user definable 'ATTN' lines are provided for any use Labels 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 microcomputer's speed. Extensive use of program segmentation reduces the amount of use RAM needed to hold 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 brought into memory when
space back to POSTMAN.
REPORT USTINGS - 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 MERGING - Labels can be quickly transferred 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 DISK PREPARATION UTILITY - Provided with POSTMAN is the DPREP program which allows the user to prepare a floppy/hard diskfor use with POSTMAN. This easy to use ufility 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 commanas which instructs the operating system to check the validity of EACH write to the disk.
DATA GUARD ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - is a special programming technique only offered by Soff 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 all the work that you have put in that day. NO OTHER PROGRAM ON THE MARKET OFFERS THIS PROTECTION If you reset with ANYBODY'S MAILING PACKAGE DURING WRITING you would destroy your ENTIRE data disk. We can't stop your machine trom failing WRIIING you would destroy you
but we can protect your data.

# Description of Label Record Fields: 

| Length | Name | Description |  | Name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | Code | User defined printable field | 15 | Nity | City, township, village |
| 15 | Last Name | Last name of addressee | 5 | State | State, province, territory |
| 15 | First Name | First name of addressee | 9 | Zip | zip code, zone, route |
| 26 | Company | Name of company | 2 | Data 1 | User definable field |
| 26 | Address | Street address | 5 | Data 2 | User definable field |

IDEAL SYSTEM
Mod III 48K 1-40 Track Drive • 2-80 Track Dual Headed Drives • Dosplus or LDOS 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<br>Only $\$ \mathbf{1 2 5 . 0 0}$

Standard Version with
POSTWRITER form letter writer
\$175.00
For DOSPLUS Hard Disk 4.0 Operating System
\& Radio Shacks Hard Drive System
\$225.00

# The Great Beyond 

by Terry Kepner

Beyond-Basic<br>Excalibur Software<br>3336 Cascadia Ave., S.<br>Seattle, WA 98144<br>Package I disk $\mathbf{\$ 4 9 . 9 5}$, tape $\mathbf{\$ 3 9 . 9 5}$<br>Package II disk $\$ 64.99$, tape $\$ 49.99$<br>Package III disk $\$ 79.99$, tape $\$ 59.99$

TRS-80 programmers rejoice! Excalibur Software has just increased the power of Basic 1,000 percent. BeyondBasic is a machine-language program that replaces standard Microsoft Basic and adds 60 new Basic commands, functions, and operators for cassettebased computers and 82 new Basic commands, functions, and operators for disk-based users.

Beyond-Basic is available in three configurations: short, medium, and long, for cassettes or disks. Each of the larger versions contains all the commands, operators, and functions of the next smaller version. The smaller versions are included in packages two and three so you can use them when you need the extra memory they free, and don't need all the power of the larger versions for the particular program you're writing.

Beyond-Basic's manual is thick, over 200 pages. The same manual is used for all three versions and is divided into three sections. The introduction claims that this is done so you can upgrade from one version to another without needing another manual. I suspect that Excalibur is using only one manual as a subtle form of advertising: Once you see the features you didn't get, you'll want to buy the next version.

> Increase the power of Microsoft Basic 100 fold with Excalibur Software's new Beyond-Basic.

There are certain features common to all three versions, cassette and disk. I'll cover these first.

Beyond-Basic uses its own keyboard driver to supply lowercase support for Model Is with the uppercase/lowercase modification. It also gives you control over the character used as the cursor and if it blinks. Repeating keys, the time delay before repeat takes effect, and the speed of the repeat are also under your control.

Pressing the shift and right-arrow keys tabs the cursor over eight columns, as in standard Basic, but pressing the left-arrow key jumps the cursor back over all the spaces in the tab. Pressing the shift and up-arrow keys has been modified to let you input any ASCII code from 1-255. After pressing this key, the keyboard waits for you to type up to three decimal numbers that represent the ASCII character code you want. Numbers greater than 128 are stored and displayed in the line as graphics characters, numbers less than 32 are stored as the graphics character formed by adding 128 to the number.

If, while typing in a line, you discover a mistake made earlier, press the shift and right-arrow keys and the line is transferred to Beyond-Basic's XED mode, where you can use the editing commands to correct the line before typing further.

Another useful feature covers the immediate keys. These are keys that you can type as the first character of a command line and have them treated as full commands; i.e., pressing the period key followed by the enter key lists the current program line. Other immediate keys are: the up-arrow key lists the previous line; the down-arrow key lists the next program line; shift and uparrow lists the first line of the program; shift and down-arrow lists the last line of the program; comma puts you into standard edit mode for the current line; shift and comma puts you in BeyondBasic's Extended Editor (XED); semicolon runs the current program; slash continues program execution after a break; colon resumes auto line numbering starting at the current line number plus the last increment; and the @ sign lists the statement about to be executed if the program has been stopped by an error or by the break key.

All the Beyond-Basic versions also support shorthand notation for certain commands:
A AUTO
D DELETE
E EDIT
G GOTO
L LIST
L LOAD (if followed by quotes)
R RUN
S SAVE
The medium version also includes F (Find) and X (XED for extended editor) as shorthand, while the disk versions accept K (Kill) and N (Name).

For those fortunate (or unfortunate) enough to remember Level I Basic, the abbreviations of Basic commands (P.A. for PRINT@) allowed were real time
savers. Well, Beyond-Basic lets you abbreviate commands by their first letter followed by a period.

There's no memory advantage to using these abbreviations, but they do make it much easier when typing in program lines.

For those of us interested in program readability and structured programming, Beyond-Basic automatically indents For. . . Next loops by indenting two spaces per nesting level after the line number for each line affected. This indentation technique is also used with the Beyond-Basic commands WHILE... WEND and LIF . . .ENDIF. Lines beginning with the Basic command REM are also indented.

Other improvements include accepting hexadecimal and octal numbers in input, data, and VAL statements; accepting numbers between -32768 and +65535 as integers; letting you put quotes in strings without having to use CHR\$(34); fixing the Tab function to operate properly with LPRINT (LPRINTTAB(130) puts the print head at column position 130 instead of column 64 as with standard Basic); and instead of putting you in edit mode when a syntax error is discovered, you're left in command mode of Basic, preserving your program's variables and values.

## Features Taken <br> From Standard Disk Basic

Many features of standard Disk Basic have been duplicated by Beyond-Basic, most of which are available in all versions. These are: CMD" R " and CMD " T " (turning internal clock on and off for Model I disk, turning clock display on and off for Model III disk); DEF USRn and USRn (10 USR functions); INSTR (search a string for a substring); LSET and RSET (left and rightjustification of strings, disk only); DEFFN and FN (define user functions, not in the short version); MID $\$=$ (take a substring and store it in another string); and Load and Save (which operate exactly as CLOAD and CSAVE, tape system only).

## The Short Version

The functions supplied with the short version of Beyond-Basic include translating integer expressions into hexadecimal numbers and back; converting strings of hex digits to integers; converting hexadecimal numbers to strings of ASCII codes; converting strings of uppercase letters to lowercase and vice versa ; calling machine-language routines; converting degrees to radians; converting between signed and unsigned in-
tegers ( 65535 to the appropriate normal integer); evaluating numbers buried in strings (VAL finds the number only if it starts the string); PEEKing a string from memory; formatting a number similar to the Print Using command, only this returns a string in a variable; PEEKing of 16 -bit numbers; generating a string of spaces with a single command; a routine that performs similarly to INKEY\$, except it waits for a key to be pressed; another routine that operates the same as INKEY\$ except the buffer isn't emptied when it's read; letting you find the address of a line number; and positioning the line-printer print head.

There are several new operators that make it easier to use Beyond-Basic: DIV performs integer division faster than Basic's "/"'; EQV performs a binary AND operation on two integers; IMP results in NOT (A AND NOT B); MAX returns the larger value of two numbers; MIN finds the smaller of two numbers; MOD finds the remainder of integer division; and XOR, which returns a true condition if either one, but not both, of its arguments is true.

## The Medium Version

The medium version includes all the
commands, functions, and operators of the short version, with the addition of three commands, two statements, and two functions, including:

- Find scans your program for any string of up to 20 characters, including Basic and Beyond-Basic tokens.
- Size gives you program statistics on free memory size; current program size; number of program lines; number of file buffers; number of bytes used by any currently defined variables; number of bytes cleared for strings; and the total size of the program, variables, and string RAM.
- XED, the Extended Basic Editor, performs similarly to the normal Edit except it displays the entire line you're editing (using a nondestructive cursor, like a word processor); control characters are displayed as graphics; the line number can also be edited (letting you duplicate a line by just giving it a new number); graphics can be entered using the G command and pressing $\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{W}, \mathrm{A}$, $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Z}$, and X ; and you can store any ASCII character ( $1-255$ ) in the line being edited.
- Plot statements give the Model I and III many graphics commands of the Color Computer (plot a filled box; a

[^8]line; a box outline; shapes by using up, down, left, right, erase, and invert; plot width, rotation, scaling, clearing, and intersections; plot using variables or arrays; and plot by superimposing screens on top of each other and displaying them or displaying only where they intersect, or don't intersect).

- ERN\$ corrects a deficiency of the onerror trapping routines by providing string messages to the error-trap routine instead of just numbers.
- SYS is tied to the plot statements, and fills in the SYS(15-18) locations with the proper information.


## Long Version

The long version contains everything in the medium version, plus these commands and statements:

- COMP automatically compresses your program by removing unneeded spaces and, optionally, remarks.
- LREF is a line-number cross-reference.
- RENUM is a program renumbering routine.
- VLIST lists all the currently defined variables in your program, as well as their values.
- VREF is a variable name cross-reference, which lists all the variable names
in your program.
- MAT, matrix manipulations, lets you fill, copy, reshape, add, subtract, multiply, print, read, and delete entire arrays with one statement.
- Sort, sorts arrays into ascending or descending order; either the entire array or just a portion of it can be sorted at any time. Up to 64 arrays can be simultaneously sorted.


## Disk Systems Only

There are several commands, statements, and functions that are restricted to disk systems. Most are related to disk I/O, and include:

- INCHR\$ reads a character from a disk file.
- Name displays default file name.
- OPEN"C" opens a file buffer to pass information from one program to another.
- OPEN"S" opens a sequential file, for output or input, without erasing the current file on the disk.
- SLOAD lets you break a large program into segments.
- SYS loads a machine-language program into memory, but doesn't execute it.

The disk versions of Beyond-Basic also include a special utility called

CONFIG/CMD, which lets you change the operation of Basic to your custom needs, such as disabling the lowercase driver (Model I only), causing all output that would normally be sent to the printer to generate a "Feature Not Available" error if you don't have a printer available, setting up a default memory size, or setting up to use the standard Basic Editor instead of XED.
There's one command I haven't mentioned yet, and that's " $\$$ ". By typing " $\$$ " directly in front of a Basic command, you specify that the command's output be sent to the printer; i.e., \$DIR will force the directory to be printed out instead of printed on the video. Also, you'll notice that many Basic commands were modified for use by Be-yond-Basic. This hasn't affected their normal performance. Thus, while CVD is used by Beyond-Basic to convert degrees to radians, it still functions as convert to double precision when properly used with a field statement and string variable. So you haven't lost any of the normal Basic commands or abilities; instead, they've been enhanced to include new abilities.

As you can see, Beyond-Basic is a very powerful program, but it does have a few flaws: It's guarānteed to work only with TRSDOS (or Percom's DBLDOS). Not all your DOS's capabilities (if it's not TRSDOS) will work properly.

There's no summary of commands, nor a command-syntax card. If you want to find a command, you must use the manual's index. This also makes it difficult to learn the commands, as you have no handy method to remind you of commands you may have forgotten after reading the manual the first time.

If you write a program using BeyondBasic, you must always have this system in memory to use the program. (That is, the only people who could use your program would have to have Beyond-Basic before they could use your program.) If you're writing only for your own needs or for someone who has Beyond-Basic, then this point isn't relevant.
I think Beyond-Basic is a useful tool for the programmer writing a program for a specific use. It has many features that ease the difficulty of writing and debugging a program, and many more features that make the program a sleeker, more efficient unit. If you currently use TRSDOS Basic for your programming, I suggest you get Beyond-Basic. If you aren't using TRSDOS, you should still give Beyond-Basic your consideration in view of its many power features.

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# The Art of Documentation 

by G. Michael Vose

## Documentation doesn't have to be hard to write. Here's a step-by-step explanation of how to write clear, concise manuals for your code.

Documentation, the written instruction that accompanies most software, is often called the armpit of our industry. Manuals are criticized for being too long, too short, too skinny, too fat, too simple, too complicated-everything except too good.
The fact is, they are often poorly written, incomplete, not indexed, and full of jargon. Many shining examples prove that manuals can be well-written and useful-Radio Shack's Model III Operation and Basic Language Reference Manual or Disk System Owner's Manual, for example-but such a manual requires hard work, and some fundamental knowledge of how to write.

If you have inclinations as a software entrepreneur, you'd better learn some basics of writing high-quality manuals. Good old common sense, and the writing and organizational techniques described in the following paragraphs, can help you develop manuals that can turn out "too good."

## Different Styles

There are two main categories of documentation. They are different in style and orientation. The first category is program documentation, the step-bystep explanation of what each program
line does, a table of all variables used in the program, and a flowchart of the program's logic. Program documentation always includes a listing of the program's code. If the listing contains abundant remarks and explanations in the code, the listing is called self-documenting code.
The second category includes the user documentation, the instruction manuals that explain to the end user how to load and run the program.

Both categories (and there is some overlap of the information each requires) need to be organized to accommodate the following goals:

- Make it easy to find information.
- Avoid errors and ambiguous references.
- Don't forget anything.
- Write in a positive, first-person style.

With these general goals in mind, let's take a look at the kinds of information that good documentation should include.

## Program Documentation

Program documentation is less important to the people who use the program than it is to you, because most people won't be concerned with how the program works. Those who are will
want to talk to you personally. Ultimately your program documentation needs to be thorough only because you may need it to help you make upgrades and modifications or to repair a bug that surfaces six months after the program is on the market.
Program documentation should include the following materials:

- A listing of the program;
- A variable map listing all the variables used and what they mean;
- A flowchart of the program's logic;
- A description of the hardware the program will run on (listing any exceptions);
- Operating systems the program is written under; and
- Notes on any special restrictions such as memory size, protection of memory for machine-language subroutines, and so on.
It is good technique to make liberal use of remarks when coding your programs. You can remove remarks from the final working version of the program, but they are invaluable during the coding process. A listing of the code with remarks intact is an indispensable part of your program documentation.
Flowcharts often change substantially from a rough diagram of the embryonic program to the chart that describes what the final product actually does. Therefore, you will probably have to draw a flowchart before you start and after you finish writing the program. Don't eliminate this step in the documentation process. This flowchart can save many hours six months later if
you decide to modify the program. A flowchart can help you avoid unworkable additions to the program keeping the logic flow straight in your mind as you try to accommodate a new feature into the existing code.

If you produce detailed program documentation first, preparing user documentation will be easier. Detailed program documentation will give you a clear, well-organized idea of how to present the essential material to the reader.

## User Documentation

The first task in writing user documentation is to determine for whom you will be writing. If your program is a utility, you can presume your audience knows quite a bit about computers. You can safely incorporate some jargon into your text and can possibly hedge on things like loading instructions, unless they are out of the ordinary. But if your audience is school children or secretaries, you had better plan to write down every detail on how to use the program, from loading to listing to running, with as little jargon as possible.

Don't underestimate your audience, either. If you've written a business applications program, don't teach the user the fundamentals of that particular business, except as they apply directly to the program. For example, you don't have to explain how to amortize a mortgage to a real estate professional. You do have to explain to him how to enter the principal amount, interest rate, and the term of the loan.

Once you've determined your audience, you'll want to write an introduction spelling out exactly what the program is designed to do. If the program is designed to aid an electrician in troubleshooting television circuitry, state that fact in the first paragraph of your introduction. Explain the features that make your program better than others in subsequent paragraphs. But your first job is to state what the program will do.

Next, describe the hardware your program needs. List the mandatory equipment first and list the optional equipment it supports under a separate heading. Make sure to include the minimum memory size needed to operate the program. If it works in 4 K or 16 K , say so.

If you've written disk program, list all the operating systems the program will run under. If the program needs to be modified to run under a certain operating system, make an appendix explaining the modifications and direct the user to it.

## Walk Before You Run

The manuals that you write for applications programs-distinct from the reference manual that accompanies a utility or language product-must provide a walk-through or sample run of the program. Programmers like to call this kind of instruction "hand-holding" and it is an important part of any manual.

Instruction manuals should follow the step-by-step procedure that the operator will use to run the program. So, after the introductory materials, your manuals should include installation instructions, if necessary, loading instructions, and running instructions. In addition to these major components, you'll need a table of contents, an index, and possibly one or more appendices.

> ''If your program is a utility, you can presume your audience knows quite a bit about computers.",

Installation instructions should contain advice about the value of making back-up copies of the program and data disks or tapes. If you plan to incorporate a device to prevent unauthorized duplication of your program, this is the place to give the user that information. If you plan to incorporate a method for making one or two back-ups, explain the procedure here. If you plan to set up a registration system for users, tell the reader how to go about registering.

The installation instructions should also contain instructions on formatting data disks, hooking up peripherals such as printers and communications devices, and loading special drivers or routines to be protected in high memory. Installation instructions should also mention any peripheral software needed, such as upper/lowercase modifications or special driver routines for specific printers.

Instructions loading come next and should be very specific. The procedure should be explained step-by-step. Use plain language, not jargon:

- RIGHT-Place the operating-system disk in drive 0 and press your computer's
reset button.
- WRONG-Boot up your DOS and...

Make sure you spell program file names accurately, and include all extensions, where necessary. I recently was instructed to load a program called MAINMENU by an instruction manual, but obtained "program not found" error messages when I tried. Inspecting the directory of files on the disk, I discovered that the file's real name was MAILMENU. This simple error can be serious to a novice user.
(I place the file names of all programs on a disk along with a short description of each program in an appendix.)

Your loading instructions should include a description of what the operator will see on the screen at each step of the process and will be complete only when you have arrived at the first full screen display of the program itself.

## Outline the Procedure

Next, you'll begin by outlining the general procedure the operator will use. Here's an example: A business program will usually be menu driven, offering the operator a choice of options from a list or menu. If the program requires data before a report can be printed, outline the procedure:

1. Select ADD DATA
2. Add names and account information
3. Return to menu
4. Select SORT DATA
5. Perform sort
6. Return to menu
7. Select PRINT DATA
8. Print data
9. Return to menu

Once you've outlined the general procedure, you can write entire chapters of instructions on the specific operations involved in performing the outlined task.

If your program is a game, make sure you list all the functions you've built into it. Here is where your program documentation comes in handy. I once wrote instructions, using an author's materials, for a football game written for the Apple computer. While playing the game, I mentioned to a coworker that it would be nice if you could pass as well as run. He suggested I call the author and ask if he could incorporate that feature into the game. When I called and made the suggestion, the author reported that that function was built into the game, but that he forgot to mention it in his instructions. We came close to publishing the game with one of its most important features unrecorded.

Game programs and utilities should

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include a summary card of the major commands. This card should be designed to be read easily for quick reference.

## Putting Pen to Paper

Now you know all the manual's ingredients: table of contents, introduction, installation instructions, loading and running information, and index. You sit down to start writing, but-whoops-the words come out all wrong. You try to write the introduction and end up with a detailed description of microprocessor bit manipulation instead. How do you really write this manual, anyway?

## Start at the Beginning

Think back to those eighth-grade civics and history classes when you had to write a report on government of the Civil War. Once you researched your subject, the first step in preparing your report was to develop an outline.

Outlines give you a method of working your way into the subject gradually, starting with the essential background information and a general presentation of your findings and then moving into a detailed presentation.

An outline of your instruction manu-
al performs the same function. It provides you with an organizational base from which to start. A thorough outline also facilitates writing the table of contents. Take your time. You may have to produce two or three drafts over several days to complete your outline, but it will be time well spent once you begin the writing process.

The introduction to your manual is crucial. Like the lead in a newspaper or magazine article, your lead must capture the reader's attention while offering enough information about what is to follow to entice the reader to continue. The introduction must also tell the potential buyer what benefits he will derive from owning the program. Where possible, this enumeration of the benefits should be specific without being technical.

All too often an introduction (and even many product announcements) contain an impressive list of the technical features of a product, but never explain what the product is designed to do. For the majority of buyers, the process is much less important than the results. In fact, many products include outstanding features that go unused simply because they are never made understandable to the nontechnical user.

For example, a popular word-processing package claims, " . . . a printing chaining feature, permits installing special control characters in your text, loads ASCII files, EDTASM files..." and much more. These terms are meaningful to people experienced in using computers and word processors, but will mean little to the first-time buyer. It would be better to omit mention of these features in the introduction. They would be more suited to a section entitled "Advanced Features" for experienced buyers.

The key, then, to writing your introduction is to explain what your program will do as simply as you can. You'll have an opportunity to explain how it does these things later.

## Some Dos and Don'ts

In any kind of technical writing for semi- or nontechnical readers, there are several rules to observe.

Observing these rules may add a little time to your manual preparation, but will be worth it in the long run. First, the Dos:

- Do use plain, simple English words to explain a function. Tell the reader to type words or commands, rather than

THIS 18 A FABT MOUING INDUSTRV, PRICES CHANEE FASTER THAN ADS, WE HAD A COMPLETE AD LAYDUT FON THIE MDNTH WITH PRICEB, DUT BEFDRE WE CDULD EVEN BEND IT IN THEY CHANGED, DLT THE NEWG 19 BDOD, THEY WENT DOWN AGAIN!!!

SINCE THIE AD WAS DERTROVED, AND THERE II NO TIME TO PREPARE A NEW ONE, LET, $B$ JUBT TALK ABDUT A FEW THINES THAT WE AT LEVEL IV THINK BHOULD BE IHPORTANT,

THERE ARE TWD KINDS OF TRB-EO(R) COMPUTERE, THE "PURE RADID BHACK (R)" UERBION AND THE NDUILT-UPN VEREION, THEY ARE DOTH AVAILADLE FROM A NUMEKR OF GUPPLIERS VIA MAIL ORDER, AT PRICEB BELDU RETAIL.

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to "keyboard" or "enter" them.

- Do maintain consistency throughout a document; once you adopt or establish a term or phrase, use it throughout your manual. If you call it a disk on page one, avoid calling it a "floppy" or a "diskette" on page four.
- Do use acronyms to modify nouns, not as stand-alone terms. Use "disk operating system," not DOS when referring to the disk operating system; DOS can modify disk or command, as in "DOS disk" or "DOS command," after you have defined it.
- Do define any terms you want to abbreviate. Define kilobyte (K) and its abbreviation before using the conventional " 32 K " in a memory description.

Here are some important Don'ts:

- Don't use unnecessary abbreviations such as "tech" for technical or "specs" for specifications. Abbreviations should be used sparingly.
- Don't assume your reader understands how to perform essential operations that are out of the ordinary. For example, if your program uses the Purge function that many disk operating systems make available, explain how to use the function or direct the reader to a reference that will outline the procedure.
- Don't use program names or features to describe a process: "Back up your disks" should be written, "Make backup copies of your disks."
- Don't use nouns as verbs.
- Don't make up new words.
- Don't use jargon.

These rules will help you avoid some of the most confusing errors committed in writing about software.

A good test of your written materials is to give them to someone who knows nothing about computers. Ask him to read your manual. Have him point out fuzzy or vague passages and words or phrases he doesn't understand. You can then rewrite these passages to produce a manual that will be usable by almost anyone.

## Cross-Referencing Means Never Having <br> \section*{To Say You're Sorry}

It is a frustrating fact of life that most people will not take time to read the instruction manual. Undoubtedly, they are so anxious to see what programming miracles you have wrought that they merely skim through the manual gaining only the barest idea of how to proceed. Subsequently, when they run into a problem, they pick up the manual and start flipping through its pages hoping the answer will jump out at them.

At this point you'll make a lot of
friends if you've had the wisdom to include a table of contents and an index. The longer the manual, the more important these components become. These two elements of a manual should not be treated as an afterthought; spend some time preparing them. Make them as complete as possible.
The basis for the table of contents will be the original outline of your manual adapted to conform to the final draft of the manuscript. Your chapters should be short and confined to the discussion of one subject, where possible. In a very long manual, the table of contents can include the chapter subheads. Make it easy on the reader to find the information he needs. Put the table of contents at the beginning of your manual.

> 'Step one is unmitigated torture. That's right, you're going to have to read your own manual."

On a separate page just after your table of contents, you might consider listing all figures, tables, sample screens, and menus accompanied by appropriate page numbers. Often, such figures or sample problems are a shortcut solution to a user's indecision.

## Indexing

Indexing is more difficult, but even more important. The index must contain a reference for each process discussed in your manual. The index is a rare bird in manual production; make sure you list it in the table of contents.

Different methods of preparing an index are worth an article in themselves. The most familiar is the card method. You must work quickly and scrupulously. Make yourself a pot of coffee, buy a thick stack of three-by-five cards and grab the family's recipe file box.

I say you must work quickly because an index is usually the last step in the preparation of a manual. Your publisher is waiting to go to press. But before you begin, you must have final page proofs with correct pagination. Unlike
many typeset books, technical manuals are often bound on $81 / 2$-by- 11 sheets delivered by a line printer. This allows you the advantage of knowing where your material will fall on each page much earlier in the production cycle.

Step one is unmitigated torture. That's right, you're going to have to read your own manual. While reading, underline keywords about the subject under discussion, as well as indicator phrases about the aspects you are explaining. Each keyword followed by its indicators should be listed on a separate index card, page by page. Later, the cards can be collected in alphabetical order. Your indicator entries should be edited for redundacy and their page numbers combined.

If you composed your subheads carefully for the table of contents, these keywords will come easily; the indicator phrases are more difficult. Nothing is more useless to the reader than an index entry "disk" followed by 12, 18, 32-36, 94. If this is the best you can do, don't waste your time. The above entry does not give the reader a clue as to whether you are discussing information storage on disk (storage) or what happens when you leave one on overnight (care and handling).
"Disk" is distinct from "disk operating system," which itself must be itemized by user instructions, or special notes for use with certain peripherals.

Cross-referencing is another arcane and tedious art, but necessary. If you think the reader might be struggling to find DOS instructions, let him know they can be found under "disk operating system." If he's looking for ASCII character codes, make sure you direct him to "American Standard Code for Information Interchange."

There are a number of other tips to follow, and I recommend two good reference manuals: A Manual of Style is put out by the University of Chicago Press, and Words into Type is published by Prentice-Hall. They both have chapters delineating the protocol of indexing. They are standard editorial guides and you'll find them in the reference room of your city library.

## The Home Stretch

Now that you've finished writing your manual, you're within sight of the end of this whole ordeal. All that remains is to proofread and edit your material after you write it. Let's take a close look at what an edit/proofread cycle will accomplish.

## Proofreading

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Literature Analysis of Microcomputer Publications


ining your text to locate and correct spelling and grammatical errors. The proofreading cycle should also verify the accuracy of all references to pictures, figures, and tables accompanying your text. Proofreading should also enable you to pick up errors like leaving out a chapter title or misnumbering pages.

If you proofread your own work, it's wise to set it aside for a few days, so the material will appear fresh. Better yet, give your manuscript to a friend who has a sharp eye for spelling and punctuation, and let this trusted soul make proofreading corrections.

Even though program listings are machine generated, and presumably er-ror-free, it is a good idea to proofread these listings, too. Be on the lookout for misspelled words in print statements or routines. When you are writing a program, a misspelled word seems trivial, but when a software submissions editor looks over your work, those errors will leap off the screen. They can't help your cause and are so easy to avoid.

Of equal importance is editing. An editor examines a manuscript's content for style and readability. The content edit should be done with a critical eye. Ask yourself as you read each sentence,
"Did I say what I meant to say? Does this sentence read clearly and convey a coherent thought? Does it follow logically from the sentence preceding it?"

While editing, be conscious of your text's readability. If you feel that a sentence's meaning may be obscured because of its length, break the questionable sentence into two or more sentences, or rewrite it entirely.

## Word Processing

A cold-blooded edit usually yields a greatly transformed manuscript. You'll find that word processing makes your job much easier. The ability to make liberal changes in your text without expending large amounts of time and energy can significantly improve the quality of your output.

There is one final editing opportunity that you will be afforded. (If you're not offered, insist!) You'll be asked to proofread your author's proofs. These proofs are galleys of the final version of your manuscript after it has been typeset by your publisher. This is the last opportunity to make sure that all your materials are correct and complete. Don't regard this responsibility lightly. Plan to spend a good deal of
time inspecting this nearly final product. Make sure it is as good as you and your editors can make it.

## The End

If you take the time and invest the effort to write a good manual for your software, you'll be in a much stronger marketing position whether you try to sell your goods to a publisher or peddle the stuff on your own. Good manuals make your software look more professional. They will help prevent after-sale service problems. And they will make you feel better about your product.

I'm sure documentation will continue to take a lot of heat from software users who want to sound technologically chic-after all, criticizing something yields a feeling of power-and from people who still remember mainframe computer documentation that was not written for end users and was consequently obtuse.

At least you can now be sure that your manuals won't be counted among those that get slammed!
G. Michael Vose is a technical editor for 80 Micro.
 EP

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# Mailing List Compiler 

by Gerald Sprouse

## Use your Color Computer, a Line Printer VII, and this program to keep your mailing list up to date. It lets you print labels, too!



One way computers are used in the business world is to produce and maintain mailing lists. This article describes a mailing list program for the Color Computer with a Line Printer VII.

Since some labels must contain a person's name in addition to an organization's name and address, the program allows for up to four lines on the label. When the label must have three or four names, the program automatically prints the address information on two labels, because address labels only allow five lines of information.

For ease of operation, the program makes maximum use of INKEY\$ for program control. Additionally, each address line is checked for length and the operator cued for reentry. The program also allows the option of printing an address list with phone numbers for office use. This address list can be kept up to date and then used to correct the data stored in the data file on tape.

The program allows eight data fields for each label. Fields 1 to 4 contain names of specific individuals at each organization. Field 5 is the organization name while field 6 is the street address. The city, state, and zip code are in field 7 with the telephone number in field 8 .

## Program Operation

After inputting the program, enter

## The Key Box

Color Computer
16K RAM
Extended Color Basic Line Printer VII

PCLEAR1 to clear sufficient memory. The main menu allows the following options:

- A-adds names to the mailing list or starts a new list. This option provides user instructions for data entry. If the list becomes too long, the program offers the option of storing the current list on tape.
- R -reads in a mailing list from a tape data file.
- L-lists names on the screen. This option also allows the user to select other data fields for listing on the screen. For example, use of field 5 lists all organization names.
- C-changes the mailing list. The program presents a new menu with four options: D-delete a name from the list; C-change one of the eight fields for each address; A-another address (return to find another address); and Eexit this option to the main menu. The computer assigns a number to each address, and this number must be entered to find a specific address for deletion or change. The number is displayed on the screen during option L .
- P -prints address labels. Radio Shack recommends dry-gum labels (26-1456) for the Line Printer VII. However, these labels are two across.

```
Listing continued
    430 PRINT" END OF LIST ":GOSUB1110:LINE INPUT"";A$:GOTO2\emptyset
    440 CLS:IFN=0THEN GOSUB1190:GOTO20
    450 PRINT"RECORD MAILING LIST ON TAPE":PRINT"*:GOSUB1130:GOTO20
    460 CLS:PRINT"READ MAILING LIST":GOSUB122\emptyset:GOTO2\emptyset
    47\emptyset CLS:IFN=\emptysetTHENGOSUB119\emptyset:GOTO2\emptyset
    480 PRINT "CHANGE"
    490 PRINT "TO DISPLAY ADDRESS, ENTER ADDRESS # (IF UNKNOWN
    USE <L>)"
    500 PRINT "TO EXIT THIS MODE PRESS ENTER "
    510 PRINT"n:LINE INPUT"NUMBER";A$:I=VAL (A$):IFAS="nTHEN2\emptyset
    520 CLS
    5 3 0 ~ P R I N T " ~ < D > E L E T E ~ N A M E ~ < C > H A N G E ~ A ~ F I E L D " '
    540 PRINT" <A>NOTHER NAME
    550 PRINT" <E>XIT"
    560 FORJ=\emptysetTOM:PRINTJ +1;M$(I,J) : NEXT
    570 PRINT"KEY IN SELECTION"
    580 AS=INKEYS:IFA$= " |}\mathrm{ THEN580
    590 IFAS<>"C"THEN660
    6\emptyset\emptyset PRINT"TYPE IN THE NUMBER OF FIELD AND THEN ENTER THE NEW VAL
    UE"
    6 1 0 ~ P R I N T " K E Y ~ I N ~ F I E L D ( 1 ~ T O ~ 8 ) " '
    620 A$=INKEY$:IFAS=""THEN620
    630 IFA$<"1"ORA$>"8"THEN610ELSEJ=VAL(AS)-1
    64\emptyset LINE INPUT"NEW ITEM";M$(I,J):IF LEN(M$(I,J))<L+1 THEN52\emptyset
    650 PRINT"TOO LONG, REENTER":GOTO640
    660 IFA$<>"E"THEN680
    6 7 0 \text { GOTO20}
    60 IFA$="A"THEN470
    690 IFA$<>"D"THEN52\emptysetELSEM$(I,\emptyset) ="n:GOSUB1300:GOTO470
    70\emptyset CLS:IFN=\emptysetTHENGOSUB1190:GOTO2\emptyset
    710 PRINT"PRINT MAILING LABELS"
    72\emptyset PRINT"DO YOU WANT A TRIAL RUN(Y/N)?"
    730 AS=INKEY$:IFAS=" "THEN730
    740 IFAS="N"THEN76\emptyset
    750 FORJ=1TO2:I=1:GOSUB1330:NEXT:GOTO720
    760 PRINT"PRESS <P> TO START PRINTING, <E> TO EXIT"
    770 AS=INKEY$:IFAS=" "THEN770
    700 IFAS="E"THEN2\emptyset
    790 I=1
    800 GOSUB1330:I=I+1
```


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Therefore，this option prints two identi－ cal labels for each address．This option allows a trial run of two labels to align the printer．
－D－prints address list with phone numbers．
－W－writes entire address list to a tape data file．
－E－end．

## Program Structure

In line 10，variable T controls the to－ tal number of addresses in the list while L controls the length of each address field．Clear additional string space if T is increased．

Lines 20－130 are the main menu． Lines 140－350 are the A option．Delete lines 150－220 if data entry instructions are not required．

Lines 360－430 are the L option，lines $440-450$ the W option，line 460 the R option，lines 470－690 the C option，lines 700－850 the P option，lines 860－930 the D option，and lines 1000－1630 the vari－ ous subroutines called from the main program．

Gerald Sprouse can be reached at 9977 Caminto Chirimolla，San Diego，CA 92131.

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## CMD MICRO

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Listing continued
810 IFI $<=N$ THEN8の日
820 PRINT＂DO YOU WANT TO READ IN ANY MORE TAPES（Y／N）？＂
830 A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFA\＄＝＂n THEN830
840 IFAS＝＂Y＂THENGOSUB1 220
850 GOTO20
860 CLS ：IFN＝ØTHENGOSUB1190：GOTO20
$870 \mathrm{I}=1$
880 GOSUB1550：$I=I+1$
89の IFI＜＝N THEN 886
900 PRINT＂DO YOU WANT TO READ IN ANY MORE TAPES（Y／N）？＂
910 A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFA\＄＝＂＂THEN910
920 IFAS＝＂Y＂THENGOSUB122Ø
930 GOTO20
$10 \emptyset \emptyset$ LINE INPUT＂NAME $1^{\prime \prime} ; M \$(N, \emptyset): \operatorname{IF}$ LEN $(M \$(N, \emptyset))>L$ THEN GOSUB11 $\emptyset \emptyset$ ：GOTOIØØロ
$101 \emptyset$ IF MS $(N, \emptyset)={ }^{n n}$ THEN1 190
$1 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ LINE INPUT＂NAME $2^{\prime \prime} ; M \$(N, 1): \operatorname{IF}$ LEN $(M \$(N, 1))>L$ THEN GOSUB11ø $\emptyset$ ：GOTO1020
1030 LINE INPUT＂NAME $3^{\prime \prime} ; M \$(N, 2): \operatorname{IF}$ LEN $(M \$(N, 2))>L$ THEN GOSUB110ŋ
：GOTO1030
$1 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ LINE INPUT＂NAME $4^{n} ; M \$(N, 3): \operatorname{IF}$ LEN $(M \$(N, 3))>L$ THEN GOSUB11øØ ：GOTO1Ø40
IØ5 LINE INPUT＂ORGANIZATION＂；M\＄（N，4）：IF LEN（M\＄$(N, 4))>L$ THEN GOS UB1100：GOTO1050
$106 \emptyset$ LINE INPUT＂ADDRESS＂；MS $(N, 5): I F$ LEN $(M S(N, 5))>L$ THEN GOSUB110 0：GOTO1060
1970 LINE INPUT＂CITY，STATE，ZIP＂；M\＄$(N, 6): \operatorname{IF}$ LEN $(M \$(N, 6))>L$ THEN G
OSUB1100：GOTO1070
1080 LINE INPUT＂TELEPHONE＂；M\＄（N，7）
1090 RETURN
1100 PRINT＂TOO LONG，REENTER＂：RETURN
1110 PRINT＂PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE＂；RETURN
1120 PRINT＂NO DATA IN MEMORY＂：RETURN
1130 GOSUB1200
$114 \emptyset$ A $\$=I N K E Y \$: I F A S=n{ }^{n}$ THEN1140
1150 IFAS＝＂E＂THENPRINT＂＂：RETURN
$116 \emptyset$ PRINT＂RECORDING DATA＂：OPEN＂O＂， 1 ，＂DATA＂
$117 \emptyset$ FORI $=1 T O N: \operatorname{PRINT\# }-1, \mathrm{MS}(I, \emptyset), \mathrm{M} \$(I, 1), \mathrm{MS}(I, 2), \mathrm{MS}(I, 3), \mathrm{M} \$(I, 4)$ ，
$M \$(I, 5), M \$(I, 6), M S(I, 7): N E X T$
1180 CLOSE\＃－1：RETURN
1190 GOSUB1120：GOSUB1110：LINE INPUT＂n；A\＄：RETURN
12øø PRINT＂SETUP THE RECORDER AND PRESS＜R＞WHEN READY＂：PRINT
＂＜E〉TO EXIT＂
$121 \emptyset$ RETURN
1220 GOSUBI20 12
1230 AS＝INKEY\＄：IEAS＝＂nTHEN1230
1240 IFA\＄＝＂E＂THEN RETURN
1250 PRINT＂READING DATA＂：OPEN＂I＂r $-1,{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{DATA}^{\prime \prime}: N=1$
$126 \emptyset$ IF EOF $(-1)$ THEN 1290
1270 INPUT\＃－1，MS $(N, \emptyset), M \$(N, 1), M \$(N, 2), M \$(N, 3), M \$(N, 4), M \$(N, 5), M \$$
$(\mathrm{N}, 6), \mathrm{M} \$(\mathrm{~N}, 7)$
$1280 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{I}:$ GOTO1 260
129 CLOSE \＃-1 ：$N=N-1$ ：RETURN
1390 CLS ：PRIN＇＂RECOVERING SPACE＂
$1310 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}-1: \mathrm{FORJ}=\mathrm{I}$ TO $\mathrm{N}: F O R K=\emptyset \mathrm{TO} 7: \mathrm{M} \$(\mathrm{~J}, \mathrm{~K})=\mathrm{M} \$(\mathrm{~J}+1, \mathrm{~K}): \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{NEXT}$
1320 RETURN
$1330 \operatorname{IFMS}(I, 2)={ }^{\circ \prime \prime}$ THEN 1430
1340 PRINT\＃－2，MS（I，$\varnothing) ; \operatorname{TAB}(42) ; \mathrm{M} \$(I, \emptyset)$
1350 PRINT\＃－2，M\＄（I，1）；TAB（42）；MS（I，1）
1360 PRINT\＃－2，M\＄（I，2）；TAB（42）；M\＄（I，2）
1370 PRINT\＃－2，M\＄（I，3）；TAB（42）；M\＄（I，3）
1380 PRINT\＃－2，＂＂：PRINT\＃－2，＂＂
1390 PRINT\＃－2，M\＄（I，4）；TAB（42）；M\＄（I，4）
1400 PRINT\＃－2，M\＄（I，5）；TAB（42）；MS（I，5）
1410 PRINT\＃－2，MS $(I, 6) ; \operatorname{TAB}(42) ; M \$(I, 6)$
1420 PRINT\＃－2，＂n：PRINT\＃－2，＂n：PRINT\＃－2，＂n：RETURN
$1430 \operatorname{IFM}(I, 1)=\boldsymbol{=} \boldsymbol{n}$ THEN 1500
1440 PRINT\＃－2，MS（I，Ø）；TAB（42）；M\＄（I， 0$)$
145 Ø PRINT\＃－2，M\＄（I，I）；TAB（42）；M\＄（I，I）
1460 PRINT\＃－2，M\＄（I，4）；TAB（42）；M\＄（I，4）
1470 PRINT\＃－2，MS $(I, 5) ; T A B(42) ; M \$(I, 5)$
1480 PRINT\＃－2，M\＄$(I, 6) ; T A B(42) ; M \$(I, 6)$
1490 PRINT\＃－2，${ }^{n n}:$ RETURN

1510 PRINT\＃－2，MS（I，4）；TAB（42）；M\＄（I，4）
1520 PRINT\＃－2，MS（I，5）；TAB（42）；M\＄（I，5）
1530 PRINT\＃－2，M\＄（I，6）；TAB（42）；M\＄（I，6）
1540 PRINT\＃－2，＂＂：PRINT\＃－2，＂＂：RETURN
1550 PRINT\＃－2，M\＄（I，Ø）：IFM\＄$(I, 1)={ }^{n n}$ THEN1590
1560 PRINT\＃$-2, \mathrm{MS}(I, 1): I F M \$(I, 2)=\|$＂THEN159
1576 PRINT\＃－2，M\＄（I，2）：IFM\＄（I，3）＝nnTHEN1590
1580 PRINT\＃－2，M\＄$(I, 3)$
1590 PRINT\＃－2，M\＄（I，4）
1600 PRINT\＃－2，MS（I，5）
1610 PRINT\＃－2，MS（I，6）
1620 PRINT\＃－2，M\＄（I，7）
1630 PRINT\＃－2，＂n：PRINT\＃－2，＂＂：RETURN
Listing continues


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Philip M. Van Praag
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My final article integrates the 32 K Memory Mod, Centronics-Compatible Printer Interface, and Double Density

Disk Controller articles into a common Peripheral Support Interface (PSI) system.
As mentioned in each previous article, the individual projects are capable of stand-alone operation. Separate PC boards for each allow tailoring the system to your needs. Gradual investment will produce a complex, powerful adjunct to the TRS-80. In addition, initial trial (and troubleshooting) of in-
dividual system components is enhanced via the stand-alone operation concept.
Additional hardware presented in this article includes a ribbon cable distribution PC board and system cabinet construction details. The cable PC board simplifies board-to-board connections. If you have been building the system one board at a time, you have no doubt already assembled a 40 -conductor


Photo 1
cable/card-edge connector for at least one of the boards. This same cable can be used to connect the TRS-80 and the new cable PC board. Then, even if you build all PC boards simultaneously, you can check out each project individually (rather than applying power to the entire system the first time). Simply attach the project board cables one at a time, verifying proper operation at each step before proceeding.

The system cabinet described here is also mentioned in the Disk Controller article. There is no electrical reason why a different metal cabinet configuration can't be used; but this particular cabinet is a compromise between cost, rapid construction, ease of circuit troubleshooting, and a handy means of elevating the video monitor a few inches closer to eye level. For those without facilities to prepare the cabinet, a completely drilled, punched, painted, and labelled version is available (see note at end of article).

## System Integration

First, let's consider some system integration concepts, particularly as related to address/data line utilization and

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power supply distribution.
Figure 1 contains a system view of how address lines are used in the PSI. The printer interface decodes A2-A15, looking for a 37E8 address. When 37E8 is decoded in the presence of a Write (WR) command, the current data bus character or instruction is clocked into a data buffer, then on to the printer. A busy signal tells the TRS-80 not to send more data until the current data is processed. 37E8 together with read (RD) feeds the printer status (out of paper, fault, for example) back to the TRS-80. (Since A0 and A1 are not decoded in the printer interface, addresses 37E9, 37EA, and $37 E B$ produce the same result as 37 E 8 . This is not a problem, as these three addresses are never used.)

The 32 K memory mod decodes A14 and A15 to activate one of the two 16 K blocks of memory on the board. When A15 is present along with row address strobe (RAS), the RAM memory block operating over addresses $32768-49151$ is enabled. When both A15 and A14 are present along with RAS, the 49152-65535 block is enabled. Two groups of addresses (AOA6 and A7-A13) are multiplexed to the RAMs. A0-A6 contain the row address information for the RAMs, while A7-A13 contain column address information.

The disk controller decodes A2, A3, and A5-A15, producing six key control signals used throughout the controller. These signals are used in the support circuitry for the floppy disk controller (FDC) ICs, and also within
> "Even if you build all PC boards simultaneously, you can check out each project individually (rather than applying power to the entire system)."
the FDCs. There they combine with A0 and A1 to select a desired FDC register. AO and A1 are also used with data access lines (DALO and DAL3DAL7), write enable (WE), and system reset (SYSRES) to define the disk controller mode of operation.

Figure 2 contains a system view of data lines used in the PSI. The printer interface receives all eight data lines, latching the incoming data from the TRS-80 and holding it for use by the printer. Status feedback information from the printer is gated onto data lines D4-D7. Thus, the printer interface alternately routes information to and from the printer. (It does not alter data in any way.)

The 32 K memory mod uses the data lines directly at the RAM data inputs. RAM data outputs, however, are gated onto the data lines only when directed by the TRS-80 (via decoding of A14, A15, and RD). As with the printer interface, strict control must be placed on when outputs can appear on the data lines. This avoids two or more sources trying to output data at the same time.

The disk controller uses a gated version of the data lines (DALO-DAL7) for FDC activities
and as a decoding source for determining mode of operation. The FDC converts incoming TRS-80 parallel data to serial, allowing disk drive recording. Similarly, it converts serial read-data from the drives back into parallel for the TRS-80. The single density (SD)/double density (DD) decoder uses DALO and DAL3DAL7, together with A0, A1, WE, and SYSRES to enable either the single density FDC (1771) or the double density FDC (1791) as commanded by the software. D0-D3 are connected directly to a disk drive select latch, activating the appropriate disk drive.

Figure 3 contains a system view of power supply distribution in the PSI. Sufficient reserve capability in the $+12 l+5 /-5 V$ power supply in the 32 K memory mod article also allows it to provide +5 V for the printer interface and $+12 /-5 \mathrm{~V}$ for the disk controller. It cannot, however, provide the +5 V needs of the disk controller. For this reason, a separate on-board +5 V supply was included in the disk controller design. The printer interface PC board contains provisions for a simple zener diode regulator intended for the standalone application, where power is provided by a 6 V dc wall plug-
in supply. In the PSI, however, power is obtained from a preregulated +5 V source; therefore C3, D1, and R7 must be omitted from the board, and the +5 V should be directly connected to C 2 .

If you have already built the 32 K memory mod and are now building the PSI, it is a good idea to move the 32 K memory mod to the PSI cabinet. This will enhance system noise characteristics and allow multifunction use of the 32 K memory mod's power supply.

## Ribbon Cable <br> Distribution PC Board

A full-size etch pattern for the ribbon cable distribution PC board is in Fig. 4. Figure 5 contains a complete description of all conductor destinations on the board, including suggested ribbon cable lengths when using the cabinet described in the parts list. Provisions are included for four ribbon cables: one each to the printer interface, 32 K memory mod, and disk controller boards, plus a cable to the TRS-80 keyboard expansion port card edge. Connections at the three PSI boards are identical to those described in the individual articles. If you have already built the three individual projects, and the ribbon cable lengths are sufficient for the PSI, there is no need for wiring changes at these three boards.

For simplicity and better adjacent-conductor isolation, ribbon cable connections at the cable PC board include all 40 conductors of each cable. Do not worry about the destination


Photo 2


Photo 3


Fig. 1. TRS-80 address bus utilization in the PSI


Fig. 2. TRS-80 data bus utilization in the PSI


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Fig. 3. Power supply distribution in the PSI. Be sure to use the version in the 32 K Memory Mod article. Although the bare PC boards are the same in both the Mem Mod and Disk Controller articles, the components used on the board for the stand-alone disk controller are not suited for use as shown here.


Fig. 4. Etch pattern for ribbon cable distribution PC board
of every wire, just be sure no cable is wired backward. Be certain that the A2-end of the ribbon cables at the cable PC board is the same end attached to the A2 pads of the three project boards. Because of the fanout required to fit the 2 -inch wide ribbon cable into pads spanning 4 inches, it is a good
idea to prepare the ribbon cable ends as shown in Fig. 6. Using an ordinary pair of scissors, trim a V-shaped notch with its apex about $11 / 4$ inches from the cable end. Then separate each conductor back about $1 / 2$ inch. Finally, strip about $1 / 8$ inch insulation from each conductor. Insert the conductors in order,

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| 0 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TRS-80 | DISK | PRINT | MEM |
| X | X | $X$ | X |
| A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 |
| $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| A6 | A6 | A6 | A6 |
| A5 | A5 | A5 | A5 |
| A7 | A7 | A7 | A7 |
| $\times$ | X | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| A3 | A3 | A3 | A3 |
| A4 | $\times$ | A4 | A4 |
| D2 | D2 | D2 | D2 |
| $\times$ | $\times$ | X | X |
| DO | D0 | D0 | D0 |
| A1 | A1 | $\times$ | A1 |
| D5 | D5 | D5 | D5 |
| A0 | A0 | $\times$ | AO |
| D3 | D3 | D3 | D3 |
| X | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| D6 | D6 | D6 | D6 |
| INT | INT | X | X |
| D1 | D1 | D1 | D1 |
| X | X | X | $\times$ |
| D7 | D7 | D7 | D7 |
| A9 | A9 | A9 | A9 |
| D4 | D4 | D4 | D4 |
| RD | RD | RD | RD |
| X | $\times$ | $\times$ | X |
| WR | WR | WR | WR |
| $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | X |
| A8 | A8 | A8 | A8 |
| $\times$ | $\times$ | X | $x$ |
| A11 | A11 | A11 | A11 |
| A14 | A14 | A14 | A14 |
| A15 | A15 | A15 | A15 |
| GND | GND | GND | GND |
| A12 | A12 | A12 | A12 |
| A13 | A13 | A13 | A13 |
| $\times$ | $\times$ | X | X |
| A10 | A10 | A10 | A10 |
| RAS | $\times$ | $x$ | RAS |
| SR | SR | X | X |

$\mathrm{X}=$ No usage of this conductor SR=System Reset

Top View (with circuit trace pattern underneath)

Fig. 5a. Ribbon cable PC board conductor identification and suggested cable lengths. The 40 -pin connector plugs into the keyboard with the ribbon cable exiting the bottom of the connector.
without skipping any conductors or pads. If you have already at tached the other end of the cables, be absolutely certain that none of the cable PC board ends are attached backward. (Virtually all ribbon cables have some sort of color-coding to identify sides-the simplest method is a red stripe along the outermost conductor on one side.)

Figure 5b shows where the termination resistors are mounted on the cable PC board These resistors are designated R33-R42 in the Disk Controller article. If you have already chosen the option of adding the


Fig. 5b. Ribbon cable PC board termination component placement. These resistors are designated R33•R42 in the disk controller article.


Fig. 6. Recommended trimming guide for cable-PC board end of ribbon cables
particularly if the other ends of these cables have already been wired

The preparation and wiring of the ribbon cables is a tedious task. I rejected the alternative, to attach connectors to all the cabling. First, it would be quite costly; more significantly, it would reduce the long term reliability of the system by introducing 160 mechanical connections at the cable PC board, and about 80 connections at the three project PC boards.

## Cabinet Construction and Wiring

Figures 8 through 10 provide the dimension details needed for cabinet preparation. Figure 8 contains dimensions for the front panel, Fig. 9 for the back panel, and Fig. 10 for the cabinet top. Make the rectangular cutouts for the TRS-80 ribbon cable and the disk controller/printer interface card edge connectors by drilling several small holes and filing to the dimensions or by drilling one larger hole and then using a "nibbler" to punch the metal to the desired dimensions. (The Adel Nibbling Tool, available from Jameco Electronics in Belmont, CA, 94002, at $\$ 7.50$, is excellent for this purpose.)

All PC boards are attached to the cabinet top via threaded standoffs. Standoff heights should be $1 / 2$ inch for the disk controller, printer interface, and 32 K memory mod boards, $3 / 4$ inch for the power supply board,
resistors directly to the disk controller main PC board, do not add a duplicate set to the cable PC board.

Figure 7 shows the proper routing of the ribbon cables. Insert the disk controller ribbon cable into the circuit trace side of the cable PC board, and the other three cables from the opposite side.

If you are connecting all four cables to the PC board at one time, attach the 32 K memory mod cable first, then the printer interface, disk controller, and finally the TRS-80 cable. This is the simplest attachment order,

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Fig. 8. Cabinet front panel dimensions


Fig. 9. Cabinet rear panel dimensions
and $11 / 2$ inches for the cable PC board. The two power transformers are also mounted to the top. Thus, you can remove the bottom cover to allow unobstructed circuit access for servicing.

Wiring connections, other than ribbon cables, between the PC boards and cabinet-mounted components are shown on Fig. 11. Be very careful to properly insulate the transformer primary and power switch connections to eliminate potential shock hazard. A good way to insulate the power switch is to slip a $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch length of large-diameter shrink tubing over the switch, after soldering the wires and routing them out the front side instead of at the rear terminal locations. While the shrink tubing is still hot, pinch the rear portion of it (extending out beyond the solder terminals) with pliers and hold until the tubing has cooled. The tubing should remain pinched together. Before mounting the disk controller regulator to the outside of the

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STEP 4
INSERT THE TRS-8O RIBBON CABLE THROUGH
THE UNDERSIDE OF THE CABLE PC BOARD.
cabinet, be sure to scrape away the paint in that area. The best way to do that is to temporarily place the regulator in position and trace its outline onto the cabinet. Using a small screwdriver, carefully scrape away the paint within the outline, then apply thermal heatsink compound before fastening the regulator. Attach a solder lug to one of the two screws to provide a regulator ground connection point inside the cabinet.

## Operation

I have tested the PSI with two popular double density disk operating systems: DBLDOS by Percom, and Double Zap. Enhanced NEWDOS8O by Apparat. Other double density operating systems compatible with the hardware supported by these two systems should also work on the PSI. Of course, you can use any single density DOS designed for use with the Radio Shack Expansion Interface as well.
Just a quick note on opera-
tion of the keyboard Reset button in conjunction with the reset enable switch position on the PSI. When the keyboard is not
connected to any peripheral devices, prudent use of the Reset button is recommended. Depending on what software is
loaded and what the microprocessor happens to be doing at the time, the reset function may or may not do what is desired.


Fig. 10. Cabinet top panel dimensions. All holes are. 14 inch in diameter. If the cabinet will house the 32 K memory mod, use the \#1 holes (shown at right) to accommodate its larger transformer. Otherwise use the \#2 holes.

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For example, it may or may not allow you to recover from a hung up state where you have lost keyboard control. It may make a difficult situation hopeless...
or it may save the day! Remember that since you have disk drives powered up, even though the read linkage from the FDC to the TRS-80 is broken via the re-
set enable switch position, this will not prevent action on a faulty command from the TRS. 80 to the FDC. Until you can safely predict the conse.


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4. THE 6.3V XFMR SECONDARY WINDING LEADS WILL NEED TO BE EXTENDED TO REACH THE DISK CONTROLLER BOARD USE SHRINK TUBING OVER THE WIRE SPLICES.

Fig. 11. Interboard connections. This diagram illustrates all wiring other than ribbon cables. Wires are shown above the PC boards for clarity, but will look neater if routed beneath the boards.
quences of your planned activities while in reset enable mode, it is wise to first remove all disks from the drives you don't need them while in reset enable mode anyway!).

You can be truly proud of your PSI construction achievement; not only for the unique end product, but also for the knowledge and personal satisfaction derived from a project of this complexity. Let me hear from you. I would appreciate your comments and suggestions on the material, as well as enhancements and new features you would like to see.

You can obtain the ribbon cable distribution PC board for $\$ 7.95$ and the prepared cabinet (predrilled, punched, painted, and labelled) with screws and threaded standoffs to mount all PC boards for $\$ 59.95$.

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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:
 for JOBS numbered 213334444933213433 33:

| JOB | TOTAL |
| ---: | ---: |
| 4 | $\$ 1,162.38$ |
| 9 | $\$ 0.87$ |
| 33 | $\$ 10.62$ |
| 213 | $\$ 9.21$ |

One APL solution is:
$\checkmark$ COST FOR JOB;ONCE;SP
[1] ONCE $+(J O B \neq 1 E 38,-1+J O B) / J O B+J O B[S P+\triangle J O B]$ ' JOB TOTAL' [2] ${ }^{\prime} I 4, C P / \$ / F 12.2, \square F M T$ ONCE, $[1.5] \operatorname{COST}[S P]+. \times J O B^{\circ}=O N C E$

Even if this kind of task is not among the problems you deal with, APL's ability to represent concise solutions can save you programming time and effort.

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By Case from Acorn A fast-action space game that's very challenging! You must destroy the aliens with lasers and "smart bombs." Then, make your way carefully through a meteor storm and a rocky tunnel. Great sound effects; keyboard control.
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## KING OF THE JUNGLE



By Vandewalie from Acorn An unusual combination of fast pinball action plus the challenges and dangers of an arcade game. Keep the ball in play, scoring points as it caroms from obstacle to obstacle, while wandering through the jungle searching for the hidden crown. And try to avoid the deadly Cobra. Lots of action, sound and fun! Choice of 3 screens. Can be used with Trisstick joystick
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By Knight from Acorn


You're in charge of the USS Krestan, an interstellar tri-ship. If you defeat the enemy aliens you encounter, you get a chance to earn extra points by successfully docking with a larger ship. Then come the evil Malicians and dangerous meteor showers. Never a dull moment with this one
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## MYSTERIOUS ADVENTURE <br> ARROW OF DEATH, PART 1 <br> By Brian Howarth from Acorn

 Proper English only! This British import is Acorn Software's first adventure and it meets their reputation for high quality. The vocabulary you use in this adventure must conform to proper English standards-not the barbaric tongue spoken here in the colonies! You and Sorcerer Zardra must restore the kingdom from the engulfing sense of bitterness and ill feeling that forced the ruler to flee the palace.16K Tape or 32K Disk, \$19.95
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By Demas from Fantastic
An arcade style game of a fascinating future world with high-res graphics and volce. Filled with action and excitement; in machine language.
16K Tape, \$19.95 32K Disk, \$24.95

## ARMORED PATROL



By Westmoreland \& Gilman from Adventure
As commander of a lumbering T-36 tank you have the firepower to destroy the enemy-if you can find them. They may be hiding behind the houses scattered about, the bleak terrain and your only view is thru the drivers port (your screen). Impressive animation in this ar cade game.
16K Tape, \$19.95
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From Avalon Hill
Exciting computer version of the famous board game. You'll have to think fast as you plan the offersive and defensive formations for your team. Play against the computer or a friend.
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## ASYLUM

From Med Systems *
You are sitting alone at 2 AM. Your eyes are bloodshot as you peer into your computer's screen and cry, "I must be CRAZY!" If this has never happened to you, you've never tried ASYLUM. It's Med Systems most ambitious 3-D graphics adventure yet!
ASYLUM places you on a cot in a small (padded?) room. Periodically the janitor lobs a hand grenade through the window. What you do next could mean escape-or disaster.
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You are the warrior-savior of cities under relentless alien attack. You're armed with rapid-fire missiles, radar and incendiary star-shelis; but you'll need your fastest thinking and instantaneous response to protect yourself and your people. Great real-time graphics!
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## PENEIRATOR

From Melbourne House


Armed with missiles and bombs, you must fly your fighter to the enemy's cache of neutron bombs and destroy them. Your mission is in four stages. involving rugged terrain, caverns and manmade obstacles-not to mention enemy radar. missiles and paratroopers. This new departure in arcade gaming allows you to set up your own terrain and enemy emplacements. then save them for future use. Make your mission as hard or easy as you like. Joystick compatible 16K Tape or 32K Disk, \$24.95

## SEA <br> DRAGON



By Westmoreland \& Gilman from Adventure Underwater adventure is yours as you command a nuclear sub armed with deadly missiles and torpedoes. Guide it carefully through sea mines and underwater mountains; watch out for depth charges being fired by overhead ships . . . and don't run out of air! Scrolling sea bottom for added excitement.
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## REAR GUARD



By Neil Larimer from Adventure Int
A space battle between your cruiser and wave-afterwave of enemy ships. You can destroy them with your energy darts or you can ram them - as long as your shields are intact. The action takes place on a continuous horizontal landscape. You control the altitude and speed of your craft as you pursue the enemy. Skill level 1 is exciting, and there are four more levels available.
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# Gifts for the Holidays 

## 

From Soft Sector Marketing
This is the fast-action arcade game you've been waiting to play at home! You must hit mushrooms and caterpillars-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
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HYPERLIGHT PATROL


By Warren Green from Fantastic Realistic space conflict simulation with continuous projection map display that shows you complete globe of space around your airship: front, sides, back, above and below. Your ship-and the enemy's - can maneuver in 3-D space, and can move by hyperlight jumps. You can only learn by playing what are the best strategies and tactics for survival. "Talks" through cassette port. 48K Disk, \$19.95

## THE <br> WYLDE <br> Warriors of RAS, Vol. 3

## SKYSCRAPER

By Fine from Superior


3 -part maze game for the nimble-fingered. First, you must move through maze while avoiding barrels coming at you; second, you must look out for fires that break out randomly on screen; third, you ride elevators up and down from platform to platform. The sky's the limit... how far can you go? 1 or 2 player game with sound; joystick compatible.
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From Fantastic
The first talking space simulation! You're defending Starbase 12 during war between United Federation of Planets and the Klingon Empire. You have just been given command of the USS Defiance, and are authorized to take any action necessary to defend yourself and the Federation. "Talks" through cassette port; joystick compatible.
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By Masteller from Med Systems
The newest in this fascinating series of adventure/ role playing games. You create the characters, then play the game, solving all its complex challenges. Save the games, and the characters. Characters are interchangeable among the 3 volumes. Machine language, great graphics. No "rules" to consult; no waiting for the computer.
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## Also available:

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## BOUNCEOIDS



From Cornsoft
We're not sure what they are, but they're huge and dangerous! BOUNCEOIDS bounce off walls, and can kill with one touch. Your mission is to destroy them with your new class 4 annihilator. Then there are the terrible bugs coming out of null space to crunch you to smithereens. You'll need coordination, strategy and courage! Joystick-compatible.
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## DUNZHIN

 Warriors of RAS, Vol. 1

By Masteller from Med Systems
The first adventure/role playing game to combine fast graphics, fast response time and complete computer implementation. DUNZHIN places you in a many-level dungeon, filled with demons and goblins. You must search for hidden treasures, but only one will win the game. In this series you create the characters, and can save them for future games, or use them in other volumes.
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## LEAPER

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Fast action, machine language game for one or 2 players. Your frog must dodge traffic and cross river on fast-moving logs. Ready, set ... LEAP!
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A database program that allows the user to store a large number of files in the form of lists, and provides the user a means to retrieve specific items of information from the file. Written in machine language, ISS can provide a multitude of sorts, subsorts, searches and categorizations in seconds. Because the processing is done in memory, it is extremely fast, and you can manipulate the data at will without risk to your database on tape or disk. (If further information is required, please call or write.)
16K Tape or 32K Disk, $\$ 49.95$


By Richard Wilkes from Acorn
Using your SuperScript modified Scripsit Word Processor and a compatible printer, you can now underline, boldface, insert text during printout, slash zeros, set type pitch, subscript and, of course, superscript! You can even read your directory and kill files without ever leaving Scripsit.
SuperScript comes with drivers for popular serial and parallel printers (now including Centronics 737 and RS Daisy II), and easy instructions for patching to your Scripsit program (does not include Scripsit).
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## MONEY MANAGER



By Andrew P. Bartorillo from Acorn A complete management tool for the home budget, it keeps track of your checkbook and provides for easy budget allocation. You can store information on up to 100 checkbook entries per month ( 250 with 48 K ), specify automatic withdrawals, keep records of tax deductibles, record expenses by category, even break up charge account payments into the proper categories.
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## POWER DRAW

By Kim Watt from Powersoft
 A graphic screen editor that works with all major operating systems. Special features: graphics and text may be intermixed; screen may be saved to available memory buffers; buffers may be saved to tape or disk in 6 formats; single and double wide video are supported. With trace mode to constantly display cursor positioning; grid mode to aid in centering figures on screen. Alpha joystick compatible. Disk, \$39.95


# A Pascal for All Seasons 

by Bruce Powel Douglass

Alcor Pascal<br>Alcor Systems<br>800 W. Garland Ave.<br>Suite 100<br>Garland, TX 75040<br>Models I and III<br>48K RAM, one disk drive<br>Alcor Pascal System \$199<br>Advanced Development Package $\$ 125$ Manual \$30

* Alcor Systems has produced an enhanced Pascal that thoroughly removes my reservations about Pascal being a serious applications programming language.

Alcor Pascal is a compiled language that executes 10 to 20 times faster for most programs than interpreted Basic. It runs on all DOSes and comes on three disks for the Model I, and two disks for the Model III, including an 8 K database program used for tutorial. It compiles quickly and compiled programs can be sold without paying royalty fees.

Alcor also provides a one-year service contract that includes upgrades and patches. A benefit of Pascal programs is that they are portable to other machines, so that a program compiled under TRS-80 Model I will run with the CP/M run-time system for Alcor Pascal as-is.

## The Manual

Alcor Pascal's 250 -page manual is well organized and referenced, and the print is easy to read. It is divided into four main sections: Editor, System, Tutorial, and Reference.

The particularly outstanding sections

## Tf procedure-oriented languages intrigue you, Alcor Pascal may be the answer to your needs.

of the manual are the Tutorial and Reference sections. The Tutorial can serve as a useful introduction or refresher to the world of Pascal. To learn the ins and outs will take a more in-depth treatment than is presented here, but nevertheless, the tutorial, with all its examples and explanations, is certainly an aid.

The Reference section is a complete reference on Alcor Pascal, including the standard Pascal procedures implemented, and the many enhancements. Each Pascal construct is explained, a short syntax diagram is given, and then examples follow.

The System section describes the system implementation on the TRS-80 Models I and III. It discusses the procedures of compiling and linking compiled code, as well as the compile-time error messages and the TRS-80 procedure and function library supported by Alcor Pascal. The Editor section shows the various Editor commands for the creation of Pascal source code to be fed to the compiler.

## The Programs

The programs in the Alcor Pascal system work well. The Editor is a fullscreen text editor. It is easy to use, although it is a little slow. I preferred to use my Newscript word processor to enter the Pascal programs, but for those without such a word processor, the Editor will come in handy.

The Editor commands can be accessed by either entering a command
mode or by hitting certain predefined key sequences. The Editor supports quite a few options, such as full cursor movement (including tabbing right and left; scrolling up, down, left, or right; moving cursor to top of screen; and moving cursor to beginning or end of line), text deletion and insertion, and global modifications (including splitting and merging program lines, and searching and replacing strings). You can also insert special characters like hex 7B and 7D (curly brackets, which are used to enclose comments).

Editor allows you to edit new or old programs, and the maximum size of your data file is limited to the free space on a single disk. Editor has an on-line help menu for any topic. Editor provides a useful environment for the Pascal program development.

The other programs of note are the compiler, the linking loader, and the run-time module. The compiler comes in two formats. The first format is a single program that compiles your source program into a compact format called p-code or pseudo-code. Pseudocode is much more compact than the original program and executes much faster than Basic. The Advanced Development Package, described later, can take this code and optimize it (reducing it in size by 20 percent to 30 percent) or generate true Z80 machine code, which executes even faster than the p -code.

The second format breaks up the compiler into several programs that use a common overlay area. This permits much more room for the symbol table generated by your source program during the compile process, thereby allowing much larger programs to be compiled. The efficiency of the compiler and the compactness of the code is demonstrated by the fact that the compiler


## Machine Language Disk I/O \& Other Mysteries, To Harness The Power of Disk Drives.

The best and most complete book on TRS-8o Model I and Model III disk I/O available.
"Machine-Language Disk I/O \& other mysteries" by Michael Wagner. Volume $s$ of the popular ". . . and other mysteries" series published by IJG.

More than 190 pages of information and discoveries on the subject of diskI/O for the beginner and expert alike, using Z-80 Assembly Language to directly control the TRS-80 Model I and Model III disk drives and interrupt systems. With this book anyone can become a disk I/O "expert", and make more efficient use of disk space, or to write his or her own "full blown" disk operating system!
For the beginner and old pro'.
Machine-Language Disk I/O \&
Other Mysteries is packed with source code and flow chart illustrations for every function and operation described. And the source code for two complete disk I/O driver routines, one for the Model I and one for the Model III, are also included for "instant" access to your floppy drive systems.

Plus, the source code for a small disk operation system (S/OS) is included as a bonus. This S/OS contains all of the routines described in the book and shows how all of the disk I/O and interrupt functions should be incorporated into a working system.
On machine language disk $I / O$.
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itself is written in Pascal. It consists of over 8,500 lines of source code-and it still can execute in a 48 K machine.
It is simple to compile a Pascal program. After you have written your program, you can execute the compiler in either of two ways. The first way is by executing the DOS command Pascal Filespec, where Filespec is the sourcecode program to compile. Here, the compiler searches for FILESPEC/ PCL, sends the listing to the screen, and sends the object code the file FILESPEC/PCL. Using the second format of Pascal, you will be asked for the names of the source and object-code files, and will be asked where to direct the listing.

Alcor Pascal has three default-device definitions that can be used. ' $: L$ ' sends the listing to the line printer, ' $: C$ ' or Enter sends the listing to the screen, and ' $: \mathrm{D}$ ' is a dummy device, used to discard output. Alternatively, you can output the listing to a disk file by specifying the name of the file. These default devices are available for all outputs from the Alcor Pascal system, including the compiler, linker, and compiled programs.

The ability to route the output of the program is handy not only for program execution, but also for looking at the
compile process for errors. If many errors occur, printing the listing that is created during the compile process gives you a complete error listing with notes and arrows indicating the exact place each one occurred. Then you can take the printout and edit your source code to remove the errors.

The compiler uses a single-pass, re-cursive-descent parser that operates quickly. Variable names can be eight characters in length and use the same amount of space regardless of length. This is handy, so you can use long variable names, to aid the readability of your programs. How many times have you wondered what QZ was? Now, you can use a descriptive label, such as Total, Result, or Seedcost for variables without increasing the size of the program and without increasing its runtime. Variables can include the characters " $\$$ " and "-" in their names.

The compiler supports several options. There are compiler directives that tell the compiler to use double precision for all real numbers, or change the behavior of looping variables, conditional compilation, to disable code generation (used to build libraries), and more.

It is nice to have double precision, but the manual does not state that the tran-
scendental functions are single precision regardless of the declared precision. This is because Alcor Pascal uses ROM routines wherever possible, and they are single precision for these functions. Of course, with Alcor Pascal you can create libraries with your doubleprecision transcendental subroutines and link them with your compiled programs as desired.

Conditional compilation is very helpful for program development. It allows you to specify a Boolean variable and use the value of this variable to control the compilation of parts of the source code. For example, you can have debugging routines throughout your source code that you do not want to be in the compiled program after the program is debugged. One way to get rid of them is to remove each occurrence of the debugging code. With Alcor Pascal you can preface each debugging routine with a conditional compilation statement and by changing the value of a single variable at the start of your program, you can eliminate all the debugging code from the final compiled program. Once you get used to using this kind of debugging procedure, it is sorely missed in other languages.

The Nullbody compiler option can

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disable code generation for a procedure, function, or program. This option lets you compile just the procedures used in a program without compiling the program itself, and in this way, you can build and compile subroutine libraries.

The Alcor linking loader enables you to build self-contained /CMD files, and create procedure and function libraries of commonly used routines and link them with compiled programs.

The run-time module contains all the machine-language subroutines needed to interpret and execute the p-code instructions. If desired, the linking loader can create a command file so that a separate run-time module is not needed. Generally, you will have a compiled program on disk with the file extension /OBJ if created by the compiler, /OPT if processed by the Optimizer, and /COD if turned into native machine code by CODEGEN (more on the latter two programs later in the section on the Advanced Development Package). To run these files, execute the command line RUN filespec <stack>. The filespec names the compiled object code file to be executed. The stack parameter is optional, and specifies the amount of stack space allocated to the program.

When the program terminates, the memory location at termination and the amount of stack and heap space are displayed.

## The Language

Alcor Pascal is a complete implementation of Jensen and Wirth Pascal plus many enhancements. In order to appreciate the enhancements, you must understand a little bit about standard Pascal.

Pascal was developed to be a beginner's language and approaches programming differently than Basic. It lends itself to writing readable programs and many programming problems that seem difficult in Basic are easier in Pascal.

When you write a Pascal program, it is not a collection of GOSUBs and GOTOs. It uses named functions and procedures to perform tasks. Thus, Pascal aids the conceptual development of a programming task. To program in Pascal, you can use either top-down or bottom-up style. In top-down programming, you develop the main program first and use black boxes called procedures and functions and build the program from the overall program into smaller and smaller problems, solving
each one at a time. In bottom-up programming, you decide what pieces you need and build them, and work your way up to the overall program.

In either case, it is better than the usual blustering bombshell approach taken by many Basic programmers. Pascal allows you to develop the problem conceptually and then allows you to easily translate the conceptual solutions into procedures and functions. That is why Pascal is called a procedure-oriented language. So the difference between Pascal and Basic is primarily one of philosophy.

Pascal has other niceties, too. You can define your own variable types, such as Color $=($ Red, Black, Blue). A powerful data type is the Record. In Basic, if you have a data base with customer's name, age, address, and so on, the typical procedure would be to store them in separate arrays; use a string array for the names, an integer array for the age, another string array for the address, and so on. In Pascal, you can define Record to contain all the data. You might think of it as a more general-purpose type of array.

Pascal has several looping constructs, whereas Basic has only one: the For... Next loop. In Pascal, you can have

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For...Next, Repeat...Until, and While. Almost all jumping constructs, like GOTO, can be replaced with these. One thing I don't like about Pascal's For...Next loop is that the only variable type allowed for the loop is integer, and you can only increment (or decrement) by one. This is more than made up for by the other looping constructs, however.

Pascal also has more conditional statements. Not only is there the everpopular If... Then, but there is also Case, which allows you to easily direct program flow when a number of conditions exist. A major fault of standard Pascal is that if none of the cases is met, the program will bomb. Alcor does it right, and includes an Otherwise clause to take care of all other cases to keep the program from bombing.
Another thing I don't like about standard Pascal is the pedantry of the language. For example, if you have an integer variable A and a real variable B , you cannot just set $\mathrm{B}:=\mathrm{A}$, because they are different types. You must use a transfer function to move the values. Alcor Pascal allows you to cross-type your variables and use an assignment statement to move the value from one type of variable to another. You can readily cross-
type from Integer to Real, but you cannot easily cross-type Real with Pointer.

Although a few Disk Basics (such as MULTIDOS's Superbasic) support dynamic variables, microcomputers generally lack it. Typically, once a variable or an array is created, it sits around in the variable table and in memory taking up room, even though you may need the space for something else. You can Clear the variables, but you cannot delete a single array, or just a few strings. Pascal lets you do just that.

You can request a new storage location for a variable by invoking the Pascal procedure New. The procedure Dispose frees that memory. It does this through the use of a special variable type called Pointer. This is useful when you don't know ahead of time the amount of memory that a program will require. Also, you can use these pointer variables to link a list of items (which may be any variable type), creating a linked list.

The memory space used by New and Dispose is called the Heap. The rest of nonprotected memory is used by the stack. You can specify the relative amounts of Heap and Stack used by the program at run time by entering RUN filespec <stack>. The stack informa-
tion is optional. The default is to use half the free memory for the stack and the other half for the heap. If you don't use much heap, then you might want to let the stack have more of the free memory space.

Alcor Pascal supports TRS-80 graphics functions PEEK and POKE, INKEY\$, and INP, OUT, easy access to machine-language subroutines, plus a full complement of string functions. The graphics routine has what I consider to be a small bug, although the systems programmer I talked to at Alcor disagrees with that assessment. If you set a point on the screen and the screen has not been cleared with ClearGraphics, then spurious points are also set besides the one you asked for. The fix for that is easy. You simply check the byte to see that it is in graphics mode before ORing in the new pixel to be set; if it is not, then stuff an 80 H there and then proceed. However, the ClearGraphics command will work also.

The User function is similar to USR in Basic and passes the value to the HL register pair. Even better is the CALL\$ function that allows you to set all the registers from Pascal.

IO\$ERROR, HP\$ERROR, and FILESSTATUS allow you to recover

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from I/O and heap errors without the program crashing. This is one of the changes necessary to make Pascal a real programming language.

Alcor Pascal has all the string functions of familiar Disk Basic plus a few more, such as compare two strings, delete characters in the middle of a string, insert a substring into the middle of a string, and replace a substring in the middle of a string. For standard Basic programmers, these functions are great!

## Advanced Development Package

The Advanced Development Package (ADP) is another incredibly useful tool for program development. It consists of two programs (Optimize and CODEGEN) and a data file.

Optimize takes your compiled p-code program and optimizes it for space. You will usually see an increase in speed of the program, but it is not generally that significant. For long programs (greater than 1,000 lines) or for programs that use a lot of space, this program can make the difference between having a working program and a failure.

CODEGEN performs essentially the same compaction as Optimize, but then goes on to produce native Z 80 machine
code. Normally, this increases the size of the program by a factor of two or three, and speeds up the program by a factor of three to five. CODEGEN produces machine-language code, but it also produces Assembly-language source code if you wish. Unfortunately, the source code is in extended 8080 mnemonics.
One little trick that CODEGEN allows is that you can compile a dummy procedure and then CODEGEN it. Then take the object code output from your editor/assembler and insert it into the dummy procedure. The compiler and CODEGEN generate the appropriate addresses and provide the structure for easy insertion of machine-language routines that actually perform the function of the procedure.

Both these programs are great, but what about big, bulky programs? Often, in these types of programs, a small section of code is slowing down the rest of the program. Through the use of the linking loader, you can link CODEGENed files with Optimized files and have a small and much faster program. Remember that the linking loader allows you to create subroutine libraries and link the various parts of a program together. It turns out that through judi-
cious design, you can CODEGEN certain of your compiled modules, Optimize others, and use the linking loader to bring both together into a single application program. The net result of all this is that the Advanced Development Package lets you create smaller and faster versions of an already fast compiled program. If you program for a living, the Advanced Development Package is for you.

Alcor Pascal is an excellent implementation of an enhanced Pascal. It has an excellent manual, complete with a usable tutorial, reference guide, and system-implementation source. Alcor Pascal comes with its own full-screen text editor and linking loader. It has many important enhancements including graphics, port I/O, double-precision arithmetic, many string and other TRS-80 functions, plus patches to allow random-access records, and error trapping. This is the first serious Pascal I have seen. In terms of the power of the language, it is in the same league as Microsoft Basic, and is more efficient in a number of aspects.

Bruce Powel Douglass, 80 Micro's 'Copernica Mathematica'" columnist, can be reached at 1005 W . Main St., Vermillion, SD 57069.

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# How to Copyright 

by Anthony T. Scarpelli

It's sad but true-some people have no qualms about using the results of your programming efforts for their own benefit, without compensating or even acknowledging you. You are the loser, of course, unless you protected those efforts. That's where copyrights come in.
I'll tell you a little about copyright, how to get the necessary forms, what to do with them, and show you what an easy process it is to get Uncle Sam to help protect the programs you write.

## Your Rights with a Copyright

On January 1, 1978 the Copyright Act of 1976 (title 17 of the United States Code) came into effect. The first general revision of the law since 1909, this act defines copyright and the copyright system.

A bill (HR 6933) that became Public Law 96-517 in December 1980 amended title 17. Both the revision and the amendment had an enormous effect on computer programmers-now programs could be copyrighted. In addition, owners of programs are authorized to make copies if it is essential to the program or for archival purposes.
But what is a copyright? A copyright gives you, the original author, the right to reproduce, prepare derivative works, and distribute by sale, rental, lease or lending the copyrighted material. If anyone else does any of the above without your permission, you have the right to take that person to court.
The interesting thing about copyright is that your work is protected as soon as it is placed in a fixed form. When you produce a listing of your program on paper, disk or tape, you are protected.
However, if someone hires you to write a program, or if your everyday job is to write programs, then the programs, the copyright, and its protection belong to the person who hired you or to your company (unless you made pre-

> You've worked hard on your program and you want to protect your code from theft, but how?

vious agreements). And if you write a program with someone else, you are coowners of that program unless you agree to the contrary. If you make previous agreements, they should be in writing, dated, signed by both parties, and (if possible) notarized.

Before the Copyright Act of 1976 you could secure a statutory copyright just by publishing your work and including a notice of copyright on it. Now, publishing is not necessary. There are, however, certain advantages to having your work published.

Any time you publish a work, it must have on it a notice of copyright: the copyright symbol (the letter C in a circle), the word "Copyright," or the abbreviation "Copr."; the year of first publication; and the name of the copyright owner. For example, Copr. John Doe 1982.

Works published with the notice of copyright are subject to mandatory deposit with the Library of Congress. You must send the Copyright Office two copies of the work within three months of publication. (Failure to do so can get you a fine or other penalties.) Just think-your own version of Star Trek can reside among the other famous works in this great library!

If your work is unpublished, the copyright notice is not required. If the work leaves your control, it is a good idea to include the notice. For instance, if you send your newly created program to an acquaintance for review before publication, that little notice might per-
suade that person to only review it and not copy it.

If notice of copyright was inadvertently left out of a published work, you have five years from first publication to try, with reasonable effort, to put that notice on all the copies distributed to the public in the U.S., though the copyright still exists for those works.

## Some Other Requirements

Your copyright is a personal-property right. This means state laws and regulations can affect it. If you want to will your copyright to someone, or transfer the rights to someone else, you should consult an attorney. Also, any transfer of exclusive rights has to be in writing and signed by the owner of the rights (or the owner's agent). These transfers are usually done by contract, and when done, although not required, should be recorded in the Copyright Office. You should write to the Copyright Office for information on recording the transfers, and on transfers in general.

What about protection in other countries? Although there is no international copyright, the U.S. is a member of the Universal Copyright Convention (UCC). A member can thus claim protection under the UCC as long as the work bears the notice of copyright in the form and position specified.

However, before publishing in another country, find out exactly what protection exists in that country. Some countries offer little or even no protection for foreign works. Circular R38a lists countries that maintain copyright relations with the U.S.

Unpublished works are always protected regardless of the citizenship or domicile of the author.

## Ready, Set, Register!

The persons legally entitled to submit a registration application form are the
author, the employer or other person for whom the work was prepared, the copyright claimant (the person or organization who has legal title to the work), the owner of exclusive rights, or any authorized agent of any of the above. And you don't need a lawyer to register.

What you do need is Application Form TX from the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20559. When ordering the form, be sure to ask for instructions. Also request Circular R1, "Copyright Basics." This particular circular contains all the important information you need to know about copyrighting, and was the source of the information in this article. The forms and circular are free.

## Added Protection

Even though your works are protected by law when they are put into a fixed form, and even though they might be published, the process of registering them with the Copyright Office gives you certain advantages. For instance, a registered work establishes a public record of the copyright. It is also usually necessary to have your work registered before you can file any suits. If you register your work within five years of publication, it will indicate to the court that your copyright and the facts stated in the registration certificate are valid.

If you can register your works three months after publication, or prior to an infringement of your work, you will be able to collect both attorney's fees as well as damages in court actions. You can register a work any time within the life of the copyright and collect damages.

How long does a copyright last? The life of the copyright is the total length of time you are protected. Any work put into fixed form after January 1, 1978 will be protected for the life of the author plus 50 years. If two or more authors are involved, then protection is good for 50 years after the death of the last surviving author. If the work was made for hire, or if it was anonymous or if you didn't put your name on it or used a pseudonym (unless your true name is in the records), then the duration of the copyright is 75 years from publication or 100 years from creation, whichever is shorter.

A work created before 1978, but not published or registered, is automatically brought under the new law's protection. If the work was previously published or registered, you have to renew it to receive the added protection. Since the change can cause confusion in what is and what is not protected, Circulars


R15a, R15t, and R22, available from the Copyright Office, provide more detailed information on this subject.

Form TX is not difficult to fill out; just print or type the information. There are three pages to the form, with the instructions attached to both sides of the page you fill in. There is also a continuation form if you need more space, but the instructions discourage using it.

When you send the completed form TX, you must also include two copies of the work if it has already been published (if it hasn't been published, only one copy is required). If your work is a computer program, the copy should be a printed listing of the program. It's a good idea to include your name on each page, and also number them.

There is a cost for the registration process, so you must also include a check, money order, or bank draft for $\$ 10$ made out to the Register of Copyrights, and securely attach it to the application.

It will take about three weeks to get the forms, and about a month after mailing the forms, you will receive the certificate of registration. This is merely a photocopy of the form TX you filled out, but now with an official seal, an official signature, and a number on it. You must refer to this number if you ever have to do any other business with the Copyright Office concerning this work. This is a legal document, so keep it in a safe place, and also keep a copy of the work you created with it.

This simple process gives you the protection you need. However, if someone copies your work without permission, and you want to initialize a court action, get a good copyright lawyer. If you do go to court, the key to winning or losing could be the copyright symbol.

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# Planetary Orbits 

by Don Carrera

## If you're interested in knowing a planet's location at some time in the past or future, use this program to calculate its position.

Here's a program that tells you the location of the planets so you don't have to look up their positions in the Astronomical Almanac. Would you like to find out where the planets will be several years from now? If so, you should enjoy this program. It finds planet positions from 1500 A.D. to 2460 A.D.

The results have to be compared against a source. When the positions of more than two bodies are needed, you can obtain accurate answers by solving a system of differential equations. For


P -Planet at perihelion
I-Inclination
VE-Vernal equinox
AN-Longitude of ascending node, measured in plane of ecliptic
$\omega$-argument of perihelion, measured in the orbit plane
PER-Longitude of perihelion
ת-Ascending node; intersection of orbit with the ecliptic going from south to north of the ecliptic
our solar system, you'll need at least nine equations, one for each planet. Usually, you'll need to solve more equations, because some of the larger asteroids are included. In addition, the Earth should be represented as the Earthmoon system, with its center of gravity located about 3,000 miles away from the true center of Earth. The sun and planets should not be modeled as spheres but as ellipsoids.

Solving this system requires more than the 16 K of memory for a Basic program. A home computer would be slow at getting results, too. It's slow because to find a planet's position at any time, you must find its position at all intervening times. So, to find Jupiter's position in 1750 A.D., you have to find

| Planet | Degree of Error |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mercury | .023 |
| Venus | .028 |
| Mars | .019 |
| Jupiter | .010 |
| Saturn | .008 |
| Uranus | .007 |
| Neptune | .007 |
| Pluto | .008 |
|  |  |
| Table 1. The combined maximum degree of |  |
| error for the four types of errors. |  |

where it was in 1981, 1980, 1979, and so on, preferably at 1-10 day intervals. That makes for a lot of computing.
Solutions to these equations have been done on large computers, going backward and forward hundreds of thousands of years. These solutions give near-term accuracies (tens to hundreds of years) of .0000001 degrees in longitude for the inner planets. Mutual Occultations of Planets: 1557 to 2230 provides the positions for several different planets at widely spaced times. It gives an exact time for the location of two planets when seen from the Earth. I have checked planet locations from this program against data in the Astronomical Almanac (formerly Ephemeris) for various dates in 1935, 1953, 1963, 1971, 1980, and 1981.

The Comet Halley Handbook, an Observer's Guide gives positions for Halley's comet from 1981 to 1987. I used it to check my calculations. For dates within a few years of 1982, program errors are less than .2 degrees in heliocentric longitude for the planets.

## Orbit Theory

The plane of Earth's orbit around the sun is called the ecliptic. It provides the reference plane for determining a planet's heliocentric latitude. The point

## The Key Box

Model I or Model III 16K RAM
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at which the sun appears to cross Earth's orbit is the vernal equinox. This is the zero reference point for measuring heliocentric longitude. The distance of a planet from the sun is given in terms of astronomical units. An astronomical unit is the mean distance of Earth from the sun and equals about 92.9 million miles.
If the sun and only one other planet existed, that planet's orbit would be an ellipse. Since more than one planet exists, the true orbit is a "bumpy" ellipse. Not only does the sun attract planet A, but planet B also attracts planet A, with the sun's attraction being stronger. The resulting is considered an ellipse with many small bumps or perturbations.
To completely describe a body's position in space, you need six constants. Three constants determine the body's position in its own orbit. Three other constants show the orientation of the orbit with respect to the chosen coordinate system.

The orbit in space is defined by its inclination to the ecliptic, the longitude of the ascending node, and the longitude of perihelion (see Fig. 1). The inclination is measured in degrees and is positive if the planet orbits in the same direction as Earth. The ascending node refers to the intersection of a planet's orbit with the ecliptic. Since the orbit is a circle and the ecliptic is a plane, the two intersect in only two points. One point, the ascending node, occurs when the planet travels from below the ecliptic to above it. At the other point, the descending node, the planet is traveling from above the ecliptic to below.

Eccentricity, the semi-major axis, and the mean anomaly are needed to locate the planet in its orbit. (See the sidebar and Figs. 2 a and 2b.) The mean anomaly varies from $0-360$ degrees and is not "constant." You can find it by using two other constants: the mean daily motion $(\mathrm{N})$ and the time when the planet passed its perihelion point (TPP).

To find the mean anomaly (MA), multiply the planet's mean daily motion by the number of days since it was at its previous perihelion:

$$
\mathrm{MA}=\mathrm{N}^{*}(\mathrm{JD}-\mathrm{TPP})
$$

JD (Julian day) is the day for which you want the planet's position. The time of perihelion passage is the Julian day of the most previous perihelion passage. In the program, I've used June 10, 1980, as my reference day, which has a Julian day number of 2444400.5 . The perihelion passage for Mercury for example, is May 17, 1980, at 6:29 a.m., correspond-
ing to Julian day 2443976.770 .
If Mercury is at its perihelion point, then the mean anomaly of Mercury is zero degrees by definition. In that case, JD will be the same as TPP. (Don't confuse this zero-degree reference with the zero reference point for measuring a planet's longitude. For Mercury to be at the zero-degree longitude position, it would have to be located at the vernal equinox.) No planet has its perihelion at the vernal equinox at this time. The above method for finding the mean anomaly works well if you know a planet's previous perihelion time. The method isn't good if you want one formula to cover a long time period. Remember, the other planets are attracting Mercury, changing its perihelion.

About every 88 days, Mercury passes through perihelion at a slightly different point, so you must make a correction to the calculation of the mean anomaly.

$$
\mathrm{MA}=\mathrm{N} *(\mathrm{JD}-\mathrm{DPP})-(\mathrm{DP}-1.3965) * \mathrm{DJ}
$$

Specifically for Mercury:
$\mathrm{M}=4.0923388^{*}$ (JD-24443976.770)-(1.5555-1.3965) * TJ.

TJ is the number of centuries between June 10,1980 , and the Julian day of interest. The difference of .159 degrees (1.5555-1.3965) is the real advance of Mercury's perihelion in degrees per century. With this correction, keep TPP as a fixed number (see Fig. 3).

Since I'm trying to solve for planet positions using a closed formula, the constants to which I refer must be modified with time to maintain their accuracy. The constants are the primary approximations to the true value of a quantity. The first-order modifications that I showed for the mean anomaly apply in a similar manner to four of the constants. The perihelion passage (TPP) is a known number and will not

$\mathrm{MA}=$ Mean anomaly $=$ angle $\mathrm{XOZ} \approx 68^{\circ}$
$\mathrm{TA}=$ True anomaly $=$ angle $\mathrm{PSB} \approx 155^{\circ}$
$\mathrm{s}=$ Sun, at one focus of ellipse
$\mathrm{B}=$ Planet
Area XOZX $=$ Area PSBP by definition of mean anomaly
Eccentric of eclispe $\approx .81$
Fig. 2a Mean anomaly circle
change. Mercury, for example, really was at its closest point to the sun on May 17, 1980, at 6:29 a.m.

The mean daily motion $(\mathrm{N})$ and semimajor axis (A) are constant over tens of thousands of years. No correction is made to them for the 900 -year period of this program. The other four constants do change and can result in errors of

$\mathrm{EA}=$ Eccentric anomaly $=$ angle $\mathrm{POE} \approx 111^{\circ}$
$\mathrm{TA}=$ True anomaly $=$ angle $\mathrm{PSB} \approx 115^{\circ}$
$\underline{\text { Area POEP }}=\underline{\text { Area PSPB by }}$
$\pi a^{2} \quad \pi a b$
definition of eccentric anomaly
$B=$ Planet
Eccentricity of ellispe shown $\approx .81$
$\mathrm{a}=$ Semi-major axis of orbit ellipse
$\mathrm{b}=$ Semi-minor axis
Fig. 2b. Eccentric anomaly circle

## Sophisticated Moving Averages System

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## SPIRAL ENTERPRISES

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heliocentric longitude if corrections aren't made.

The longitude of the ascending node and the longitude of perihelion change by over one degree per century. The changes in eccentricity and inclination are smaller, but you must conder them.

The large changes in the ascending node and perihelion result from a change in the position of the vernal equinox. The vernal equinox changes because of the precession of Earth on its axis. The moon's orbit is inclined about five degrees toward Earth's equator. Since Earth is not a perfect sphere, the moon's orbital inclination causes an uneven torque on the spinning earth. Earth precesses, or slowly changes, the direction in which its axis points. The vernal equinox is tied to a coordinate system centered on the earth's axis and equator, so our reference zero shifts slightly from year to year. It changes by 1.3965 degrees per century.

Imagine that the gravitational pull of the other planets doesn't change the perihelion of planet $A$. The perihelion would still change each year because of the shift of the vernal equinox. The vernal equinox was established as a reference point thousands of years ago, and it's doubtful a stationary reference will be agreed upon soon. You just have to account for precession, and this is easy to do.

## The Program

See Table 3 for an index to the program sections. Here I'll explain the computing algorithms.
Run the program, and a brief description appears on the screen. Press any key to continue. You must select the coordinate system you want. Type 1 if you want heliocentric; type 2 if you want geocentric. Then, enter the year, It must be between 1500 and 2460 and must be a

$\mathrm{VE}_{1982}$ \& $\mathrm{VE}_{1981}=$ Vernal equinox for 1982, 1981 $\mathrm{P}_{1982}$ \& $\mathrm{P}_{1981}=$ Perihelion for 1982, 1981
$\alpha=$ precession change of $\mathrm{VE}=1.3956^{\circ}$ per century
$\beta=$ real perihelion change due to gravitational attration of other planets. Exact value depends on the planet.
$\mathrm{DP}=\alpha+\beta$. DP is data in the program.
Fig. 3. Precession and Perihelion changes
whole number. Next enter the month (an integer from 1-12). Finally, enter the day; this can have up to two decimal places. for example, 3.25 means 6:00 a.m. on the third day of the month, Greenwich Mean Time. If you want local time, you have to make the conversion yourself. For example, 3.25 would be 1:00 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

## Heliocentric Calculation

All planet data is read in line 920. Lines 930-960 convert the constants for June 10, 1980, to the correct values for
the Julian day of interest. To find the heliocentric coordinates, calculate the mean anomaly, using JD,TPP and N.

$$
\mathrm{MA}=\left(\mathrm{N}^{*}(\mathrm{JD}-\mathrm{TPP})-(\mathrm{DP}-1.3965)^{*} \mathrm{TJ}\right) / \mathrm{K} 2
$$

Then, find the eccentric anomaly. Kepler's Equation, relating eccentric to mean anomaly, is:

$$
\mathrm{MA}=\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{ECC} * \operatorname{SIN}(\mathrm{EA})
$$

You must rearrange this equation and

# Definitions 

## Terms

Celestial Equator: Coplanar with Earth's equator. It is the zero reference plane for geocentric declination.

Declination (CL): The angular distance from the plane of Earth's equator to a planet. The highest value is for Pluto, whose declination will vary from -40.5 to +40.5 degrees over its 248 -year orbit.

Eccentric Anomaly (EA): An intermediate angle for finding orbits. It is angle POE in Figure $2 b$.

Eccentricity (ECC and EICC): Measure of the deviation of the true orbit from a circle. If eccentricity is one, the orbit is a parabola, and is not a closed orbit. The eccentricity of Halley's comet is very near one, so that its orbit is a highly elongated ellipse. Earth's eccentricity is near zero, so its orbit is almost circular.

Ecliptic: The plane of Earth's orbit. Zero reference for heliocentric latitudes.

Inclination (I and II): The angle that a body's orbit makes with the ecliptic. Inclinations are positive if the body orbits in the same direction as Earth, and are negative if the body orbits in the opposite direction. Halley's comet has a -17.5 degree inclination.

Julian day (JD): Noon on January 1, 4713 B.C., has been defined as the start of day number one for astronomical purposes. The Julian day number for a particular date is the number of days that have passed since January 1, 4713 B.C. The Julian day for the start of the day June 10, 1980, is
2444400.5; noon on June 10, 1980, is 2444401.0 .

Longitude of the Ascending Node ( $A N$ and $A 1 N$ ): The angle, measured from the vernal equinox, at which the planet's orbit intersects the ecliptic. The planet must be going from below the ecliptic to above the ecliptic.

Longitude of Perihelion (PER and PIER): The angle, measured from the vernal equinox, at which the planet is closest to the sun. It is measured from the vernal equinox to the longitude of the ascending node along the ecliptic, then in the orbit plane from the longitude of the ascending node to perihelion. It is the sum of two angles measured in different planes.

Mean Anomaly (MA): The angle, measured from the planet's perihelion, to the sun, and back to the planet's position, that would be described if the planet moved in a circular orbit of radius less than the semi-major axis. (See Fig. 2a.) I use two other constants (mean daily motion and time of perihelion passage) to calculate mean anomaly, since the mean anomaly changes rapidly. For Earth, the mean anomaly varies from $0-360$ degrees every 365.25 days. For Mercury, the mean anomaly varies from $0-360$ degrees every 88 days.

Mean Daily Motion ( $N$ ): The average number of degrees that a planet moves around the sun during each 24 -hour day. The value ranges from over four degrees per day for Mercury to less than . 004 degrees per day for Pluto.

# Lozy Writer 



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The manual is written in plain English, and is easy to follow. Because some of you want even more help, we're working on LAZYBOOK, a complete guide to word processing with your TRS-80 and LAZY WRITER.

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then solve it using iterations. EA is estimated in line 980.
$$
\mathrm{EA}=\mathrm{MA}+\mathrm{ECC} * \operatorname{SIN}(\mathrm{MA})
$$

Then an intermediate angle M0 is found in line 990.

## $\mathrm{M} 0=\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{ECC} * \operatorname{SIN}(\mathrm{EA})$

A correction to the estimate for EA is made using MA and M0.
$\mathrm{DL}=(\mathrm{MA}-\mathrm{M} 0) /\left(1-\mathrm{ECC}^{*} \operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{EA})\right)$

This difference is added to EA to yield a new value for EA.

$$
\mathrm{EA}=\mathrm{EA}+\mathrm{DL}
$$

If DL is less than .0001 radians, the iteration continues, going back to line 990. Two iterations are all that are needed for the planets; Halley's comet may require up to five iterations since its eccentricity is so near to 1 . Once EA is found, the distance from the sun is found in line 1030.

| Julien Day is 2445318.5 | Dist to Sun |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | A.U. | Helio Lon. <br> (DEG) | 12/1982 GMT <br> Helio Lat. <br> (DEG) |
| MER | 0.42 | 310.3 | -6.9 |
| VEN | 0.73 | 286.4 | -1.7 |
| EAR | 0.98 | 82.7 | 0.0 |
| MAR | 1.38 | 331.6 | -1.8 |
| JUP | 5.39 | 233.3 | 1.0 |
| SAT | 9.73 | 207.0 | 2.5 |
| URA | 18.90 | 245.2 | 0.1 |
| NEP | 30.25 | 266.8 | 1.2 |
| PLU | 29.92 | 207.2 | 17.0 |
| HAL | 10.71 | 102.9 | -12.1 |

Want geocentric coordinates for same date? Y/N
Fig. 4. Heliocentric printout

$$
\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{~B})=\mathrm{A}^{*}(1-\mathrm{ECC} * \cos (\mathrm{EA}))
$$

The formula above is derived from the properties of an ellipse. You can now find the true anomaly (true angle) of a planet.
$\mathrm{TA}=57.295 * 2 * \mathrm{ATN}\left(\left[\frac{1+\mathrm{ECC}}{1-\mathrm{ECC}}\right]^{1 / 2} * \mathrm{TAN}(\mathrm{EA} / 2)\right)$
As this formula shows, if the eccentricity is zero, the true anomaly equals the eccentric anomaly. Another intermediate number, the argument of latitude (U), is then calculated. Finding U lets you make a small correction in the heliocentric longitude as a result of a planet's orbit inclination.

$$
\mathrm{U}=\mathrm{TA}+\mathrm{PER}-\mathrm{AN}
$$

The value of $U$ must be brought within the range of 0-360 degrees. Then you can find the longitude L(B).

$$
\left.\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{~B})=\mathrm{AN}+57.295^{*} \mathrm{ATN}(\operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{I}))^{*} \mathrm{TAN}(\mathrm{U})\right)
$$

This is the heliocentric longitude that is printed out after it is brought within $0-360$ degrees. Notice in the equation for $L(B)$ that if the inclination is small, $\operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{I})$ is approximately 1 , and $\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{B})$ could be approximated as:

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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 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).

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where U is in radians. The heliocentric latitude is:
$\operatorname{SIN}(\operatorname{LAT})=\operatorname{SIN}(1) * \operatorname{SIN}(\mathrm{U})$

Since Basic doesn't have the inverse sine function, you need lines 1150-1160 to get the inverse tangent.

$$
\operatorname{LAT}(\mathrm{B})=\operatorname{ATN}\left(\mathrm{X} 1 / \operatorname{SQR}\left(1-\mathrm{X} 1^{*} \mathrm{X} 1\right)\right)
$$

LAT is multiplied by 57.295 when
printed. Figure 4 shows the heliocentric printout.

## Geocentric Coordinates

The calculation of geocentric coordinates uses the results of the heliocentric coordinate calculation. The obliquity (Earth's tilt) is found for the day of interest in line 1420. Then the rectangular coordinates of Earth with respect to the sun are found in lines 1430-1450. This is merely a trigonometric transformation. Lines 1480-1500 find the rectangular coordinates of each planet with respect to the sun. With these equations, you

Continued from p. 158
Orbital Elements: The six "constants" required to describe a body's orbit in space.
Perihelion: Point of planet's closest approach to the sun.

Right Ascension (RA, RAH and $R A M)$ : The position of a planet relative to the vernal equinox. Usually it is given in hours and minutes, but it can be listed in degrees. One hour of right ascension equals 15 degrees.

Semi-major axis ( $A$ ): The average distance of a planet from the sun.

Time of Perihelion Passage (TPP): The Julian day of the planet's last closest approach to the sun before June 10, 1980. TPP introduces the time variable into the equations.

True Anomaly (TA): The actual angle measured from perihelion, to the sun, and back to the planet in its true orbit.

Vernal equinox: The zero reference point for longitudes in the heliocentric and geocentric coordinate systems. Its location is determined when the apparent orbit of the sun around Earth crosses the equator from south to north. It moves each year, because of precession, at the rate of .013965 degrees. Usually called the equinox.

## Coordinate Systems

Heliocentric: This coordinate system has the center of the sun as the origin. Distance of the planets from the sun is given in astronomical units (AU). Longitude is measured in degrees from the vernal equinox. Latitude is measured in degrees north or south of the eclip-
tic, which is the plane described by Earth's orbit around the sun.

Geocentric: This coordinate system has the center of Earth as the origin. Distance of the planets from Earth is given in AU. Right ascension is given in hours and minutes measured from the vernal equinox. Declination is measured in degrees north or south from the plane described by Earth's equator.

Alt-Azimuth (altitude-azimuth): System based on seeing from your location. The horizon is taken as a reference. The altitude of a body is measured above or below the horizon. Plus or minus 90 degrees are the maximum values allowed. A negative altitude means that the body is below the horizon and so is not visible. To illustrate, the sun has a negative altitude at night. At sunrise or sunset, the sun's altitude is zero. Azimuth is measured from true north (0-360 degrees maximum). This system is a trigonometric transformation of the geocentric system.
Planetocentric: This system has the center of any planet as the origin. It is the general case of the geocentric coordinate system. For example, if you use the correct elements, you can determine how the solar system looks from Mars.

Topocentric: This system is a refined geocentric system. It takes into account the fact that you are located 4,000 miles from the center of Earth when viewing the planets. This makes a small change in the viewing angle. Strictly speaking, alt-azimuth coordinates should be found from the topocentric and not from the geocentric coordinates. The errors are small, and I have neglected them.


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know the distance and angle of Earth and each planet with respect to the sun. The program then solves for planet location with respect to Earth, again using trigonometry, a relatively simple procedure.

DS in line 1540 is the distance in three-dimensional space between Earth and another planet. Z0 in line 1550 is the inverse sine of the declination. The declination $\mathrm{CL}(\mathrm{B})$ is found by using the ATN function again. RA(B) in line 1570 is the ATN of the planet's Y-coordinate divided by its X-coordinate. Since right ascension is usually given in hours and minutes, conversion from degrees to hours/minutes is done in lines 1660-1720.
$C L(B)$ and $R A(B)$ in lines $1640-1650$ are used only if you want to refer the RA and declination to a different year. For instance, most comet orbits are referred to the year 1950 or 2000 as a standard astronomical practice. Figure 5 shows the geocentric printout.

## Alt-Azimuth Coordinates

Alt-azimuth coordinates are found in lines 1880-2060. Type in your latitude and longitude. I arbitrarily limited latitudes to less than 65 degrees north or
south. The value can be changed to 90 degrees. Longitudes are limited to plus or minus 180 degrees.

LST is the local sidereal time in line 1960. This is an important number for finding the hour angle HRA in line 1990. Sidereal time and hour angle relate the rotation of Earth to the background of stars. Any star rises and sets at the same sidereal time every day. The hour angle is necessary for finding the azimuth angle.

Lines 2000-2030 are the spherical trigonometric transformations from geocentric to alt-azimuth coordinates, Proper quadrant corrections need to be made in lines 2040-2060, so that azimuth is printed from $0-360$ degrees.

## Accuracy and Errors

This program has six sources of error: nutation; planetary aberration; parallax; Earth-moon system; dropping of squared and higher-order terms; and gravitational perturbations.

The first four affect viewing from Earth. They do not affect any planet's true heliocentric position.

## Geocentric Errors

Nutation is a slight wobble in Earth's

| Planet | Maximum <br> Error <br> in degrees | Average <br> Error <br> in degrees |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | .05 | .02 |
| Mercury | .07 | .03 |
| Venus | .07 | .04 |
| Earth | .15 | .06 |
| Mars | .15 | .06 |
| Mars | .46 | .20 |
| Jupiter | 1.10 | .51 |
| Saturn |  |  |
|  | Table 2.Maximum and Average Errors in Longitude due to Perturbations |  |

[^12]|  | Dist to Earth <br> A.U. | RT Ascen. <br> (HR/MIN) | Declin <br> (DEG) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| MER | 1.31 | $19 / 28.5$ | -25.5 |
| VEN | 1.68 | $18 / 11.9$ | -24.1 |
| MAR | 1.96 | $20 / 25.4$ | -20.6 |
| JUP | 6.27 | $16 / 42.7$ | -18.9 |
| SAT | 10.32 | $14 / 0.9$ | -9.8 |
| URA | 19.85 | $16 / 16.7$ | -21.2 |
| NEP | 31.23 | $17 / 45.7$ | -22.2 |
| PLU | 30.47 | $14 / 10.5$ | 4.6 |
| HAL | 9.82 | $6 / 58.8$ | 9.5 |

Want alt-azimuth coordinates? Y/N
Fig. 5. Geocentric Printout

$\alpha=$ obliquity of ecliptic
$\delta=$ declination
$\mathrm{A}=$ center of gravity of earth-moon system.
Origin for differential equation solution.
$B=$ point on Earth's surface from which you look. Origin for topocentric coordinate system.
$\mathrm{C}=$ center of Earth. Origin for the program's geocentric coordinate system.
As explained in the text, alt-azimuth coordinates are transformes from the geocentric. They should be transformed from the topocentric coordinates, Alt-azimuth coordinates are therefore in error by angle BPC, which is less than $.009^{\circ}$.

Fig. 6. Parallax and coordinates system errors
axis caused by the moon. It is much smaller than precession. Nutation occurs because the orbit plane of the moon is tilted about five degrees toward the plane of Earth's equator, and the orbit is elliptical. Error due to nutation is about .006 degrees in right ascension and declination. The error is nearly the same for all the planets.

The moon also causes another type of error. Earth and the moon must be considered a double planet. The true center of gravity of the Earth-moon system is located about 3,000 miles from Earth's center. Earth swings around this point, and the planets are shifted a slight amount. Maximum error is about . 007 degrees for Venus in right ascension. This error occurs at Venus's closest approach to Earth, about 26 million miles. The smallest errors, about .0001 degrees, are for Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. (See Fig. 6.)

$\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{SUN}$
$\mathrm{E}=$ Earth at time t
$\mathbf{J}_{1}=$ Jupiter at time t
$\mathrm{J}_{2}=$ Jupiter at time ( $\mathrm{t}-40$ minutes) as seen from Earth.
$\alpha=$ angular error, $\leqslant, 003^{\circ}$ for Jupiter
Fig. 7. Planetary Abberation

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Planetary aberration is the apparent change in a planet's position because of the time it takes light to reach us. When we look from Earth, we see Saturn where it was about one and one half hours ago. The error from planetary aberration varies with each planet, since the planets travel at different speeds and are at various distances from earth. Errors range from a high of .009 degrees in right ascension and declination for

Mercury down to a low of .001 degrees for the outer planets. (See Fig. 7).
Parallax arises because you look at the other planets from Earth's surface, while the heliocentric positions are calculated as if seen from Earth's center. On Earth's surface you can be displaced up to 4,000 miles one way or the other from its center. The errors range from .009 degrees in right ascension for Venus down to .0001 degrees for

Program Listing
100 DEFDBL $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{Z}$
110 CLS

130 PRINT" PLANETARY ORBITS"
140 PRINT "AUTHOR--DON CARRERA
COPYRIGHT 1981"
150 PRINT "****************************************************"
160 'THE PROGRAM AUTOMATICALLY CALCULATES THE JULIAN DATE
176 'TPP IS THE TIME OF PERIHELION PASSAGE.
180 'all data is given as of June 10,1980.
190 'AN IS THE LONGITUDE OF THE ASCENDING NODE. PER IS THE LONG ITUDE OF PERIHELION. ECC IS THE ECCENTRICITY OF THE ORBIT. I IS THE ORBIT INCLINATION. A IS THE SEMI-MAJOR AXIS OF ORBIT. N IS the daily motion of planet in degrees.
206 'DA, DP, DI ARE THE CHANGES IN AN, PER AND I IN DEGREES PER CEN TURY. DE IS CHANGE IN ECC PER CENTURY (DIMENSIONLESS).
210 'MA, EA, TA ARE MEAN ANOMALY, ECCENTRIC ANOMALY AND TRUE ANOMALY (RADIANS OR DEGREES).
226 ' U IS THE ARGUMENT OF LATITUDE.
230 'RA IS RIGHT ASCENSION IN DEGREES; RH \& RM ARE HOURS \& MINUT ES OF RA.
240 'HRA IS HOUR ANGLE FOR CALCULATING ALT-AZIMUTH COORDINATES.
250 PRINT "THE PROGRAM CALCULATES PLANET POSITION IN SEVERAL COO
RDINATE SY-STEMS FOR A GIVEN MONTH/DAY/YEAR. YOU MUST INPUT YOU
R LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE FOR ALT-AZIMUTH COORDINATES."
260 PRINT
276 PRINT "YOU CHOOSE SUN-CENTERED (HELIOCENTRIC) COORDINATES OR
EARTH-CEN-TERED (GEOCENTRIC) COORDINATES. GEOCENTRIC COORDINAT es must be found before alt-azimuth coordinates are computed."
280 PRINT
290 PRINT "YOU MAY CHOOSE ANY DATE FROM 1500 A.D. TO 2460 A.D.": PRINT
$30 \emptyset$ PRINT "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
310 IF INKEY $\$="$ " THEN 310
$320 \mathrm{~K} 2=57.295779$
330 DIM H(13)
340 CLS
350 PRINT "WHICH COORDINATE SYSTEM DO YOU WANT?"
360 PRINT "(ALT-AZIMUTH MUST BE CALCULATED AFTER GEOCENTRIC)"
376 PRINT
380 INPUT "HELIOCENTRIC (1) GEOCENTRIC (2)";CRD
390 IF CRD=1 OR CRD=2 THEN 400 ELSE 380
400 PRINT
410 PRINT "INPUT DATE: "
420 INPUT "YEAR IS : "; YEAR
430 IF YEAR $=\emptyset$ THEN $44 \emptyset$ ELSE $45 \emptyset$
440 PRINT "THERE IS NO YEAR ZERO": GOTO $42 \emptyset$
450 IF ABS (YEAR-198ø) $>480$ THEN $47 \emptyset$
460 IF YEAR $\langle>$ INT (YEAR) THEN $42 \emptyset$ ELSE $48 \emptyset$
470 PRINT "TOO FAR AWAY":GOTO 420
480 PRINT
490 IF REP $=1$ THEN 500 ELSE 510
500 RESTORE
510 FOR $\mathrm{B}=1$ TO 13
520 READ H (B) : NEXT B
$530 \mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{YEAR} / 4)-\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{YEAR} / 4)=\emptyset$ THEN 540 ELSE 570
540 IF (YEAR/40日)-INT (YEAR/40日) $=0$ THEN 560
550 IF $($ YEAR $/ 100)-\operatorname{INT}($ YEAR $/ 10 \emptyset)=\emptyset$ THEN $57 \varnothing$
560 FOR $B=3$ TO $13: H(B)=H(B)+1:$ NEXT B
$57 \emptyset$ INPUT"MONTH (JAN=1): ${ }^{2}$;MNTH
580 IF MNTH<1 OR MNTH>12 OR MNTH<>INT(MNTH) THEN 570
590 INPUT "DAY OF MONTH : ";DY
606 IF DY $>=1$ AND $D Y<=(H(M N T H+1)-H(M N T H)+.99)$ AND ABS ((DY*10ø)-IN T(DY*100+.99)) <.001 THEN 610 ELSE 590
610 CLS
620 IF YEAR $<\emptyset$ THEN YEAR $=Y E A R+1$
Listing continues

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```
Listing continued
```

Listing continued
6 3 0 ~ J \emptyset = Y E A R + 4 7 1 2 ~
6 3 0 ~ J \emptyset = Y E A R + 4 7 1 2 ~
640 LYR=INT((JØ-1)/4)
640 LYR=INT((JØ-1)/4)
650 JD=365*J0+LYR
650 JD=365*J0+LYR
660 IF YEAR<1582 THEN 720
660 IF YEAR<1582 THEN 720
670 IF YEAR=1582 AND ((MNTH<10)OR (MNTH=10 AND DY<15)) THEN 720
670 IF YEAR=1582 AND ((MNTH<10)OR (MNTH=10 AND DY<15)) THEN 720
680 JD=JD-10
680 JD=JD-10
690 YRI583=INT((YEAR-1501)/100)
690 YRI583=INT((YEAR-1501)/100)
70\emptyset LPYR1583=INT((YEAR-1201)/40\emptyset)
70\emptyset LPYR1583=INT((YEAR-1201)/40\emptyset)
710 JD=JD-YR1583+LPYR1583
710 JD=JD-YR1583+LPYR1583
720 JD =JD +DY+H (MNTH) -. 5
720 JD =JD +DY+H (MNTH) -. 5
730 IF YEAR<=\emptyset THEN YEAR=YEAR-1
730 IF YEAR<=\emptyset THEN YEAR=YEAR-1
740 PRINT "JULIAN DAY IS ";JD;" ";MNTH;"/";DY;"/";YEAR;" G
740 PRINT "JULIAN DAY IS ";JD;" ";MNTH;"/";DY;"/";YEAR;" G
MT"
MT"
750 TJ=(JD-2444400.5)/36525
750 TJ=(JD-2444400.5)/36525
760 IF CRD=2 THEN 80\emptyset
760 IF CRD=2 THEN 80\emptyset
770 PRINT "" DIST. TO SUN HELIO LON. HELIO LAT."
770 PRINT "" DIST. TO SUN HELIO LON. HELIO LAT."
780 PRINT " A.U. (DEG) (DEG)"
780 PRINT " A.U. (DEG) (DEG)"
790 GOTO 910
790 GOTO 910
800 GEO=\emptyset
800 GEO=\emptyset
810 PRINT
810 PRINT
820 PRINT "WANT REFERRED TO EQUINOX OF DATE? Y/N"
820 PRINT "WANT REFERRED TO EQUINOX OF DATE? Y/N"
830 GOSUB 2120
830 GOSUB 2120
840 ON Q1 GOTO 850,880
840 ON Q1 GOTO 850,880
850 INPUT "WHAT YEAR DO YOU WANT RESULTS REFERRED TO";Y1
850 INPUT "WHAT YEAR DO YOU WANT RESULTS REFERRED TO";Y1
860 K=Y1-YEAR:CRD=4
860 K=Y1-YEAR:CRD=4
870 PRINT "RESULTS REFERRED TO YEAR ";Yl
870 PRINT "RESULTS REFERRED TO YEAR ";Yl
880 PRINT " DIST TO EARTH DT ASCEN DECLIN"
880 PRINT " DIST TO EARTH DT ASCEN DECLIN"
890 PRINT" (A.U.) (HR/MIN) (DEG)"
890 PRINT" (A.U.) (HR/MIN) (DEG)"
900 IF GEO=1 THEN 142\emptyset
900 IF GEO=1 THEN 142\emptyset
910 FOR B=1 TO 10
910 FOR B=1 TO 10
920 READ Z$(B),N,A,ElCC,II,PlER,AlN,DA,DP,DE,DI,TPP
    920 READ Z$(B),N,A,ElCC,II,PlER,AlN,DA,DP,DE,DI,TPP
930 AN=A1
930 AN=A1
+DA*TJ
+DA*TJ
940 PER=PlER+DP*TJ
940 PER=PlER+DP*TJ
950 ECC=ElCC+DE*TJ
950 ECC=ElCC+DE*TJ
960 I=Il+DI*TJ
960 I=Il+DI*TJ
970 MA=(N* (JD-TPP) - (DP-1.3965) *TJ)/K2
970 MA=(N* (JD-TPP) - (DP-1.3965) *TJ)/K2
980 EA=MA+ECC*SIN (MA)
980 EA=MA+ECC*SIN (MA)
990 M0=EA-ECC*SIN(EA)
990 M0=EA-ECC*SIN(EA)
1|\emptyset\emptysetDL=(MA-M\emptyset)/(1-ECC*COS (EA))
1|\emptyset\emptysetDL=(MA-M\emptyset)/(1-ECC*COS (EA))
1010 EA=EA+DL
1010 EA=EA+DL
1020 IF ABS(DL)>.0001 THEN 990
1020 IF ABS(DL)>.0001 THEN 990
1030 R(B)=A* (1-ECC*COS(EA))
1030 R(B)=A* (1-ECC*COS(EA))
1040 TA=K2*2*ATN(SQR((1+ECC)/(1-ECC))*TAN(EA/2))
1040 TA=K2*2*ATN(SQR((1+ECC)/(1-ECC))*TAN(EA/2))
1050 U=TA+PER-AN
1050 U=TA+PER-AN
1060 IF U>0 THEN 1080
1060 IF U>0 THEN 1080
1070 U=U+360
1070 U=U+360
1080 IF U>360 THEN U=U-360
1080 IF U>360 THEN U=U-360
1090 L(B)=AN+K2*ATN(COS(I/K2) *TAN(U/K2))
1090 L(B)=AN+K2*ATN(COS(I/K2) *TAN(U/K2))
1100 IF U>90 THEN 1120
1100 IF U>90 THEN 1120
1110 GOTO 1140
1110 GOTO 1140
1120 IF U}>270\mathrm{ THEN L}L(B)=L(B)+360:GOTO 114
1120 IF U}>270\mathrm{ THEN L}L(B)=L(B)+360:GOTO 114
1130 L}(\textrm{B})=\textrm{L}(\textrm{B})+18
1130 L}(\textrm{B})=\textrm{L}(\textrm{B})+18
1140 IF L(B)>360 THEN L}L(B)=L(B)-36
1140 IF L(B)>360 THEN L}L(B)=L(B)-36
1150 Xl=SIN(I/K2)*SIN(U/K2)
1150 Xl=SIN(I/K2)*SIN(U/K2)
1160 LAT (B) =ATN (X1/SQR(1-X1*X1))
1160 LAT (B) =ATN (X1/SQR(1-X1*X1))
1170 IF CRD=2 OR CRD=4 THEN 1190
1170 IF CRD=2 OR CRD=4 THEN 1190
1180 PRINT USING "% %% \#\#.\#\#\#\#\#.\# \#\#\#.\#
1180 PRINT USING "% %% \#\#.\#\#\#\#\#.\# \#\#\#.\#
";2$(B);R(B);L(B);LAT(B) *K2
    ";2$(B);R(B);L(B);LAT(B) *K2
1190 NEXT B
1190 NEXT B
1200 IF CRD=2 OR CRD=4 THEN 1420
1200 IF CRD=2 OR CRD=4 THEN 1420
1210 DATA 0,31,59,90,120,151,181,212,243,273,304,334,365
1210 DATA 0,31,59,90,120,151,181,212,243,273,304,334,365
1220 DATA MER,4.0923388,.387099,.205631,7.00437,77.1509,48.0994,
1220 DATA MER,4.0923388,.387099,.205631,7.00437,77.1509,48.0994,
1.1852,1.5555,.00002,.002,2444376.770
1.1852,1.5555,.00002,.002,2444376.770
123\emptyset DATA VEN,1.60213,.723332,.\emptyset\emptyset6783,3.39444,131.2958,76.5038,.
123\emptyset DATA VEN,1.60213,.723332,.\emptyset\emptyset6783,3.39444,131.2958,76.5038,.
8998,1.4080,-.00005,.001,2444323.110
8998,1.4080,-.00005,.001,2444323.110
1240 DATA EAR,.985609,1,.016717,0,102.6040,0,0,1.7192,-.00004,0,
1240 DATA EAR,.985609,1,.016717,0,102.6040,0,0,1.7192,-.00004,0,
2444242.321
2444242.321
1250 DATA MAR,.524033,1.52369,.093387,1.8498,335.6989,49.4066,.7
1250 DATA MAR,.524033,1.52369,.093387,1.8498,335.6989,49.4066,.7
7099,1.8408,.00009,-.0007,2443951.049
7099,1.8408,.00009,-.0007,2443951.049
1260 DATA JUP,.083091,5.2028,.0484687,1.3042,14.008,100.251,1.01
1260 DATA JUP,.083091,5.2028,.0484687,1.3042,14.008,100.251,1.01
08,1.6111,.00016,-.006,2442636.0
08,1.6111,.00016,-.006,2442636.0
1270 DATA SAT,.0334597,9.53884,.055614,2.4889,92.665,113.486,.87
1270 DATA SAT,.0334597,9.53884,.055614,2.4889,92.665,113.486,.87
306,1.9583,-.0003,-.004,2442078.\emptyset
306,1.9583,-.0003,-.004,2442078.\emptyset
128\emptyset DATA URA,.\emptyset11732,19.1818,.047262,.77194,170.34,73.90,.5111,
128\emptyset DATA URA,.\emptyset11732,19.1818,.047262,.77194,170.34,73.90,.5111,
1.6250,.0003,.0\emptyset06,2439384.2
1.6250,.0003,.0\emptyset06,2439384.2
1290 DATA NEP,.005981,30.058,.008590,1.7719,44.453,131.565,1.10
1290 DATA NEP,.005981,30.058,.008590,1.7719,44.453,131.565,1.10
17,.8778,.0001,-.009,2408034.7
17,.8778,.0001,-.009,2408034.7
130\emptyset DATA PLU,.003921,39.829,.25478,17.137,223.014,109.96,.8,1.5
130\emptyset DATA PLU,.003921,39.829,.25478,17.137,223.014,109.96,.8,1.5
,0,0,2355886.7
,0,0,2355886.7
131\emptyset DATA HAL,-.0130008,17.95,.9673,-17.5,306.9,60,3.3,1.6,0,0,2
131\emptyset DATA HAL,-.0130008,17.95,.9673,-17.5,306.9,60,3.3,1.6,0,0,2
418781.5
418781.5
1320 IF CRD=2 OR CRD=4 THEN 1420
1320 IF CRD=2 OR CRD=4 THEN 1420
1330 PRINT "WANT GEOCENTRIC COORDINATES FOR SAME DATE? Y/N"
1330 PRINT "WANT GEOCENTRIC COORDINATES FOR SAME DATE? Y/N"
1340 GOSUB 2120
1340 GOSUB 2120
1350 ON Q1 GOTO 1380, 1360

```
```

```
    1360 GEO=1
```

```
    1360 GEO=1
    1370 GOTO 810
    1370 GOTO 810
    1380 GOSUB 2110
    1380 GOSUB 2110
    1390 GOSUB 1810
    1390 GOSUB 1810
    1400 GOTO 340
    1400 GOTO 340
    1410 PRINT
    1410 PRINT
    1420 OBLIQ=(23.4419-.013*TJ)/K2
    1420 OBLIQ=(23.4419-.013*TJ)/K2
    1430 XSUN=R(3)*COS((L(3)+180)/K2)
    1430 XSUN=R(3)*COS((L(3)+180)/K2)
    1440 YSUN=R(3)*SIN((L(3)+180)/K2)*COS(OBLIQ)
    1440 YSUN=R(3)*SIN((L(3)+180)/K2)*COS(OBLIQ)
    1450 ZSUN=R(3)*SIN((L(3)+180)/K2)*SIN(OBLIQ)
    1450 ZSUN=R(3)*SIN((L(3)+180)/K2)*SIN(OBLIQ)
    1460 FOR B=1 TO 10
    1460 FOR B=1 TO 10
    1470 IF B=3 THEN 1740
    1470 IF B=3 THEN 1740
    1480 XP=R(B)*COS (LAT(B))*\operatorname{COS (L(B)/K2)}
    1480 XP=R(B)*COS (LAT(B))*\operatorname{COS (L(B)/K2)}
    1490 YP=R(B)* (COS(LAT(B))*SIN(L(B)/K2) *COS(OBLIQ)-SIN(LAT(B))*SI
    1490 YP=R(B)* (COS(LAT(B))*SIN(L(B)/K2) *COS(OBLIQ)-SIN(LAT(B))*SI
    N(OBLIQ))
    N(OBLIQ))
    1500 2P=R(B)*(COS(LAT(B))*SIN(L(B)/K2)*SIN(OBLIQ)+SIN(LAT(B))*CO
    1500 2P=R(B)*(COS(LAT(B))*SIN(L(B)/K2)*SIN(OBLIQ)+SIN(LAT(B))*CO
    S(OBLIQ))
    S(OBLIQ))
    1510 XT=XP+XSUN
    1510 XT=XP+XSUN
    1520 YT=YP+YSUN
    1520 YT=YP+YSUN
    1530 ZT=ZP+ZSUN
    1530 ZT=ZP+ZSUN
    1540 DS=SQR(XT*XT+YT*YT+ZT*ZT)
    1540 DS=SQR(XT*XT+YT*YT+ZT*ZT)
    1550 Z0=ZT/DS
    1550 Z0=ZT/DS
    1560 CL(B)=K2*ATN(20/SQR(1-Z0[2))
    1560 CL(B)=K2*ATN(20/SQR(1-Z0[2))
    1570 RA(B)=K2*ATN(YT/XT)
    1570 RA(B)=K2*ATN(YT/XT)
    1580 IF XT>0 THEN 1610
    1580 IF XT>0 THEN 1610
    1590 RA(B)=RA(B)+180
    1590 RA(B)=RA(B)+180
    1600 GOTO 1630
    1600 GOTO 1630
    1610 IF YT>0 THEN 1630
    1610 IF YT>0 THEN 1630
    1620 RA (B)=RA (B) +360
    1620 RA (B)=RA (B) +360
    1630 IF CRD=4 THEN 1640 ELSE 1680
    1630 IF CRD=4 THEN 1640 ELSE 1680
    1640 CL (B)=CL(B) +.005567*K*COS((RA(B) +.0064*K)/K2)
    1640 CL (B)=CL(B) +.005567*K*COS((RA(B) +.0064*K)/K2)
    1650 RA (B) =RA(B) +.0128*K+.005567*K*SIN(RA (B)/K2) *TAN(CL (B)/K2)
    1650 RA (B) =RA(B) +.0128*K+.005567*K*SIN(RA (B)/K2) *TAN(CL (B)/K2)
    1660 IF RA(B) < \emptyset THEN RA (B) =RA (B) +360
    1660 IF RA(B) < \emptyset THEN RA (B) =RA (B) +360
    1670 IF RA(B)>360 THEN RA(B)=RA(B) -360
    1670 IF RA(B)>360 THEN RA(B)=RA(B) -360
    1680 RH=INT(RA(B)/15)
    1680 RH=INT(RA(B)/15)
    1690 RM=(RA(B)/15-RH)*60
    1690 RM=(RA(B)/15-RH)*60
    17@\emptyset IF RM<60 THEN 1730
    17@\emptyset IF RM<60 THEN 1730
    1710 RH=RH+1
```

```
    1710 RH=RH+1
```

```




```

```
    ;Z$(B);DS;RH;RM;CL(B)
```

```
    ;Z$(B);DS;RH;RM;CL(B)
    1740 NEXT B
    1740 NEXT B
    1750 PRINT "WANT ALT-AZIMUTH COORDINATES? Y/N"
    1750 PRINT "WANT ALT-AZIMUTH COORDINATES? Y/N"
    1760 GOSUB 2120
    1760 GOSUB 2120
    1770 ON QI GOTO 1780, 1870
    1770 ON QI GOTO 1780, 1870
    1780 GOSUB 2110
    1780 GOSUB 2110
    1790 GOSUB 1810
    1790 GOSUB 1810
    1800 GOTO 340
    1800 GOTO 340
    1810 PRINT "WANT ANOTHER DAY? Y/N"
    1810 PRINT "WANT ANOTHER DAY? Y/N"
    1820 GOSUB 2120
    1820 GOSUB 2120
    1830 ON Q1 GOTO 1860,1840
    1830 ON Q1 GOTO 1860,1840
    1840 REP=1
    1840 REP=1
    1850 RETURN
    1850 RETURN
    1860 STOP
    1860 STOP
    1870 CLS
    1870 CLS
    1880 28=(DY-INT(DY))*24
    1880 28=(DY-INT(DY))*24
    189\emptyset INPUT "LATITUDE = ";ATAZ
    189\emptyset INPUT "LATITUDE = ";ATAZ
    1900 IF ABS (ATAZ) >65 THEN 189\emptyset
    1900 IF ABS (ATAZ) >65 THEN 189\emptyset
    1910 INPUT "LONGITUDE = ";AZLN
    1910 INPUT "LONGITUDE = ";AZLN
    1920 IF ABS (AZLN) >180 THEN 1910
    1920 IF ABS (AZLN) >180 THEN 1910
    1930 PRINT MNTH;"/";DY;"/";YEAR;" GMT"
    1930 PRINT MNTH;"/";DY;"/";YEAR;" GMT"
    1940 PRINT " ALTITUDE AZIMUTH"
    1940 PRINT " ALTITUDE AZIMUTH"
    1950 PRINT " " (DEG) (DEG)""
    1950 PRINT " " (DEG) (DEG)""
    1950 PRINT " " (DEG) (DEG)""
    1950 PRINT " " (DEG) (DEG)""
    1970 FOR B=1 TO 10
    1970 FOR B=1 TO 10
    1980 IF B=3 THEN 2080
    1980 IF B=3 THEN 2080
    1990 HRA=(15*LST-RA(B) -AZLN) /K2
    1990 HRA=(15*LST-RA(B) -AZLN) /K2
    2000 Z9=SIN(CL(B)/K2)*SIN(ATAZ/K2) +COS(CL(B)/K2) *COS(ATAZ/K2) *CO
    2000 Z9=SIN(CL(B)/K2)*SIN(ATAZ/K2) +COS(CL(B)/K2) *COS(ATAZ/K2) *CO
    S(HRA)
    S(HRA)
    201\emptyset ALT=K2*ATN(Z9/SQR(1-Z9[2))
    201\emptyset ALT=K2*ATN(Z9/SQR(1-Z9[2))
    2020 Zl=-COS(CL(B)/K2) *SIN(HRA)
    2020 Zl=-COS(CL(B)/K2) *SIN(HRA)
    2030 Z2=SIN(CL (B)/K2) *COS(ATAZ/K2) - COS(CL (B)/K2) *SIN(ATAZ/K2) *CO
    2030 Z2=SIN(CL (B)/K2) *COS(ATAZ/K2) - COS(CL (B)/K2) *SIN(ATAZ/K2) *CO
    S (HRA)
    S (HRA)
2040 MU=K2*ATN(Z1/Z2)
2040 MU=K2*ATN(Z1/Z2)
2050 IF Z2<\emptyset THEN MU=MU+18\emptyset
2050 IF Z2<\emptyset THEN MU=MU+18\emptyset
    2060 IF MU<\emptyset THEN MU =MU+36\emptyset
    2060 IF MU<\emptyset THEN MU =MU+36\emptyset
207\emptyset PRINT USING"% % ###.#####.#";2$(B);ALT;MU
207\emptyset PRINT USING"% % ###.#####.#";2$(B);ALT;MU
    2080 NEXT B
    2080 NEXT B
    2\emptyset90 GOSUB 1810
    2\emptyset90 GOSUB 1810
2100 GOTO 340
2100 GOTO 340
2110 FOR B=1 TO 100:NEXT B:RETURN
2110 FOR B=1 TO 100:NEXT B:RETURN
    2120 A$=INKEY$
    2120 A$=INKEY$
    2130 IF AS="N" THEN Q1=1:GOTO 2160
    2130 IF AS="N" THEN Q1=1:GOTO 2160
    2140 IF AS="Y" THEN Q1=2: GOTO 2160
    2140 IF AS="Y" THEN Q1=2: GOTO 2160
    2 1 5 0 ~ G O T O ~ 2 1 2 0 ~
    2 1 5 0 ~ G O T O ~ 2 1 2 0 ~
2160 RETURN
```

2160 RETURN

```
```

    140. MBUN=(23.4419-.013*TJ)/K2
    ```
```

    140. MBUN=(23.4419-.013*TJ)/K2
    ```

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Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.
These four types of errors displace the planets from their positions as calculated in relation to Earth. The errors could be zero for three of the four cases. That happens if you are at the right spot on Earth's surface, and the moon is in a "good" position (see Figs. 6 and 7). Planetary aberration always displaces the planets as seen from Earth. You can make corrections in the
program by allowing for the travel time of light when finding the heliocentric positions. (See References 3 and 5 for further explanation.)

Table 1 shows the combined maximum errors for each planet. These errors combine right ascension and declination. The program output lists right ascension to .1 arc minutes, which corresponds to about .025 degrees. The four error terms give an error of plus or

\footnotetext{
Line 100-Many of the constants require more than six-digit accuracy, TPP in particular. The counter B must not be double precision.
410-600-Date input with checkpoints. \(\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{B})\) is the counter for the day of the year, corrected for leap years.
620-730-Julian day calculation. It is correct for any year from 4713 B.C. onward.
\(750-\mathrm{TJ}\) is the number of centuries between the Julian day of interest and June 10, 1980 ( \(\mathrm{JD}=2444400.5\) ).
820-870-Select results referred to the vernal equinox of the date entered, or referred to the position of the vernal equinox of another year.
910-1190-Calculates the heliocentric coordinates. Need to get results in the proper quadrant due to use of the arc tangent (ATN) function.
1220-1310-Data for the planets and Halley's comet.
1420-1740-Calculates geocentric coordinates; lines 1640-1650 find the right ascension and declination if you want results referred to a different year. Heliocentric coordinates must be found before geocentric.
1880-2080-Calculates alt-azimuth coordinates. Geocentric coordinates must be found before alt-azimuth coordinates.
}

Table 3. Program Explanation
minus .1 arc minutes in right ascension.

\section*{Heliocentric Errors}

In finding the heliocentric positions, I approximated the true variations of the orbit elements by a straight line. For example, in line 950:
\[
\mathrm{ECC}=\mathrm{ElCC}+\mathrm{DE}^{*} \mathrm{TJ}
\]

This means that the eccentricity at any time (ECC) equals the eccentricity on June 10, 1980 (E1CC), plus the rate of change of eccentricity per century (DE), times the number of centuries from June 10, 1980 (TJ). Including terms that use the variable "time" (in this case TJ) to the second power would give a better approximation:
```

ECC =E1CC +DE*TJ +DDE*TJ*TJ

```

This requires more data to be listed; you need DDE for all 10 planets. Since the program has ample room, you could easily do this. By using only first powers of time and going back 480 years, maximum errors of about .02 degrees in true longitude occur for Jupiter and Saturn. The further back in history you go, the greater the error becomes.

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I assumed that orbit elements changed linearly. In fact, they don't. They vary in a cyclical, nonrepetitive manner, with periods of a few years to tens of thousands of years. Over a short time, a linear approximation is adequate, but it becomes less accurate with a time span.
The last error term results from the gravitational perturbations on each planet by the other planets. If enough of these error terms are included, the true heliocentric positions can be found for any time. The problem is how to find these terms and how many to include.

The terms' values are listed in astronomy texts, usually under the name "perturbation theory." Astronomical Formulae for Calculators includes an excellent presentation of perturbation terms. These terms can be called longperiod terms, and you should include about 100 of them. I didn't include perturbation terms in the program because of the extra time and memory they require.

The maximum error of the perturbation terms for the planets from Mercury to Saturn is 1.1 degrees (see Table 2), which means Saturn can be up to 1.1 degrees away from the longitudes found with the program. For the years around

1982, the greatest error is less than .2 degrees. Errors in latitude are less than .01 degrees and usually can be neglected. Errors in distance from the sun are typically .001 AU .
Errors for Uranus and Neptune can be greater than 2 degrees. Pluto's orbit
has not been reduced to a closed form to allow easy error calculations. Data for Halley's comet applies only from 1980-1990. It will be visible in small telescopes from 1985-1987.

The errors are the differences between the values from my program and

- Jupiter-as seen from earth, \(.012^{\circ}\) diameter
- Neptune-as seen from Earth, . \(0007^{\circ}\) diameter. True orbit
T. error band, does not include perturbation terms

Fig. 8. Position of Neptune with respect to Jupiter December 28, 1612 to January 30, 1613 (Reprinted with permission, Scientific American, December, 1980).

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the values listed in the Astronomical Almanac. The perturbation errors produce the greatest differences, and you can neglect most other errors. You obtain the true positions by solving simultaneous differential equations. For each year, an equivalent set of orbit elements is calculated from the simultaneous equation solution. Astronomers determine how much the elements change from year to year and try to approximate this change. For any one year, each element can be considered constant. For hundreds of years, a linear approximation is used. For longer periods, squared and cubed terms are necessary.

\section*{Halley's Comet}

For Halley's comet, the maximum error between the program's results and those in Comet Halley's Handbook will
occur when it is closest to EarthNovember 1985 and April 1986.

There are two reasons for this. The comet is changing its distance from both the sun and Earth very rapidly. The geocentric coordinates are approximately equal to the arc tangent of the heliocentric position divided by the distance to earth. As the comet's distance from Earth decreases, the viewing error becomes greater.
A second, more basic reason is that Halley's comet is nearing a heavy object -Earth. Earth's gravitational attraction pulls the comet out of the smooth, elliptical orbit astronomers assumed it followed.

The maximum error is approximately . 6 degrees for the two closest approaches on November 27, 1985, and April 11, 1986. The errors at Halley's perihelion and after June 10, 1986, are typically
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Julien Day is 2310199.68} & 1/4.18/1613 GMT \\
\hline & Dist to Sun A.U. & Helio Lon. (DEG) & Helio Lat. (DEG) \\
\hline MER & 0.41 & 311.863 & -6.99 \\
\hline VEN & 0.72 & 163.479 & 3.39 \\
\hline EAR & 0.98 & 104.108 & 0.00 \\
\hline MAR & 1.59 & 89.897 & 1.27 \\
\hline JUP & 5.43 & 166.677 & 1.25 \\
\hline SAT & 9.57 & 348.420 & -2.13 \\
\hline URA & 18.99 & 84.440 & 0.17 \\
\hline NEP & 30.23 & 174.841 & 1.33 \\
\hline PLU & \[
49.98
\] & \[
39.159
\] & \[
-15.94
\] \\
\hline HAL & 15.70 & 137.724 & -17.50 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Want geocentric coorcdinates for same date? Y/N} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Fig. 9. Program's Calculations for Right Ascensions and Declinations of All Planets on January 4, 1613, at 4:19 am GMT.} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Want referred to equinox of date? \(Y / N\)
What year do you want results referred to? 1950
Results referred to year 1950
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
& \begin{tabular}{l} 
Dist to Earth \\
A.U.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
RT Ascen. \\
(HR/MIN)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Declin \\
(DEG)
\end{tabular} \\
MER & 1.36 & \(19 / 57.485\) & -22.912 \\
VEN & 0.87 & \(16 / 9.326\) & -18.222 \\
MAR & 0.68 & \(4 / 47.757\) & 25.460 \\
JUP & 5.06 & \(12 / 6.990\) & 0.700 \\
SAT & 10.04 & \(23 / 19.283\) & -6.596 \\
URA & 18.06 & \(5 / 51.676\) & 23.663 \\
NEP & 29.92 & \(12 / 6.993\) & 0.701 \\
PLU & 49.58 & \(3 / 0.682\) & 0.363 \\
HAL & 14.93 & \(9 / 23.345\) & -4.079
\end{tabular}

Want alt-azimuth coordinates? Y/N
Fig. 10. Further Calculations for Right Ascensions and Declinations of All Planets on January 4, 1613, at 4:19 am GMT.

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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 1/O. (ZBASIC supports it's own SPECIAL

CASSETTE I/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 REQUIREMENTS: to approximate the largest BASIC program that can be compiled in your machine lat 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 :0 MIN. 2 SEC. BASIC Execution speed MOD 1, LEVEL II : 7 MIN. 34 SEC. ZBASIC Execution speed MOD 1, LEVEL II :0 MIN. 18 SEC. BASIC Program size (WITHOUT VARIABLES) : 895 BYTES ZBASIC Program size (WITHOUT VARIABLES) : 2733 BYTES (Remember that the ZBASIC program includes an 1879 byte subroutine package.) Program shown exactly as compiled and run in BASIC and ZBASIC.
\(10{ }^{\prime}=z======2\) ZAASIC 2.2 EXAMPLE PROGRAM AND TIME TEST \(========\) 20 CLS:CLEAR1@®:DEFINT \(A-X: D E F S T R \quad Z: D I M\) AA \((64,24), z(50):\) RANDOM \(30 \mathrm{AA}=100: \mathrm{BB}=-1000: \mathrm{CC}=3: \mathrm{DD}=-3\) : EE \(=-9999\);STs="START' TIME \(\quad+\) TIMES 40 FOR \(I=1\) TO127STEPR :FOR \(J=47\) TOISTEP \(-3: X X=\operatorname{POINT}(I, J): S E T(I, J)\)
 \(60 x x=\operatorname{PEER}(I+J):\) POKE \(15360+1+J, J\) :OUT2S5, J AND \((3 * J): x x=1 N P\) (I) 70 AB \(=S T R s(I+J): B A s=L E F T s(A B s, 2) ; A A(1 / 2, J / 2)=V A L(B A *)+A A * 3\) Be \(B A s=B A *+R I G H T(B R s, R N D(3)): X x=1 N S T R\left(1, B A s, " 9^{n}\right): x x=\operatorname{SQR}(1 * J)\) \(90 \mathrm{BA} s=\mathrm{MIDs}(\mathrm{BAs}, 2,2): \operatorname{MIDs}(\mathrm{BR} *, 1,1)=2: I F \times X\) THEN 100 ELSE CLS 100 IF LEN (BA\$) 3 OR \(\operatorname{SGN}(x x)=1\) AND ASC (BA \()=32\) THEN PRINT" \(+++"\) 110 IFPOS (0)) 62 THEN TRON:TROFF:PRINT ELSE XX=NOT (RND (99) ) +100 120 A \(s=\) INKEY \(\leqslant: 1 F \quad A s=" Y "\) OR \(A s=" y "\) AND I 120 THEN PRINT"TRUE.." 130 RESTORE :READA, \(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{J}), \mathrm{D}:\) GOSUB170:GOSUB170:GOSUB170:GOTO210 140 NEXT : PRINT"*";:NEXTI:CLS:PRINTO512, ST\$, "STOP TIME ";TIME 150 STOP \(=============\) END OF MAIN TEST LOOP \(================\) 160 DATA \(12345,-1\), "TEST" ", 9999
170 ON RND (6) GOTO 180, 190, 200, 180, 190, 200
180 RETURN
190 RETURN
zee RETURN
210 ON RND (9) GOSUB 180, 190, 200, 180, 190, 200, 180, 190, 200
220 GOTOI40
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A.D., the Julian day calculation is accurate for any time after 4713 B.C.) Also, if you don't want geocentric or altazimuth coordinates, eliminate most of lines 1360-2120. To decrease the display time for heliocentric positions, change line 100 to: DEFDBL J,T.

\section*{What Else Can You Do?}

You can also adapt this program to look at the solar system from another planet. The heliocentric calculations stay the same since they give the true locations of the planets. Find the heliocentric positions before calculating any other coordinate system information.

You must make changes in lines \(1460-1510\). In line 1460, OBLIQ is the tilt of the ecliptic with respect to the planet from which you are looking. For the listed program, this planet is Earth. On June 10, 1980, Earth's tilt was 23.4419 degrees. If you want to look from Mars, using "marcentric" coordinates, the ecliptic should remain the plane of Earth's orbit, so you don't have to change the constants in the data statements. Change OBLIQ to 23.98 . This is the tilt of the Martian axis of rotation to the ecliptic. Line 1460 will look like this:
\[
1460 \text { OBLIQ }=(23.98-.002 * \mathrm{TJ}) / \mathrm{K} 2
\]

The -.002 term is the precession term. Mars's precession is much less than Earth's since Mars has no large moon to perturb it. The precession of Mars results from influences by the sun and Jupiter. The following lines also change:
\(1470 \mathrm{XSUN}=\mathrm{R}(4) * \operatorname{COS}\left((\mathrm{~L}(4)+180 / \mathrm{K} 2)^{*}\right.\) \(\operatorname{COS}(\operatorname{LAT}(4) / \mathrm{K} 2)\)
1480 YSUN \(=\mathrm{R}(4)^{*} \operatorname{SIN}\left((\mathrm{~L}(4)+180) / \mathrm{K} 2^{*}\right.\) COS(OBLIQ)* \(\operatorname{COS}(\operatorname{LAT}(4) / \mathrm{K} 2)\)
\(1490 \operatorname{ZSUN}=\mathrm{R}(4) * \operatorname{SIN}((\mathrm{~L}(4)+180) / \mathrm{K} 2)^{*}\)
\(\operatorname{SIN}(\mathrm{OBLIQ}) * \operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{LAT}(4) / \mathrm{K} 2)\)
The COS(LAT) terms take into account Mars's inclination to the ecliptic. Similar terms would have appeared in finding XSUN for Earth, except that Earth's inclination is defined as zero. In reality, the latitude of Earth is not
always zero, but can be as "high"' as . 03 degrees. Because \(\operatorname{COS}(.03\) degrees \()\) is about .99999985 , the latitude term can be ignored for Earth.

Since Mars is the fourth planet, all references must be to it, not to Earth, in the equations. The counter B must be changed from 3 to 4 . Line 1510 becomes:
\[
1510 \text { IF B }=4 \text { THEN } 1760
\]

With these changes you can find the ascensions and declinations of the other planets as they would be seen from Mars. Martian alt-azimuth coordinates are more difficult to find. You must use Martian latitudes and longitudes, which can be found in some observational astronomy texts. You must obtain a relation between the Martian day and an Earth day. Mars rotates once every 24 hours, 37 minutes, but the formulas are based on Earth's 24 hours per day, 365.25 Julian days per year.

You can also adapt this program to find the path of a spaceship sent from Earth to Mars. Normally, you know the spacecraft's \(x, y\), and \(z\)-coordinates, as well as the \(x, y\), and \(z\)-velocities with respect to Earth. These quantities usually come from direct radar or accelerometer information.

A spacecraft changes orbit by firing its engines, giving it a velocity change in the \(x, y\), or \(z\) direction, or all three. The velocity changes are seldom translated into changes in the orbital elements. In real time, you don't need orbit elements when you have the distances and velocities. However, some formulas let you change the orbit elements for use in a program like this one. Texts that deal with satellite dynamics can give you the methods for changing orbit elements due to a spacecraft's velocity changes.

If you are interested in the alt-azimuth coordinates for a star, you can use lines 1880-2080. Input the right ascension and declination of the star. The star's right ascension would be read as RA(B) in line 1990. The declination becomes \(\mathrm{CL}(\mathrm{B})\) in line 2000 . You must


Fig. 11. Alignment of Jupiter and Neptune can be easily seen here. Positions are plotted from data from Fig. 9. The planets orbit counter-clockwise. Three planets are off the scale of the drawing; Halley's comet position shown by the program is meaningless at this date. The \(0^{\circ}\) mark indicates the direction of the vernal equinox for 1613 A.D.
also calculate the Julian day to find the local sidereal time (LST) in line 1960. The printout will list the altitude and azimuth of the stars as you see them from your latitude and longitude.

You can calculate the transmission time for sending a message from Earth to another planet. The distance from Earth to the planet is found and printed out with the geocentric coordinates and can be used in your own application. Light (and radio waves) travels one A.U. in about 498.5 seconds.

Planet brightness can be calculated, too. Each planet reflects a certain amount of sunlight from its surface. This percent reflectance is called albedo. You can find the planet's brightness, as seen from Earth, if you know the planet's albedo, diameter, distance from the sun, and distance from Earth. The planet's distances from the sun and from Earth are known. All you need to do is read the extra data concerning albedo and diameter for the 10 bodies.

Don Carrera is an engineer with Westinghouse Electric. Contact him at 50 Suhan Drive, RD 11, Irwin, PA 15642.

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The test consisted of formatting 40 tracks on the diskette and writing a 6DB6 data pattern on all tracks. The 6DB6 pattern was chosen because it is recommended as a "worst case" test by manufacturers of drives and diskettes. An attempt was then made to read each sector on the disk once - no retrys. Operating system was Newdos/80, Version 1.0, with Double Zap, Version 2.0. Unreadable sectors were totalled and recorded. The test was run ten times with each double density controller and the data averaged. Test results are shown in the table.

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\begin{tabular}{|l|c|}
\hline MFR \& PRODUCT & SECTORS LOCKED OUT(AvG) \\
\hline AEROCOMP "DDC" & 0 \\
\hline PERCOM "DOUBLER II" & 18 \\
\hline PERCOM "DOUBLER A" & 250 \\
\hline LNW "LNDOUBLER" & 202 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note: test results avallable upon written request. All tests conducted prior to 8-25-81 Aerocomp's 14 day money back guarantee applies to hardware only. Specials will be prorated. Shipping \(\$ 2.00\) in Cont. US. See opposite page for details.
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\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ MFR. \& PRODUCT } & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ SECTORS LOCKED OUT } \\
\cline { 2 - 3 } & WITHOUT "DDS" & WITH "DDS" \\
\hline PERCOM "DOUBLER II" & 18 & 1 \\
\hline PERCOM "DOUBLER A" & 250 & 0 \\
\hline LNW "LNDOUBLER" & 202 & 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
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\title{
Block Letters for The Mod II
}

\author{
by George Berman
}

Following a heavy session of statistical analysis, I found myself peering at a ream of fanfold, trying to decipher what I had done on each page. Then I remembered the clearly titled output I used to get in batch runs at a service bureau, and I realized I needed a titling routine to make my listings readable. The program I designed will add big block-letter title pages to your fanfold stacks.

Program Listing 1 shows how the titles are generated. It draws upon a di-

> M ake your printed program listings more readable with these big block-letter title pages.

rect-access file, called Block, which contains each character from ASCII(33) through ASCII(96). In this file, each record number corresponds to the


ASCll code of the character, less 32.
Within a record, five fields define rows 1-5 of the enlarged block letter. These are mostly constructed from \# signs, with a few exceptions (see Fig. 1). The program produces a 5-by-5 representation of each character in your title. It centers each line horizontally, and centers the entire title block vertically on the page. You will need to insert the appropriate page length and width in lines 201 and 202. To run the program, set the top of form on your printer and align the paper perforation. Then, answer the prompts for the number of lines and for what's in each line of your title, and the printing will begin.

When loading the direct-access file, Block, remember Program Listing 2 is a user-friendly file loader. Every time you specify a character, it displays a 5 -by- 5 block outline on the screen and lets you fill the rows one by one. If necessary, you can shut down and begin later. The sequence of entries is unimportant, and you don't have to complete all characters if you don't think you'll need them. Feel free to redesign the characters. Some people like to use the lowercase letter instead of the \# sign, but I think it results in an uneven appearance. By following the character designs in Fig. 1, without making many changes, you should be able to load Block in less than thirty minutes.

Contact George Berman at 84 Franklin Ave., Yonkers, NY 10705.

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\section*{av hat Baste? \\ \(15)^{5}\)}
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\section*{Make yours more efficient.}

\title{
The Garbage Collector
}

\section*{Bob Snapp \\ 3719 Mantell Avenue \\ Cincinnati, OH 45236}

variable length character strings are a boon to the high-level language programmer. Consider printing an employee's name on a paycheck. If the name were John Jones, you would not want it on the check


as John Jones, but with the last name immediately adjacent to the first. Using fixedlength strings, each name field is as long as the longest practical name and is filled with blanks. For the desired appearance you would have to tediously count the number of trailing blanks in the first name field and subtract that from the maximum field length. We should be grateful Microsoft chose the variable length approach such that we can LPRINT NF\$;"' ";NL\$.

Suppose the application program constructs an array of names where the longest is 30 characters, but the average length is only 12 . If storage were statically allocated, an array of 1000 names would gobble up 30,000 bytes of memory. North Star Basic and IBM's VSBasic handle strings this way. Our current generation processors address
only 65,536 bytes of memory. The question is not "Can I justify the cost of more memory?", but "What would I do with more memory if I had it?"

Again, Microsoft made the wiser choice. Memory is allocated dynamically as required. In the example above, only 12,000 bytes of memory are required to implement the string array.

Good things are not free. In exchange for flexible, memory efficient string handling, we require complex overhead to manage the strings.

Table 1 is a map of memory allocation for Microsoft Basic. Two of the map areas are completely dynamic: The stack moves downward and the variable/array tables move upward. Stack requirements are normally minimal, but deeply nested GOSUBs


Table 2
or For...Next loops can make it quite large. When the stack is about to bump into the variable/array tables, or vice versa, the dreaded OM error results.

Let us direct our attention to the string space. A storage pool for strings is set aside immediately below any reserved memory. The size of this area is determined by the Clear nnnn statement; defaults are 50 or 100 bytes, depending upon the TRS-80 model.

Within the variable table, a string occupies three bytes of storage: one byte for the current length of the string (0-255), two bytes for the location of string data. The string data can be in one of four places. If the string was named in a Field statement the data is in the file buffer area. If it was created by a Let or Read statement the data is contained within the Basic program. A string length of zero has no string data. In any other situation the string data is located somewhere in the string pool.

Space in the pool is allocated to active strings starting from the top. Pointers are maintained by Basic to next available string location and to top of stack. To store a string in the pool, the number of bytes required is subtracted from next available. The result is compared to top of stack.

When the comparison shows available space the string is stored, next available is updated and processing continues.

Here is a simple Basic program; a diagram of what the string pool will look like is in Table 2.

10 CLEAR 12
20 A \(\$=\) STRING \(\$\left(3,{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)\)
\(30 \mathrm{~B} \$=\) STRING \(\$\left(3,{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)\)
\(40 \mathrm{CS}=\mathrm{A} \$\)
\(50 \mathrm{CS}=\mathrm{B} \$\)
\(60 \mathrm{~A} \$=\mathrm{C} \$\)
The letter \(F\) indicates a free position in the pool. Following the execution of line 10, all 12 positions are free. When line 20 is executed, the top three positions are allocated to A\$. In lines 30 and 40, space is further allocated to \(\mathrm{B} \$\) to \(\mathrm{C} \$\). Note carefully the results of line 50 . When \(C \$\) is assigned a second value, additional space was taken from the pool for the new value. The old space occupied by \(C \$\) is abandoned! This space is marked with the letter G (for garbage).

The problem arises during the execution of line 60 . The interpreter determines three more bytes of string storage are needed for the new value of \(A \$\), but no space is available.
```

GARBAGE-COLLECTOR: PROCEDURE;
IF PACKED-INDICATOR = TRUE THEN SIGNAL ERROR (OUT-OF-STRING-SPACE);
PACKED-INDICATOR = TRUE; /* caller sets back to false */
NEXT-AVAILABLE-STRING-LOCATION = TOP-OF-STRING-SPACE;
DO UNTIL (HIGH-STRING-LOCATION = 0);
HIGH-STRING-LOCATION = 0;
POSTION = START-OF-WORKSPACE;
DO WHILE (POSITION < END-OF-WORKSPACE);
CALL EVALUATE-STRING-LOCATION;
INCREMENT POSITION TO NEXT WORKSPACE ENTRY;
END; /* do while (position < end-of-workspace) */
POSITION = START-OF-VARIABLE-TABLE;
DO WHILE (POSITION < END-OF-VARIABLE-TABLE);
IF VARIABLE-TYPE = STRING THEN CALL EVALUATE-STRING-LOCATION;
INCREMENT POSITION TO NEXT VARIABLE ENTRY;
END; /* do while (position < end-of-variable-table) */
POSITION = START-OF-ARRAY-TABLE;
DO WHILE (POSITION < END-OF-ARRAY-TABLE);
IF ARRAY-TYPE = STRING THEN DO;
CALCULATE SIZE OF ARRAY AND POINT POSITION AT FIRST ELEMENT;
DO WHILE (MORE ELEMENTS IN THIS ARRAY);
CALL EVALUATE-STRING-LOCATION;
INCREMENT POSITION TO NEXT ELEMENT;
END; /* more elements in this array */
END; /* array type = string */
INCREMENT POSTION TO NEXT ARRAY;
END; /* position < end-of-array-table */
CALL PACK-SELECTED-STRING;
END; /* until high-string-location = 0 */
RETURN; /* that's all, folks! */
EVALUATE-STRING-LOCATION: PROCEDURE;
IF STRING-LENGTH = 0 THEN RETURN;
/* don't bother with null strings */
IF STRING-DATA-ADDRESS > NEXT-AVAILABLE-STRING-LOCATION THEN RETURN;
/* above test indicates this string already packed */
IF STRING-DATA-ADDRESS < BOTTOM-OF-STRING-SPACE THEN RETURN;
/* above test indicates this string not in string space */
IF STRING-DATA-ADDRESS < HIGH-STRING-LOCATION THEN RETURN;
/* this means that this is not the highest string data */
HIGH-STRING-LOCATION = STRING-DATA-ADDRESS;
HIGH-STRING-DESCRIPTOR-ADDRESS = CURRENT-STRING-DESCRIPTOR-ADDRESS;
RETURN;
END; /* EVALUATE-STRING-LOCATION */
PACK-SELECTED-STRING: PROCEDURE;
/* references here relative to high-string-descriptor-address */
MOVE STRING DATA TO (NEXT-AVAILABLE-STRING-LOCATION - STRING-LENGTH + 1);
STRING-DATA-ADDRESS = (NEXT-AVAILABLE-STRING-LOCATION
- STRING-LENGTH + I);
NEXT-AVAILABLE-STRING-LOCATION =
NXT-AVAILABLE-STRING-LOCATION = - STRING-LENGTH;
RETURN;
END; /* PACK-SELECTED-STRING */
END; /* GARBAGE-COLLECTOR */

```


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\section*{"Garbage collection occurs in inverse proportion to the amount of unused string space."}
\[
\begin{aligned}
& C T=(() 149 \text { * SV (use } 129 \text { for Mod II) }) \\
& +271 \text { * AC (use } 251 \text { for Mod II) } \\
& +92 * \mathrm{AE} \\
& +53 \text { * NS } \\
& +219 \text { * NN (use } 199 \text { for Mod II) } \\
& +21^{*} \text { SS } \\
& \left.\left.+258 \quad)^{*} \mathrm{PS}\right)+(83 * \mathrm{BC})\right) / \mathrm{CS}
\end{aligned}
\]

Where: CT is collection time in seconds;
SV is the number of simple (non-array) variables; including string variables;
\(A C\) is the number of arrays;
\(A E\) is the number of string array elements;
NS is the number of null (zero length) string elements,
NN is the number of non-null string elements, including those located outside the string pool;
SS is the number of simple (non-array) string elements;
PS is the number of non-null string elements located in the string pool;
\(B C\) is the total number of bytes used for string data; and
CS is the Z-80 clock speed, in cycles per second:
Unmodified TRS-80 clock speeds are:
Model 1-1774083,
Model II-4000000,
'Model III-2027520.
Figure 1

\section*{The Garbage Collector}

Alarms go off all over the place! The interpreter calls the Garbage Collector. The garbage collector arrives and finds a hole in the middle of the pool. He pushes the value of \(C \$\) upward into the hole, leaving a new free area at the bottom of the pool. The garbage collector departs, leaving his bill behind. In this case his invoice is not for money, but for time.

In this example, the garbage collector acts quickly. When many strings are active his job can become rather formidable. He always comes through, but sometimes his bill is very large.

I have transcribed his operations guide into a PLI-like pseudocode, in Listing 1. The amount of work he has to do grows exponentially with the number of strings. The main loop, Do until High-String-Location \(=\) 0 , is executed once for each string in the pool. The hottest subroutine, Evaluate-String-Location, is executed (for each iteration of the main loop) once for every string.
The formula in Fig. 1 calculates the time it takes the garbage collector to do his work:

Many factors are usually not significant in determining the final result. A good approximation can usually be found from: CT \(=310^{*}\) PS^2 / CS (300 for Model II).

The second formula was derived from experimentation, rather than calculations and is often more accurate than the first.

The time required to garbage collect is roughly proportional to the square of the number of strings. If you double the number of strings, you multiply the garbage collection time by four.

For a Model III program with 500 active strings, using the second formula, we get: \(310^{*} 500^{\wedge} 2 / 2027520\) or 38.224 seconds. Dur-
ing this time, the machine will seemingly lock up, not responding even to the Break key. Your machine is not malfunctioning.

To take the matter to its ridiculous extreme, the program shown below will produce a garbage collection time (Model III) of 3 hours, 26 minutes, 24 seconds, again using the second formula.

10 CLEAR 9100
20 DIM A\$ \({ }^{(9000)}\)
30 FOR \(1 \%=1\) TO 9000
\(40 \mathrm{~A} \$(1 \%)=\mathrm{CHR} \$(32)\)
50 NEXT
60 PRINT TIME\$
70 PRINT FRE(A\$)
80 PRINT TIME\$

\section*{Garbage Reduction Methods}

Reducing garbage collection time can be divided into two main groups: Reducing the frequency of garbage collection and reducing the time required for garbage collection. Reducing frequency is simpler.

Without changing the code in the program, increase the value in Clear to cause less frequent garbage collection. Garbage collection occurs in inverse proportion to the amount of unused string space. In a program using 1000 bytes of string space with 1100 bytes as a string pool, garbage collection occurs at some general rate N . If you were to clear 6000 bytes, the unused string space is 50 times as large and garbage collection occurs at the rate N/50. Your best choice is to clear the largest possible value.

You determine this by trial and error. Keep increasing the cleared value until you get OM errors, then reduce it until OM errors go away. To be safe reduce it by a few hundred bytes more than seems necessary.


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\section*{"Multiple concatenation is another string space villain."}

Programs tend to require changes. To keep from re-doing the trial and error use a reverse logic clear. The space required for variables and stack changes slowly when modifications are made to the program. Use the following technique: Determine, through the trial and error process, the largest practical amount to clear. Call this value X. Enter: CLEAR 0 : PRINT MEM. Call this value \(Y\). The expression \(Y-X\) represents the space needed for variables and stack. Call this value \(Z\). Replace the Clear statement in the program with CLEAR 0:CLEAR MEM \(Z\), plugging in the number derived above.

Each time a string variable appears on the left side of an assignment statement (statement containing an equal sign), the old value of the string variable is abandoned unless the string variable is used with LSET, RSET or MID\$. The easiest way to benefit from this is to prevent the abandonment of a string when its value, not its length, changes. If \(A \$\) and \(B \$\) both have a length of \(15, A \$=B \$\) causes the previous space occupied by \(A \$\) to be abandoned, contributing to the fragmentation which calls the garbage collector. The execution of \(\operatorname{MID} \$(A \$, 1,15)=B \$\), will not contribute to fragmentation.
Multiple concatenation is another string space villain. If \(A \$, B \$, C \$, D \$\) and \(E \$\) all have a length of 5 and we want to construct \(\mathrm{Z} \$\) with the five other strings strung together, the execution of \(Z \$=A \$+B \$+\) \(C \$+D \$+E \$\) will play havoc with the
string space. Basic will execute the statement as if you had entered:
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{T} 1 \$=\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{B} \$ \\
& \mathrm{~T} 2 \mathbb{\$}=\mathrm{T} 1 \$+\mathrm{C} \$ \\
& \mathrm{~T} 3 \$=\mathrm{T} 2 \$+\mathrm{D} \$ \\
& \mathrm{Z} \$=\mathrm{T} \$ \$+\mathrm{E} \$ .
\end{aligned}
\]

A much less damaging set of code would be:
\[
\begin{aligned}
& Z \$=S T R I N G \$(25,0) \\
& \operatorname{MID} \$(Z \$, 1,5)=A \$ \\
& \operatorname{MID} \$(Z \$, 6,5)=\mathrm{B} \$ \\
& \operatorname{MID} \$(Z \$, 11,5)=\mathrm{C} \$ \\
& \operatorname{MID} \$(Z \$, 16,5)=\mathrm{D} \$ \\
& \operatorname{MID} \$(Z \$, 21,5)=\mathrm{E} \$ .
\end{aligned}
\]

The first statement in this sequence could be omitted if \(Z \$\) already had a length of 25 .
A typical set of code found in an INKEY\$ routine might look like:
\(100 \mathrm{~W} \$={ }^{*} \cdot\)
\(1101 \$=\) INKEY \(\$:\) IF \(1 \$=\cdots\) THEN 110
120 IF ASC \((1 \$)=13\) THEN RETURN
\(130 \mathrm{~W} \$=\mathrm{W} \$+1 \$\)
140 IF LEN \((W \$)=\) N THEN RETURN ELSE 110
A less damaging code would be:
100 W\$ = STRING\$(N," ")
110 I\$ = INKEY\$: IF IS = " " THEN 110
120 IF ASC( \((\$)=13\) THEN 150
\(130 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{K}+1: \mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{K}, 1)=1 \$\)
140 IF \(K=N\) THEN RETURN
150 FOR J \(=\) NTO 1 STEP -1
160 IF MID\$(W \(\$, \mathrm{~J}, 1\) ) \gg " "THEN P \(=\mathrm{J}: \mathrm{J}=1\)
170 NEXT
\(180 \mathrm{~W} \$=\) LEFT \(\$(\mathrm{~W} \$, P):\) RETURN.
```

100 CLEAR 12000
110 OPEN "R",1,"DATAFILE"
120 FIELD 1, 10 AS FK\$, 90 AS DT $\$$
130 DIM RR\%(LOF(1)), KT\$(LOF(1))
140 FOR $1 \%=1$ TO LOF(1)
150 GET 1,1\%
$160 \mathrm{KT} \$(1 \%)=\mathrm{FK} \$$
170 RR \%(I\%) $=1 \%$
190 NEXT
200 'INVOKE A MACHINE LANGUAGE SORT HERE. SORT KT\$ and RR\%
210 'USING KT\$ AS KEY, RR\% TAGGING ALONG.
220 LINE INPUT "NAME";SA\$: IF LEN(SA\$) <> 10 THEN 220
230 GOSUB 10000
240 IF ER\% THEN PRINT "NOT FOUND" ELSE PRINT DT\$
250 GOTO 220
10000 'BINARY SEARCH OF STRING ARRAY,
RECORD RETRIEVED IF FOUND,
ER\% SET IF NOT.
10010 ER\% = 0
: ZB \% $=1$
: $Z \mathrm{D} \%=\operatorname{LOF}(1)+1$
$: Z \mathrm{ZD} \%=(Z \mathrm{~F}(1)+1$
10020 IF SA§ $=\operatorname{KT} \$(Z C \%)$ THEN GET $1, \mathrm{RR} \%(Z \mathrm{C} \%)$
: RETURN
$10030 \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{KT}(\mathrm{ZC} \%)>5 \mathrm{SA}$ THEN $\mathrm{ZD} \%=\mathrm{ZC} \%$
: $Z C \%=(Z C \%+Z B) / 2$
: IF $\mathrm{ZC} \%=\mathrm{ZD} \%$ THEN $\mathrm{ER} \%=-1$
ELSE 10020
$10040 \mathrm{ZB} \mathrm{\%}=\mathrm{ZC}$
: ZC\% $=(\mathrm{ZC} \%+\mathrm{ZD} \%) / 2$
: IF ZC\% = ZB\% THEN ER\% = -
: RETURN
ELSE 10020

```

\section*{100 CLEAR 12000}
```

"DATAFILE"
20 FIELD 1, 10 AS FK $\$ 90$ AS DT
130 DIM RR\%(LOF(1)), KT\$(LOF(1))
140 FOR $1 \%=1$ TO LOF(1)
160 KT\$(1\%) $=$ FK $\$$
170 RR\%(1\%) $=1 \%$
190 NEXT
200 'INVOKE A MACHINE LANGUAGE SORT HERE. SORT KT\$ and RR\%
210 'USING KTS AS KEY, RR\% TAGGING ALONG.
220 LINE INPUT "NAME";SA\$ : IF LEN(SA\$) <> 10 THEN 220
10000
250 GOTO 220
10000 'BINARY SEARCH OF STRING ARRAY, RECORD RETRIE
ER\% SET IF NOT.
40010 ER\& $=0$
: ZB \% $=1$
: $\mathrm{ZD} \%=\operatorname{LOF}(1)+1$
0020 IF SA§ $=$ KT\$(ZC\%) THEN GET $1, R \mathrm{R} \%(Z C \%)$ : RETURN
10030 IF KT\$(ZC\%) > SA\$ THEN ZD\% = ZC\%

```
```

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { : IF ZC\% = ZD\% THEN ER \% = }=-1 \\
& \text { ELSE } 10020
\end{aligned}
$$

10040 ZB\% $=$ ZC
: ZC\% $=($ ZC\% + ZD\% $)$
: IF ZC\% = ZB\% THEN ER\% = -
ELSE 10020

```
                                    Program Listing 2

Program Listing 2

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"A reduction of only 30 percent in the number of strings cuts the collection time in half."

In the first set of code, a string will be abandoned once per character input. In the second example, strings will be abandoned only twice.

On the Model II, Swap exchanges two values without leaving a trail of garbage behind. On the Model I or III, the following combination of VARPTR, PEEK and POKE can be used:
```

FOR $1 \%=0$ TO 2
T\% = PEEK(VARPTR(A\$) $+1 \%$ )
POKE (VARPTR(A\$) $+1 \%)$, PEEK(VARPTR(B\$) $+1 \%$ )
POKE (VARPTR(B\$) $+1 \%)$, T $\%$
NEXT

```

Keep in mind the collection time is roughly proportional to the square of the number of strings. While this means doubling the number of strings multiplies the time by four, it also provides a fertile ground for time saving. A reduction of only 30 percent in the number of strings cuts the collection time in half. This is the area to attack. Reducing the number of strings is the only effective way to reduce the collection time.

A list of names and addresses will provide a good example of string reduction. With a table of 100 you might be tempted to DIM, for example, separate arrays for last name, first name, address, city, state and zip code. That technique would create 600 strings. Merging each data item into a single string using a home-grown delimiter
cuts the 600 to 100. Any time you see more than one string array with the same dimension, it is probably a prime opportunity to cut strings.

In building an index to a large data file, suppose the data file has 1000 records, each uniquely identified by a 10 character string. To gain speedy access to each record by its identifier string, you might pass through the file once, building parallel arrays of the identifier (string) and the record number (integer). Sort the arrays on the identifier, with the record number tagging along. When the user requests a record by identifier, binary search the string array, using the record number corresponding to the located string as the key for direct retrieval of the complete data record desired. Program Listing 2 is a sketch of this approach.

This routine performs quickly. Unfortunately, garbage collection is in the 150 second range on a Model III.

Modifying the technique eliminates garbage collection, with some additional overhead in disk accesses. After sorting the arrays, get rid of the string array. On the Model II, use erase. On the Model I or III, pass through the string array setting all the strings to nulls. Use the array of record numbers as a key to do the same binary search on disk. Binary searching 1000 records never takes more than 10 probes. The individual searches are slower, but more consistent (see Program Listing 3).
```

100 CLEAR }1200
10 OPEN "R",1,"DATAFILE"
120 FIELD 1, 10 AS FK$, }90\mathrm{ AS DT$
130 DIM RR%(LOF(1)), KT$(LOF(1))
140 FOR 1% = 1 TO LOF(1)
150 GET 1,I%
160 KT$(I%) = FK\$
170 RR%(I%) = 1%
1 9 0 ~ N E X T
200 'INVOKE A MACHINE LANGUAGE SORT HERE. SORT KT\$ and RR%
210 'USING KT\$ AS KEY, RR% TAGGING ALONG.
211 FOR 1% = 1 TO LOF(1)
212 KT$(I%) = 'm
213 NEXT
220 LINE INPUT "NAME";SA$: IF LEN(SA$) <> 10 THEN 220
230 GOSUB 10000
240 IF ER% THEN PRINT "NOT FOUND" ELSE PRINT DT$
250 GOTO 220
10000 'BINARY SEARCH OF DATAFILE,
RECORD RETRIEVED IF FOUND,
ER% SET IF NOT
10010 ER% = 0
: ZB% = 1
: ZD% = LOF(1) +1
:ZC% = (ZB% + ZD%)/2
10015 GET 1,RR%(ZC%)
10020 IF SA\$ = FK\$ THEN RETURN
10030 IF FK\$ > SAS THEN ZD% = ZC%
: ZC% = (ZC% + ZB)/2
: IF ZC% = ZD% THEN ER% = -1
: RETURN
ELSE 10015
10040 2B% = ZC%
:ZC% = (ZC% + ZD%)/2
:IF ZC% = ZB% THEN ER% = -1
: RETURN
ELSE 10015

```

\section*{100 CLEAR 12000}
```

, DATAFILE"
120 FIELD 1, 10 AS FK\$, 90 AS DT\$
130 DIM RR\%(LOF(1)), KT\$(LOF(1))
140 FOR 1\% = 1 TO LOF(1)
150 GET 1,I\%
KT\$(I\%) $=1 \%$
190 NEXT
200 'INVOKE A MACHINE LANGUAGE SORT HERE. SORT KT\$ and RR\%
210 'USING KT\$ AS KEY, RR\% TAGGING ALONG.
TOR Iか $=1$ TO LOF(1)
(1\%) $=$
213 NEXT
220 LINE INPUT "NAME";SA\$ : IF LEN(SA\$) <> 10 THEN 220
230 GOSUB 10000
250 GOTO 220
10000 'BINARY SEARCH OF DATAFILE,
RECORD RETRIEVED IF FOUND,
ER\% SET IF NOT
10010 ER\% = 0
$: Z D \neq \operatorname{LOF}(1)+1$
$: Z C \%=(Z B \%+Z D \%) / 2$
10015 GET 1,RR\%(ZC \%)
10020 IF SA $\$=$ FK $\$$ THEN RETURN
10030 IF FKS > SAS THEN $\begin{aligned} Z D \% & =Z C \% \\ : Z C \% & =(Z C \%\end{aligned}$
: IF ZC\% $=2 \mathrm{D} \%$ THEN ER\% $=-1$
: RETURN
ELSE 10015
$10040 \mathrm{ZB} \mathrm{\%}=\mathrm{ZC} \%$
$: I F Z C \%=Z B \%$ THEN ER \% $=-1$
ELSE 10015

```

Program Listing 3

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From the January 1981 issue of the CSRA Computer Club newsletter:

There was some There was some amusement at the November meeting when the Radio Shack representatives stated that the software in the
ROM cartridges could not be copied This ROM cartridges could not be copied. This
month's 68 Micro Journal reported they had month's 68 Micro Journal reported they had
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\title{
Lunar Lander
}

\author{
by Nat R. Koch
}

\section*{Cames are rarely writIten for the Model II, but here's one that lets you make a lunar landing.}

Few games are written for the Model II, so here is one you might like to try. Lunar Lander is not an arcade-style game, but it is realtime. It is written in Model II Basic and runs relatively fast.

The object of the game is to land your spaceship on one of the designated landing areas (thin horizontal lines) without touching the rest of the surface or running out of fuel. To control the ship ( \({ }^{\wedge}\) ), thrust the main engine by hitting the space bar. You can also fire lateral rockets by using the <and> keys.

You have several options for preventing a crash: abort, hyperspace, and freeze. Abort, A, provides the combined effects of several simultaneous thrusts. Hyperspace, H, moves the ship to a random position on the top six lines of the screen. Freeze, F, freezes the ship's lateral and vertical motion. You

The Key Box

\section*{Model II \\ Model II Basic \\ 32K RAM}
are allowed 1-3 hyperspaces per round, and you might not be allowed to freeze.

All three options use up more fuel than thrusting or firing the lateral rockets. If you run out of fuel, your ship plummets to the surface and the
game ends. If you go over the top of the screen, you are automatically put in hyperspace.

When the program is run, you will be asked three questions: Game \# asks you which of seven playing boards you want

Program Listing


Listing continues

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to use．Speed is the time between ship movements－at 80 it is very slow，but at 1 the game is impossibly fast．Beginners should start at about 50 ．Gravity asks you what level of gravity you want．At gravity level 1 the ship floats，while at 5 it drops like a rock．A beginner should use gravity level 2.

All the boards are drawn with lines． Each data statement contains a list of start and end－line coordinates and in－ crements．If the increment is 9999 ，that line is interpreted as a landing area（a thin line on the screen）．Even though board \＃8 has no instructions，it is neces－ sary，because the board－scanning variable starts at one board and ends at the next．

If you design your own playing board with several vertical surfaces，you might get a BS error from the Basic inter－ preter．To correct this you need to di－ mension the CC array larger and clear more memory．However，the program is fine for most boards．

Nat Koch，13，is an eighth grade stu－ dent at Queen Anne School in Prince George＇s County，Maryland．He lives at 3304 Carlton Ave．，Temple Hills，MD 20748.

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\section*{Listing conlimued}

\section*{410 P}

420
421 ，
MOVE SHIP USING VEL，SW，UD，AND GRAV
430 IF \(S W=>3\) THEN \(S W=3\) ELSE IF SW \(<=-3\) THEN \(S W=-3\)
440 IF VEL \(=>3\) THEN VEL \(=3\) ELSE IF VEL \(<=-3\) THEN VEL \(=-3\)
450 ．
460 GRA
470
480 UD＝VEL＊ 80
\(490 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+(\mathrm{UD}+\mathrm{SW})\)
\(50 \emptyset\) IF \(P<\emptyset\) THEN GOSUB \(100 \emptyset\)
510 IF P＞1919 THEN GOTO 950
520 IF SCREEN \((\mathrm{P})=1\) THEN GOTO 900
530 IF SCREEN \((\mathrm{P})=2\) THEN GOTO 850
540 PRINT＠P，＂～＂；
545 IF FLAG＝1 THEN GOTO 640

560 ：
561
\(562:\)
570 FOR DELAY＝1 TO D＊1Ø：NEXT DELAY
570 FOR DELAY \(=1\) TO \(\mathrm{D}^{*} 10: \mathrm{N}\)
\(58 \emptyset\) IF F＞THEN GOTO \(31 \emptyset\)
590 ！
591 SHIP OUT OF FUEL SEQUENCE
\(60 \emptyset\) PRINT＠3ø，＂OUT OF FUEL＂：FOR \(z=1\) TO 100ø：NEXT \(Z\)
\(605 \mathrm{~F}=0\)
610 PRINT＠3ロ，SPACES（59）
615 PRINT＠の，＂F：\(\quad\) H：＂；H；＂FRZ：＂；FR；＂＂
620 FOR FALL \(=1\) TO 24
630 FLAG＝1：GOTO 500
640 PRINT＠P，＂\(\quad\) ；：P＝P \(+80:\) PRINT＠P，\({ }^{n n " ; ~}\)
650 NEXT FALL：END
\(\begin{array}{ll}650 & \mathrm{NE} \\ 700 & 1 \\ 701 & 1\end{array}\)
\({ }_{782}^{701}\) ：－－－－－
7703 ：SUBROUTINES FOR what happens to ship
\({ }_{710} 764\) ．－－Abort－－

730 PRINT＠30，SPACES（59）
740 VEL＝VEL－ \(2+\) RND（3）\(): F=F-R N D(15) * 10:\) RETURN
750 ，HYPERSPACE－－－
760 PRINT＠P，＂＂；
\(780 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-1: I F \mathrm{H}<\emptyset\) THEN \(\mathrm{H}=\emptyset:\) PRINT＠30，＂HYPERSPACE NOT FUNCTIONAL＂：FOR \(\mathrm{Z}=1\) TO \(1000: \mathrm{N}\) EXT Z；PRINT＠3＠，SPACES（59）：RETURN
EXT Z：PRINT＠30，SPACES（＂HYPERSPACE＂CHRS（25）：FOR \(z=1\) TO \(500: N E X T\) Z：PRINT＠3 790 ，SPACES（ \(59): \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}-\operatorname{RND}(1 \emptyset) * 1 \emptyset: \mathrm{P}=\operatorname{RND}(48 \emptyset)-1: V E L=\emptyset: S W=\emptyset ; \operatorname{RETURN}\)
59）： \(\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{RND}(10) * 10: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{RND}\)
\(81 \emptyset \mathrm{FR}=\mathrm{FR}-1: \mathrm{IF}\) FR＜Ø THEN FR＝Ø：PRINT＠3Ø，＂FREEZE NOT FUNCTIONAL＂：FOR \(Z=1\) TO \(1 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset: N\)
\(\begin{array}{cc}810 & \text { FR＝FR－1：IF FR＜} \\ \text { EXT } & \text { Z：PRINTe3 } 0, \text { SPACES（59）：RETURN }\end{array}\)

 \(: F=F-\) RND \((10) * 10\)
\(83 \emptyset\) VEL \(=\emptyset: S W=\emptyset\) ：RETURN
850 －
853 IF FLAG＝1 THEN GOTO 86ø
855 IF VEL＜ 3 THEN GOTO 875
860 PRINT＠3ø，＂YOU CRASHED ON THE PAD＂；：PRINT＠P，＂X＂：FOR \(Z=1\) TO \(1 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset: N E X T ~ Z: Z=R N D(\) 3）
870 IF \(\mathrm{Z}=3\) THEN PRINT＠30，＂There were no survivors＂；
873 GOTO \(2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\)
873 GOTO 20のด
875 PRINT＠P，＂A＂；
875 PRINT＠P，＂A＂；
880
PRINT＠3＂，＂YOU LANDED SAFELY ；Rating \(=" ; F+H * 1 \varnothing \emptyset+F R * 2 \emptyset \emptyset ; G O T O ~\)
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\)
\(88 \emptyset\) PRINT＠30，＂YOU LANDE
900 －－－CRASH ———
905 PRINT＠P，＂＊＂；
\(910 \mathrm{Cl} \$=" * "+\mathrm{CHR} \$(255)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(252)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(252)+" * * ": \mathrm{C} 2 \$={ }^{2} * \mathrm{n}+\mathrm{CHR} \$(255)+\mathrm{CHR}(255)+\) CHR \(\$\) （252）＋CHRS（252）＋CHR\＄（252）＋＂＊＊＊＂
 （252）＋CHR \((252)+{ }^{\prime \prime}\)

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Listing continued
920 PRINT@30,"CRASH":FOR Z=1 TO 300:NEXT Z
940 PRINT@P-80,C1$;:FOR Z=1 TO 300:NEXT Z:PRINT@P-80,C3$;:PRINT@P-160,C2\$;:FOR Z
=1 TO 30|:NEXT Z:PRINT@P-160,C4S;
943 PRINT@40, "There were no survivors"
945 GOTO 20@\emptyset
950 OVERSHOOT BASE ---
960 PRINT@30, "YOU OVERSHOT THE BASE":GOTO 2000
960 PRINT@30, "YOU OVERSHOT THE BASE":GOTO 2000
1010 PRINT@30, "SHIP OUT OF ORBIT":FOR Z=1 TO 100\emptyset:NEXT:PRINT@30,SPACES(59):P=
RND (480)-1:F=F-RND (10) *10:VEL=\emptyset:SW=\emptyset:RETURN
1100:
1101; SUBROUTINE TO DRAW IN TERRAIN
111g FOR LN =S TO E STEP I
1115 PRINT@LN,CHRS (153);
1125 SCREEN (LN) =1:CC (C2) =LN: C2=C2+1
130 IF I=-8\emptyset THEN SCREEN (LN+1)=1:CC(C2)=LN+1:C2=C2+1:SCREEN (LN +2)=1:CC(C2)=LN
+2:C2=C2+1:GOTO 1170
1140 IF I=80 THEN SCREEN (LN-1)=1:CC (C2)=LN-1:C2=C2+1:SCREEN (LN-2)=1:CC (C2)=LN-
2:C2=C2+1:GOTO 1170
1150 SCREEN (LN+80) =1;CC (C2) =LN+80:C2=C2+1:SCREEN (LN+160)=1:CC (C2)=LN+160:C2=C2+
1:SCREEN (LN+24\emptyset)=1:CC}(\textrm{C}2)=LN+240:C2=C2+
1170 NEXT LN:RETURN
1200:
1201: SUBROUTINE TO DRAW IN BASE
1210 FOR LN=S TO E STEP 1
1210 FOR LN=S TO E ST
1230 SCREEN (LN )=2:CC}(C2)=LN:C2=C2+1:SCREEN (LN+80)=1:CC(C2)=LN+80:C2=C2+1:SCREEN
(LN+160) =1:CC(C2)=LN+160:C2=C2+1
1240 NEXT LN:RETURN
2000:
2001: END GAME
2005 FOR }Z=1\mathrm{ TO 1000:NEXT }

```

```

2045 GOTO 110
9000:
9002: *** BOARD \#1 ***
006
9006 DATA 1,0,0
9008 DATA 640,644,1,
9010 DATA 976,977,9999,
9012 DATA 1469,1471,1,
9014 DATA 1560,1562,9999,
9016 DATA 535,543,1,

```

```

                565,567,1,
                    1058,1301,81,
                    1552,1795,81,
                        1643,1645,1,
                464,467,1,
                793,1036,81,
    9020 : *** BOARD \#2 ***
9020 : *** BOARD \#2 ***
9024
906 DATA 2,0,0
9028 DATA 320,324,1, 405,1045,80,
9030 DATA 1769,1771,9999,
9032 DATA 264,268,1,
9034 DATA 1567,1569,1,
9036 DATA 1574,1577,1
9038 DATA 550,551,9999,
9040 DATA 399,399,0
9042
9044 : *** BOARD \#3 ***
9048 DATA 3,0,D
9050 DATA 400,405,1, 326,247,-79,
9052 DATA 1221,1541,80, 1622,1703,81,
9054 DATA 1633,1554,-79, 1555,1557,1,
9056 DATA 1646,1647,9999, 1728,1809,81,
905 DATA 1656,1658,9999, 1579,1579,81
9060 DATA 388,391,1, 472,473,9999,
9060 DATA 388,391,1, 472,473,9999,
9060 DATA 388,391,1, 472,473,9999,
9062
9062,
349,905,81,
1490,1490,0,
1498,1178,-80, 632,793,81,
*** BOARD \#4 ***
9066 ,
9068 DATA 4,0,0
9068 DATA 4,0,0
9070 DATA 240,247,1,
9072 DATA 733,496,-79,
9074 DATA 832,1712,80
328,1688,80,
488,490,1, 571,895,81
488,490,1,
1796,1796,1,
1796,1797,1,
1796,1797,1, 1387,1468,81
1566,934,-79, 1718,1639,-79
1566,934,-79,
548,548,0, 629,630,9999,
1126,1526,80, 1607,1688,81
1138,658,-80, 579,273,-79
1138,658,-80, 579,273,-79
916,918,9999, 999,1566,81
1411,1412,9999,1493,1493,0
1099,388,-79, 469,469,0
1102,
115 PRINT@LN,CHRS(153);
1201,
1100 RN
1240 N
9004 '
1117,1118,9999, 1199,1199,0

| 565,567,1, | 488,490,1, | 571,895,81 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1058,1301,81, | 1302,1306,1, | 1387,1468,81 |
| 1552,1795,81, | 1796,1797,1 | 1718,1639,-79 |
| 1643,1645,1, | 1566,934,-79, | 854, $614,-80$ |
| $464,467,1$, | 548,548, 0 , | 629,630,9999 |
| 793,1036,81, | 1117,1118,9999, | 1199,1199,0 |
| * |  |  |
| 405,1045,80, | 1126,1526,80, | 1607,1688,81 |
| 1692,1218,-79, | 1138,658,-80, | 579,273,-79 |
| 349,905,81, | 916,918,9999, | 999,1566,81 |
| 1490,1490,0, | 1411,1412,9999, | , 1493,1493,0 |
| 1498,1178, -80 , | 1099,388,-79, | 469,469,0 |
| $632,793,81$, | 794,797,1. | 718,478,-80 |

9036 DATA 1574,1577,1,
794,797,1, 718,478,-80

```

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\section*{Dogfight}

\author{
by Ralph White
}

\section*{H ere's an arcade game for your Color Com-puter-envision yourself as a flying ace sitting in a cockpit while shooting the enemy's biplanes.}

Flying Ace is an arcade-type game for the TRS-80 Color Computer with Extended Basic, 16 K of memory, and the right joystick. Using graphics mode 3
consumes a great deal of memory, so only about 2,500 bytes remain unused for expansion of the program.

The screen shows the view from your
\begin{tabular}{|ll|}
\hline A \((34,20)\) & Airplane graphics array \\
A & Horizontal position of the joystick \\
B & Vertical position of the joystick \\
G & Number of planes that escaped \\
H & Number of planes shot down \\
R & Number of planes presented \\
S & Shots taken \\
T & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Elapsed time on current plane \\
TT
\end{tabular} \\
Total elapsed flight time \\
Xorizontal distance from plane's center to center of \\
sights \\
Yertical distance from plane's center to center of sights
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|ll|}
\hline Lines & \\
\(70-150\) & Draws airplane \\
\(250-280\) & Assures plane will be within screen boundaries \\
290 & Draws the plane on the screen \\
300 & Checks firing button \\
310 & Generates random movement of the plane \\
340 & Checks firing button \\
\(350-380\) & Firing routine \\
380 & Boundary values to determine a hit or miss \\
\(400-430\) & Display for a hit \\
\(440-640\) & Scoreboard \\
\(650-790\) & Instructions \\
& \\
& Table 2. Program Outline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
plane's cockpit. Biplanes appear, and by using the right joystick, you maneuver your plane to get the enemy's biplane in your sights. Then, press the button on the joystick to fire the machine guns.

The object is to shoot as many planes as possible in about six minutes of flying time; approximately 30 seconds are allotted for each plane. The score formula in line 520 is based on the number of shots taken, hits, planes escaped, and total elapsed time. Speed and accuracy improve your score; misses and letting planes escape hurt it.

The program operates in a cycle that draws the plane, computes a new position, and reads the joystick. You can exit the cycle in only two ways: by successfully shooting a plane or by allowing a plane to escape.

Moving the joystick to the extreme right, left, top, or bottom will bring the enemy plane into your sights quickly; slightly moving the joystick makes the target plane move more slowly.

The value of the firing button is checked twice in each cycle (lines 300 and 340), to ensure that the button responds when pushed. If the button is pushed, memory location 65280 will contain either 126 or 254 . If the button is not pushed, memory location 65280 will contain a 255.

The Sound function provides a tone burst with each shot. Line 380 contains

\section*{The Key Box}

\author{
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}

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PEX/CMD \\
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PFIND/CMD
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the boundary values for determining if a shot hits or misses a plane; when a plane is hit, a series of tone bursts is generated. The difficulty of the program can be altered by changing the boundaries of a successful shot.

The position of the joystick is not read on every pass through the cycle. The value of MV alternates from -1 to 1. If \(M V=1\), the cycle is short circuited. The enemy plane is allowed to move more quickly.

Lines 70-150 draw the biplane and store the plane in a graphics array. The Put command is then used to rapidly draw the plane on the screen. The border of the array around the plane is a series of blanks. When a new plane is Put on the screen, it is printed directly over the old image without erasing it. Since the new image is in a slightly different position, the border of blanks assures the old image is entirely covered.

The high resolution graphics modes do not support text, so after each downed or escaped plane, the computer returns to the text mode to display all necessary information.

Ralph White can be reached at 529 S. Vermont, Columbus, KS 66725.

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```

10 GOTO650
20 PCLEAR4
30 PMODE3,1
40 DIMA (34,2\emptyset)
50 PCLS
60 SCREEN1,1
70 FORI=4TO28:PSET(I, 8,3):PSET(I,7,3):PSET(I,14,3):PSET(I,13,3):
NEXTI
80 FORI=5TO12: PSET(17,I,3):NEXTI
90 FORI=14TOl8:PSET(I,10,3):PSET(I,12,3):NEXTI
10\emptyset FORI=9TO12:PSET(9,I,3):PSET( 25,I,3):NEXTI
110 FORI=13TO21:PSET(I,11,3) :NEXTI
120 PSET(17,9,3)
13\emptyset PSET(13,16,3):PSET}(15,15,3):\operatorname{PSET}(20,16,3):\operatorname{PSET}(19,15,3
140 PRESET (4,8,1):PRESET(28,8,1):PRESET}(15,8,1):\operatorname{PRESET}(19,8,1
150 PRESET(4,14,1):PRESET(28,14,1)
160 GET(\emptyset,0)-(34,20),A,G
170 PCLS
18\emptyset R=1:T=\emptyset:TT=\emptyset:S=\emptyset:MV=1
190 X=0:Y=\emptyset
2\emptyset\emptyset X=RND (20\emptyset) -1\emptyset\emptyset:Y=RND (180) -9\emptyset
210 A=0:B=\emptyset
22\emptyset PSET(128,86,0):PSET(128,106, 0): PSET (108,96,0): PSET (148,96,0)
: PSET(128,85, 0): PSET(128,1\emptyset7,\emptyset): PSET(106,96, 0): PSET(150,96,\emptyset)
23\emptyset X=X+INT((32-A)/12):Y=Y+INT ((32-B)/12)
240 T=T+1:IFT>84GOTO440
250 IFY>75THENY=75
260 IFY< -75THENY =-75
270 IFX<-112THENX=-112
280 IFX>108THENX=108
29\emptyset PUT(113+X,86+Y) - (147+X,106+Y),A,PSET
30\emptyset IFPEEK (65280) =1260RPEEK (65280) = =254GOTO350
310 X=X+RND (5) -3:Y=Y+RND (3) -2
32\emptyset MV=-MV:IFMV=1GOTO240
330 A=JOYSTK ( }|\mathrm{ ):B=JOYSTK (1)
340 IFPEEK(65280)<>126ANDPEEK (65280)<>254GOTO220
350 S=S+1:SOUND50,2
360 LINE (64,192)-(128,96),PSET:LINE (192,192)-(128,96),PSET
370 LINE (64,192)-(128,96),PRESET:LINE (192,192)-(128,96) ,PRESET
380 IFX>-10ANDX[1@ANDY](mailto:1@ANDY)-5ANDY<5GOTO40\emptyset
390 GOTO220
40\emptyset FORI=15TO3\emptysetSTEP5:CIRCLE (128,96),I,4,.4:NEXTI
41\emptyset FORI=15TO3\emptysetSTEP5:SOUND (2\emptyset\emptyset-I*2),I:CIRCLE (128,96),I,1,.4:NEXT
I
420 H=H+l
430 FORTM=1TO500:NEXTTM
4 4 0 ~ P C L S ~
450 CLS
460 PRINTTAB (6) "AFTER ";R;"AIRPLANES":PRINT
47\emptyset PRINTTAB (5) "SHOTS = ";S
480 PRINTTAB(5)"HITS = ";H
490 IFT<=84GOTO510
50\emptyset PRINT"TOO MUCH TIME. HE GOT AWAY!":G=G+1
510 PRINTTAB (5) "GOT AWAY = ";G
520 TT=TT+T:PRINTTAB(5) "SCORE= = ";INT((250*R-TT)*SQR(TT/250*
R) *SQR(H/(S+1)))
530 IFTT>10\emptyset8GOTO640
540 PRINT:PRINTTAB(5) "TIME REMAINING"
550 PRINT"MINUTES";TAB(16);"SECONDS":M=INT((1008-TT)/168):SC=INT
(((1008-TT)-M*168)/2.8)
560 PRINTTAB (2);M;TAB(18);SC:PRINT
570 PRINT:PRINT"PRESS THE FIRING BUTTON TO CONT."
580 M=PEEK (65280): IFM<>126ANDM <>254GOTO580
590 PMODE3,1
600 PCLS

```

```

6 2 0 ~ T = \emptyset : R = R + 1
63\emptyset GOTO19\emptyset
6 4 0 ~ P R I N T " T I M E ~ H A S ~ E X P I R E D " : ~ E N D ~
6 5 0 ~ C L S
660 PRINT:PRINT:PRINTTAB(10) "WORLD WAR I":PRINT:PRINT
670 PRINTTAB(11) "FLYING ACE"
680 FORTM=1TO1500:NEXTTM
6 9 0 ~ C L S ~
7\emptyset\emptyset PRINTTAB(10)"instructions" : PRINT
710 PRINT"THE OBJECT OF THE GAME IS TO"
720 PRINT"SHOOT AS MANY AIRPLANES AS YOU"
730 PRINT"CAN IN THE TIME THAT IS GIVEN."
7 4 0 ~ P R I N T " Y O U ~ W I L L ~ B E ~ A L L O W E D ~ 3 0 ~ S E C O N D S " ~
7 5 0 ~ P R I N T " P E R ~ A I R P L A N E ~ A N D ~ A ~ T O T A L ~ O F ~ 6 " '
760 PRINT"MINUTES OF FLYING TIME. YOUR"
770 PRINT"SCORE WILL BE BASED ON NO. OF":PRINT"PLANES SHOT DOWN
AND ACCURACY."
780 PRINT:INPUT" PRESS <ENTER> TO CONT";Z\$
790 GOTO2\emptyset
Program Listing

```

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\section*{Stephen Mills}

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The TRS-80's Break key is a swift executioner. Its primary purpose is to put an end to a running program and return the computer to the command mode. That is a powerful feature when you need it, but sometimes this executioner is too easy to invoke unintentionally. Since the Break key is located
dangerously near the backspace and dash keys, a careless finger could accidentally terminate a program during input. Even though you can continue the program with the CONT command, you cannot recover a carefully formatted video display destroyed by the break.

For this reason, many polished and well-designed programs can benefit from having the Break key disabled. This is possible because whenever that key is pressed, the ROM interpreter momentarily sends program control to an address in random-access memory. That address, for Model I Level II Basic, is 16396.

If you instruct the computer to PRINT PEEK (16396) when the computer has been initialized

10 POKE 16397,45:POKE 16398,1
20 ON ERROR GOTO 1000
30 REM - MENU OF 5 ITEMS IS HERE
40 PRINT "SELECTION \#1"
50 PRINT "SELECTION \#2"

80 INPUT "SELECT 1-5";S
90 POKE 16396,195
100 ON S GOTO \(200,300,400,500,600\)

1000 IF ERR \(=44\) THEN RESUME 30 1010 POKE 16397,201:ON ERROR GOTO 0
normally, you will find the value 201, which in machine language is an instruction to return to ROM. This sends program control back to where it started. If you PEEK at the next two addresses, you will find zeroes.

The statement POKE 16396,7 disables the Break key. When the Break key is hit after that, the instruction is no longer a return, but one which changes the information in the CPU's accumulator register. Program execution then passes through the zeroes in the next two bytes (donothing values), and then finds another return instruction at 16399. The result is that the computer "forgets" the Break key has been pressed, and so hitting the key does not interrupt your program. The statement POKE 16396,201 puts things back to normal.

POKEing a 7 (or several other serviceable values which affect the accumulator) is the best known way of disabling the Break key. This technique does not allow you to break out of a program even if you want to. You can press the reset button, but you cannot continue unless you know where to reenter the program. This technique also gives you a dead key on a keyboard which is already somewhat deficient in control keys. A better way to disable Break is to bring it under program control
like the rest of the keyboard.
Set up a program which will use a controlled Break key with the following series of POKEs:

POKE 16396,195:POKE 16397,45; POKE 16398,1
This reroutes program execution in ROM to a routine which sets up an L3 or Disk Basic Only error code. This works even if you are running Level II Basic under a disk system because the ROM routine assumes that the error has been correctly evaluated. Now if you press Break, you will get an L3 ERROR? message on the screen.

To use this modification creatively, you must write an appropriate error-trapping routine into the Basic program. Do this after the program is well along in development and thoroughly debugged; otherwise a real L3 error could foul things up. Set the On Error GOTO statement early in the program to direct control to the error-trap routine. There, in addition to any other errorhandling statements needed, evaluate the ERR code for an L3 error. If ERR \(=44\), it means that

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the Break key has been pressed, and you can handle it as your program requires. The ERL function is available to tell you the program line under execution when the Break key was hit, so the break-handling routine can perform different operations for different parts of the program.

One useful application of this technique is to return you to the beginning of a program, or to a menu of options. You may have made an incorrect menu selection, or realize you have entered bad data, and want to restart your procedure. Coding these operator conveniences is cumbersome, and usually overlooked. By using this method, you can get out of an operation at any point, and redirect the program to a more desirable restart position.

The program skeleton in Listing 1 shows how this might be done. Line 10 sets up most of the disabling code, but leaves the first critical byte (16397) intact. Execution can still be broken normally through the menu selection. Line 20 defines
the error-trap routine. Lines \(30-80\) display the menu and solicit input. After that, the POKE in line 90 takes over the Break key, so that any subsequent break will be interpreted as an L3 error and cause a jump to the errorhandling routine at line 1000 .

If the test there indicates that the Break key has been pressed, the program resumes at the menu again. If all the error traps fall through, line 1010 restores the normal status of the Break key vector by POKEing the return instruction back into 16397. Then the On Error GOTO 0 turns off the error trap and ends the program.

The Break key can be toggled on and off as you wish in a program. For instance, if you replace line 30 by POKE 16397,201, it allows you to quit the program during menu selection. But at any other point in the program, after line 90, Break would first return control to the menu.

Technical note: All disk I/O will return an L3 or Disk Basic Only error message.

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New Tricks for an Old Dog
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Iwill never forget the day the May 1980 issue of 80 Micro arrived. I had purchased a Line Printer II and was considering Michael Shrayer Software's Electric Pencil or Radio Shack's Scripsit. Instead I found Delmer D. Hinrichs' "Basic Word Processor" on page 50.
The Basic Word Processor was written for a 16 K Model I TRS-80 with cassette file

\section*{The Key Box}

Model I
Disk Basic
32K RAM
One disk drive
Line Printer II
text storage and a Comprint 912 printer using roll paper. I have a 32K Model I TRS-80, one disk drive, and the Line Printer II. I modified the program to take advantage of my system's expanded capabilities.

I added two commands to allow disk storage of text files and a command to allow form-letter printing. I expanded the Print command to allow continuous printing of linked text files, automatic paging for \(91 / 2\) by 11 fan-fold paper, and single-sheet printing for specialized \(81 / 2\) by 11 letterheads.

\section*{New Commands}

When the Basic word processor displays Command?, enter the following additional, single-letter commands:

G Get Get a text file from disk.
W Write Write a text file to disk.
N Notice Continuously print text file as a form letter. Names and addresses are obtained from diskbased PIMs files.

Get, similar to Load, loads a previously written text file from disk. You are directed to enter the file name and extension. You have time to switch disks if your text file is on a different one. After the text file is loaded you return to the command mode.

Write, similar to Save, puts the present text file onto your disk. You will be directed to enter the file name and extension. You
\(70 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} \$)-64:\) IFA<0ONAGOTO90,480,510,760,790,1220,1990,1320,1350, \(1390,1510,1520,1580,80,80,1640,80,1750,1770,80,80,1830,2080,1970\)

1330 PRINT "A ADD", "B BLANK", "C COMPILE", "D DELETE", "E EDIT", "F FORMAT", "G GET", "H HELP", "I INSERT", "J JUSTIFY", "K KILL", "L LOAD", "M MOVE", "P PRINT", "R REPLACE", "S SAVE", "V VIDEO", "W WRITE", "X EXIT"

Figure 1
have time to switch disks if you want to save the text file on a disk other than the one you have loaded. After the text file is written to disk you return to the command mode.

If you have converted SCELBI Publications' Personal Information Management System to use disk files ( 80 Micro, February 1980, page 80, "Floppy PIMS," by Morris Herman), Notice enables you to produce form letters. Enter the file name and extension of your label file. You have time to switch disks if your PIMS file is located on a different disk. As the computer reads each label record, the inside address and greeting are printed. A call to the Print routine prints the letter in the text buffer. The next label record is read and the process repeats until a form letter is produced for each label record on the PIMS file. After all letters are printed, you will return to the command mode.

\section*{Expanded Print Command}

When a text file contains more than 125 lines of text response time slows to an intolerable rate. If you need more lines for your manuscript write the current text file to disk and start a new one keeping the format parameters constant. Repeat this procedure until your manuscript is finished.

\footnotetext{
MT\$ Multiple text file indicator (Y/N).
NA\$ Disk text file name and extension.
SS\$ Single-sheet forms feed indicator (Y/N).
AP Number of lines already printed.
EF End of PIMS file indicator.
EP End of page.
G Physical number of lines per page.
PR PIMS record number.
TL Current text line number for Print command.
}

Table 1. New Program Variables


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TRS-80 is a trademark of Tandy Corporation. LDOS is available for the TRS-80 Model-1 and Model-III. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice. LDOS and The BASIC ANSWER are products of Logical Systems, Inc.


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The BASIC Answer allows variable names to be as long as 14 characters and ALL 14 are significant. Imagine reading:
"IF ACCNT.OVERDUE \#> 0 THEN GOSUB
@PRINT.DUN"
rather than
"IFAO\#>OTHEN
GOSUB52130"
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\section*{Listing 1 continued}
\(570 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{ASC}(\) RIGHT \(\$(\mathrm{X} \$, 1)):\) IFA \(=330 \mathrm{RA}=460 \mathrm{RA}=580 \mathrm{RA}=63 \mathrm{THENX} \$=\mathrm{X} \$+^{\circ}\)
580 A \(\$(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{LEFT}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L}), \mathrm{I}-1): \operatorname{IFLEN}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~K}))=0\) THENA \((\mathrm{K})=\mathrm{X} \$:\) GOTO5 40
590 A \((\mathrm{K})=\mathrm{X} \$+\mathrm{S} \$+\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~K}):\) GOTO546
\(600 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{AS}(\mathrm{L}))\) ：IPX＜2THEN62日ELSEPORI＝XTO2STEP－1
610 IFRIGHT \(\$(A \$(L), 1)=S \$ T H E N A \$(L)=L E F T \$(A \$(L), I-1)\) ：NEXTI
620 NEXTL： FORL \(=\) FTOZ－1： \(\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{L}+1\)

640 A＝ASC（RIGHT\＄（A\＄（L），1））
650 IFA \(=330 R A=460 R A=580 R A=63\) THENA \((L)=A \$(L)+{ }^{*} \quad\)＂\(: X=X+2\)
660 PORI \(=1\) TOY：\(A \$=M I D \$(A S(R), I, 1)\)
670 IFAS＜＞S\＄THENX \(\$=X \$+A \$: N E X T I E L S E I F X \$={ }^{*}\)＂NEXTI
680 IFLL－X
\(690 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{IFY}<\boldsymbol{0}\) THENY \(=0\)
700 A \(\$(L)=A \$(L)+S \$+X \$: A \$(K)=R I G H T \$(A \$(\mathrm{~K}), Y):\) GOTO630
\(710 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{AS}(\mathrm{L}))\) ：IFX＜2THEN736ELSEFORI＝XTO2STEP－1
720 IFRIGHT \(\$(A \$(L), 1)=S \$ T H E N A \$(L)=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(A \$(L), I-1)\) ：NEXTI
730 IFY＜2THEN750ELSEFORI＝YTO2STEP－1
740 IFLEFT \((\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~K}), 1)=\mathrm{S} \$\) THENA \((\mathrm{K})=\mathrm{RIGHT}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~K}), \mathrm{I}-1)\) iNEXTI
750 NEXTL： \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{Z})):\) GOTO9ø日
760 INPUT＂FIRST LINE TO DELETE＂；F：IFF＜gTHENF＝の DELETE
770 INPUT＂LAST LINE TO DELETE＂；Z：IFZ＞LATHENZ＝LA
780 IFF＞2THEN80ELSEFORI \(=\) FTOZ：AS（I）\(={ }^{\boldsymbol{*} n}\) ：NEXTI：GOTO1830


810 CLS：I＝L：GOSUB1910：N＝1：Q \({ }^{10}={ }^{*}\)
820 GOSUB910：IFA＞47ANDA＜58THENQ \(\$=Q \$+A \$: N=V A L\)（ \(Q \$\) ）：GOTO82 \(\emptyset\)
\(830 \mathrm{M}=6\) ： \(\operatorname{IFA}=8 \mathrm{THENY}=-1\) ：\(G O S U B 946 E L S E I F A=90 \mathrm{RA}=\mathrm{UTHENY}=1\) ：GOSUB9 90

850 IFLEN（AS（L））＞＝LLGOTO879
860 IFA \(=25\) GOSUB1 20 gELSEIFA \(=26\) GOSUB 1180
870 IFA＞980NA－98GOSUB960，1006，1960，1960，1960，1020，1030
880 IFA＝115GOSUB1120ELSEIFA \(=120 \mathrm{GOSUB} 1170 \mathrm{ELSEIFA}=108 \mathrm{GOTO86}\)


\(910 \mathrm{X} \$=\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~A} \$(\mathrm{~L}), \mathrm{P}, 1)\)

930 GOSUB296： \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L})):\) IFA \(=130\) RA \(=96\) THENR \(=1\) ：RETURNELSERETURN
\(940 \mathrm{M}=1:\) FORI \(=1\) TON： \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{Y}\) ：IFP \(>\mathrm{XTHENP}=\mathrm{X}:\) RETURN
950 IFP＜1THENP＝1：RETURNELSEC＝C＋Y：NEXTI：RETURN
\(960 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{P}: \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{C}:\) FORI＝1TON：GOSUB \(916:\) IFRORA＝27THENP＝Q：C＝D：RETURN C
970 PRINT＠C，A\＄ 1 ：GOSUB1100：P＝P＋1：GOSUB1110：AS（L）\(=\mathrm{L} \$+\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{R} \$\)
\(980 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{U}: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1:\) IFP \(=\)＝XNEXTI
\(990 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Q}: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{D}:\) RETURN
1600 IFP \(+\mathrm{N}-1>\) XTHENN \(=\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{P}+1\)＇ D
1010 GOSUB1100：\(Q=P: P=P+N: G O S U B 1110: A \$(L)=L \$+R \$: P=Q: R E T U R N\)
1020 GOSUB1100：A\＄（L）\(=\mathrm{L} \$+S \$\) ：PRINTeC，B\＄H
1030 GOSUB916：IFRORA＝27RETURN I I
1040 IFA \(=10\) THENA \(\$(L)=A \$(L)+C H R \$(17): R=1:\) RETURN
1050 IFA＝31THENA \((L)=A \$(L)+C H R \$(20): R=1:\) RETURN
1860 PRINTCC，AS 1：IFA＝8THENY＝－1：GOSUB946：GOTO1930
107 I IFA \(=9 \mathrm{TBENY}=1\) ：GOSUB946：GOTO1930ELSEIFP \(>X T H E N X=P\)
1080 GOSUB1106：GOSUB1110：AS（L）\(=\mathrm{L} \$+\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{R} \$\) ：PRINTRC，B\＄，A\＄＋R\＄
\(1690 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1\) ： \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+1\) ：GOTO1630


1120 GOSUB910：\(Q=P: D=C\)＇\(S\)
1130 FORI \(=1 \mathrm{TON}: \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{g}: \mathrm{FORJ}=\mathrm{Q}+1 \mathrm{TOX}: \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}+1\)
1140 IFMID \((A \$(L), J, 1)=A \$ T H E N F=1: Q=J: J=X\)
1150 NEXTJ：NEXTI：IFFTHENP＝Q：C＝D
\(1160 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{U}:\) RBTURN
1170 A \(\$(L)=A \$(L)+S \$: P=X+1: C=P+3: G O T 01630\) ： X
1180 AS \((L)=\) STRING \(((\operatorname{LLLEN}(A \$(L))) / 2,32)+\) AS（L）＋CHR \((2 \theta) \quad\) S－D
1190 PRINTeC，B\＄；A\＄（L）；CHRS（93）；：RETURN
1200 AS（L）＝STRING\＄（LL－LEN（A\＄（L）），32）＋A\＄（L）\(S-R\)
1210 PRINT＠C，B\＄；AS（L）；：RETURN
122 CLS：PRINT＂LINE LENGTH \(=^{\text {＂}}\) ；LL \(;\) ：INPUT＂NEW \(={ }^{\prime \prime}\) ，LLL FORMAT


1250 PRINT＂FIRST LINE \(=\)＂，FL，\(;\) INPUT＂NEW \(={ }^{\prime \prime}\) ，FL
1266 PRINT＂LEFT MARGIN \(={ }^{\text {＂}}\) ；LM，\(;\) INPUT＂NEW \(={ }^{\text {T }}\) ；LM


1299 PRINT＂FIRST PAGE \(=\)＂，FP，\(:\) INPUT＂NEW \(=\)＂，FP



1317 PRINT＂PAGE SIZE \(=\)＂，G；＂＂：INPUT＂NEW \(={ }^{\prime \prime}\) ；G：GOTO6
1320 CLS：PRINT＂LEGAL COMMANDS ARE：＂HELP
1330 PRINT＂A ADD＂，＂B BLANR＂，＂C COMPILE＂，＂D DELETE＂，＂E EDIT＂
 KILL＂，＂L LOAD＂，＂M MOVE＂，＂N NOTICE＂，＂P PRINT＂，＂R REPLACE＂， ＂S SAVE＂，＂V VIDEO＂，＂W WRITE＂，＂X EXIT＂
1346 PRINT＂KEY＇SHIFT－＠＇TWICE TO RETURN FROM A，E，I，R TO COMMAND
MODE＂\({ }^{\text {GOTOK }}\)
1350 INPUT＂INSERT AT LINE＊；L：IFL＜øORL＞LAGOTO8の＇INSERT
1366 IFNL＝LA＋1PRINT＂FILE FULL＂：GOTO60ELSEIFRGOTO60
1370 FORI \(=\) LATOLSTEP－1：A \((I+1)=A \$(I)\) ：NEXTI

Listing 1 continues
ing single sheets of typing paper or letter－ heads．When the Print command encoun－ ters an end－of－page you can remove the sheet just printed，load and align the next sheet，and hit Enter to continue printing．

\section*{Disk Storage}

Disk Storage of text files brings speed and reliability to your word processing ac－ tivities．To install the disk storage changes， alter lines 70 and 1330 as in Fig． 1.
Add line 5，lines 1990－2180，and change line 1780 （see Program Listing 1）．

Load each of your cassette text files and write them to disk．If you also wish to keep a copy on tape，resave each file at this time．

Change line 30 and line 1530 as shown in Program Listing 1.

\section*{Notice Command}

The Notice command enables you to send short form letters to any list for which you have PIMS records for printing labels． To install the Notice changes alter line 70 and line 1330，and add lines 2190－2370 as shown in Program Listing 1.
Follow the instructions for installing the Expanded Print command（see below）．The form letter（Notice）command depends on these changes．

Create a PIMS file with the structure defi－ nition in Fig． 2.
Notice requires the first five fields of a PIMS record for the name and address．Any blank lines will not be printed．The sixth field contains the name to appear in the greeting．The seventh field is optional，and only suggested if you wish to produce sorted label files from PIMS．The inside ad－ dress produced from the label record above is as follows：

\section*{Mr．John Q．Doe \\ 123 House Lane}

Somewhere，ST 99999
Dear John：

If you have a PIMS label file without the sixth field as shown，use the first line of the name and address in the greeting．Make the following change to line 2320：
\(2320 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+(\mathrm{S}+1)\) ：LPRINTTAB（LM）＂DEAR＂；BS（I－5）；＂：＂； IFSLPRINT STRING\＄（S，138）

\section*{Expanded Print Command}

The Expanded Print command enables you to print form letters，multiple text files and single sheets of typing paper．To take advantage of the Expanded Print com－ mand，change line 40，line 1310 and add lines 1315－1317．Replace lines 1640－1740 with lines 1640－1748（see Listing 1）．

\section*{For Cassette Files}

If you have more than 16 K memory，but no disk storage capabilities，make the fol－ lowing changes to install the Notice and Ex－ panded Print commands．

Listing 1 continued


1410 IFA=UTHENA\$(L) =LEFT\$ (AS (L), I-1): X=X-1:NEXTI
1420 IFX \(>=L L O R A=17\) ORA \(=2 \emptyset\) THEN \(15 \emptyset \emptyset E L S E J=\emptyset: K=1: F O R I=1 T O X\)
\(143 \emptyset\) IFMID \(\$(\) A \((L), I, 1)\langle>S \$ T H E N K=\emptyset E L S E I F K=\emptyset T H E N K=1: S(J)=I: J=J+1\)
1440 NEXTI:IFJ=ØGOTO15øø
\(1450 \mathrm{~K}=\) RND \((\mathrm{J})-1: \operatorname{IFINT}(\mathrm{J} / 2)=\mathrm{J} / 20 \mathrm{RJ}=1\) THENN=1ELSEN=2
1460 FORI \(=1\) TOLL \(-X: T(K)=T(K)+1: K=K+N: I F K>J-1\) THENK \(=K-J\)
1470 NEXTI:FORI \(=\mathrm{J}-1 \mathrm{TO}\) STEP-1:A\$=STRING \((T(I), S \$): T(I)=0\)
1480 A \((\mathrm{L})=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~A} \$(\mathrm{~L}), \mathrm{S}(\mathrm{I}))+\mathrm{A}+\operatorname{RIGHT}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L})\), LEN (AS(L)) -S (I))
1490 NEXTI
1500 NEXTL: GOTO1830
1510 CLS:INPUT"REALLY KILL (Y/N)";AS:IFAS="Y"THENRUNELSE6日'KILL
1520 GOSUB1820:CLS:PRINT"LOADING" ' LOAD
1530 INPUT\#-1, LA, LL, S, N\$,FL, LM, PL, PN \(\$, F P, P 1 \$, H \$, S S \$, G\)
1540 FORI \(=\emptyset\) TOLASTEP4
1545 INPUT\#-1, X\$(0),X\$(1),X\$(2),X\$(3)
1550 FORJ \(=\emptyset T O 3: L=I+J: X=L E N(X \$(J)): A S(L)={ }^{n n}: I F X<1 G O T O 157 \emptyset\)
1560 FORK \(=1 \mathrm{TOX}: \mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L})+\operatorname{CHR} \$(\operatorname{ASC}(\operatorname{MID} \$(\mathrm{X} \$(\mathrm{~J}), \mathrm{K}, 1))-128)\) : NEXTK
1570 NEXTJ:NEXTI:GOTO6 0
\(158 \emptyset\) INPUT"FIRST LINE TO MOVE*;F:IFF< \(10 T H E N F=\varnothing\) ' MOVE
1590 INPUT"LAST LINE TO MOVE"; Z:IFZ \(>\) LATHENZ \(=\) LA
1600 IFF \(>\) ZTHEN 8 GELSEINPUT"FIRST NEW LINE"; \(:\) FORI \(=F T O Z\)
1610 IFLEN (A\$(N)) PRINT"LINE";N; "NOT EMPTY":GOTO6
\(162 \emptyset\) A \(\$(N)=A \$(I): A \$(I)={ }^{n n}: N=N+1:\) IFN \(>L A T H E N L A=N\)
1630 NEXTI: GOTO1830
1640 IFR \(=2\) THEN 1647 ELSEIFPEEK ( 14312 ) \(\Rightarrow 128\) THENINPUT"PRINTER NOT RE
ADY. ABORT (Y/N)";AS:IFAS="Y"THEN6øELSE1640 ' PRINT
 DMT\$く>"N"GOTO1645
\(1647 \mathrm{EP}=\mathrm{PL}\) * \((\mathrm{S}+1)\)
1650 GOSUB480:CLS: PRINT"PRINTING"
\(1660 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{FP}:\) TL \(=F L:\) IFR \(\langle>2\) THENAP \(=\varnothing\)
1670 IFAP \(\langle>6\) GOTO17 00
1680 IFPN \(\left\langle\left\rangle^{*} Y^{*} O R\left(P 1 \$={ }^{*} N^{*}\right.\right.\right.\) ANDX=1) THENLPRINT" "ELSELPRINTTAB (LM) H\$ ;STRING (LL-LEN (H\$)-7," ") ;"Page"; USING"\#\#\#";

\(170 \emptyset\) LPRINTTAB (LM) ; :IFN\$="Y"THENLPRINTUSINGF \$;TL;
1705 LPRINTA\$(TL)
1710 IFSLPRINTSTRING\$(S,138)
\(1720 \mathrm{AP}=\mathrm{AP}+(\mathrm{S}+1): \mathrm{TL}=\mathrm{TL}+1\)

Change line 70 , line 1330 , lines \(2170-\) 2180, lines 2195-2220 and lines 2230-2390 as in Program Listing 2.
Create a PIMS file as in Fig. 2. Change line 40, lines 1640-1748, line 1780, and lines 1310-1317 as in Program Listing 2.
Load and resave all of your Basic Word Processor cassette text files. If this step is omitted the modified Load command will not work properly.
Change lines 1520, 1530, and 1570 of the Load command and add line 1525 as in Program Listing 2.
To re-emphasize a point made by Mr. Hinrichs in his original article, "Speed is the most noticeable problem, but is inherent in Basic strings." You will find speed less of a problem in the Expanded Print command. By splitting your manuscript into smaller segments you are less affected by the pauses associated with Basic string reassignment. You can still print it as one continuous manuscript. Disk storage and retrieval of text files will greatly reduce the time required for your word processing needs.
Mr. Hinrichs warns that added program features will cause you to exceed 16 K memory. My system has 32 K memory; your system should also exceed 16 K memory to add the above modifications.

Duane and his family have recently moved to Spain. Since then, he is unable to use his disk drive or cassette recorder because the power is \(220 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}\).

Listing 1 continued
173 IFAP<=EPANDASC(RIGHT\$(A\$(TL-1), 1)) <>17GOTO1744
1740 FORI=1TO (G-AP) :LPRINT" ":NEXT:X=X+1:AP= \(\varnothing\)
1742 IFSS \(\$={ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{Y}^{\prime \prime}\) THENINPUT"FEED NEXT SHEET, HIT ENTER"; AS
1744 IFTL<=LAGOTO1678
1746 IFMT \(\$=\) "Y"GOSUB1990: \(\operatorname{IFLEFT}(\) NA \(\$, 3)<>" E N D " T H E N T L=F L: G O T O 1670:\)
ELSEMT \(\$=\) " \(\mathrm{N} "\)
1747 IFAP \(\langle>\) GTHEN 1746
1748 IFR=2THENRETURNELSER= \(6:\) GOTO6 \(\emptyset\)
1750 INPUT"REPLACE LINE";L:IFL<øORL>LAGOTO8ø ' REPLACE
\(1760 \mathrm{R}=1: \mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L})=\boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{n}: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}-1\) : GOTO9 \(\varnothing\)
1770 GOSUB1820:CLS:PRINT"SAVING" ' SAVE
1780 PRINT\#-1,LA,LL,S, CHRS (34) +N\$+CHRS (34), FL, LM, PL, CHR \(\$(34)+\mathrm{PN} \$\)
\(+\operatorname{CHR} \$(34), \mathrm{FP}, \mathrm{CHR} \$(34)+\mathrm{Pl} \$+\operatorname{CHR} \$(34), \mathrm{CHR} \$(34)+\mathrm{H} \$+\operatorname{CHR} \$(34), \mathrm{CHR} \$(34)\)
+SS \(\$+\) CHR \(\$(34)\), \(\mathrm{G}:\) FORL \(=\emptyset\) TOLASTEP 4

1800 FORK \(=1\) TOX:X \(\$(J)=\mathrm{X} \$(\mathrm{~J})+\operatorname{CHR} \$(\operatorname{ASC}(\operatorname{MID} \$(\operatorname{AS}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{K}, 1))+128): \mathrm{NEXTK}\)
1810 NEXTJ:PRINT\#-1, X \(\$(\emptyset), \mathrm{X} \$(1), \mathrm{X} \$(2), \mathrm{X} \$(3):\) NEXTL: \(\mathrm{GOTO} \varnothing\)
1820 INPUT"READY CASSETTE, THEN PRESS ENTER";A\$:RETURN
1830 CLS : \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{FP}-1\) : \(\mathrm{FORM}=\mathrm{FLTOLASTEPPL:} \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1\) 'VIDEO
1840 IFPI \(\$={ }^{\mathbf{N}} \mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}}\) ANDX \(=1\) GOTO1860

\(1860 \mathrm{FORI}=\mathrm{MTOM}+\mathrm{PL}-1\) : \(\mathrm{IFI}>\mathrm{LAGOTO189} \mathrm{\emptyset}\)
1870 IFSPRINTSTRING\$(S-1,10)
1880 GOSUB1910

1900 NEXTM : L = LA: GOTO6 0
\(1910 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{AS}(\mathrm{I})): \operatorname{IFYTHENA}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{RIGHT}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{I}), 1)) \mathrm{ELSEA}=\emptyset\)
1920 IFN\$="Y"PRINTUSINGF\$; I;
1930 PRINTAS (I) ; :IFA=17PRINTCHR\$ (92) ;
1940 IFA=20PRINTCHR\$(93);ELSEIFA=UPRINTCHR\$ (95);
1950 IFN\$ \(\left\langle>^{\prime \prime} Y^{\prime \prime}\right.\) ORY \(\langle>6\) OPRINT
1960 RETURN

1980 CLS: CLEAR50:OUT254, 0: END
1990 GOSUB2170:GOSUB2180:PRINT"GETTING TEXT FROM DISK" \({ }^{*}\) GET
1995 IFLEFT\$(NA\$,3)="END"THENRETURN
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset O^{\prime \prime} I^{\prime \prime}, 1, N A S\)
2010 INPUT\&1, LA \(, \mathrm{LL}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{N} \$, \mathrm{FL}_{r} \mathrm{~L} M, \mathrm{PL}, \mathrm{PN} \$, \mathrm{FP}, \mathrm{P} 1 \$, \mathrm{H} \$, \mathrm{SS} \$, \mathrm{G}\)
2020 FORI = OTOLA
2025 IF EOF (1) THEN2060
2030 LINE INPUT\#1,A\$(I)

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\section*{Listing 1 continued}

2060 NEXTI
2070 CLOSE 1:IFRTHENRETURNELSEGOTO6 0
2080 GOSUB2170:GOSUB2180:PRINT"WRITING TEXT TO DISK" , WRITE
2090 OPEN"O", 1,NA\$
2100 PRINT\#1, LA;LL; S; CHR \(\$(34)\);N\$; CHR \(\$(34)\); FL; LM; PL; CHR \(\$(34)\);PN\$;

SS \$; CHR ( 34 ) ; G
2116 FORI \(=0\) TOLA
2120 X=LEN (A\$(I)): IFX<1GOTO2150
2146 PRINT \(\ddagger 1, A \$(I)\)
2150 NEXTI
2168 CLOSE 1:GOTO60
2170 CLS: INPUT"ENTER FILE NAME * NAS: RETURN
2180 INPUT"READY DISK, THEN PRESS ENTER";AS:RETURN
\(2190 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(14312) \Rightarrow 128 T H E N I N P U T T^{*} P R I N T E R ~ N O T ~ R E A D Y\). ABORT (Y/N) "; AS:IFAS="Y"THEN60ELSE2190 ' NOTICE
2195 GOSUB2170:GOSUB2180:PRINT"READING PIMS FILE":OPEN"I", 2 ,NAS
\(2200 \mathrm{PR}=-1\) : \(\mathrm{EF}=0\)
2210 IFEFTHEN2340ELSEPR=PR+1:LINEINPUT*2,T\$
2220 IFEOF (2) THENEF=1
2230 IFPRく>0THEN 2240 ELSE2 210
2240 T1 \(\$=\) CHR \(\$(126)\) :GOSUB 2350
225 ఏ J=
2255 LPRINT" ":LPRINT" ": J=J +2
2260 PORI=1TO5

\(\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{I}): \mathrm{J}=\mathrm{J}+(\mathrm{S}+1)\) : \(\operatorname{IFSLPRINTSTRING} \$(\mathrm{~S}, 138)\)
2300 NEXTI
\(2316 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+(\mathrm{S}+1)\) :LPRINT* ": IFSLPRINTSTRING\$ (S,138)
\(2320 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+(\mathrm{S}+1):\) LPRINTTAB(LM) "Dear \({ }^{\prime \prime} ; \mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{I})\);":":IFSLPRINTSTRINGS(S
,138)
\(2325 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+(\mathrm{S}+1)\) :LPRINT" ": IFSLPRINTSTRING \((\mathrm{S}, 138)\)
2336 AP=J:R=2: GOSUB1640: GOTO2210
2340 CLOSE2: \(\mathrm{R}=0\) : GOTO6 0
\(235 \mathrm{~J}=-1\) UNPARSE LABELS
\(2360 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{INSTR}(\mathrm{T} \$, \mathrm{TI} \$)\) : IFI=øTHENRETURN
\(2370 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+1: \mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{~J})=\mathrm{LEFT}(\mathrm{T} \$, I-1): T \$=M I D \$(T \$, I+1): G O T O 2360\)

\section*{Program Listing 2}
\(1 \varnothing\) CLS: PRINTTAB(2ø) "BASIC WORD PROCESSOR"
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="N":G=66
\(50 \mathrm{~S} \$=\overline{\mathrm{CN}}: \mathrm{H} \$=\mathrm{S} \$: \mathrm{LA}=-1: \mathrm{P}=1: \mathrm{FP}=1: \mathrm{PL}=15: \mathrm{LL}=60: \mathrm{LM}=10: \mathrm{U}=32\) : OUT 254,1

\(7 \varnothing\) A=ASC(AS) -64: IFA \(>\) ©ONAGOTO90,480, \(510,760,790,1220,80,1320,1350\)
,1396,1510,1520,1580,2190,80,1640,80,1750,1770,80,80,1830,80,197 \(\emptyset\)
80 PRINT"** ENTRY ERROR **":GOTO60
90 CLS:D=Ø:NS="Y":IFLA<ØTHENL=Ø:GOTO13Ø ' ADD
100 IFNL \(=L A+1\) THEN \(210 E L S E I F L>F L+12\) THENB \(=L-12 E L S E B=F L\)
110 FORI \(=\mathrm{BTOL}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{I})): \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{INT}((\mathrm{X}+4) / 64-.01)\)
120 GOSUB1910:NEXTI:L=L+1
\(130 \mathrm{C}=(\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{FL}+\mathrm{D}) * 64:\) IFC \(>896\) PRINT: PRINT: \(\mathrm{C}=896\)
146 PRINT®C, USINGF \(\$ ; L ;:\) PRINTA \((L) ;: P=L E N(A S(L))+1: C=C+P+3: K=L+1\)

160 GOSUB290:ONA-7GOTO360,410,310
170 IFA \(=13\) THENA \(=\) S \(\$\) : GOTO21 6 ELSEIFA \(=24\) THEN \(380 E L S E I F A=31 \mathrm{GOTO} 460\)
180 IFA \(=25\) THEN 43 gELSEIFA \(=26\) THEN \(33 \varnothing\)
190 IFA=96IFLA<LTHENLA=L:GOTO6ØELSE6 0
200 PRINTAC, AS; :A\$(L) =AS(L) +A\$:IFP<=LLTHENP=P+1:C=C+1:GOTO150
210 IFRGOTO6 ELSEIFNL \(^{2}=\) KPRINT:PRINT"FILE FULL":LA=NL-1:GOTO6 \(\varnothing\)
220 IFLEN (AS(K)) THENL=K:GOSUB1360
230 IFR \(>L A T H E N L A=K\)
246 IFA \(=\) S \(\$\) GOTO280
250 FORM \(=\) LL +1 TO2STEP-1: AS=MID \((A \$(L), M, 1):\) IFA \(\$<>S \$ N E X T M:\) GOTO280
260 A \((\mathrm{K})=\) RIGHT \((\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L}), \mathrm{LL}-\mathrm{M}+1): \mathrm{A}(\mathrm{L})=\mathrm{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~A} \$(\mathrm{~L}), \mathrm{M}-1)\)
278 PRINTEC-LL+M-1,BS;:L=K:GOTO138
\(289 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{LEFT}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L}), \mathrm{LL}): \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{K}: G O T O 136\)
\(290 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A}\) ) : \(\operatorname{IFA}>64 \mathrm{ANDA}<91\) THENA \(=\mathrm{A}+\) UELSEIFA \(>96\) ANDA \(<123\) THENA \(=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{U}\)
306 A \(\$=\) CHR \(\$(A)\) : RETURN
310 IFP \(>\) LLGOTO210 I D
320 PRINT@C, \(\operatorname{CHR} \$(92)\) ):A \((\mathrm{L})=\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L})+\mathrm{CHR} \$(17): \mathrm{A} \$=\mathrm{S} \$:\) GOTO210
330 IFP>LLGOTO21ø ' S-D
\(346 \mathrm{C}=(\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{FL}+\mathrm{D}) * 64+4\) : \(\mathrm{IFC}>960\) THENC \(=906\)
350 GOSUB1180:P=1:AS=S\$:GOTO21б
\(366^{\text {IFP }}=1\) GOTO15 \({ }^{\prime}\) ' L

389 IFP=1GOTO150 : S-L
390 A \((\mathrm{L})=" \mathrm{n}: \mathrm{P}=1: \mathrm{C}=(\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{FL}+\mathrm{D}) * 64+4:\) IFC \(>906\) THENC=900

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\[
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\end{aligned}
\]


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406 PRINTRC，B\＄；：GOTO150
41б IPP＞LL－6GOTO150＇R
\(42 \mathrm{~A} \$(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L})+\operatorname{STRING}(5, \mathrm{~S} \$): \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+5: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+5:\) GOTO15 0
436 IFP＞LLGOTO210＇S－R
\(440 \mathrm{C}=(\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{FL}+\mathrm{D}) * 64+4:\) IFC \(>900\) THENC \(=900\)
450 GOSUB1260：P＝1：AS＝S\＄：GOTO21ø
46 IFP＞LLGOTO210＇CL

480 CLS：PRINT＂DELETING BLANK LINES＂：FORJ＝LATO＠STEP－1＇BLANK

500 NEXTJ：IFRTHENRETURNELSE1830
510 INPUT＂FIRST LINE TO COMPILE＊\(;\) F：IFF \(<\) ©THENF \(=\varnothing\)＇COMPILE
526 INPUT＂LAST LINE TO COMPILE＂； \(2: I F Z>L A T H E N Z=L A\)
536 IFF \(>=2\) THEN8 8 ELSECLS：PRINT＂ COMPILING＂\(^{2}\) ：FORL＝FTOZ－1：K＝L +1

550 PORI \(=X T O 1 S T E P-1: A \$=M I D \$(A \$(L), I, 1)\)


\(580 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{~L})=\operatorname{LEFT}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L}), \mathrm{I}-1): \operatorname{IFLEN}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~K}))=\) ØTHENAS \((\mathrm{K})=\mathrm{X} \$: \operatorname{GOTO} 540\)
590 A \(\$(\mathrm{~K})=\mathrm{X} \$+\mathrm{S} \$ \mathrm{~S}\) A \(\$(\mathrm{~K}):\) GOTO540
\(600 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{A} S(\mathrm{~L})):\) IFX \(<2\) THEN620ELSEFORI \(=\mathrm{XTO} 2 \mathrm{STEP}-1\)
610 IFRIGHT\＄（A\＄（L），1）＝S\＄THENA \(\$(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~A} \$(\mathrm{~L}), \mathrm{I}-1):\) NEXTI
620 NEXTL：FORL＝FTOZ－1：K＝L＋1

640 A＝ASC（RIGHTS（AS（L），1））
650 IFA \(=330 \mathrm{RA}=460 \mathrm{RA}=5\) BORA \(=63\) THENAS \((\mathrm{L})=\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L})+\)＂\(: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+2\)
666 FORI \(=1\) TOY：\(A \$=M I D \$(A S(K), I, 1)\)

680 IFLL－X \(<1 G O T 0710\)
\(690 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{I}\) ： IFY ＜ 0 THENY \(=\emptyset\)

\(710 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L})):\) IFX＜2THEN730ELSEFORI \(=\mathrm{XTO}\) 2STEP－1
720 IFRIGHT\＄（ \(\operatorname{A} \$(\mathrm{~L}), 1)=\mathrm{S} \$\) THENA \((\mathrm{L})=\mathrm{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~A} \$(\mathrm{~L}), \mathrm{I}-1):\) NEXTI
730 IFY＜2THEN750ELSEFORI＝YTO2STEP－1
740 IFLEFT \((\operatorname{AS}(\mathrm{K}), 1)=\) S \(\$\) THENA \((\mathrm{K})=\) RIGHT \(\$(\mathrm{~A} \$(\mathrm{~K}), \mathrm{I}-1)\) ：NEXTI
750 NEXTL：X＝LEN（AS（Z））：GOTO9øø
760 INPUT＂FIRST LINE TO DELETE＂；F：IFF＜6THENF＝ø＇DELETE
770 INPUT＂LAST LINE TO DELETE＂； \(\mathrm{Z}:\) IFZ \(>\) LATHENZ \(=\) LA
789 IFF＞ZTHEN80ELSEFORI＝FTOZ：AS（I）＝＂＂：NEXTI：GOTO1830


810 CLS：I＝L：GOSUB191 \(\emptyset: N=1: Q \$={ }^{\prime \prime}\)
826 GOSUB 910 ：IFA＞47ANDA＜58THENQ \(\$=\mathrm{Q} \$+\mathrm{A} \$: \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{Q} \$):\) GOTO820
\(830 \mathrm{M}=9\) ： \(1 F A=8 \mathrm{THENY}=-1\) ： \(\operatorname{GOSUB} 940\) ELSEIFA＝9ORA＝UTHENY＝1： GOSUB 940
840 IFA \(=97\) THENA \((L)=X \$(\varnothing)\) ：GOTO8 \(\varnothing\) ．A
850 IFLEN（AS（L））＞＝LLGOTO87ø
860 IFA \(=25\) GOSUB126øELSEIFA \(=26\) GOSUB118 0
879 IFA＞980NA－98GOSUB960，1006，1960，1960，1960，1020，1030
880 IFA \(=115 \mathrm{GOSUB} 112 \emptyset E L S E I F A=12 \emptyset G O S U B 117\) ELSEIFA \(=1 \emptyset 8 \mathrm{GOTO} 00\)
890 IFM＝1THENN＝1：QS＝＂：GOTO820ELSEIFRPRINT＠320，；ELSE810
960 IFLL＜XPRINT＂LINE＂；；＂HAS＂； X ；＂CHARACTERS＂：GOTO6日ELSE60
\(910 \mathrm{X} \$=\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~A} \$(\mathrm{~L}), \mathrm{P}, 1)\)
92б PRINT＠C，C \(\$:\) ：A \(=\) INKEY
930 GOSUB290： \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L})):\) IFA \(=130 \mathrm{RA}=96\) THENR \(=1\) ：RETURNELSERETURN
\(940 \mathrm{M}=1\) ： \(\mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TON}: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{Y}:\) IFP \(>\) XTHENP \(=\mathrm{X}\) ：RETURN
950 IFP＜1THENP＝1：RETURNELSEC＝C＋Y：NEXTI：RETURN
\(960 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{P}: \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{C}:\) FORI \(=1\) TON：GOSUB910：IFRORA＝27THENP＝Q：C＝D：RETURN＇C
970 PRINTCC，A\＄；：GOSUB1100：P＝P＋1：GOSUB1110：A\＄（L）\(=\mathrm{L} \$+\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{R} \$\)
\(980 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{U}: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1\) ： IFP ＜\(=\) XNEXTI
99』 \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Q}: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{D}:\) RETURN
1006 IFP \(+\mathrm{N}-1>\) XTHENN \(=\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{P}+1\)＇ D
1010 GOSUB1100： \(\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{P}: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{N}:\) GOSUB1110：AS（L）\(=\mathrm{L} \$+\mathrm{R} \$: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Q}:\) RETURN
1020 GOSUB1100：AS（L）\(=\mathrm{L} \$+\mathrm{S} \$:\) PRINT＠C，BS＇H
1030 GOSUB910：IFRORA＝27RETURN＇I
1640 IFA \(=16\) THENA \((\mathrm{L})=\) A \((\mathrm{L})+\operatorname{CHR}\)（ 17 ）：R＝1：RETURN
1650 IFA \(=31\) THENA \((L)=A \$(L)+C H R \$(20): R=1:\) RETURN
1060 PRINT＠C，AS；：IFA＝8THENY＝－1：GOSUB940：GOTO1030
1076 TFA＝9THENY＝1：GOSUB940：GOTO1030ELSEIFP \(>\) XTHENX \(=\) P

1990 C＝C＋1：P＝P＋1： GOTO 1030
1106 L\＄＝＂＂：IFP＜2RETURNELSEL \(\$=\) LEFT \(\$(A \$(L), P-1)\) ：RETURN
\(1118 \mathrm{R} \$=* ":\) IPP \(>\) XRETURNELSERS \(=\) RIGHT \(\$(A \$(L), X-P+1):\) RETURN
1120 GOSUB910：Q＝P：D＝C＇S
1130 FORI＝1TON： \(\mathrm{F}=\varnothing\) ： \(\mathrm{FORJ}=\mathrm{Q}+1\) TOX： \(\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}+1\)
1146 IFMID \((\operatorname{AS}(\mathrm{L}), \mathrm{J}, 1)=\mathrm{A} \$\) THENF \(=1: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{J}: \mathrm{J}=\mathrm{X}\)
1150 NEXTJ：NEXTI：IFFTHENP＝Q：C＝D
1160 A＝U：RETURN
\(1170 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{~L})=\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L})+\mathrm{S} \$: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{X}+1: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{P}+3\) ：GOTO1030＇ X
1180 AS（L）\(=\operatorname{STRING} \$((\operatorname{LL}-\operatorname{LEN}(A \$(L))) / 2,32)+\) AS \((L)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(20) \quad\) S－D
1190 PRINT＠C，B\＄；A\＄（L）；CHR\＄（93）；：RETURN
\(1200 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{~L})=\operatorname{STRING}(\operatorname{LLL}-\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L})), 32)+\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L}) \quad \mathrm{S}-\mathrm{R}\)
1210 PRINT＠C，B\＄；AS（L）；：RETURN

1236 PRINT＂LINE SPACES \(=\)＂； S, ；INPUT＂NEW \(=\boldsymbol{=}\) ； S

1256 PRINT＂FIRST LINE \(=\)＂；FL \(;\) ：INPUT＂NEW \(=\)＂；FL
126ด PRINT＂LEFT MARGIN \(=\boldsymbol{=} ;\) LM，\(:\) INPUT＂NEW \(=\boldsymbol{=} ;\) LM

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\section*{Listing 2 continued}

1270 PRINT＂PAGE LENGTH \(=\)＂；PL，\(;\) INPUT＂NEW \(=\)＂；PL

1290 PRINT＂FIRST PAGE \(={ }^{*} ;\) FP，\(:\) INPUT＂NEW \(=\)＂；FP
1300 PRINT＂PAGE 1 NO．\(=1 \%\) P1\＄；＂＇m，：INPUT＂NEW（Y／N）＂；P1\＄


1317 PRINT＂PAGE SIZE＝\(\quad\) ；G；＂\(\quad\)＂：INPUT＂NEW \(={ }^{*}\) ；G：GOTO60
1320 CLS：PRINT＂LEGAL COMMANDS ARE：＂＇HELP
1330 PRINT＂A ADD＂，＂B BLANK＂，＂C COMPILE＂，＂D DELETE＂，＂E EDIT＂

\(L\) LOAD＂，＂M MOVE＂，＂N NOTICE＂，＂P PRINT＂，＂R REPLACE＂，＂S SAVE＂ ＂V VIDEO＂，＂X EXIT＂
＇́34 3 PRINT＂KEY＇SHIFT－＠＇TWICE TO RETURN FROM A，E，I，R TO COMMAND MODE＂：GOTO6 \(\emptyset\)
1350 INPUT＂INSERT AT LINE＂；L：IFL＜øORL＞LAGOTO8日＇INSERT
136 Ø IFNL＝LA +1 PRINT＂FILE FULL＂：GOTO60ELSEIFRGOTO6
1370 FORI＝LATOLSTEP－1：A\＄（I＋1）＝A\＄（I）：NEXTI
\(1380 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{~L})={ }^{n \prime n}: \mathrm{LA}=\mathrm{LA}+1: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}-1:\) IFITRETURNELSEIT＝1：GOTO90
1390 CLS：PRINT＂JUSTIFYING＂：FORL＝ØTOLA：X＝LEN（AS（L））＇JUSTIFY

1410 IFA＝UTHENAS（L）\(=\mathrm{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{~L}), \mathrm{I}-1): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-1:\) NEXTI
\(142 \emptyset\) IFX \(>=L L O R A=17\) ORA \(=2 \emptyset\) THEN15 \(\emptyset\) ELSEJ \(=\emptyset: K=1: F O R I=1\) TOX
\(143 \emptyset \operatorname{IFMID} \$(A \$(L), I, 1)\langle>S\) THENK \(=\emptyset E L S E I F K=\emptyset T H E N K=1: S(J)=I: J=J+1\)
1440 NEXTI：IFJ＝ØGOTO15 60
\(1456 \mathrm{~K}=\) RND \((\mathrm{J})-1: \operatorname{IFINT}(\mathrm{J} / 2)=\mathrm{J} / 2\) RRJ \(=1\) THENN \(=1\) ELSEN \(=2\)
1460 FORI \(=1\) TOLL \(-X: T(K)=T(K)+1: K=K+N: I F K>J-1\) THENK \(=K-J\)
1470 NEXTI：FORI \(=\mathrm{J}-1\) TO＠STEP－1：A\＄＝STRING \(\$(T(I), S \$): T(I)=0\)
\(1480 \mathrm{AS}(\mathrm{L})=\operatorname{LEFT}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L}), \mathrm{S}(\mathrm{I}))+\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{RIGHT}\)（A\＄（L），LEN（AS（L））－S（I））
1490 NEXTI
\(15 \emptyset \emptyset\) NEXTL：GOTO183 6
1510 CLS：INPUT＂REALLY KILL（Y／N）＂；AS：IFAS＝＂Y＂THENRUNELSE60＇KILL 1526 NAS＝＂n ：IFMT \(=\)＝＂Y＂THENINPUT＂IF ALL TEXT FILES READ，ENTER＇EN D＇，ELSE HIT ENTER＂；NAS 1 LOAD
1525 IFLEFT\＄（NA\＄，3）＝＂END＂THENRETURNELSEGOSUB1820：CLS：PRINT＂LOADI NG＂
1536 INPUT\＃－1，LA ，LL ，S，N\＄，FL，LM，PL，PN \(\$, F P, P 1 \$, H \$, S S \$, G\)
1540 FORI＝OTOLASTEP4
1545 INPUT\＃－1，X\＄（0），X\＄（1），X\＄（2），X\＄（3）
1550 FORJ \(=\emptyset T O 3: L=I+J: X=L E N(X \$(J)): A S(L)={ }^{n n}:\) IFX \(<1\) GOTO157
156 Ø FORK＝1TOX：A\＄（L）＝A\＄（L）＋CHR\＄（ASC（MID\＄（X\＄（J），K，1））－128）：NEXTK
1570 NEXTJ：NEXTI：IFRTHENRETURNELSEGOTO6 0
1580 INPUT＂FIRST LINE TO MOVE＂；F：IFF＜øTHENF＝0 MOVE
1590 INPUT＂LAST LINE TO MOVE＂；Z：IFZ \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) LATHENZ＝LA
\(16 \emptyset \emptyset\) IFF＞ZTHEN8øELSEINPUT＂FIRST NEW LINE＂；N：FORI＝FTOZ
1610 IFLEN（AS（N））PRINT＂LINE＂；N；＂NOT EMPTY＂：GOTO6
1620 AS \((N)=A \$(I): A \$(I)=\pi n: N=N+1:\) IFN \(>\) LATHENLA \(=N\)
1630 NEXTI：GOTO1830
1640 IFR \(=2\) THEN1647ELSEIFPEEK（ 14312 ）\(\Rightarrow 128\) THENINPUT＂PRINTER NOT RE
ADY．ABORT（Y／N）＂；A\＄：IFA\＄＝＂Y＂THEN60ELSE1640 ，PRINT

DMT\＄く＞＂N＂GOTO1645
\(1647 \mathrm{EP}=\mathrm{PL} *(\mathrm{~S}+1)\)
1650 GOSUB480：CLS：PRINT＂PRINTING＂
166 Ø \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{FP}:\) TL \(=\mathrm{FL}:\) IFR \(\langle>2\) THENAP \(=\emptyset\)
167 IFAP \(\langle>6\) GOTO17日g
1689 IFPN \(\left\langle>^{*} \mathrm{Y}^{*}\right.\) OR（P1 \(\$={ }^{*} \mathrm{~N}^{*}\) ANDX＝1）THENLPRINT＂＂ELSELPRINTTAB（LM）H\＄
；STRING\＄（LL－LEN（H\＄）－7，＂\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) ）；＂Page＂；USING＂\＃\＃\＃＂；
169 LPRINT＂＂\(^{\prime \prime}: A P=A P+2\)
17ØØ LPRINTTAB（LM）；：IFN\＄＝＂Y＂THENLPRINTUSINGF \＄；TL；
1705 LPRINTA\＄（TL）
1710 IFSLPRINTSTRING \(\$(S, 138)\)
172 ब \(\mathrm{AP}=\mathrm{AP}+(\mathrm{S}+1): T L=T L+1\)
1730 IFAP＜＝EPANDASC（RIGHT\＄（AS（TL－1），1））＜＞17GOTO1744
1740 FORI \(=1\) TO（ \(\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{AP}\) ）：LPRINT \({ }^{1}\) ：NEXT： \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1: \mathrm{AP}=0\)
1742 IFSS \(\$={ }^{\prime \prime} Y^{\prime \prime}\) THENINPUT＂FEED NEXT SHEET，HIT ENTER＂；A\＄
1744 IFTL＜＝LAGOTO1676

\(\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{FL}\) ：GOTO1670：ELSEMT \(\$={ }^{\text {w }} \mathrm{N} \mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{n}}\)
1747 IFAP \(\langle>\) QTHEN 1746
1748 IFR＝2THENRETURNELSER＝\(\varnothing\) ：GOTO6 0
1750 INPUT＂REPLACE LINE＂；L：IFL＜ØORL＞LAGOTO8の＇REPLACE
\(1760 \mathrm{R}=1: \mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~L})={ }^{* \pi}\) ： \(\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}-1:\) GOTO9
1770 GOSUB1820：CLS：PRINT＂SAVING＂＇SAVE
1780 PRINT \(\ddagger-1, L A, L L, S, N \$, F L, L M, P L, P N \$, F P, P 1 \$, H \$, S S \$, G: F O R L=\emptyset T O L A\) STEP4
1790 FORJ \(=0\) TO3：\(I=L+J: X=L E N(A \$(I)): X \$(J)={ }^{\text {m }}\) ：\(: I F X<1 G O T O 1810\)
1800 FORK \(=1\) TOX： \(\mathrm{X} \$(\mathrm{~J})=\mathrm{X} \$(\mathrm{~J})+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\operatorname{ASC}(\operatorname{MID} \$(\mathrm{~A} \$(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{K}, 1))+128):\) NEXTK
1810 NEXTJ：PRINT＊－1，X\＄（6），X\＄（1），X\＄（2），X\＄（3）：NEXTL：GOTO6
1820 INPUT＂READY CASSETTE，THEN PRESS ENTER＂；AS：RETURN
1830 CLS： \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{FP}-1:\) FORM＝FLTOLASTEPPL： \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1\)＇VIDEO


1860 FORI \(=\) MTOM + PL－1 \(: I F I>L A G O T O 189 \emptyset\)
1870 IFSPRINTSTRING\＄（S－1，10）
1880 GOSUB1919
1890 NEXTI：A\＄＝＂n：IFI＜＝LAINPUT＂PRESS ENTER＂；AS：IFA\＄〈＞＂＂M＝LA
1900 NEXTM：L＝LA：GOTO60
Listing 2 continues
\(1910 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{I})): \operatorname{IFYTHENA}=\mathrm{ASC}(\) RIGHT \((\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{I}), 1))\) ELSEA=
1920 IFN \(\$=\) " Y " PRINTUSINGF \(\$\); \(I\);
1930 PRINTAS(I) ; :IPA=17PRINTCHR\$(92) ;
1940 IFA=20PRINTCHR\$(93); ELSEIFA=UPRINTCHR\$(95),
1950 IFN\$<>"Y"ORY<>60PRINT
1960 RETURN
1970 CLS: INPUT"REALLY EXIT (Y/N)";AS:IFASく>"Y"GOTO6 \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) EXIT
\(198 \emptyset\) CLS:CLEAR50:OUT254, \(6:\) END
2170 CLS: INPUT"ENTER FILE NAME", NAS:RETURN
2180 INPUT"READY CASSETTE, HIT ENTER";AS:RETURN
\(2190 \operatorname{IFPEER}(14312)=>128\) THENINPUT"PRINTER NOT READY. ABORT (Y/N) ";
AS: IFAS=" Y "THEN60ELSE2190 " NOTICE
2195 GOSUB2170: GOSUB2180: INPUT*-1,T\$
2196 IFT\$=NA\$THEN220ø
2197 PRINT"FOUND FILE: ";T\$:INPUT"CONTINUE SEARCH (Y/N)";T\$:IFT\$
="N"THEN60
2198 INPUT*-1,T\$:IFT\$く>"EOF"THEN2198ELSE2196
2200 PR=-1
\(2210 \quad \mathrm{PR}=\mathrm{PR}+1:\) INPUT \(\ddagger-1\), \(\mathrm{T} \$\)
2220 IFT\$="EOF"THEN234Ø
2230 IFPR<>6THEN2240ELSE2210
2240 T1 \(\$=\) CHR \(\$(126)\) : GOSUB 2350
\(2250 \mathrm{~J}=0\)
2255 LPRINT" ":LPRINT" ":J=J+2
2260 FORI \(=1\) TO5
227 IFLEFT\$(B\$(I), 1) <>" "ANDLEFT\$(B\$(I), I) <>"*THENLPRINTTAB (LM)
\(\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{I}): \mathrm{J}=\mathrm{J}+(\mathrm{S}+1)\) : \(\mathrm{IFSLPRINTSTRING}(\mathrm{S}, 138)\)
2300 NEXTI
\(2310 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+(\mathrm{S}+1)\) :LPRINT" ": IFSLPRINTSTRING \((\mathrm{S}, 138)\)
 ,138)
\(2325 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+(\mathrm{S}+1)\) :LPRINT" ":IFSLPRINTSTRING\$(S,138)
\(2336 \mathrm{AP}=\mathrm{J}: \mathrm{R}=2\) : GOSUB1640: GOTO2210
\(2340 \mathrm{R}=6\) : GOTO60
\(2350 \mathrm{~J}=-1\) UNPARSE LABELS
2360 FORI \(=1\) TOLEN (T\$)-LEN (T1 \$) +1
2370 IFT1 \(\$=\) MID \(\$(T \$, I\), LEN (T1 \$) ) THEN 2390
2380 NEXTI: I= \(\emptyset:\) RETURN
\(2390 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+1: \mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{~J})=\mathrm{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~T} \$, \mathrm{I}-1): T \$=\mathrm{MID} \$(T \$, \mathrm{I}+1): G O T O 2360\)

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\section*{Breaking through brick by brick．}

\section*{Outbreak}

Tom Hanson
2120 Birchmont Drive
Bemidji，MN 56601

0
ne of my favorite arcade games is Breakout．I could spend hours playing the game if I had enough money．When I got my micro last fall，the first thing I did was write my own version of the game．I call mine Outbreak．
The rules of play are similar to the arcade game．In Outbreak， the paddle moves vertically on the left side of the screen and is controlled by the up and down arrows．The object is to knock out the blocks at the right side of the screen by hitting a ball with the paddle．

\section*{The Program}

Although the program is writ－ ten in Basic，the action is fairly quick．The highlight of the game＇s programming is the bouncing ball routine．A random starting point for the ball is de－ termined in line 120．Ball speed

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```

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and random direction are estab－ lished in line 140．A loop to follow the ball＇s progress begins at line 170．Lines 190 and 200 check to keep the ball in
bounds．If the ball hits the wall it bounces off in an opposite di－ rection angle and continues on toward the blocks．

Line 220 checks to see if a
block has been hit．If one has it executes a subroutine at line 460．After hitting the blocks the ball is bounced back toward the paddle．If the ball is success－
```

109 DEPINT A-Y;CLS:GOSUB550
110 CLS:A $=CHR$ (191) :B$=CHR$(128)
128 X=RND (15)+10:Y=RND (10) +10:G=323:Z=G:M=1:N=1
136 L=15427:PO=g
140 A=RND (5)-3:B=RND (5) - 3:IFA=00RB=0THEN146
150 GOSUB410
16@ GOS=9:GOSUB500; GOS=@
170 X=X+A:Y=Y+B
18g GOSUB 28g
198 IF Y<3 OR Y>44 THEN B=-B:GOTO170
206 IF X>126 THEN A=-A:GOTO 178
216 IF X<बTHEN A=-A:GOTO176
220 IF X>15 AND POINT (X,Y)=-1THEN 460
230 IF X<10 AND POINT (X,Y) =-1THENA =-A:GOTO170
240 IF X<3 AND POINT ( }X,Y\mathrm{ ) <>-1THEN 350
256 RESET(M,N):SET(X,Y):M=X:N=Y
260 GOTO170
280 R=PEEK (14420)
290 IFR=QRETURN
360 G=L
310 IF R=8 THEN L=L-64:IF L<15427 L=L+64:JK=1
32g IF R=16 L=L+64:IF L>16319 L=L-64:JK=1
33g POKE L,191:IF JK=1THEN JK=g:RETURN
348 POKEG, 32:RETURN
350 PO=PO+1:IF PO>5 THEN 40日
360 X=RND (10) +25; Y=RND (10) +25
376 FOR YO=1TO10日G:NEXT
38g PRINTe251,PO+1;
390 A=RND (2)-S:B=RND (2) - 3: IFA=9ORB=0THEN396ELSE 170
4BG PRINT:PRINT" OUT OF BALLS :END
410 FOR O=1 TO 14:FOR T=38 TO 5g STEP 2
428 PORE (0*64+T)+15360,191;NEXT T,O
436 FOR R=1TO127:SET(R,45):SET(R,2):NEXT
440 FOR F=2 TO 45:SET(127,F):NEXT
450 RETURN
46B A=-A
476 P=INT(X/2)+INT(Y/3)*64
48G PRINTQP,BS;
495 IF LO=154 THENCLS:PRINT" YOU HAVE SUCCESIVLY CLEARED THE BOARD":PRINT"C
ONGRADULATIONS 1n:ENDD
506 PRINT448, "BLOCKS OUT";
518 PRINTC187,"BALL\&";
520 PRINT\&251,PO+1;
536 PRINTR119,LO;
540 IF GOS=9THEN RETURN ELSE 170
550 PRINTCHR\$(23)
56g PRINT" BREAKOUT...... BY TOM HANSON"
570 FORZX=1 TO 16@日:NEXT: RETURN
580 REM TOM HANSON
590 REM 2120 BIRCHMONT DR.
600 REM BEMIDJI MN,56601

```
fully hit by the paddle, line 230 reverses the ball's direction back toward the blocks. If you miss the ball, line 250 serves a new one.
The status of the paddles is checked by lines 280-340. Lines \(350-400\) count how many balls you have been served and loop back if you have more serves left. The playing field is drawn at
lines 410-450, the score is kept by lines 460-540 and lines 540570 display the title.

To add sound to the game type in the lines in Program Listing 2.

Tom Hanson is an 11th grade student who enjoys computer programming, skiing and biking.

105 GOSUB 700
190 IF \(Y<3\) OR \(Y>44\) THEN
\(\mathrm{B}=-\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{JJ}=\) USR(12):GOTO 170
200 IF \(X>126\) THEN
\(A=-A: J J=\operatorname{USR}(12):\)
GOTO 170
210 IF \(X<0\) THEN
\(A=-A: J J=\operatorname{USR}(12):\)
GOTO 170
230 IF \(X<10\) AND \(\operatorname{POINT}(X, Y)=-1\)
THEN \(A=-A\) :
JJ = USR(12):GOTO 170
480 PRINT © \(1 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{BS} ;: \mathrm{JJ}=\mathrm{USR}(12)\)
700 Z1 = 127:POKE 16526,235: POKE
\(16527, Z 1: Z=256^{\circ} Z 1+235\)
710 READ \(\mathrm{B}: I \mathrm{~F}\) B>0 POKE \(\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{B}: Z=Z+1\) : GOTO 710
720 DATA 205,127,10,62,5,211,255,69,16,
254,62,4,211,255,69,16,254,37,20
239,201, - 1
730 RETURN
Program Listing 2. Sound Modification

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Every Cub Scout considers the Pinewood Derby as exciting as the Superbowl or World Series. Small cars carved from blocks of pine race on the table top track for the prize.

On the night of my son Jim's first Pinewood Derby, I crossed both fingers and prayed he would win.

Boy-was I ever disappointed! Jim didn't even make the finals. The judges on two separate heats had misjudged his car. I realized what a difficult task the judges had. It was next to impossible to distinguish among the cars. Consider trying to determine the position of four cars all crossing the finish line a split second apart.

I knew my TRS-80 could do the job better.

For the next several weeks I set about designing an interface circuit. Here are the results of my effort.

\section*{Interface Circuit}

The interface circuit connects directly to the expansion edge connector on the keyboard or to the screen printer port on the expansion interface. (Do not use the RS-232C port on the expansion interface, as it is keyed differently.)

Photo 1 shows the interface unit itself. The cabinet is an experimenter's box (Radio Shack \#220-224). The schematic diagram is shown in Fig. 1. Figure 2 is the schematic of the power supply.

Under static conditions the ambient light striking the photo resistors (PR-1 through PR-4) reduces their resistance to about 100 ohms. This causes one leg of each AND gate (IC-3) to go low. Address lines A1-A4 hold the other leg of each gate high.

The low on each photo resistor is applied to the input of IC1 and IC2. When the TRS-80 inputs data from the data bus these lows

\section*{Judge 80}
are applied to data lines D1-D4. Data lines D0 and D5-D7 are not used. Therefore, they are held low by permanent grounds on the inputs to IC1 and IC2. The low signals on the data lines represent static conditions (decimal 0).

Let's assume a car crosses over the photo resistor in lane 1. The car prevents light from striking the photo resistor, causing the resistance of the photo resistor to increase immediately to several thousand ohms. This increase in resistance replaces the low signal on IC1 pin 1 with a high signal. Pin 2 is already high, so the high on pin 1 is passed by IC3 to IC1 pin 14.
When the program directs the TRS-80 to



Photo 1. Closeup of interface board. Wiring is not critical.


Photo 2. Bottom of the race track showing wiring of the photo resistors. J2 is mounted on the side of the track.
input data from the expansion port the (IN) signal line (pin 19 of the edge connector) goes low enabling IC1 and IC2 (74LS367s). IC1 applies the high from pin 14 to the TRS-80 data bus line D1.

\section*{Construction}

Photo 1 shows the circuit board and power-supply components. Photo 2 shows the photo resistor installation in the end of the track. (I used Radio Shack \#276-116 resistors.)

One word of caution here: The resistors come in two case styles. The black plastic case makes installation easier-just drill a hole in the center of each lane of the track and glue the resistors in with epoxy or white glue. The other case style is metal with a lip around the lower rim. This lip must be ground off so the resistor will fit snug in the hole, You must be extremely careful when grinding or the resistor will be damaged. J1 and J2 (Fig. 1) are Radio Shack DIN connectors (\#274-005). P1 and P2 are the matching plugs (\#274-003).

\section*{Software}

The Basic program is shown in the Listing. Line 260 checks to see if the interface power is turned on. Lines 270 and 280 allow four inputs, one for each lane of the track.

Lines 290-370, the heart of the program, determine the position in which each car finishes. For example, line 290 looks at port 1 for input, and assigns any non-zero value to variable E1. (An input of zero represents static conditions; therefore, the TRS-80 continues to look at port 1 until it sees a non-zero value.)

Line 300 prints a non-zero value on the screen. (Printing the value of E1 normally has no use since during a race the values of all four tracks are printed and erased by the print routine of line 410 before you can read them. I put this feature into the program to be sure I wired the cable between the inter-

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face and track correctly.)
Line 310 checks to be sure the interface power is on.

Once a car has been detected, line 320 looks to the expansion port for an input, but instead of looking at port 1 it looks at a port whose value is determined by the value of E 1 .

Let's continue with our assumption that a car had crossed in lane 1. Data line D1 is high as a result of the increase in the resistance of the photo resistor (PR1). A high on data line D2 represents a decimal value of two to the TRS-80; therefore, if E1 equals two line 310 looks at port 2 for its input. As a result, address line A1 goes high to address port 2.
\begin{tabular}{cc} 
Address/Data line & Decimal value \\
A7/D7 & 128 \\
A6/D6 & 64 \\
A5/D5 & 32 \\
A4/D4 & 16 \\
A3/D3 & 8 \\
A2/D2 & 4 \\
A1/D1 & 2 \\
A0/D0 & 1
\end{tabular}

Table 1. Decimal values seen by the computer can be determined by adding the decimal values of any lines with highs on them.

When A1 goes high the high is applied to the input of an inverter (IC4). The low from the inverter is applied to one leg of IC3, blocking any further input from lane 1.

The purpose is to prevent the computer from printing erroneous race results. For example, suppose the car in lane 1 leads a car in lane 3 by only a quarter of an inch. If the input is not turned off as soon as the computer detects it, the computer would see both cars at the same time. By removing the input from lane 1 as soon as the computer sees car 1, the computer only sees car 3 when it crosses.
When car 3 crosses, the signal flow from the photo resistor is the same as previously discussed for lane 1 except data line D3 is now high. A high on D3 represents decimal eight, so variable E2 is assigned the value eight.

Table 1 shows how to calculate the decimal value from a high on an address or data line. Line 330 prints the eight on the screen, adds E1 to E2 (two plus eight), and assigns the total ( 10 ) to E5. Line 330 also checks to see if all four lanes have been blocked (all cars in). If so, control jumps to line 410, the print routine.

Line 340 looks at the expansion port again, using the value of E5 (decimal 10) to determine the port number. Referring to Table 1 we can see that address lines A1 and A3 must be high to enable port 10. As be-


Fig. 1. Schematic Diagram of Interface Unit


Fig. 2. Schematic Diagram of Power Supply
fore, these lines are inverted by IC4 blocking any further input from lanes 1 and 3 .

Let's now assume that the last two cars tie for third. A high on lanes 2 and 4 sends data lines D2 and D4 high. The TRS-80 sees a decimal 20 (4 plus 16), and assigns this value to E 3 . Line 350 prints the value (20) on the screen and assigns E6 the total value of E3 plus E5 (10 plus 20). Since 30 represents all cars, control jumps to the video print routine starting in line 410.

The video print routine is contained in
lines 410-880, and the line-printer routine in lines 950-1390.

Lines 1400-1460 draw a line of equal signs after each fourth heat to separate the races. Each car runs in a different lane in each heat, giving each car an equal opportunity.

\section*{Conclusion}

My TRS-80 has performed perfectly in two races. It is accurate in even the closest finish!

\section*{Program Listing}

```

20 B$="
30 CLS:POKE16553,255:FORI=ØTO63:POKE15360+I,191:POKE16320+I,191:
NEXTI
4@ FORI=\emptysetTO15: POKE (15360+I*64),191:POKE (15423+I*64),191:NEXTI
50 GOSUB180:GOSUB140:GOSUB100
60 PRINT@856,"FEBURARY 1979";
79 PRINT@207,"B Y STUAR'T A. COLE ";
80 GOSUB170:GOSUB170
90 CLS:GOTO22@
100 READAS:PRINT@401,AS;
110 READAS:PRINT@535,AS;
120 READAS:PRINT@728,AS;
130 RETURN
140 PRINT@386,B$;
150 PRINT@514,B$;
160 RETURN
170 FORI=1TO1000:NEXTI:RETURN
180 FORI=1TO250:NEXTI:RETURN
190 DATA"P I N EW O O D D E R B Y "
200 DATA"J U D G E 8 & "
210 DATA"l6K LEVEL II"
220 CLS:H=1
230 INPUT"ENTER TODAYS DATE(FEB/26/1979)";D$
246 CLS:N=1
250 PRINT"HEAT \#";H:PRINT
260 E=INP (0):IF E=255 THEN PRINT"TURN INTERFACE POWER ON"
270 PRINT"ENTER CAR\# FOR LANE";N;:INPUTA(N)
280 N=N+1:IFN<5THEN270
290 El=INP(1):IF El=Ø THEN 29б
300 PRINT EI:IF El=30 THEN410
310 IF El=255 THEN 380
320 E2=INP(E1):IF E2=\emptyset THEN 32ø
330 PRINT E2:E5=E1+E2:IFE5 =3\emptysetTHEN410
340 E3=INP(E5):IFE3 = ©THEN34@
350 PRINTE3:E6=E5+E3:IFE6=30THEN410
360 E4=INP(E6):IF E4=0 THEN 360
370 PRINT E4:GOTO41ø
380 CLS:FOR IE=1TO 10:PRINT@460,"T U R N INTERFACE P
O W E R O N !":FOR K=1TOl00:NEXT K
390 PRINT@460,"
FOR K=1 TO 100;NEXTK,IE
400 E=INP(0):IF E=255 THEN 380 ELSE 290
410 CLS:PRINT@79,"THE OFFICIAL PACK 304 PINEWOOD DERBY HEAT RESU
LTS"
420 PRINT@143,"FOR HEAT \#";H;TAB(54);DS
430 AS="CAR \#":B$="TIE BETWEEN CARS":C = "TIE BETWEEN ALL CARS FO
R FIRST"
440 P1$="FIRST":P2$="SECOND":P3$="THIRD":P4$="FOURTH"
450 IFE1=16PRINT@256,AS;A(4);P1$:GOTO490
460 IFE2=16PRINT@384,AS;A(4);P2$:GOTO490
470 IFE3=16PRINT@512,A$;A(4);P3$:GOTO490
480 IFE4=16PRINT@640,AS;A(4);P4S
490 IFEl=8PRINT@256,AS;A(3);P1$:GOTO530
500 IFE2=8PRINT@384,AS;A(3);P2$:GOTO53@
510 IFE3=8PRINT@512,AS;A(3);P3$:GOTO530
52@ IFE4=8PRINT@640,A$;A(3);P4$
530 IFEl=4PRINT@256,AS;A(2);P1$:GOTO570
540 IFE2=4PRINT@384,AS;A(2);P2$:GOTO570
550 IFE3=4PRINT@512,A$;A(2);P3$:GOTO570
560 IFE4=4PRINT@640,AS;A(2);P4\$
570 IFEl=2PRINT@256,A$;A(1);P1$:GOTO610
58@ IFE2=2PRINT@384,AS;A(1);P2S:GOTO61\emptyset
590 IFE3=2PRINT@512,AS;A(1);P3$:GOTO610
600 IFE4=2PRINT@640,AS;A(1);P4$
610 IFE1=6PRINT@256,BS;A(1);"AND";A(2);"FOR ";P1$:GOTO640
62\emptyset IFE2=6PRINT@384,B$;A(1);"AND";A(2);"FOR ";P2$:GOTO64\varnothing
630 IFE3=6PRINT@512,B$;A(1);"AND";A(2);"FOR ";P3\$

```

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\section*{Listing continued}

640 IFEl＝16PRINT＠256，B\＄；A（1）；＂AND＂；A（3）；＂FOR＂；P1\＄：GOTO670 650 IFE2＝10PRINT＠384，B\＄；A（1）；＂AND＂；A（3）；＂FOR＂；P2\＄：GOTO670 660 IFE3＝10PRINT＠512，BS；A（1）；＂AND＂；A（3）；＂FOR＂；P3S
670 IFEl＝18PRINT＠256，BS；A（1）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P1\＄：GOTO701
 69 IFE3＝18PRINT＠512，BS；A（1）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR n；P3\＄
700 IFEl＝12PRINT＠256，B\＄；A（2）；＂AND＂；A（3）；＂FOR＂；P1S：GOTO730 710 IFE2 \(=12\) PRINT＠384，B\＄；A（2）；＂AND＂；A（3）；＂FOR＂；P2\＄：GOTO730 720 IFE3＝12PRINT＠512，B\＄；A（2）；＂AND＂；A（3）；＂FOR＂；P3\＄
73 Ø IFEl＝2曰PRINT＠256，B\＄；A（2）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P1\＄：GOTO760 740 IFE2＝20PRINT＠384，BS；A（2）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P2\＄：GOTO760 750 IFE3 \(=20\) PRINT＠512，B\＄；A（2）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P3\＄
760 IFEl＝24PRINT＠256，B\＄；A（3）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂POR n；P1\＄：GOTO790 770 IFE2＝24PRINT＠384；B\＄；A（3）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P2\＄：GOTO790 780 IFE3＝24PRINT＠512，B\＄；A（3）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P3\＄
790 IFEl＝14PRINT＠256，B\＄；A（1）；＂，＂；A（2）；＂AND＂；A（3）；＂FOR＂；P1\＄：GOTO 810
800 IFE2＝14PRINT＠384，BS；A（1）；＂，＂；A（2）；＂AND＂；A（3）；＂FOR＂；P2S
810 IFEl＝28PRINT＠256，BS；A（2）；＂，＂；A（3）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P1\＄：GOTO 830
820 IFE2＝28PRINT＠384，B\＄；A（2）；＂，＂；A（3）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P2\＄
830 IFEl＝22PRINT＠256，BS；A（1）；＂，＂；A（2）；\({ }^{n} A^{\prime 2 N D}{ }^{n} ; A(4) ; " F O R{ }^{n} ; P 1 \$: G O T O\)
850
84日 IFE2＝22PRINT＠384，B\＄；A（1）；＂，＂；A（2）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P2\＄
85 IFEl＝26PRINT＠256，B\＄；A（1）；＂，＂；A（3）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P1\＄：GOTO
870
860 IFE2＝26PRINT＠384，B\＄；A（1）；＂，＂；A（3）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P2\＄
870 IFEl＝30PRINT＠256，CS
880 PRINT＠768，＂DO YOU WANT A HARD COPY？＂
890 I \(\$=\) INKEY \(\$:\) IFI \(\$=\)＂＂THEN890
900 IFI \(\$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{N}^{\text {＂}}\) THEN930
910 IFI \＄＜＞＂Y＂THEN930
920 IFPEEK（14312）＜128GOSUB950 ELSE880
930 PRINT＠768，＂PRESS ENTER WHEN READY FOR NEXT HEAT＂
940 INPUTR：CLS： \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+1\) ：GOTO240
\(95 \emptyset\) IFH＝1LPRINTCHRS（15）CHR（14）＂THE OFFICIAL PACK 304 PINEWOOD D
ERBY HEAT RESULTS＂：LPRINTCHRS（18）：LPRINTTAB（29）；D\＄
960 IFH＝1LPRINT：LPRINT
970 LPRINTTAB（ 30 ）；＂HEAT \＃＂；H
980 LPRINT：LPRINT
990 IFE1＝30LPRINTC \(\$\) ：GOTO1430
1øøØ IFE1＝16LPRINTA\＄；A（4）；P1\＄：GOTO113
101ø IFEI＝8LPRINTA\＄；A（3）；P1\＄：GOTOL13 0
1020 IFEl＝4LPRINTAS；A（2）；P1\＄：GOTO1130
1030 IFEl＝2LPRINTA\＄；A（1）；P1\＄：GOTO1130
1040 IFEl＝6LPRINTB\＄；A（1）；＂AND＂；A（2）；＂FOR＂；P1\＄：GOTO1130
1050 IFEl＝1ØLPRINTB\＄；A（1）；＂AND＂；A（3）；＂FOR＂；P1\＄：GOTO1130
1060 IFEl＝18LPRINTB\＄；A（1）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；PlS：GOTO1130
1070 IFEl＝12LPRINTB\＄；A（2）；＂AND＂；A（3）；＂FOR＂；P1\＄：GOTO1130
1080 IFEl＝20LPRINTB\＄；A（2）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P1\＄：GOTO1130
1090 IFEl＝24LPRINTB\＄；A（3）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P1\＄：GOTO1130
1100 IFEl＝14LPRINTB\＄；A（1）＂，＂A（2）＂AND＂A（3）；＂FOR＂；P1\＄：GOTO1130
1110 IFEl＝28LPRINTB\＄；A（2）＂，＂A（3）＂AND＂A（4）；＂FOR＂；P1\＄：GOTO1130
\(112 \emptyset\) IFEl＝26LPRINTBS；A（1）＂，＂A（3）＂AND＂A（4）；＂FOR＂；PI\＄
1130 IFE2＝16LPRINTAS；A（4）；P2S：GOTO1260
1140 IFE2 \(=8\) LPRINTA \(\%\) A（3）；P2 \＄：GOTO1 \(26 \emptyset\)
1150 IFE2＝4LPRINTA\＄；A（2）；P2\＄：GOTO126日
116 IFE2＝2LPRINTAS；A（1）；P2S：GOTOI260
1170 IFE2＝6LPRINTB\＄；A（1）；＂AND＂；A（2）；＂FOR＂；P2\＄：GOTO1260
1180 IFE2＝10LPRINTB\＄；A（1）；＂AND＂；A（3）；＂FOR＂；P2\＄：GOTO1260
1190 IFE2＝18LPRINTB\＄；A（1）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P2\＄：GOTO1260
120 IFE2＝12LPRINTB\＄；A（2）；＂AND＂；A（3）；＂FOR＂；P2\＄：GOTO1260

1220 IFE2＝24LPRINTB\＄；A（3）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P2\＄：GOTO126ø
1230 IFE2＝14LPRINTB\＄；A（1）；＂，＂；A（2）＂AND＂A（3）＂FOR＂；P2\＄：GOTO1260
1240 IFE2＝28LPRINTBS；A（2）；＂，＂；A（3）＂AND＂A（4）＂FOR＂；P2\＄：GOTO1260
125 Ø IFE2＝26LPRINTB\＄；A（1）；＂，＂A（3）＂AND＂A（4）＂FOR＂；P2\＄
1260 IFE3＝16LPRINTAS；A（4）；P3\＄：GOTO1360
1270 IFE3 \(=8 L P R I N T A \$ ; A(3) ;\) P3 \＄：GOTO1360
1280 IFE3 \(=4\) LPRINTAS；A（2）；P3\＄：GOTO1360
1290 IFE3＝2LPRINTAS；A（1）；P3\＄：GOTO1360
1300 IFE3＝6LPRINTBS；A（1）；＂AND＂；A（2）；＂FOR＂；P3\＄：GOTO1360
\(131 \emptyset\) IFE3＝1øLPRINTB\＄；A（1）；＂AND＂；A（3）；＂FOR＂；P3\＄：GOTO1360
132 IFE3＝18LPRINTB\＄；A（1）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P3\＄：GOTO1366
1330 IFE3＝12LPRINTB\＄；A（2）；＂AND＂；A（3）；＂FOR＂；P3\＄：GOTO1360
1340 IFE3＝2ØLPRINTB\＄；A（2）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P3\＄：GOTO1360
1350 IFE3＝24LPRINTB\＄；A（3）；＂AND＂；A（4）；＂FOR＂；P3\＄
1360 IFE4＝16LPRINTA\＄；A（4）；P4\＄：GOTO140 \(\emptyset\)
1370 IFE4＝8LPRINTAS；A（3）；P4\＄：GOTOI40 1
1380 IFE4 \(=4 \mathrm{LPRINTAS;A(2);P4} \mathrm{\$:GOTO140} \mathrm{\emptyset}\)
1390 IFE4＝2LPRINTAS；A（1）；P4\＄：GOTO140 0
14øの FORX＝4TO1ØणSTEP4
1410 IFX＝HLPRINT：LPRINTSTRING\＄\(\left(64,^{n}={ }^{n}\right)\) ：GOTO1430
1420 NEXTX
1430 LPRINTCHRS（27）＂C＂CHR\＄（10）；
1440 LPRINTCHR\＄（27）＂B＂CHR\＄（133）CHR\＄（128）；
1450 LPRINTCHRS（139）
1460 RETURN

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\section*{A church finance program for the Color Computer.}

\section*{Denominational Computation}

\section*{The Key Box}

\section*{Color Computer Extended Color Basic 16K RAM \\ Line Printer VII}

\section*{Gerald Sprouse} 9977 Caminito Chirimolla San Diego, CA 92131

Recently I was asked to
church. One of my tasks is to prepare a detailed monthly summary of income and expenses. After I worked out an acceptable format with the financial committee members I wrote a program for my 16 K Color Computer.

While this specific program (see Program Listing) is directly applicable only to our church you can easily adapt it to other situations. This program also illustrates some of the Extended Color Basic's more powerful features.

Program Listing
```

10 REM CHURCH FINANICAL STATEMENT
CLEAR 1600
DA=6:DB=25
40 DIMCS(DA),D1(DA),D2 (DA),D3 (DA),E$(DA,5),E(DA,5),F(DA
5B DIMG$(DB),H$(DB),R$(DB),S(DB),T$(DB,5),U(DB,5),DD(DA
CLS
70 PRINT* BEGIN BY GETTING THE CHECK BOOK AND OTHER FINANCIAL RE
CORDS. THE PROGRAM WILL ASK POR INPUT DATA."
BG LINE INPUT" DATE OF SUMMARY?";AS
99 LINE INPUT" BEGINNING BALANCE?**;B$:B=VAL(B$)
108 PRINT " INPUT INCOME DATA"
110 N=1
120 LINE INPUT* DATE OF DEPOSIT?*,CS(N
130}\operatorname{IFCS}(N)="n GOTO 24
40 LNE INPUT" RECEIVED ON PLEDGE?N,DS:DI (N)=VAL (DS)
15B LINE INPUT" OTHER CASH?";DS:D2(N)=VAL(DS)
168 LINE INPUT" CHURCH SCHOOL?";DS:D3(N)=VAL(DS)
168 LINE
180 LINE INPUT" SPECIAL-SOURCE?";ES(N,K)
190 IF ES (N,K)=*" GOTO 228
20g LINE INPUT" SPECIAL-AMOUNT?";DS:E (N,K)=VAL (DS)
210 K=K+1:GOTO 180 (IAL-AMOUNT?";DS:E(N,K)=
230 LINE INPUT" CON
240 LINE INPUT" PLEDGED FOR MONTH?";P$:P=VAL(PS):CLS
250 M=1
260 PRINT*INPUT CHECKS. USE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS: <S>ALARY <R>
ENT <A>DVERTISING <O\FFICE SUPPLIES <E>QUIPMENT <T>ELEPHON
E <ED>UCATION <Y>OUTH <C>ONFERENCE<S1> SPECIAL 1 ETC.*
278 LINE INPUT* CHECR NUMBERT",G$(M)
280 IF GS(M)="" GOTO420
290 LINE INPUT" CHECK DATE?";H$(M)
30日 LINE INPUT" PAYEE?";R$(M)
310 LINE INPUT" AMOUNT?";S$:S(M)=VAL(S$)
320 K=1
330 LINE INPUT" ACCOUNT # 2';T$(M,K)
340 IF K<>1 GOTO 386
358 LINE INPUT" ALL TO ACCOUNT:Y OR N"; X\$
360 IF X S="N" GOTO 386
O(M,K)=S(M) :GOTO 410
380 IFTS(M,K)="" GOTO 410
39@ LINE INPUT" AMOUNT TO ACCOUNT?";US:U(M,R)=VAL(US)
400 K=K+1:GOTO 330
410 M=M+1:CLS:GOTO 260
42g N=N-1:M=M-1
430 FOR I=1TON:D1=D1+D1(I):D2=D2+D2(I):D3=D3+D3(I):F=F+F(I):NEXT
44g FOR I=1TOM:S=S+S (I) :NEXT
4 5 8 ~ C L S ~
468 PRINT* ENTER PREVIOUS SPENDING*
479 LINE INPUT" SALARY";X$:XI=VAL(X$)
480 LINE INPUT* RENT*;X$:X2=VAL(X$)

```
```

490 LINE INPUT" ADVERTISING*;X$:X3=VAL(X$)

```
490 LINE INPUT" ADVERTISING*;X$:X3=VAL(X$)
50@ LINE INPUT" OFFICE SUPPLIES*;X$:X4=VAL(XS)
50@ LINE INPUT" OFFICE SUPPLIES*;X$:X4=VAL(XS)
510 LINE INPUT" EQUPMENNN:X$:X56=VAL (X $)
510 LINE INPUT" EQUPMENNN:X$:X56=VAL (X $)
539 LINE INPUT" EDUCATION";XS:X7=VAL (XS)
539 LINE INPUT" EDUCATION";XS:X7=VAL (XS)
540 LINE INPUT" EDUCATION";X$:X7=VAL(X
540 LINE INPUT" EDUCATION";X$:X7=VAL(X
540 LINE INPUT" YOUTH";X$:X8=VAL(XS)
540 LINE INPUT" YOUTH";X$:X8=VAL(XS)
LINE INPOT" CONFERENCE";XS:Y1=VAL(XS
LINE INPOT" CONFERENCE";XS:Y1=VAL(XS
560 LINE INPUTn SPECIAL 1";X$:Y2=VAL(XS)
560 LINE INPUTn SPECIAL 1";X$:Y2=VAL(XS)
570 LINE INPUT" SPECIAL 2";X$:Y3=VAL(X$)
570 LINE INPUT" SPECIAL 2";X$:Y3=VAL(X$)
580 LINE INPUT* SPECIAL 3"; X $:Y4=VAL(X $)
580 LINE INPUT* SPECIAL 3"; X $:Y4=VAL(X $)
598 E=0
598 E=0
60. FOR I=1TON: K=1:E=E+E (I,K)
60. FOR I=1TON: K=1:E=E+E (I,K)
610 K=K+1
610 K=K+1
620 IF E$(I,K)="n}\mathrm{ GOTO 630:E=E+E (I,K):GOTO 610
620 IF E$(I,K)="n}\mathrm{ GOTO 630:E=E+E (I,K):GOTO 610
6 3 0 ~ N E X T ~
6 3 0 ~ N E X T ~
6 4 0 D = D 1 + D 2 + D 3 + E + F
6 4 0 D = D 1 + D 2 + D 3 + E + F
650 FOR I=1TOM
650 FOR I=1TOM
650 FOR
650 FOR
670 IFTS (I,K) =* S*THEN Vl=V1+U(I,K)
670 IFTS (I,K) =* S*THEN Vl=V1+U(I,K)
680 IFTS(I,K) =*R*THEN V }2=V2+U(I,K
680 IFTS(I,K) =*R*THEN V }2=V2+U(I,K
690 IFTS(I,K) =* 'A* THEN V }3=V\textrm{V}3+U(I,K
690 IFTS(I,K) =* 'A* THEN V }3=V\textrm{V}3+U(I,K
690 IFTS (I,K) ="A* THEN V3 =V3 +U(I,K)
690 IFTS (I,K) ="A* THEN V3 =V3 +U(I,K)
700 IFTS(I,K)="O"THEN V 4 =V 4 +U(I,K )
700 IFTS(I,K)="O"THEN V 4 =V 4 +U(I,K )
710 IFT$(I,K)="E"THEN V5=V5+U(I,K)
710 IFT$(I,K)="E"THEN V5=V5+U(I,K)
72| IFT$(I,K)="TN"THEN V6=V6+U(I,K)
72| IFT$(I,K)="TN"THEN V6=V6+U(I,K)
73g IFT$(I,K) ="ED*THEN V7 =V7+U(I,K)
73g IFT$(I,K) ="ED*THEN V7 =V7+U(I,K)
740 IFTS(I,K) ="Y"THEN V }8=V8+U(I,K
740 IFTS(I,K) ="Y"THEN V }8=V8+U(I,K
750 IFT$(I,K) =**'*'THEN W1 =W1 +U(I,K)
750 IFT$(I,K) =**'*'THEN W1 =W1 +U(I,K)
760 IFTS(I,K)=*S1"THEN W2=W2+U(I, K)
760 IFTS(I,K)=*S1"THEN W2=W2+U(I, K)
780 IPTS(I,K)="S3*THEN W4=W4+U(I,K)
780 IPTS(I,K)="S3*THEN W4=W4+U(I,K)
790 K=K+1
790 K=K+1
800 IFTS(I,K) =**GOT0820
```

800 IFTS(I,K) =**GOT0820

```


```

8 2 9 ~ N E X T ~

```
8 2 9 ~ N E X T ~
830 FOR I=1TON
830 FOR I=1TON
840 K=1
840 K=1
850 DD (I) =D1(I) +D2(I)+D3(I) +F (I)
850 DD (I) =D1(I) +D2(I)+D3(I) +F (I)
860 IPES (I,K) =* * GOTO890
860 IPES (I,K) =* * GOTO890
87@ DD (I) =DD (I) +E (I,K)
87@ DD (I) =DD (I) +E (I,K)
8B0 K=K+1:GOTO86B
8B0 K=K+1:GOTO86B
890 NEXT
890 NEXT
9@0 X1=X1+V1: X2 =X 2+V2:X3 =X3+V3: X4=X4+V4:X5 =X5 +V5:X6 =X6+V6:X7 =X7+
9@0 X1=X1+V1: X2 =X 2+V2:X3 =X3+V3: X4=X4+V4:X5 =X5 +V5:X6 =X6+V6:X7 =X7+
V7: X8=X8+V8
V7: X8=X8+V8
910 Y1=Y1+W1:Y2=Y2+W2:Y 3 =Y 3 +W3:Y4 =Y 4 +W 4
```

910 Y1=Y1+W1:Y2=Y2+W2:Y 3 =Y 3 +W3:Y4 =Y 4 +W 4

```


```

\

```
\
940 CLS 
940 CLS 
950 PRINT* ARE ALL SPECIALS DESIGNATED?*
950 PRINT* ARE ALL SPECIALS DESIGNATED?*
968 PRINT* TOTAL=}\mp@subsup{}{}{*}\mathrm{ ;E
968 PRINT* TOTAL=}\mp@subsup{}{}{*}\mathrm{ ;E
970 LINE INPUT** AMOUNT DESIGNATED?*;W$:EE=VAL(W$)
970 LINE INPUT** AMOUNT DESIGNATED?*;W$:EE=VAL(W$)
980 D8=, 2* (D1+D2):D9=,45*(D1+D2)
```

980 D8=, 2* (D1+D2):D9=,45*(D1+D2)

```

Our financial summary has several segments: an overview of each Sunday's income; comparison of expenses by category in the budget; and a summary of designated accounts. To use the program first enter income data and then enter data from the checkbook. Lastly enter data items from the previous summary. Then the program prints the financial summary ( use a Line Printer VII). You can print additional copies and produce a check list for the summary.

Before you type in the program type PCLEAR1 to clear sufficient memory.

\section*{Nuts and Bolts}

In lines 10-50 variables DR and DB allow you to control memory assignment (DA is the number of deposits and DB is the number of checks).

Lines 60-240 allows entry of all income data. Income items for each deposit include pledge, other cash, church school, specials (amount and source), and conference. Pressing Enter with no entry produces the next prompt.

Lines 250-440 control entry of data from the church checkbook. Specific items include check number, check date, payee, amount, and account (a total of twelve are presently available). The user can allocate funds from one check to more than one account. To assist the user the screen contains the account designations for the entry of each check.

Lines 450-580 prompt the user to enter the spending history for the previous months using the past month's summary. To improve this program store this data in a file for input at a later date for next month's summary.

Lines 590-930 calculate various items for the final summary. For example, lines 650-820 prepare the monthly account summaries.

Lines 940-1070 prompt the user to input previous balances for three accounts (specials, benevolences and capital fund) using the past month's summary. The user can designate any special income for the month. The program automati-
cally adds a fixed percentage of income to the benevolence and capital fund accounts as a form of forced savings. The final step is to enter any distributions of these three accounts.

Lines 1080-1170 contain format statements for "PRINT\#-2, USING".

Lines 1180-1730 print the ac-
tual financial summary.
Lines 1740-1770 allow you to print an additional copy, produce a list of checks or exit the program.

Lines 1780-1880 produce a check list including check number, check date, payee, amount, account number and amount for each account. Fig-
ure 2 shows a typical output.
Mr. Sprouse has an MA degree in mathematics from the University of Arizona. He is an Operations Research Analyst for the U.S. Navy in San Diego. He serves as treasurer for his church and the condominium association where he lives.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{EXPENSES} \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
Budgeted \\
For month
\end{tabular} & Actual for month & Budgeted for year & Actual for year to date \\
\hline Salary & 2000.00 & 1900.00 & 24000.00 & 18900.00 \\
\hline Rent & 1000.00 & 1100.00 & 12000.00 & 9600.00 \\
\hline Advertising & 100.00 & 150.00 & 1200.00 & 750.00 \\
\hline Office Supplies & 150.00 & 200.00 & 1800.00 & 1300.00 \\
\hline Equipment & 100.00 & 0.00 & 1200.00 & 750,00 \\
\hline Telephone & 100.00 & 0.00 & 1200.00 & 625.00 \\
\hline Education & 100.00 & 75.00 & 1200.00 & 1050.00 \\
\hline Youth & 50.00 & 0.00 & 600.00 & 475.00 \\
\hline Conference & 25.00 & 0.00 & 300.00 & 21500 \\
\hline Special 1 & 0.00 & 0.00 & 0.00 & 0.00 \\
\hline Special 2 & 0.00 & 0.00 & 0.00 & 0.00 \\
\hline Special 3 & 0.00 & 0.00 & 0.00 & 0.00 \\
\hline Total & 3625.00 & 3425.00 & 43500.00 & 33665.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|lccr|}
\hline & & & \\
Designated Accounts & & & \\
& Received & Disbursed & Balance \\
Special & 200.00 & 0.00 & 800.00 \\
Benevolences & 506.00 & 0.00 & 1406.60 \\
Capital fund & 1139.85 & 0.00 & 2639.85 \\
Total & & +4846.45 \\
Available cash & & -1978.45 \\
Equals cash on hand less total designated accounts. & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|lccrcr|}
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{ Check Summary for October 1981 } & & & \\
1 & \(10 / 7\) & Minister & 1900.00 & S & 1900.00 \\
2 & \(10 / 9\) & Rent & 1100.00 & R & 1100.00 \\
3 & \(10 / 13\) & Newspaper & 150.00 & A & 150.00 \\
4 & \(10 / 15\) & Petty Cash & 200.00 & O & 200.00 \\
5 & \(10 / 17\) & Education & 75.00 & ED & 75.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figure 1

996 LINE INPUT＊PREVIOUS SPECIAL BAL？＂；W\＄：W5＝VAL（W\＄） 1698 LINE INPUT＊PREVIOUS BENEVOLENCES BAL？＂ 7 WS：W6＝VAL（W§） 1016 LINE INPUT PREVIOUS CAPITAL FUND BAL？＊；W\＄：W7＝VAL（W\＄） 1020 LINE INPUT＊DISTRIBUTION－SPECIALS？＊＊\({ }^{*} \$\) ：W8＝VAL（WS） 1030 W5＝W5＋EE－W8
1646 LINE INPUT＊DISTRIBUTION－BENEVOLENCES？＊；W\＄：Y5＝VAL（W\＄） 165 W6＝W6＋D8－Y5
1660 LINE INPUT＂DISTRIBUTION－CAPTIAL EUND？＂；W\＄：Y6＝VAL（W\＄） 1078 W7＝W7＋D9－Y6：W9＝W5＋W6＋W7：X＝D－S：\(X X=B+X: X Y=X X-W 9\)



執新
1180 LINE INPUT \({ }^{n}\) POSITION PRINTER，KEY ENTER＂；WS
1196 PRINT\＃－2，TAB（10）；＂SCRIPPS MESA UNITED METHODIST CHURCH＂
1200 PRINT\＃－2，\({ }^{10 n}\)
1210 PRINT\＃－2，TAB（20）；＂EINANCIAL STATEMENT＂
1220 PRINT\＃－2，TAB（25）；AS
1230 PRINT\＃－2，＂n
1246 PRINT：－2，＂SUMMARY：＂
1250 PRINT\＃－2，OSING AAS；＂BEGINNING BALANCE＂；B
1260 PRINT\＃－2，USING ABS；＂INCOME＂；
1278 PRINT\＃－2，USING AB\＄；＂EXPENSES＂；\({ }^{\prime}\)
1280 IFX＞0THEN 1300
1290 PRINT\＃－2，USING AAS；＂NET LOSS＂；X：GOTO 1310
1300 PRINT\＃－2，USING AAS；＂NET GAIN＂；\(X\)
1310 PRINT\＃－2，USING AAS；＂CASH ON HAND AT END OF MONTH＂； XX
1330 PRINTH－2，
PRINT\＃－2，USING AB\＄；＂PLEDGED FOR MONTH＂；P
1348 PRINT4－2，USING ABS；＂RECEIVED ON PLEDGES＂；D1
1366 PRINT\＃－2，＂INCOME＂
1370 PRINT\＃－2，＂SUNDAY RECEIVED OTHER CHURCH SPECIALS
1380 PRINT\＃－2，\({ }^{n}\) ON PLEDGE CASH SCHOOL＂
1390 FOR \(\mathrm{I}=1\) TON \(: \mathrm{K}=1\)
1460 IF \(E \$(I, K)<>{ }^{n n}\) THEN1420
\(1410 \mathrm{E}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{K})=0\)

1420 PRINT＊－2，OSING ACS；CS（I）；D1（I）；D2（I）；D3（I）；E（I，K）；E\＄（I，K）；F （I）\(; \mathrm{DD}(\mathrm{I})\)
1446 IF ES \((I, K)={ }^{* *}\) THEN 1476
1450 PRINT\＃－2，USING ADS；E（I，K）；ES（I，K）
146 GOTO 1430
1478 NEXT I
148 PRINT\＃－2，USING AES；＂TOTAL＂；D1；D2；D3；E；F；D
149 日 PRINT\＃－2，＂n
1500 PRINT\＃－2，＂EXPENSES＂
1510 PRINT\＃－2，TAB（20）；＂BUDGETED ACTUAL BUDGETED ACTUAL FOR＂ 1520 PRINT\＃－2，TAB（20）；＂FOR MONTH FOR MONTH FOR YEAR YEAR TO DAT \(\mathrm{E}^{\prime \prime}\)
1530 PRINT\＃－2，USING AFS；＂SALARY＂；2000．00；V1；24000．00；X1
1540 PRINT\＃－2，USING AF\＄；＂RENT＂；1000．00；V2；12000．00；X2
1558 PRINT\＃－2，USING AF\＄；＂ADVERTISING＂；10日．0日；V3；12日日．0日；\(\times 3\)
1560 PRINT\＆－2，USING AFS；＂OFFFICE SUPPL，IES＂；150．0日；V4；1806．0日；X4
1570 PRINT\＃－2，USING AFS；\({ }^{\text {NEQUIPMENT＂}} ; 160.00 ; V 5 ; 1206.00 ; \times 5\)
1580 PRINT＊－2，USING AF \({ }^{2} ;{ }^{*}\) TELEPHONE \({ }^{\prime \prime} ; 100.00 ; V 6 ; 1200.0 日 ;\) X6
1590 PRINT：－2，USING AF ；＂EDUCATION＂；10日．00；V7；1208．00；X7
1600 PRINT\＃－2，USING AFS；＂YOUTH＂；50．00；VB；600．06；X8
1610 PRINT\＃－2，USING AFS；＂CONFERENCE＂； \(25.06 ; W 1 ; 300.00 ; Y 1\)
1620 PRINT\＃－2，USING AFS；＂SPECIAL \(1^{\prime \prime} ; 0.00 ;\) W2；0，00；Y2
1630 PRINT\＃－2，USING AFS；＂SPECIAL 2 ＂；\(\emptyset .0 \emptyset ; W 3 ; \emptyset, \emptyset \emptyset ; Y 3\)
1640 PRINT\＃－2，USING AFS；＂SPECIAL \(3 " ; 0.0 日 ; W 4 ; 0\) ． \(00 ; Y 4\)
165 PRINT\＃－2，USING AF\＄；＂TOTAL＂； 3625.00 ；WW；4350 \(0.00 ; Y Y\)
660 PRINT \(\ddagger-2\) ，
1678 PRINT\＃－2，＂DESIGNATED ACCOUNTS：＂
168 PRINT＊－2，TAB（20）；＂RECEIVED DISBURSED BALANCE＂
1698 PRINT\＃－2，USING AGS；＂SPECIAL＂；EE；W8；W5
1790 PRINTi－2，USING AG\＄；＂BENEVOLENCES＂；D8；Y5；W6
1710 PRINT4－2，USING AG§；＂CAPITAL FUND＂；D9；Y6；W7
1720 PRINT：－2，USING AH\＄；＂TOTAL＂；W9
1730 PRINT \(\ddagger-2\) ，USING AHS；AVAILABLE CASH＂；XY
1746 PRINT \(\ddagger-2\) ，＂EQUALS CASH ON HAND LESS TOTAL DESIGNATED ACCOUN TS＂
1750 CLS：LINE INPUT＂KEY A ROR A CHECK LIST OR R TO REPEAT SUMMA RY＂；W\＄
1760 IFW \(\$=\)＂R＂THEN 1180
1776 IF WS＝＂n THEN END
1780 LINE INPUT＂POSITION PRINTER，KEY ENTER＂；W\＄
1790 PRINT\＃－2，＂CHECK SUMMARY FOR＂；AS
1800 FOR \(I=1\) TOM
\(1810 \mathrm{~K}=1\)
1820 PRINT\＃－2，USING AIS；GS（I）；HS（I）；RS（I）；S（I）；TS（I，K）；U（I，K）
\(1830 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{K}+1\)
1840 IF \(T \$(I, K)=0 n\) THEN GOTO 1870
185 PRINT：－2，USING AJ\＄；T\＄（I，K）；U（I，K）
1860 GOTO 1830
1870 NEXT
1880 GOTO 1750

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 tool！
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 con－ tains 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 lan－ guage．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 Hi－ Res 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：\(\$ 24.95\)


\title{
The facts. And nothing but the facts.
}

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Torrance, California 90505
(213) 539-9140

\section*{Save machine-language disk files to tape.}

\author{
John Hodgson \\ 134 Littlefield Road \\ Monterey, CA 93940
}

Making a System tape out of any disk/CMD file is a slow and cautious process prone to human error. If you have a machine language program (let's call it SNOOPY/CMD) on disk that you wish to run on a friend's tape-based Model I, you might follow this procedure:
- Run NEWDOS LMOFFSET utility to find the starting, ending and entry points of SNOOPY/ CMD.
- Load SNOOPY/CMD.
- Execute RSM2D48/CMD, or

\author{
The Key Box \\ Level II Basic \\ Model I \\ 32K RAM \\ Any DOS \\ One disk drive Cassette recorder
}
your favorite monitor program that resides in high memory.
- Using the data provided earlier by LMOFFSET, use the Write System Tape command to punch the file onto tape.
This process involves a lot of disk switching (especially for one drive users) and has some drawbacks. For example, many machine-language programs on the market reside below 7000 H . Loading object files below 7000 H is risky business, since some or all of DOS may be overwritten. It is interesting that many files loading around 5200 H 6000 H work as long as you execute that file, not load it.
When you execute your machine language file, DOS calls in and jumps to the needed load routines. But if you load the file, returning to a DOS Ready state, extra DOS routines are called in after loading to handle command processing. These routines overlap your file. Hence, never write machine language software for disk that resides below 7000 H , the safe zone for disk-based systems.
The program you wish to modify or copy may reside where your monitor is, wiping it out. This often means that you will need some other version of your monitor program residing in a different portion of memory.

\section*{My Solution}

DSAVE/CMD is an Assembly language program (see Program

Listing 1) that takes any machine language file on disk and punches it out on tape. Then you can load the program from cassette and it will perform like it did before. The formats of machine language software on disk

This type of loading allows any memory location to load independently of any other location (each record or "chunk" of bytes has its own starting address). This is how DOS is able to manage assembled files that may be
```

0 1 nn addr: Load the following nn bytes starting at location address (stored in
LSB, MSB format)
05n: Skip the following nn bytes
0202 addr: Jump to location address

```

Table 1

01100070 (load the next 10 H bytes starting at 7000 H )
21003 C 11013 C 01 FF 0336 BF ED BO C3 OD 42 (the actual data) 02020070 (Jump to 7000 H )

Table 2
and tape differ, so I wanted DSAVE to do any conversion necessary.
Object files are not stored internally on disk. Instead, any machine language file is interspersed with control codes and data bytes necessary for DOS bookkeeping. Object files are stored on disk as follows: Loader code plus argument plus actual data plus transfer code plus execution address. Table 1 lists the codes.

Data is loaded in chunks of 256 bytes or less, meaning that the loader codelargument/data cycle is repeated until the entire file has been placed in memory.

ORGed by the assembler in more than one place. System format tapes also have this capability.
The skip code is interesting: When DOS encounters the 05 code, it skips the next \(n n\) bytes and continues processing. This allows you to embed hidden comments, copyright notices and the like within the file for informational purposes without actually changing the code loaded into memory.
The transfer code is always the last control code of any machine language file. After all has been loaded or skipped, the 0202 code tells DOS to jump to
the following address, thereby executing the program.

Program Listing 2 is a simple screen-zap routine. The actual code for this program is shown in the second column. On disk this code would be stored as shown in Table 2.

OK, that's simple enough. But if there is a hidden comment, it would look like this:

0505 (Skip the following 5 bytes)
4841204841 (ASCII tor "HA HA")
01100070 (continue with the process as before)

Many DOS routines (notably the /SYS files) have sneaky messages. Each of these starts with code to skip over a copyright message following. Warning: The codes in Table 1 are the most common, used 99 percent of the time. However, the values of 00 and \(03-1 \mathrm{FH}\) are also valid numbers for the skip code. The 0202 code may have any byte after the first 02-the second byte is a place holder.

\section*{System Tapes}

System format tapes are similar to the ICMD format files: Data is also recorded in 256 byte (or less) records with control codes embedded therein. The basic System format is: 255 zeroes plus A5H (leader and leader terminator) plus 55 H sync byte plus six filename bytes plus 3CH record byte plus nn bytes to load plus load address plus data plus checksum plus 78 H transfer code plus transfer address.

This may seem complex at first, but is really similar to the DOS format. The 255 zeroes and A5H make up the leader, whose purpose is to get the computer in tune with the tape before loading data. The 55 H byte indicates the filename follows. The next six bytes make up the filename of the program, which is left justified and padded with blanks. The 3 CH record byte serves the same purpose as DOS' 01H loader code, and starts off every data block. The next byte is the number of bytes to load, followed by the starting address of where to place the data (also in the same style as the DOS format). The actual data follows, followed by a one byte checksum of the data. The checksum byte is calculated by

Program Listing 1


Most Disk-Directories show only the filespecs plus some hard-tounderstand superfluous information. Our

\section*{DISK-MENU \& DIRECTORY}
dISPLAYS DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EACH PROGRAM ON A DISKETTE, filespec and date of creation. SELECT \& RUN PROGRAMS INSTANTLY.
(For Model I/III, all systems)
\(\qquad\) shipping \& handling
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Listing 1 continued
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 70A7 & 215673 & 00850 & & LD & HL, STORAC & G ; BUFFER TO DECODE \\
\hline 70AA & CD4371 & 00860 & RELOOP & CALL & GETBYT ; & ;GET LOADER CODE \\
\hline 70 AD & FE01 & 00870 & & CP & 1 & ; OK TO LOAD? \\
\hline 70 AF & 280A & 00880 & & JR & Z,NORMAL & ; JUMP IF SO \\
\hline 70B1 & FED 2 & 00890 & & CP & 2 & ; END? \\
\hline 70 B 3 & 2838 & 00900 & & JR & Z,FINIS & \\
\hline 70B5 & FE05 & 00910 & & CP & 5 & ; SKIP? \\
\hline \(70 \mathrm{B7}\) & 284D & 00920 & & JR & Z,SKIP & ;SKIP X BYTES \\
\hline 70B9 & 185A & 00930 & & JR & STUPID & ;FUNNY CODE/WRONG FORMAT \\
\hline 70 BB & 3E3C & 00940 & NORMAL & LD & A, 3CH & ; START OF RECORD CODE \\
\hline 70 BD & CD6402 & 00950 & & CALL & 264 H & \\
\hline 79 ca & CD4371 & 00960 & & CALL & GETBYT & \\
\hline 70 c 3 & 3D & 00970 & & DEC & A & ; COMPENSATE FOR NOT \\
\hline 76 C 4 & 3D & 00980 & & DEC & A & ; COUNTING ADDRESS AS DATA \\
\hline 76 C 5 & CD6402 & 00990 & & CALL & 264H & ; WRITE BYTE COUNT \\
\hline \(70 \mathrm{C8}\) & 47 & 01000 & & LD & B, A & ; SET UP FOR LOOP \\
\hline \(76 \mathrm{C9}\) & CD4371 & 01010 & & CALL & GETBYT & ; GET LSB OF ADDRESS \\
\hline 70CC & 5 F & 01020 & & LD & E, A & \\
\hline 70 CD & CD6402 & 01030 & & CALL & 264H & \\
\hline 70D0 & CD4371 & 01040 & & CALL & GETBYT & ; GET MSB \\
\hline 70D3 & 57 & 01050 & & LD & D, A & \\
\hline 70D4 & CD6402 & 01060 & & CALL & 264 H & \\
\hline 70D7 & 83 & 01070 & & ADD & A, E & \\
\hline 70D8 & 4 F & 01086 & & LD & C, A & ; INITIALIZE CHECKSUM \\
\hline 70D9 & CD4371 & 01090 & PLOOP & CALL & GETBYT & ;MAIN DATA LOOP \\
\hline 70DC & CD6402 & 01100 & & CALL & 264 H & \\
\hline 70 DF & 81 & 01110 & & ADD & A, C & ; COMPUTE CHECKSUM \\
\hline 70 Eg & 4 F & 01120 & & LD & C, A & \\
\hline 70 El & 13 & 01130 & & INC & DE & ;BUMP CHECKSUM ADDRESS \\
\hline 70 E 2 & 10F5 & 01140 & & DJNZ & PLOOP & \\
\hline 70 E 4 & 79 & 01150 & & LD & A, C & ; GET CHECKSUM \\
\hline 70E5 & CD6402 & 01160 & & CALL & 264 H & ; AND WRITE \\
\hline 70 E 8 & CD2C02 & 01170 & & CALL & 22 CH & ; BLINK * \\
\hline 70 EB & 18BD & 01180 & & JR & RELOOP & ;DO 'TIL DONE \\
\hline 70 ED & CD4371 & 01190 & FINIS & CALL & GETBYT & ; DISCARD DUMMY BYTE \\
\hline 70 Fg & 3E78 & 01200 & & LD & A, 78H & ; TRANSFER CODE \\
\hline 70 F 2 & CD6402 & 01210 & & CALL & 264 H & \\
\hline 70 F 5 & CD4371 & 01220 & & CALL & GETBYT & ; LSB OF TRANSFER ADDRESS \\
\hline 70 F 8 & CD6402 & 01230 & & CALL & 264 H & \\
\hline 70 FB & CD4371 & 01240 & & CALL & GETBYT & ; MSB OR TRANSFER \\
\hline 70 FE & CD6402 & 01250 & & CALL & 264 H & \\
\hline 7101 & CDF801 & 01260 & & CALL & O1F8H & ; CASSETTE OFF \\
\hline 7104 & 1817 & 01270 & & JR & AGAIN & ; RECOPY? \\
\hline 7106 & CD4371 & 01280 & SKIP & CALL & GETBYT & ;GET BYTES TO SKIP \\
\hline 7109 & 47 & 01290 & & LD & B, A & \\
\hline 710A & CD4371 & 01300 & SKIP1 & CALL & GETBYT & ; \& SKIP \\
\hline 710 D & 10 FB & 01310 & & DJNZ & SKIP1 & \\
\hline 710 F & 1899 & 01320 & & JR & RELOOP & \\
\hline 7111 & FB & 01330 & NOMORE & EI & ; INTERRU & PTS ON \\
\hline 7112 & C32D40 & 01340 & & JP & 402 DH & \\
\hline 7115 & 211072 & 01350 & STUPID & LD & HL, DUMB & \\
\hline 7118 & CD4671 & 01360 & & CALL & DISPLY & \\
\hline 711 B & 18F4 & 01370 & & JR & NOMORE & \\
\hline 711D & 21C071 & 61380 & AGAIN & LD & HL, COPMS & \\
\hline 7120 & CD4671 & 01390 & & CALL & DISPLY & \\
\hline 7123 & CD2Bøø & 01400 & KYLOOP & CALL & 2BH & ; SCAN KYBD \\
\hline 7126 & FE59 & 01410 & & CP & 'Y' & ; COPY AGAIN? \\
\hline 7128 & 2806 & 01420 & & JR & Z,FORSUR & ; YEA, VERILY \\
\hline 712 A & FE4E & 01430 & & CP & 'N' & ; SAY THEE NAY? \\
\hline 712 C & 28E3 & 01440 & & JR & Z, NOMORE & ; GUESS SO \\
\hline 712 E & 18F3 & 01450 & & JR & KYLOOP & 'KEEP ON SCANNIN' \\
\hline 7130 & CDC901 & 01460 & FORSUR & CALL & 01C9H & ; CLS \\
\hline 7133 & 21DF71 & 01470 & & LD & HL, PMSG & ; "PRESS ENTER" \\
\hline 7136 & CD4671 & 01480 & & CALL & DISPLY & \\
\hline 7139 & CD2Bø日 & 01490 & KYLP & CALL & 2BH & \\
\hline 713 C & FE®D & 01500 & & CP & ØDH & ; ENTER? \\
\hline 713 E & 20F9 & 01510 & & JR & NZ,KYLP & ;WAIT 'tIL PRESSED \\
\hline 7140 & C38670 & 01520 & & JP & YUP & ; OTHERWISE, DO IT AGAIN \\
\hline 7143 & 7E & 01530 & GETBYT & LD & A, (HL) & \\
\hline 7144 & 23 & 01540 & & INC & HL & \\
\hline 7145 & C9 & 01550 & & RET & & \\
\hline 7146 & 7E & 01560 & DISPLY & LD & A, (HL) & \\
\hline 7147 & B7 & 01570 & & OR & A & \\
\hline 7148 & C8 & 01580 & & RET & 2 & \\
\hline 7149 & CD3300 & 01590 & & CALL & 33H & \\
\hline 714 C & 23 & 01600 & & INC & HL & \\
\hline 714 D & 18F7 & 01610 & & JR & DISPLY & \\
\hline 714 F & F1 & 01620 & ERROR & POP & AF & ; DUMMY POP \\
\hline 7150 & \(21 F C 71\) & 01630 & ERROR1 & LD & HL, ERRMS & \\
\hline 7153 & CD4671 & 01640 & & CALL & DISPLY & \\
\hline 7156 & 18B9 & 01650 & & JR & NOMORE & \\
\hline 7158 & 0D & 01660 & HIMSG & DEFB & ODH & \\
\hline 7159 & 44 & 01670 & & DEFM & \begin{tabular}{l}
'DSAVE V \\
(C) 1981
\end{tabular} & ERSION 2.0 COPYRIGHT T OP DOG SOFTWARE' \\
\hline 718 E & ODOD & 01680 & & DEFW & ODøDH & \\
\hline 7190 & 00 & 01690 & & DEFB & 0 & \\
\hline 7191 & 45 & 01700 & FILMSG & DEFM & 'ENTER F & ILESPEC ---> \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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Listing 1 continued
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 71A5 & 00 & 01710 & & DEFB & \(\emptyset\) \\
\hline 71A6 & 45 & 01720 & ENTMSG & DEFM & ＇ENTER TAPE FILENAME－－－＞ \\
\hline 71 BF & 00 & 01730 & & DEFB & \(\emptyset\) \\
\hline 71 Co & 6D & 01740 & COPMSG & DEFB & 6DH \\
\hline 71 Cl & 44 & 01750 & & DEFM & ＇DO YOU WISH TO RECOPY？（Y／N）＇ \\
\hline 71 DD & ØD & 01760 & & DEFB & ØDH \\
\hline 71 DE & \(\square 0\) & 01776 & & DEFB & 0 \\
\hline 71 DF & 50 & 01780 & PMSG & DEFM & ＇PRESS＝ENTER＝TO WHEN READY＇ \\
\hline 71FA & 6D & 01790 & & DEFB & のDH \\
\hline 71 FB & 00 & 01800 & & DEFB & 0 \\
\hline 71 FC & 0 D & 01810 & ERRMSG & DEFB & 9DH \\
\hline 71 FD & 44 & 01820 & & DEFM & ＇DISK ERROR－FUNCTION ABORTED． \\
\hline 721B & 6D & 61836 & & DEFB & ØDH \\
\hline 721 C & ロロ & 01840 & & DEFB & \(\emptyset\) \\
\hline 721 D & 6D & 01850 & DUMB & DEFB & ØDH \\
\hline 721 E & 49 & 01860 & & DEFM & ＇INCORRECT FILE FORMAT！＇ \\
\hline 7234 & 6D & 01876 & & DEFB & \(\emptyset \mathrm{DH}\) \\
\hline 7235 & \(\emptyset 0\) & 01880 & & DEFB & \(\emptyset\) \\
\hline 0620 & & 01890 & DCB & DEFS & 32 \\
\hline 0100 & & 01900 & BUFFER & DEFS & 256 \\
\hline 7356 & & 01910 & STORAG & EQU & \＄ \\
\hline 7000 & & 01920 & & END & START \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
adding each data byte to the previous data byte，after initially adding the low order memory lo－ cation of where it is supposed to go．This way，the computer cal－ culates its own checksum byte from the loaded data block and compares it with the one on tape．If they differ，there has been a loading error and C is dis－
played next to the blinking as－ terisk on the screen．The record byte／data／checksum format is repeated until the entire pro－ gram is loaded．DOS files of any type do not need checksum bytes，as the floppy disk con－ troller performs error checking and checksumming．Unfortun－ ately，Basic（CSAVE）and data tapes have none．

Just like DOS，the last code loaded is the 78 H transfer code． The execution address follows， where the program is executed and the process is complete．

DSAVE／CMD＇s code has plen－ ty of comments，so the flow of the program should become clear．DSAVE also writes ISYS files to tape，as the format for ISYS and／CMD files is basically the same．To use the program， just follow the prompts．DSAVE supports multiple copying as well as error checking for DOS errors and file format errors．Try converting a Basic or ASCII file and see what happens．Feel free to modify this program to fit your own needs．

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\title{
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\author{
by John L. Cranmer, Jr.
}

I used to know how cold I was by simply going outside. Then I used the windchill factor to know how cold I was through scientific measurements based on the outside temperature and wind speed. Now, with microcomputers, you can determine precisely how uncomfortable you are going to be without resorting to the interpolation of charted
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline VARIABLE & USE \\
\hline A & UNITS FLAG \\
\hline & 1: SYSTEM INTERNATIONALE \\
\hline & 2: US SYSTEM \\
\hline TF & TEMPERATURE (DEGREES FAHRENHEIT) \\
\hline AT & TEMPERATURE (DEGREES CENTIGRADE) \\
\hline VM & WIND VELOCITY (MILES PER HOUR) \\
\hline V & WIND VELOCITY (METERS PER SECOND) \\
\hline H & HEAT LOSS ( \(\mathrm{kcal} / \mathrm{m}^{2} / \mathrm{hour}\) ) \\
\hline TA & EQUIVALENT TEMPERATURE (DEGREES CENTIGRADE) \\
\hline FT & EQUIVALENT TEMPERATURE (DEGREES FAHRENHEIT) \\
\hline As & DESCRIPTION OF OUTSIDE CONDITIONS BASED UPON \\
\hline & Table 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{Program Listing} \\
\hline 100 & , & \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{**********************************************************} \\
\hline 110 & 1 & * & TRS & -80 M & MODEL III M & MICRO & OCOMPUTER P & ROGRAM & & * \\
\hline 120 & 1 & * & & & TO DE & ETERM & MINE & & & * \\
\hline 130 & ' & * & & EQUIVA & ALENT WIND & CHIL & LL TEMPERAT & JRE & & * \\
\hline 140 & ' & * & FROM & WIND & VELOCITY & AND & TEMPERATURE & INPUTS & & * \\
\hline 150 & 1 & * & & & & & & & & * \\
\hline 160 & - & * & & BY JO & OHN L. CRAN & NMER, & , JR. P.E. & & & * \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|r|}{Listing continues} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

> Now you have a way to determine just how cold you will be on those frosty winter mornings.
values.
The first step in determining the equivalent temperature is the calculation of the heat loss from exposed skin due to the combined effects of wind speed and air temperature. The equation, as determined from human physiological studies, is:
\(\mathrm{H}=((33-\mathrm{T}) \times(10.45+(10 \times \sqrt{\mathrm{V}})-\mathrm{V}))\)
where: \(\mathrm{H}=\) heat loss in \(\mathrm{kcal} / \mathrm{m}^{2} / \mathrm{hr}\)
\(\mathrm{T}=\) air temperature in degrees centigrade
\(\mathrm{V}=\) wind speed in meters \(/ \mathrm{sec}\)

Once H has been calculated, you can calculate the equivalent temperature from the following equation:
\(\mathrm{ET}=33-(\mathrm{H} / 22.034)\)
where: \(\mathrm{H}=\) heat loss in \(\mathrm{kcal} / \mathrm{m}^{2} / \mathrm{hr}\) (from the first equation)
\(\mathrm{ET}=\) equivalent temperature in degrees centigrade
The divisor (22.034) in the second equation has not been determined for a zero value of wind speed, but for a value of \(4 \mathrm{mph}(1.788 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s})\)-the value that has been determined as the threshold value for windchill effects, and on which most published windchill charts are based.

Based upon the calculated value of H , another, more subtle evaluation of the conditions can be made. The follow-

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ing chart describes the weather conditions for the various values of H :
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline H & Weather Description \\
\hline 0-200 & Hot \\
\hline 200-400 & Pleasant \\
\hline 400-600 & Cool \\
\hline 600-800 & Very Cool \\
\hline \(800-1,000\) & Cold \\
\hline 1,000-1,200 & Very Cold \\
\hline 1,200-1,400 & Bitterly Cold \\
\hline 1,400-2,000 & Exposure Disagreeable \\
\hline 2,000-2,300 & Exposure Dangerous \\
\hline 2,300-3,000 & Survival Uncertain \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The above descriptions are subjective evaluations and are averages for a number of subjects. Individuals will probably vary from this norm.

The program is designed for a Model III using Disk Basic, but it should also run on Level II, since none of the extra features of Disk Basic have been used. Lines 200-390 represent the input section of the program, with data being entered in either SI or US units (data entered in US units will be converted to SI for calculations). Lines 400-530 are the calculation portion of the program. Lines 540-660 are the output portion of the program and will display the output in the same units (SI or US) as entered. Line 410 represents the computer allowing for the threshold value of wind speed. The POKE command in line 200 is for the Model III only, as it controls the screen scroll protection. Table 1 lists the program variables and their corresponding units.

John Cranmer lives at P.O. Box 265, Van Horn, TX 79855.

\section*{Listing continued}

170 • * VAN HORN, TEXAS

190 ,
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset\) CLS:PRINT: POKE 16916,3
210 PRINT " WIND CHILL FACTOR"
220 PRINT
230 PRINT "TEMPERATURE AND WIND VELOCITY CAN BE"
240 PRINT "ENTERED IN METRIC OR US UNITS"
250 PRINT "ENTER <1> FOR METRIC OR <2> FOR US"
260 INPUT A
\(27 \emptyset\) IF A < OR A > 2 THEN PRINT "TRY AGAIN": GOTO 250
280 IF \(\mathrm{A}=1\) THEN GOTO 360
\(29 \emptyset\) PRINT "ENTER AIR TEMPERATURE (DEGREES FAHRENHEIT)?"
\(30 \emptyset\) INPUT TE
\(31 \emptyset A T=(5 *(T F-32)) / 9\)
320 PRINT "ENTER WIND VELOCITY (MILES PER HOUR)?"
330 INPUT VM
\(340 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{VM}\) * . 4470
\(35 \emptyset\) GOTO \(40 \emptyset\)
360 PRINT "ENTER AIR TEMPERATURE (DEGREES CENTIGRADE)?"
370 INPUT AT
\(38 \emptyset\) PRINT "ENTER WIND VELOCITY (METERS PER SECOND)?"
390 INPUT V
\(400 \mathrm{H}=(33-\mathrm{AT}) *(10.45+(10 * \operatorname{SQR}(\mathrm{~V}))-\mathrm{V})\)
410 IF \(\mathrm{V}<=1.788\) THEN TA \(=\) AT: GOTO 430
\(420 \mathrm{TA}=33-(\mathrm{H} / 22.034)\)
430 IF \(\mathrm{A}=2\) THEN FT \(=(9 * T A / 5)+32\)
\(44 \emptyset\) IF \(\mathrm{H}>\emptyset\) AND \(\mathrm{H}<=2 \emptyset \emptyset\) THEN AS \(=\) "HOT"
450 IF \(\mathrm{H}>200\) AND \(\mathrm{H}<=4 \emptyset \emptyset\) THEN \(\mathrm{AS}=\) "PLEASANT"
460 IF H \(>400\) AND H \(<=600\) THEN A\$ \(=\) "COOL"
470 IF H \(>60 \emptyset\) AND H <= 800 THEN AS = "VERY COOL"
480 IF \(\mathrm{H}>80 \emptyset\) AND \(\mathrm{H}<=100 \emptyset\) THEN AS \(=\) "COLD"
490 IF \(\mathrm{H}>10 \emptyset \emptyset\) AND \(\mathrm{H}<=120 \emptyset\) THEN AS = "VERY COLD"
500 IF H >1200 AND H <=1400 THEN A\$ = "BITTERLY COLD"
510 IF H >140日 AND \(\mathrm{H}<=2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset\) THEN AS = "OUTSIDE EXPOSURE DISAGREE ABLE"
\(52 \emptyset\) IF \(\mathrm{H}>20 \emptyset 0\) AND \(\mathrm{H}<=23 \emptyset \emptyset\) THEN A\$ \(=\) "OUTSIDE EXPOSURE DANGEROU S"
530 IF H \(>2300\) THEN \(A \$=\) "OUTSIDE SURVIVAL UNCERTAIN"
540 CLS
550 IF \(\mathrm{A}=1\) THEN GOTO 610
560 PRINT "OUTSIDE TEMPERATURE IS: ";TF;" DEGREES FAHRENHEIT"
\(57 \emptyset\) PRINT "WIND VELOCITY IS: ";VM;" MILES PER HOUR"
580 PRINT
590 PRINT "EQUIVALENT OUTSIDE TEMPERATURE IS: ";:PRINT USING "\#\#
\#\#";FT;:PRINT " DEGREES FAHRENHEIT"
600 GOTO 650
610 PRINT "OUTSIDE TEMPERATURE IS: ";AT;" DEGREES CENTRIGRADE"
\(62 \emptyset\) PRINT "WIND VELOCITY IS: ";V;" METERS PER SECOND"
630 PRINT
640 PRINT"EQUIVALENT OUTSIDE TEMPERATURE IS: ";:PRINT USING "\#\#\#
\#";TA;:PRINT " DEGREES CENTIGRADE"
650 PRINT "OUTSIDE CONDITIONS ARE: ";A\$
660 END

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Model I TRSDOS cannot read LDOS disks due to the FB DAM used for directory sectors. UNREPAIR will rewrite the directory track of a single density disk using the FA DAM that will be recognized by Model I TRSDOS. UNREPAIR should run with any Model I DOS and the Radio Shack E/I.
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\section*{Supervisor calls and other tricks.}

\title{
Getting the Most from the Model II
}

La Verne E. Olney 1920 Brookside Road Kingsport, TN 37660

Supervisor calls (SVCs), machine code subroutines hidden in inaccessible memory, are called by loading their number into the A register and performing a restart (RST 08 H ) instruction.

The TRS-80 Owner's Manual was little help when I tried to use these calls. Thankfully, Radio Shack shed some light on this subject by describing the use of USR commands from a Basic program and programming with SVCs in the May and August 1980 issues of TRS-80 Microcomputer News. The first article enabled me to selectively scroll
part of the screen and the second routine blocks the Break key, disallowing access and interruptions to my program. I have incorporated these two subroutines as well as two others into the top 84 bytes of user memory.

\section*{Break Disabler}

This subroutine will disable the Break key and prevent access to the program and its disruption by accidental use. To enter, save, and call this program, follow these steps:
- After receiving the TRSDOS ready signal, type: DEBUG ON, then DEBUG.
- Enter the subcommand M \(\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{EFEO}\), then press the F1 key.
- Enter the hex code into the displayed memory positions, as shown in Fig. 1.
- Press the F2 key, then S to
return to TRSDOS.
- Type: DUMP SETBRK/CIM START = EFEO, END = EFF3, TRA \(=\) EFE2, RORT \(=T\) then push Enter to save the program to disk.
- Type and enter DEBUG OFF.
- Type: BASIC -M:61100 to protect the segment of upper memory for the subroutines.

You may then test the subroutine by typing: SYSTEM "SETBRK/CIM" in a Basic program or directly in the command mode. Before invoking this routine Debug must be off or control will transfer to Debug.

The Assembly code listing for this short subroutine is Program Listing 1. In essence, it replaces the resident break-processing routine with a simple return instruction. There is currently no method to make the Break key work again using an SVC call. One must reset the computer to restore the Break key function.

\section*{Scroll Protection}

Scroll protection is useful when displaying tables longer than 24 lines. Table headings remain in the USR-call-protected upper screen while the table values to scroll below.

This subroutine utilizes

SCROLL (SVC 27). The number of lines to be protected will be passed in the USR argument. The Debug hexadecimal input is shown in Fig. 2, and Program Listing 2 shows the Assembly listing. Enter:
- DEBUG ON <Enter>
- DEBUG <Enter>
- \(M A=E F D 0\)
- Press F1
- Enter the hex codes shown
in Fig. 2
- Press F2
- Press 'S'
- DUMP SCROLL/CIM START = EFDO, END = EFDC, RORT = R <Enter>
- BASIC -M:61100 <Enter>

The following program illustrates this utility:

10 SYSTEM "LOAD SCROLL/CIM"
20 DEFUSR0 \(=\&\) HEFDO
30 CLS
\(40 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{USRO}(2)\) :REM Number of lines to protect \(=2\)
50 PRINT @0, "TABLE HEADING"

\author{
The Key Box \\ Model II \\ 64 K RAM \\ 2.0 DOS \\ 1 or more Disk Drives \\ Any Printer
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\section*{"Scroll protection is useful when displaying tables longer than 24 lines."}

60 PRINT © 80, STRINGS( \(13,{ }^{\prime \prime}={ }^{\prime}\) ")
70 FORI = 1 TO 80
80 PRINT "VALUE";
90 FOR J = 1 TO 100 : NEXT: REM Delay loop
100 NEXT
110 END
A CLS command will restore normal screen behavior.

\section*{Formatted Input}

This subroutine controls operator input. It will prevent excessive input from overwriting screen directives; prevent screen format scrolling by an improper input; allow precise control of file fields by specifying length; and allow selective editing of string data.

The key to this subroutine is KBLINE (SVC 5). Its use is complicated, since it must be directed to a specific string memory storage location and must receive and return arguments to the Basic USR statement. Program Listing 3 shows the Assembly program and Fig. 3 illustrates the Debug hexadecimal input. Enter the program into the proper memory locations as previously described. Save this program after receiving the TRSDOS ready prompt by typing: DUMP INPUT/CIM START = \(E F 00, E N D=E F 21, R O R T=R\). Again load Basic-M:61100 and test the subroutine with the following program:

10 SYSTEM "LOAD INPUT/CIM"
20 DEFUSR \(1=\&\) HEFOO
30 CLS
40 INPUT "MAXIMUM LENGTH OF STRING FIELD"; IL
50 INPUT "PRINT AT SCREEN LOCA. TION"; IP
60 CLS
70 S \(\$=\) SPACE \(\$(1 L)\)
80 PRINT @ IP,:: \(\mathrm{X}=\) USR1 (VARPTR(S\$))
90 PRINT "NUMBER OF INPUT CHAR. ACTERS, INCLUDING ENTER \(=\) ", \(X\)
100 PRINT "LENGTH OF STRING, INCLUDING TRAILING SPACES \(="\); LEN(S\$)
110 PRINT "PUSH ANY KEY TO CON. TINUE";
120 IF INKEY\$ = " " THEN 120 130 GOTO 30

Experiment with this program using the arrow keys; Control and X; Control and W; Escape; Backspace and Enter.

Unfortunately, there are a few
confining features to this subroutine. It can only be used for new data entry; a carriage return, automatically incorporated into the string, often destroys screen formats; and the control key effects go beyond the field length. To correct these limitations, the subroutine must be completely rewritten.

The Assembly program is shown in Program Listing 4 and its hex notation in Fig. 4. Carefully enter the code and save the subroutine with the TRSDOS command: DUMP INPUT2/CIM START \(=\mathrm{EF} 00, \mathrm{END}=\mathrm{EFCC}\), RORT \(=\) R.

Now load Basic, again protecting memory above 61100, and enter Program Listing 5. This program will provide all the features promised above. Use the Edit function to replace single letters in the string by moving the cursor with the arrow keys; the escape key replaces the cursor to the beginning of the field. The string of periods denoting input position and length, no longer automatically printed by the subroutine (to allow for the Edit function), must be added to the Basic code (line 190).
In some applications, you may not wish to have trailing blanks. You can then use the information sent back to the USR routine in the \(X\) variable, for example: LEFT\$(S\$,X). Change line 3000 in Program Listing 5 to read: \(3000 \mathrm{X}=\) USR2(VARPTR \((S \$)): I D \$(I)=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(S \$, X)\). This modification will print a more respectable address label but will interfere with the Edit function.

The program is easily expanded to full-screen data entry by adding more data statements and increasing the final value in the For...Next loop (line 150). The INSTR function in line 240 forces proper INKEY\$ input and directs the On...GOTO command appropriately.

One cautionary note: the \(I N\). PUT2/CIM subroutine will

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change string variables within the program line if they are defined as constants within quotes. To illustrate this, type in the following program:

10 SYSTEM "LOAD INPUTथ/CIM"
20 DEFUSR2 \(=\&\) HEFOO
\(30 \mathrm{~S} \$=\) "MM/DD/YY"
40 CLS : PRINT @ 800, "INPUT DATE";S\$ : PRINT @ 811,;: \(\mathrm{X}=\) USR2(VARPTR(S\$)) 50 LIST

Run this program a few times and note the \(\mathrm{S} \$\) variable in line 30 changes with different input. When the string variable is a constant, the VARPTR function points to the area of memory where the program line with the constant is stored, instead of to the string storage space in high RAM. This phenomenon allows string packing techniques in Level II. There may be beneficial uses, but in most cases it is undesirable. Now change line 30 to S\$ = CHR\$(77) + CHR\$(77) + CHR\$(47) + CHR\$(68) + CHR\$ (68) \(+\mathrm{CHR} \$(47)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(89)+\) \(\mathrm{CHR} \mathrm{\$(89)}\) and rerun the program. If \(\mathrm{S} \$\) is set equal to SPACE\$(8), STRING\$(8,46), ..., the routines
will operate properly.

\section*{Forms Control}

If you have a program using several sizes of printed forms, or if you are tired of answering the forms questions, this next subroutine is for you. Four different formats are available in the subroutine; switch from one to another by simply changing the argument in the USR command.

To construct this subroutine, first define your desired parameters (Table 1).
Next insert the hex values into the proper places of the program in Fig. 5. Enter the hex code into memory, then type: DUMP FORMS/CIM START = EEAD, END = EEF5, RORT = R. In the Basic program you must again provide for loading, identifying the entry point and USR number; for example:

10 SYSTEM "LOAD FORMS/CIM" 20 DEFUSR2 \(=\&\) HEEAD

Easy changes in forms may then be made by: \(X=\) USR2(\# of desired format). Of course, your
program must now prompt you to load the proper paper and adjust to top-of-form before executing the USR command. As Program Listing 6 indicates, line count and character count are reset to zero (top of form, left margin) when the USR call is executed.

\section*{Summary}

If you use all these routines in a single program, combine them by following these steps:
- From TRSDOS Ready, type SETBRK/CIM and Enter.
- SCROLL/CIM and Enter.
- INPUT2/CIM and Enter.
- FORMS/CIM and Enter.
- DUMP SUBROU/CIM START
\(=E E A D, E N D=E E F 5\), TRA = EFE2, RORT = T and Enter.
- BASIC - M:61100 and Enter.
- Place the following at the beginning of the Basic program:

10 SYSTEM "SUBROU/CIM"
20 DEFUSRO \(=\&\) HEFDO
30 DEFUSR1 \(=\&\) HEFOO
40 DEFUSR2 \(=\&\) HEEAD
- Use the USR commands as previously described and as required within the program.

La Verne Olney, a physician, is interested in medical applications of micros.

Program Listing 1. Assembly program for SETBRK/CIM. Address Hex Op codes Z80 Mnemonics

Comments
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
EFEO & F3 & F3 & Stores RETurn address. \\
EFE1 & EF & EF & \\
EFE2 & 210000 & LD HL,0000H & Remove prev. processing prog. \\
EFE5 & \(3 E 03\) & LD A, \(03 H\) & Execute SETBRK SVC. \\
EFE7 & CF & RST OBH & \\
EFE8 & ED 5B EO EF & LD DE, (EFEOH) & Store "RET" as new
\end{tabular}

Listing 1 continues

\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { AT LAST!!! A Micro-Design } \\
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\end{aligned}
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\begin{tabular}{|lllll|}
\hline Listing 1 continued \\
& EFEC & 22 EO EF & LD \((\) EFEOH \(), \mathrm{HL}\) & BREAK-processing \\
& EFEF & EB & EX DE,HL & program. \\
& EFF0 & \(3 E 03\) & LD \(A, 03 H\) & Execute SETBRK SVC. \\
& EFF2 & CF & RST O8H & \\
& EFF3 & C9 & RET & Return to Basic. \\
& & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Fig. 1. Hex code for SETBRK/CIM


Fig. 2. Hex code for SCROLL/CIM
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ADDRESS & HEX & OP & CODES & Z-80 MNEMONICS & COMMENTS \\
\hline EFDC & 21 & D8 & EF & LD HL; EFDBH & Save continuation \\
\hline EFD3 & ES & & & PUSH HL & address \\
\hline EFD4 & 2A & 03 & 28 & LD HL, (2803H) & Convert USR argument \\
\hline EFD7 & E9 & & & JP (HL) & to ariteger. \\
\hline EFD8 & 45 & & & LD B,L & \# 1inies to protect. \\
\hline EFD9 & 3 E & & & LD A , 18H & Execute SCROLL SVC. \\
\hline EFDB & CF & & & RST घ8H & \\
\hline EFDC & C9 & & & RET & Return to BASIC. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Program Listing 2. Assembly program for SCROLL/CIM


Fig. 3. Hex code for INPUT/CIM

Program Listing 3. Assembly program for INPUT/CIM
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ADDRESS & HEX OP CODES & Z-80 MNEMONICS & COMMENTS \\
\hline EFDO & 2108 EF & LD HL, EFDBH & Save contiriuation \\
\hline EF03 & E5 & PUSH HL & address. \\
\hline EF04 & 2 A 0328 & LD HL, (2803H) & Convert USR argument to \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Listing 3 continues

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\(E F D B\)
\(E F Q 9\)
\(E F D A\)
\(E F Q B\)
\(E F D C\)
\(E F D D\)
\(E F D E\)
\(E F 1 \varnothing\)
\(E F 11\)
\(E F 12\)
\(E F 13\)
\(E F 14\)
\(E F 17\)
\(E F 1 A\)
\(E F 1 B\)
\(E F 1 E\)
\(E F 1 F\)
\(E F 20\)
\(E F 21\)
EF21

JP (HL)
LD B, (HL)
INC HL
LD E, (HL)
INC HL
LD D, (HL)
EX DE,HL
LD \(A=05 \mathrm{H}\) RST \(\square 8 H\)
NOP
NOP
LD \(A, B\)
LD (EF20H), A
LD HL, (EF20H)
PUSH HL
LD HL, (2805H)
EX (SP).HL
RET
NOP
NOP
integer.
\(B=\) string length.
Find memary lacation af string and put address in HL.

KBLINE supervisor call. Do line input routine.

Convert argument from routirie to integer; HL \(=\) \# chiaracters. that were input.

Return to BASIC. Data starage.


Fig. 4. Hex code for INPUT2/CIM

TRS-80 Model II DEBUG Program
EEAD 21 B5 EE E5 2A 0328 E9 7D FE 0120080642 OE !... *(.)....B.
EEBD 3C 16501822 FE 0220 08 06 2A OE 2A 165018 <.P.".... \(\because P\).
EECD 16 FE 0320080600 OE 00160018 OA FE 0420
EEDD 170600 OE 001600 3E 11 CF 0603 OE 00 3E 5 F
EEED CF 0604 OE 00 3E 5F CF C9 00000000000000
EEFD 00000074 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
EFOD FF FF FF FF FF FF FFFF FFFF FF FF FF FF FF FF EF1D FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF FFFF FF FF FF FF FF FF

PC SP SZHPNC AF BC DE HL IX IY
2800 21FE 000000000000000000000000000000 ? P
DEBUG is now ON
TRSDOS READY
DEBUG

Fig. 5. Hex code for FORMS/CIM. Boldface addresses are user-supplied values

Program Listing 4. Assembly program for INPUT2/CIM
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ADDRESS & HEX OP CODES & Z-BØ MNEMONI CS & COMMENTS \\
\hline EFDO & 2108 EF & LD HL, EFOBH & Save continuation \\
\hline EF03 & E5 & PUSH HL & address. \\
\hline EF®4 & 2A 0328 & LD HL, (2803H) & Convert USR argument \\
\hline EFO7 & E9 & JP (HL) & to integer. \\
\hline EFD日 & 46 & LD B, (HL) & \(\mathrm{B}=\) string lerigth. \\
\hline EFO9 & 23 & INC HL & Fird miemory location of \\
\hline EF®A & 5 E & LD E, (HL) & string and put \\
\hline EFDB & 23 & INC HL & address in HL. \\
\hline EFDC & 56 & LD D, (HL) & \\
\hline EFOD & EB & EX DE,HL & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Listing 4 Continues

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(b) INSIDER SUPER UTILITY by Paul Wiener/ foreward by Kim Watt
(c) SUPER UTIUTY TECH Manual by Kim Watt \(\varepsilon\) Pete Carr
3) Binder " 2 will include THE SOURCE CODE for SUIPER UTILITY PLCIS.
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EFC6
EFC8
EFC9
EFCA
EFCC
\begin{tabular}{llll}
68 & & \\
\(E 5\) & & \\
\(2 A\) & 05 & 28 \\
\(E 3\) & & \\
\(C 9\) & & \\
32 & \(C B\) & \(E F\) \\
\(7 A\) & & \\
\(B 7\) & & \\
28 & 09 & \\
\(D C\) & \\
15 & & \\
\(2 B\) & & \\
\(D 6\) & \(1 C\) \\
\(3 E\) & 08 \\
\(C F\) & \\
\(B D\) & & \\
\(3 E\) & \(1 C\) & \\
\(C D\) &
\end{tabular}

LD L, B
PUSH HL
D HL, (2805H)
EX (SP), HL
RET
CD (EFCBH), A
D A,D
OR A
IR \(Z\), EFCAH
INC C
DEC D
INC LS
D B, 1 CH
LD A , \(\varnothing \mathrm{BH}\)
RST DBH
OR B
D \(A, 1 \mathrm{CH}\)
RET
```

10
20,
50 DATA"LAST NAME*,
6 0 ~ D A T A " F I R S T ~ N A M E * , ~
70 DATA"STREET",
80 DATA"CITY",
9 0 ~ D A T A " S T A T E " ,
100.DATA"ZIP",
110
120 CLEAR 1000
130 SYSTEM" INPUT2/CIM"
140 DEFUSR2=\&HEFOD
150 X\$="N"
160 CLS
170 RESTORE
180 FORI=1TO6
190 READ DS,DP,IP,IL
200 1FX \$="N" THENPRINTODP, D\&;
210 IFX $=*R"THENGOSUB1DODELSEIFX$="E"THENGOSUB2DDDELSEPRINTQIP,STRING\$(IL,46)
220 NEXT
230 1FX \$="N"THENX $="R":GOTO170
240 PRINTQ1200,ID$(2);" ";ID$(1);CHR事(13);ID$(3)
250 PRINTID$(4);", ";ID$(5);SPC(2);ID$(6)
260 PRINTAS20, "N = NEW / E = EDIT / S = STOP";
270 X&=INKEYs:IFX$=*"THEN270
280 ONINSTR("NES", X8)GOTO160,170,300
290 GOTO260
300 END
1めD\varnothing PRINTDIP,;:S$=SPACE$(IL.):GOTO3DDD
200| PRINTQIP,IDs(I);:PRINTaIF,;:S$=1D$(I)
300® X=USR2(VARPTR(S$)):IDs(I)=S$
4000 RETURN

```

Program Listing 5
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ADDRESS & HEX OP CODES & Z-BE MNEMONICS & COMMENTS \\
\hline EEAD & 21 BS EE & LD HL, EEBSH & Save continuation address. \\
\hline EEBC & ES & PUSH HL & \\
\hline EEB1 & 2A 03128 & LD HL, (2803H) & Convert USR argument to \\
\hline EEB4 & E9 & JP (HL) & integer. \\
\hline EEBS & 7 D & LD A L & \\
\hline EEB6 & FE \(\square_{1}\) & CP D1H & Form 11 ? \\
\hline EEBE & 20 08 & JR NZ, EEC2H & If not, skip to EEC2. \\
\hline EEBA & 26 42 & LD B , 42 H & Load page length (66). \\
\hline EEBC & DE 36 & LD C , 3CH & Load lines/page (b). \\
\hline EEBE & 1650 & LD D , 50H & Load charlline (BD). \\
\hline EECO & 1822 & JR EEE4H & Go to END. \\
\hline EEC2 & FE \(\triangle 2\) & CP ©2 & Form \#2 ? \\
\hline EEC4 & 2088 & JR NZ, EECEH & If not, skip to EECE. \\
\hline EEC6 & 06 2A & LD B , 2AH & Liad page length (42). \\
\hline EEC8 & DE 2A & LD C , 2AH & Load lines/page (42). \\
\hline EECA & 1650 & LD D , 50H & Load char/line (B0). \\
\hline EECC & 1816 & JR EEEAH & Go ta END. \\
\hline EECE & FE 03 & CP 03H & Form 13 ? \\
\hline EED & 2088 & JR NZ, EEDAH & If not, skif to EEDA. \\
\hline EED2 & 0600 & LD B , ©®H & Load page length. \\
\hline EED4 & DE DI & LD C , ص®H & Load lines/fage. \\
\hline EED6 & 160 & LD D , D0\% & Load charlline. \\
\hline EED8 & 18 AA & JR EEE4H & Go to END. \\
\hline EEDA & FE \(0^{4}\) & CP 04 H & Form W4? \\
\hline EEDC & 2017 & JR NZ, EEFF5H & If not, skip to EEFS. \\
\hline EEDE & 0600 & LD B , DOH & Load page lerigtti. \\
\hline EEED & DE DO & LD C , DOH & Load lines/page. \\
\hline EEE2 & 1600 & LD D , DOH & Laad chartline. \\
\hline EEE4 & 3 EF 11 & LD A , 11H & Execute PRINIT SUC \\
\hline EEE6 & CF & RST 88 H & \\
\hline EEE7 & 0603 & LD B , D3H & Reset line-count \\
\hline EEE9 & DE De & LD C , 00 H & to D. \\
\hline EEEB & 3 E 5F & LD A , 5FH & Execute PRCTRL SVC. \\
\hline EEED & CF & RST BEH & \\
\hline EEEE & 0604 & LD B , 04 H & Reset character \\
\hline EEFD & DE D0 & LD C , DOH & count to 0 . \\
\hline EEF2 & 3E 5F & LD A , 5FH & Execute PRCTRL SUC. \\
\hline EEF4 & CF & RST 08 H & \\
\hline EEF5 & C9 & RET & Return to BASIC. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Program Listing 6. Assembly program for FORMS/CIM


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\section*{Enter the guts of the Color Computer.}

\section*{CC Monitor}

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Iwaited a long time for an inex pensive home computer with my favorite microprocessor, the 6809. Radio Shack finally made it with the Color Computer, and I think they did a very nice job.

First I explored the hardware. I made up schematics, increased the memory to 16 K and connected my black-and-white direct video monitor. Then I started looking closely into the software.

\section*{A Basic Monitor?}

It is not very easy to get into the guts of Color Basic unless you own a 6809 disassembler. Lots of PEEKs and POKEs are needed to accumulate a little information. Besides that, ma-chine-language programs require a good number of POKEs.

All this was tiring so I decided to write a monitor program. I have written monitor programs for 6800 and 6809 machines in

\author{
The Key Box \\ Color Computer Color Basic 16K RAM
}

Assembly language, and I am well aware of the speed of execution and tightness of the code. This time I decided to use resident Basic to do the job. Why?
- Most commands don't need to be fast.
- Implementation of Color Computer Basic routines is very easy.
- The user can easily understand and modify the procedures.
- No special cassette I/O functions or commands are needed to load and save the monitor programs.
- Since the whole program is modularized, any routine can be substituted by a corresponding machine-language routine taken from Color Basic (if the entry address is known). In this way the monitor program will eventually become smaller and faster.
MIMO, which stands for MIniMOnitor, is the name of the program (see the Listing). It is broken down into routines as in Table 1.

Some parts of the conversion routines are shared by other commands (lines 60-70 are used by the "convert decimal character to hex" routine).

\section*{MIMO's General Characteristics}

MIMO, a Basic hexadecimal debugging tool, occupies approximately 2,160 bytes of memory.

I suspect that the memory of the 4 K computer is not enough for the whole program. If you own the 4 K model, exclude the C and \(V\) commands. Remember, Color Basic reserves half of its 4 K of memory for itself. To increase available memory, play games with the Clear function. The amount of available memory depends on how many spaces you waste between statements and tokens. Color Basic has only a few cases where the spaces are necessary.
Save the MIMO program on cassette or disk before you attempt to run it. Once you have copied the program, give it a try. MIMO's command menu (M, D, F, J, C, V and E) should appear.

To call a function just type in the command's character, one space, and then input the hex
addresses or data required by the particular command. The variables used in the program are shown in Table 2.

\section*{MIMO's Commands}
- M (Memory examine/modify)

Input format M XXXX enter
Output format \(X X X X Y Y Z\) ?
\(X X X X\) is the address to be examined, YY is the contents of this location, and \(Z\) is the ASCII or graphics character of the contents (YY). The question mark is the prompt for your next action. Four things can be done at this point.

First, input H (higher) and enter to advance to the next location without changing the contents of the memory.

Second, hit L (lower) and enter to backtrack one location, leav-
\begin{tabular}{|ll|}
\hline & \\
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Lines & Purpose \\
\(20-25\) & Convert a decimal character to hex \\
\(30-35\) & Convert a hex character to decimal \\
\(40-48\) & Decimal nibble (4 bits, 1 digit) to hex \\
\(50-62\) & Decimal address to hex \\
\(64-70\) & Pack a hex address (four characters) \\
\(72-110\) & Hex address to decimal \\
\(120-128\) & Pack four hex bytes \\
\(130-140\) & Pack eight ASClI or graphics characters \\
\(200-275\) & M command \\
\(300-350\) & D command \\
\(400-460\) & F command \\
\(500-545\) & C command \\
\(550-560\) & J command \\
\(600-799\) & Reserved space for future commands \\
\(800-850\) & Main routine, command's decoding \\
\(950-980\) & V command \\
& \\
& Table 1. Line Functions \\
&
\end{tabular} \\
\end{tabular}
ing the memory unchanged.
Third, hit R (restart) and enter to get back to the command mode.

Fourth, enter as two hex characters the new contents of this location. If the memory location is writeable, the new contents will be entered and the next memory address will show up on the screen; otherwise, an error message will be delivered. (This happens when you try to write into ROM or nonexistent memory.)
- D (Dump a block of memory)

Input format D XXXX YYYY enter
\(X X X X\) is the starting (From) address and YYYY is the ending (To) address. The fourth digit of the starting address will be masked to zero. The output format consists of the block's eight-byte base address in two groups of four bytes each (remember there are two characters per byte), and eight ASCII or graphics characters corresponding to the displayed eight bytes. The lines are
shown at an approximate rate of one per second.
- F (Find a character or a string of characters within given limits)
Input format \(F X X X X X Y Y Y Z Z \ldots Z\) enter \(X X X X\) is again the From address, YYYY is the To address and \(Z \ldots . . Z\) is the character or string to be located. The output format consists of none, one or groups of four addresses per line, representing where the string or character under search begins.

This is the slowest of MIMO's commands. It takes approximately two minutes and fifteen seconds to search for one character over a thousand locations of memory, and about five minutes and forty seconds to search for a string of three bytes over the same amount of memory. Just for comparison, my As-sembly-language monitor program takes only five seconds to search the whole 64 K memory range. But remember that in MIMO you don't need assemblers and editors.
- J (Jump to a machine-language program)

Input format J XXXX enter
\(X X X X\) is the beginning address of the program to be run.
- C (Convert a number from hex to decimal and vice versa)

Input format C D HHHH enter
or CHD,., D enter
The first format converts a hexadecimal number HHHH to decimal. The routine recognizes only four-digit hex numbers. If your hex number is only one, two or three digits long, just in-
```

A-Temporary for conversions
AA-Temporary for A
B\$-ASCII form for a decimal byte
BA $\$$-Beginning address (From)
BE-Temporary decimal for BA\$
BL\$-String concatenator for F command
$\mathrm{C} \$$-Command to be decoded
CNT-Counter for the length of a string
CO\$-Identifier for Convert command (H or D) )
DA, SDA-Decimal address
DB, CDB, XDB-Decimal byte
EAS-Ending address (To)
ER-Error flag for illegal hex character F1\$-First four-byte string (D command) H\$-Hex (byte or address)
HB\$-Hex byte
HA\$-Hex address
IN \$ - String to be found (F command)
LA-Last address
MO-Flag for D or F command
O\$-Operation to be decoded
P\$-Packing element
PAS-Pack a string of four hex bytes
SES-Second four-byte string (D command)
V, V\$-Temporaries for conversions

```

Table 2. Program Variables

\section*{Program Listing 1}
```

```
@ GOTO80\emptyset
```

```
@ GOTO80\emptyset
20 H$="":GOSUB60
20 H$="":GOSUB60
25 HB$=H$:RETURN
25 HB$=H$:RETURN
3\emptyset V$=HB$: DA=\emptyset:GOSUB9\emptyset
3\emptyset V$=HB$: DA=\emptyset:GOSUB9\emptyset
35 DB=DA: RETURN
35 DB=DA: RETURN
40 ER=\emptyset
40 ER=\emptyset
4 2 ~ I F V < 4 8 0 R V > 7 0 T H E N E R = 1
4 2 ~ I F V < 4 8 0 R V > 7 0 T H E N E R = 1
44 IFV<58THENV=V-48
44 IFV<58THENV=V-48
46 IFV>63THENV=V-55
46 IFV>63THENV=V-55
48 RETURN
48 RETURN
50 H$="":A=DA/4096:A=INT (A)
50 H$="":A=DA/4096:A=INT (A)
5 2 \text { GOSUB64}
5 2 \text { GOSUB64}
54 DB=DA-4096*A
54 DB=DA-4096*A
56 A=DB/256:A=INT (A):GOSUB64
56 A=DB/256:A=INT (A):GOSUB64
58 DB=DB-256*A
58 DB=DB-256*A
60 A=DB/16:A=INT (A): GOSUB64
60 A=DB/16:A=INT (A): GOSUB64
62 A=DB-16*A
62 A=DB-16*A
6 4 ~ A A = A
6 4 ~ A A = A
66 IF A>9THEN A=A+55ELSE A=A+48
66 IF A>9THEN A=A+55ELSE A=A+48
68 A$=CHR$(A):H$=H$+A$:A=AA
68 A$=CHR$(A):H$=H$+A$:A=AA
70 RETURN
70 RETURN
72 HB$=HA$
72 HB$=HA$
74 V=ASC (HB$)
74 V=ASC (HB$)
7 6 \text { GOSUB4ø:IFER=1THEN11ø}
7 6 \text { GOSUB4ø:IFER=1THEN11ø}
78 DA=4096*V
78 DA=4096*V
8\emptyset V$=MID$(HB$, 2,1)
8\emptyset V$=MID$(HB$, 2,1)
82 V=ASC(V$)
82 V=ASC(V$)
8 4 \text { GUSUB4Ø:IFER=1THEN11@}
8 4 \text { GUSUB4Ø:IFER=1THEN11@}
86 DB=256*V:DA=DA+DB
86 DB=256*V:DA=DA+DB
88 V$=MID$(HB$,3,1)
88 V$=MID$(HB$,3,1)
90 V=ASC(V$)
90 V=ASC(V$)
92 GUSUB40: IFER=1THEN11\emptyset
92 GUSUB40: IFER=1THEN11\emptyset
94 DB=16*V:DA=DA+DB
94 DB=16*V:DA=DA+DB
96 V$=RIGHT$(HB$,1):V=ASC(V$)
96 V$=RIGHT$(HB$,1):V=ASC(V$)
98 GOSUB40: IFER=1THEN1IØ
98 GOSUB40: IFER=1THEN1IØ
1\emptyset\emptyset DA=DA+V
```

```
1\emptyset\emptyset DA=DA+V
```

```

```

Listing }1\mathrm{ continued
1 0 5 RETURN
110 PRINT"ERROR,NOT HEX":RETURN
120 PA$=""
122 FOR X=1TO4
124 DB=PEEK (DA) :GOSUB20
126 PA$=PA$+HB$:DA=DA+1:NEXT
128 RETURN
130 AS=""
132 FOR X=1TO8
134 DB=PEEK (DA):IFDB<32THENDB=46
136 P$=CHR$ (DB)
138 A$=A$+P$:DA=DA+1:NEXT
140 RETURN
200 HA$=MID$(O$,3,4)
205 GOSUB72:IFER=1THEN1\emptyset
210 SDA=DA
215 DB=PEEK (DA):XDB=DB:IFDB<32THENXDB=46
22| B$=CHR$ (XDB):GOSUB2\emptyset
225 PRINT HA$" "HBS" "B$;
230 INPUT HB$:IF HB$="H"THEN260
235 IF HB$="L"THEN275
240 IF HB$="R"THEN1\emptyset
245 GOSUB3@:IF ER=1THEN255ELSE POKE SDA,DB:CDB=PEEK(SDA)
250 IF CDB<>DB THEN PRINT"NO CHANGE"
255 DA=SDA
260 DA=DA+1
265 GUSUB50
270 HAS=H$:GOTO21|
275 DA=DA-1:GOTO265
30\emptyset BA$=MID $(0$, 3,3):BAS=BA$+"\emptyset"
305 EAS=MIDS (O$,8,4)
310 HA$=EAS:GOSUB72:LA=DA:IFER=1THEN10
315 HA$=BAS:GOSUB72:IFER=1THEN10
32\emptyset IF MO=1THEN405ELSEGOSUB12\emptyset
325 FI$=PA$:GOSUB12\emptyset
330 SE $=PAS
335 DA=DA-8:GOSUB130
340 PRINTBA$" "FIS" "SE$" "A$
345 IF DA>=LA THEN10
350 GOSUB50:BA$=H$:GOTO32\emptyset
400 PRINT:MO=1:GOTO3ø\emptyset
405 BE=DA:MO=\emptyset:IN$=MID$(O$,13)
410 CNT=LEN(IN$)/2:CNT=INT(CNT)
415 BL$=""
42ø FOR Z=\perpTOCNT
425 DB=PEEK (DA) :GOSUB2\emptyset
430 BL$=BL$+H$:DA=DA+1:NEXT
435 IF BL $=IN$THEN450
440 BE=BE+1:DA=BE:IF BE=LA THEN1 }

```

```

450 DA=BE:GOSUB5 }
455 PRINT" "H$" ";:DA=DA+CNT
460 GOTO440
500 CO$=MID$(0$,3,1)
505 IF CO$="D"THEN530
510 H$=MID$(0$,5):DA=VAL (H$)
515 IF DA>65535THENPRINT"BEYOND RANGE":GOTOI|
520 GOSUB50
525 PRINT" "H$:GOTOL\varnothing
530 HB$=MID$(0$,5):L=LEN(HB$)
535 IF L<>4THENPRINT"4 HEX CHARS ONLY":GOTOI\emptyset
540 GOSUB74
545 PRINT DA:GOTOl0
550 HA\$=MID $(O$,3,4):GOSUB72
5 5 5 ~ E X E C ~ D A ~
5 6 0 ~ G O T O I \emptyset ~
806 PRINT
805 PRINT"MIMO COMMANDS:M,D,F,C,J,V,E"
810 INPUT O$:C$=LEFT$(O$,1)
815 IFC\$="M"THEN20\emptyset
820 IFC $= 'D " THEN30|
825 IFC$="F"THEN40|
830 IFC\$="C"THEN500

```

```

840 IFC\$="V"THEN950
845 IFC \$="E"THENEXEC40999
850 PRINT"WHAT ?":GOTOI\emptyset
950 X=1539:A=0
955 FOR N=X TO X+2100:B=PEEK (N)
960 A=A+B:NEXT
965 IFA=158211THENPRINT"GOOD"ELSEPRINT"BAD"
970 GOTOI0

```

\section*{Program Listing 2}
```

10 GOTO80@
20 H$="":GOSUB60
25 HB$=H$:RETURN
3\emptyset V$=HB$:DA=\emptyset:GOSUB9\emptyset
35 DB=DA:RETURN
4\emptyset ER=\emptyset
4 2 ~ I F V < 4 8 O R V > 7 0 T H E N E R = 1
44 IFV<58THENV =V-48
46 IFV>63THENV}=V-\zeta
48 RETURN
5\emptyset H$=nn:A=DA/4096:A=INT (A)
5 2 GUSUB64
54 DB=DA-4096*A
56 A=DB/256:A=INT (A):GOSUB64
58 DB=DB-256*A
60 A=DB/16:A=INT (A) :GOSUB64
62 A=DB-16*A
64 AA=A
66 IF A>9THEN A=A+55ELSE A=A+48
68 A$=CHRS (A):H$=H$+A$:A=AA
70 RETURN
72 HB$=HAS
74 V=ASC (HB$)
76 GOSUB4\emptyset:IFER=1THEN11\emptyset
78 DA=4096*V
8\emptyset V$=MID$(HB$,2,1)
8 2 \mathrm { V } = \mathrm { ASC } ( \mathrm { V } \$ )
84 GOSUB40:IFER=1THEN110
86 DB=256*V:DA=DA+DB
88 V$=MIDS(HB$,3,1)
90 V=ASC(V$)
92 GUSUB40:IFER=1THEN11\emptyset
94 DB=16*V:DA=DA+DB
96 V$=RIGHT$(HB$,1):V=ASC(V$)
96 VS=RIGHT$(HB$,1):V=ASC(V\$)
100 DA=DA+V

```
put the appropriate number of leading zeros followed by the hex number.
The second type converts a decimal number ( \(0-65535\) ) to a hex one. The message Beyond Range will be displayed in case of a limits violation.
- \(V\) (Verify the MIMO's program)

\section*{Input format \(V\) enter}

Nineteen seconds later the screen will show Good or Bad. If the answer is Bad, reload MIMO because one or more locations of the program are gone.

MIMO loads from 0603 to \(0 E 74\) hex. Lines 965 and 970 are not calculated because they carry the sum which is altered when you make changes (if you include these two lines you will run into a race condition). If you change anything, even a character, the verification will always come back Bad. To fix the problem type in the following line:

\section*{962 PRINT A}

The number on the screen after the \(V\) command is entered


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is your new checksum. Delete line 962 and replace the old 6 -digit number in line 965 with the new one. If you add or delete entire lines, recalculate the bytes taken by the program. Replace 2100 in line 955 with this number. Then do the trick with lines 962 and 965 as described before.

Note: Extended Basic loads MIMO from \(1 E 03\) to 2674 in hex. Therefore, change the Basic address in line 950 from 1539 to 7683, and the checksum in line 965 to 160953.

To add more commands, decode them at the main routine (lines 800-850), and write them in the reserved space (lines 600-799).
- E (Exit to Color Basic)

Input format E enter
This takes you back to Color Basic without pressing the break key.

\section*{Possible Improvements}

Some people like sounds in their programs and some don't. If you belong to the first group, you can add sounds or single beeps in different frequencies to identify special features (for example, in case of an error message, or when you find an address in the F command, or when you display the answer in the V command). To single beep every time you display the MIMO's menu, add the line:

\section*{802 SOUND125,2}

Those who have the 16 K Color Computer and like challenges might try to add the following commands:
- T (Transfer a block of memory)
- K (Compare blocks of memory)
- R (Dump computer's internal registers)
- G (Go to the last jump input)
- B (Breakpoint implementation)
- O (Observe a block of memory while you run a program).

Now, if you love challenges, try writing an assembler, editor, tracer, and disassembler!

Sergio Zigras enjoys radiocontrolled airplanes and international folk dancing.

Listing 2 continued
```

105 RETURN
110 PRINT"ERROR,NOT HEX":RETURN
12\emptyset PA$=""
122 FOR X=1TO4
124 DB=PEEK (DA) :GOSUB20
126 PAS=PAS+HB$:DA=DA+1:NEXT
128 RETURN
130 A$=""
132 FOR X=1TO8
134 DB=PEEK (DA):IFDB<32THENDB=46
136 P$=CHR$(DB)
138 AS=AS+P$:DA=DA+1:NEXT
140 RETURN
2\emptyset\emptyset HA$=MID$(O$,3,4)
205 GUSUB72:IFER=1THEN1\emptyset
210 SDA=DA
215 DB=PEEK (DA):XDB=DB:IFDB<32THENXDB=46
22ø B$=CHR$(XDB):GOSUB2\emptyset
225 PRINT HAS" "HB$" "BS;
230 INPUT HB$:Ir HB$="H"THEN260
235 IF HBS="L"THEN275
240 IF HB$="R"THEN10
245 GUSUB30:IF ER=1THEN255ELSE POKE SDA,DB:CDB=PEEK(SDA)
25ø IF CDB<>DB THEN PRINT"NO CHANGE"
255 DA=SDA
260 DA=DA +1
265 GOSUB5\emptyset
270 HA$=H$:GOTO210
275 DA=DA-1:GOTO265
300 BAS=MID$ (0$, 3,3):BA$=BA$+"0"
305 EAS=MID$(0$,8,4)
310 HAS=EA$:GOSUB72:LA=DA:IFER=1THEN1\varnothing
315 HAS=BA$:GOSUB72:IFER=1THEN1\varnothing
32\emptyset IF MO=1THEN4\emptyset5ELSEGOSUB12\emptyset
325 FI$=PA\$:GOSUB12\emptyset
330 SE $=PA$
335 DA=DA-8:GOSUB13|
340 PRINTBA$" "FI$" "SE$" "A$
345 IF DA>=LA THEN1\emptyset
350 GOSUB50:BAS=H$:GOTO32\emptyset
4\emptyset0 PRINT:MO=1:GOTO3ø\emptyset
405 BE=DA:MO=\emptyset:IN$=MID$(0$,13)
410 CNT=LEN(IN$)/2:CNT=INT(CNT)
415 BL$=" "
4 2 0 ~ F O R ~ Z = 1 T O C N T ~
425 DB=PEEK (DA):GOSUB2\emptyset
430 BL$=BL$+H$:DA=DA+1:NEXT
435 IF BL$=IN\$THEN45\emptyset
44\emptyset BE=BE+1:DA=BE:IF BE=LA THEN1\emptyset

```

```

45| DA=BE:GOSUB5 }
455 PRINT" "H$" ";:DA=DA+CNT
460 GOTO440
500 CO$=MID$(0$,3,1)
505 IF CO$="D"THEN530
510 H$=MID$(O$,5):DA=VAL(H$)
515 IF DA>65535THENPRINT"BEYOND RANGE":GOTO1\emptyset
520 GOSUB50
525 PRINT" "H$:GOTOI\emptyset
530 HB$=MID$(O$,5):L=LEN(HB$)
535 IF L<>4THENPRINT"4 HEX CHARS ONLY":GOTOI\emptyset
540 GOSUB74
545 PRINT DA:GOTOlø
550 HA$=MIDS(0$,3,4) : GOSUB72
555 EXEC DA
560 GOTOI\emptyset
80\emptyset PRINT
805 PRINT"MIMO COMMANDS:M,D,F,C,J,V,E"
810 INPUT O$: C$=LEFT$(O$,1)
815 IFC\$="M"THEN2ø\emptyset
82\emptyset IFC $="D"THEN30\emptyset
825 IFC$="F"THEN40Ø
830 IFC$="C"THEN50ø
835 IFC$="J"THEN550
840 IFC$="V"THEN95\emptyset
845 IFC$="E"THENEXEC40999
85\emptyset PRINT"WHAT ?":GOTO1\emptyset
950 X=7683:A=\emptyset
955 FOR N=X TO X+2100:B=PEEK(N)
960 A=A+B:NEXT
965 IFA=160953THENPRINT"GOOD"ELSEPRINT"BAD"
970 GOTOI\emptyset

```

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\section*{Without a hardware mod, your 80 is immune to rude interruptions.}

\section*{Interrupt Your 80}

Douglas C. Fisher
3835 S. Pitkin Circle
Aurora, CO 80013

The TRS-80 was not designed for control or interrupt-driven applications. Attempting to utilize interrupts of any mode results in a Restart operation, bringing control back to the Basic interpreter.

This article explains the changes in hardware necessary for the TRS-80 to use interrupts.

In addition, it describes and explains the three interrupt modes of the Z80 microprocessor.

It is important to remind you that removing the TRS-80 keyboard cover voids Radio Shack's warranty. If service is required by the Radio Shack repair center, the cost of the repair will include returning the unit to its original electrical condition. In other words, Radio Shack will remove any modifications at your expense.


Figure 1

Interrupts provide an asynchronous means for an external device to signal to the CPU that it wishes to input data to, or to take data from the computer. The Z80 has three modes of maskable and one mode for non-maskable interrupts. A maskable interrupt can be ignored by the CPU by using the DI (disable interrupt) instruction, whereas the non-maskable interrupt cannot be disabled.

\section*{Non-Maskable Interrupt}

This negative edge triggered input has priority over maskable interrupts. It generates an automatic Restart to location 0066H; the TRS-80 uses this input as a Reset. Therefore, without extensive modifications, this mode cannot be used for other than a Reset.

\section*{Maskable Interrupt}

The programmer can selectively enable or disable the maskable interrupt (INT). There are two internal interrupt flipflops in the Z80. The enable interrupt instruction El sets both IFF1 and IFF2 to a logic one, enabling the interrupt at the completion of the instruction following the El instruction. The disable interrupts instruction DI resets IFF1 and IFF2 to a logic zero, preventing the \(\mathbf{Z 8 0}\) from responding to interrupts.

\section*{Maskable Interrupt Mode Zero}

Mode Zero in the Z80 is identical to the 8080-A interrupt se-
quence. The interrupting device places an instruction on the data bus for execution by the CPU. Although normally a restart (RST) instruction for simplicity, any multi-byte instruction can be used, as this mode looks for executable code.

This mode is not recommended for the TRS-80 for the following reasons. A single-byte instruction (Restart) returns control to the Basic interpreter. If a multi-byte instruction is used, the first byte is read during an interrupt acknowledge cycle. Remaining bytes of the instruction are read by normal read cycles with the program counter remaining in its preinterrupt state. The TRS-80 memory must not respond to these read sequences, requiring extensive modification to the TRS-80 hardware.

\section*{Maskable Interrupt Mode One}

Mode One is very similar to an NMI interrupt except the CPU does an automatic call to location 0038 H instead of 0066 H . This mode is not recommended: Response to this type of interrupt also returns control to the Basic interpreter.

\section*{Maskable Interrupt Mode Two}

Mode Two, the most power-
\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline \multicolumn{1}{|c|}{ The Key Box } \\
Basic Level II \\
Model I \\
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\hline
\end{tabular}

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\section*{TRS-80 MODEL 16 \\ }

\author{
MODEL 16-1 DRIVE \\ MODEL 16-2 DRIVE \\ \(\$ 4779\) \\ DT-1 VIDEO DATA TERMINAL \(\$ 620\) \\ For use with Model 16 or Mainframe Computer
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Figure 2
ful of the maskable interrupt modes, allows an indirect call to
any memory location by a single 8 -bit vector supplied by the

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\hline General Ledger . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 289\) & Payroll \\
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interrupting device. In this mode, the interrupting device places the vector on the data bus in response to an interrupt acknowledge. This vector becomes the least significant eight bits of a pointer; the I register contents are combined as the most significant eight bits of the pointer. This 16 -bit pointer
becomes the address in a vector table containing the starting address of the interrupt routine.
Looking at Fig. 1, suppose the I register was previously loaded with the value 50 H . Assume also that the interrupt service routine resides at address 6000 H . In step one, the interrupting device places the value 10 H on the data bus during an interrupt acknowledge cycle. The CPU then takes the value 10 H , and with the contents of the I register as the most significant byte, forms a 16 -bit pointer (the address of a vector table). The vector table here is at 5010 H . At this point (step two), the CPU fetches the two bytes at pointer \((5010 \mathrm{H})\) and pointer plus one (5011H). Note: Address 5010 H contains the least significant byte of the interrupt service routine's starting address. These two bytes are loaded into the program counter and the CPU begins executing the program at location 6000 H (step three).

Mode Two cannot be used in the TRS-80 the way it comes from the factory; a slight modification is necessary.

Notice in Fig. 3 that data on the data bus is only enabled into the CPU during a read operation \((\overline{\mathrm{RD}})\) true. The ( \(\overline{\mathrm{RD}}\) ) signal never

Step 1: Remove all cables and connectors from the keyboard unit.
2: Remove the 6 screws from bottom side of keyboard unit. Note the three different lengths.
3: Turn unit over and remove top. A word of caution: Some units may have the main power LED mounted to the top cover instead of soldered on keyboard PCB. If so, take care not to pull wires from the LED.

4: Lift up the keyboard enough to remove the five rubber spacers and lay it back down.
5: Lift both PC boards up and remove bottom cover.
6: Unfold the two PC boards and lay both face down to expose printed circuit sides.
7: Locate the Z-53. IC's are numbered on front side of board. Cut circuit path which leads from pin five of \(Z-53\) to feed through below pin seven of Z-53. See Fig. 5.
8: Fold the main PC board back over the keyboard to expose component side.
9: Take the IC to be soldered in (a 74LS08), and bend all the leads straight out except pins seven and 14. See Fig, 6a.
10: Lay the 74LSO8 on top of Z-52 making sure pin 14 lays on top of pin 14 of the Z-52 and pin 7 lays on top of the pin 7 of Z-52. These are the power and ground pins, respectively. Solder pin 14 to 14 and 7 to 7 . See Fig 6 b . This new IC is referred to as the piggyback chip.
11: Solder a small gauge wire from pin 13 of the piggyback chip to feed through just below pin seven of Z-53. See Fig. 7. Solder a wire from the piggyback chip pin 12 to Z-73 pin three. Solder a wire from the piggyback chip pin 11 to \(\mathrm{Z}-53\) pin five.
12: Check your work watching for solder shorts. Carefully reassemble the unit.

Table 1

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80 Track, Double

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The disk drives we sell for the Model III are the Tandon drives. Drive 0 includes the controller board, power supply, cables and all mounting hardware. Complete instructions are included for installation. It takes 30 minutes to an hour to install disk drives in a Model III. No soldering is required. TRSDOS operating system is not included in this low price.

\section*{TANDON}

\author{
BARE
}

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80 Track, Double

COMPLETE
WITH POWER SUPPLY \& CABINET

We sell two brands of disk drives for the TRS-80: the TEAC and the Tandon. The TEAC disk drive has a 1 year warranty, the Tandon has a 90 day warranty. The TEAC uses a lead screw actuator, the Tandon uses a split band type actuator. The track to track access rate for the Tandon is 5 milliseconds, as opposed to 25 milliseconds for the TEAC. The TRS-80 Model Ill requires a faster drive speed than the Model I, therefore the Tandon works better with the Model III. With the slower drive speed requirements of the Model I, the TEAC is a more reliable drive. We have both 40 track and 80 track drives with either single or dual head. All drives are capable of double density. These drives are available either bare or complete with power supply and cabinet. A cable is required to hook up the drives. We have both two-drive and four-drive cables. All drives come with complete instructions for hooking up a system. TEACs and Tandons can be intermixed with other drives on the same system.

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}


Figure 3
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Address & 3 Data & Instruction & Comments \\
\hline 4500 H & 31 FF 4 F & LD SP, 4FFFH & ; top of memory (4k) \\
\hline 4503 H & 3E 48 & LD A, 48H & ; most significant byte of \\
\hline 4505 H & ED 47 & LDI, A & ; interrupt vector table \\
\hline 4507H & ED 5E & IM 2 & ; set interrupt mode 2 \\
\hline 4509 H & FB & El & ; enable interrupt \\
\hline 450AH & 00 & NOP & ; wait for interrupt \\
\hline 450 BH & 18 FC & JR FC & loop \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{Interrupt Vector Table} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{Address Data} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{4800 H} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{4801 H 4C} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{4802 H} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{4803H 4D} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{4804 H} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{4805H 4E} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{Interrupt Service Routines} \\
\hline 4 COOH & 3E30 L & LD A,30H & ; This routine puts a 0 in the center of screen. \\
\hline 4 CO 2 H & 32203E & LD (3D20H), A & \\
\hline \(4 \mathrm{CO5H}\) & ED4D P & RETI & ; Return from interrupt. \\
\hline 4 DOOH & 3 E 32 L & LD A,32H & ; Puts a 2 in center of screen. \\
\hline 4D02H & C3024C & JP 4C02H & \\
\hline 4 E 05 H & 3 E 34 & LD A,34H & ; Puts a 4 in center of screen. \\
\hline 4E07H & C3024C J & JP 4C02H & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Program Listing} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Figure 4
goes true during an interrupt acknowledge cycle. Therefore, there is no way to enable the interrupt vector from the interrupting device into the CPU. By studying Fig. 2, it becomes clear that the data must be enabled into the CPU when the interrupt acknowledge signal (INTAK) goes true. This is easily accomplished by the addition of one AND gate (74LS08) (see Fig. 4). With this addition to the circuit, the data is enabled into the CPU either by the interrupt acknowledge signal or the read signal.

The steps to actually modify the TRS-80 are shown in Table 1. To test the interrupt mode, a simple interface board (which can be built on a vector board or
any prototype material) is required. A 40 -pin ribbon cable and 40 -pin edge connector is required to interface directly with the TRS-80 expansion interface connector.

It is important that the interface board be powered by its own 5 volts dc power supply. Do not use the power supply internal to the TRS-80. This avoids any possible damage to the TRS-80 power supply.

A schematic of the required interface board for testing the interrupt mode is shown in Fig. 8. I recommend the 40-pin ribbon cable be as short as possible to eliminate noise problems on the bus. Good grounds are also very important.

U1, a 74LS00, serves as a

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COPY-NOT is an external security program for "BASIC" software authors. It is a menu-driven tutorial program that comes with a 41 page owners manual and technical support registration card. COPY-NOT significantly modifies TRSDOS 2.3 by killing off three TRSDOS modules thus achieving a net disk overhead of less than 2565 bytes. COPY-NOT stores all "/BAS" compressed files on the disk in encrypted form. COPY-NOT significantly modifies "DOS READY" function, but still allows library command execution. It's "DO/JCL" file allows up to nine DOS sequence commands, It has no impact on available memory during execution, and renders "BASIC \(\star\) " equal to "GARBAGE". Furthermore, it allows the software author to place his 128 character title line on each diskette and has an AUTO serial number feature that places your 10 digit serial number on each application program diskette, and increments the serial number by one. It even has a simultaneous manufacturing feature that allows you to make up to three application programs at once, COPY-NOT error checks during execution and forces frustrated pirates into the assembly language code

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Features four run modules: ENCODE, DECODE, SAVE FILE, and ZERO FILE. Like its big brother COPY-NOT, CODE4 is for use on a 48 K , two-disk Model 1 system. It is available on a single density TRSDOS 2.3 disk, and comes with a sample ASCII file.

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Figure 5
switch debounce network and a positive edge one shot. This switch generates the interrupt request (INT) signal. U2, a 74LS244, is an octal tri-state buffer used to gate an eight-bit vector on the data bus during an interrupt acknowledge cycle (INTAK). If a 74LS244 is not available, substitute two 74LS367 IC's. If an external 5 volts dc power supply is not available, the optional circuit is required.

The easiest way to implement the software for this test is with the T-Bug monitor. You can also use Radio Shack's Editor/Assembler. Load the Program Listing into memory.

The flow diagrams and memory map for the test routine are shown in Fig. 9. The program sets the stack pointer, loads the I register with the interrupt vector, sets the interrupt mode, enables the interrupt and waits. If all eight switches on the interface board are closed (a binary zero) and the interrupt push button is depressed, the CPU will go into the interrupt mode. This prints a zero on the screen, then returns to its wait loop. If switch two is opened and the button is pushed, a two will be printed. Switch three being opened and two closed results in a four being printed. If the computer returns to a ready, or power-up condition, something was done incorrectly. Go back and check the software and hardware.

Note: The RETI instruction resets the interrupt flip-flop so it is necessary to include the El instruction in the main wait loop. Another approach would be to use the El instruction in the interrupt service routine and


Figure 6 a


Figure 7

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& \text { PROGRAMMABLE FEATURE INCL. UAR LINESPACING AND FORMS. } \\
& \text { 4). WRITE FORM LETTERS AND INPUT DATA INTO REPORT FORMS. }
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\]
DISPLAY ONLY MODE SHOWS WHERE PAGES WILL START/END.
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& \text { EDIT MODE FOR ERRORS, CHANGES, GRAPHICS OR PAUSING. } \\
& \text { SELECTED PAGES PRINTED DIRECT/CORRECT HEADERS, PAGE }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SELECTED PAGES PRINTED DIRECT/CORRECT HEADERS, PAGEW'S } \\
& \text { PRINT OUT FLLL SCREEN PICTURE FILES MADE BY CRAYON', }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PRINT OUT FLLL SCREEN PICTURE FILES MADE BY CRAYON, } \\
& 7 \text { SAMPLE TEACHING PROGRAMS TAKF YOU STFP BY SIFP. }
\end{aligned}
\]
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\[
\text { 18) - } 66 \text { PAGE MANUAL, BDUND, INDEXED, COMPLETELY REVISED. }
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\end{aligned}
\]
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { 12). MICROLINE-86 + 82A, PROWRITER + LP IV. + VIII. , F-16 } \\
& \text { 13). DAISY WHEEL } 2 \text { VER. ALLOWS SUB/SUPER SCRIPIING } 16{ }^{\prime \prime}, 12^{\prime \prime}
\end{aligned}
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EMPHASIZED, DIAL-A-PRINT, PROGRAMMABLE DVERSTRIKE MODE.
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\end{aligned}
\]
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { MX-86/18月 VER. WORKS WITH/WITHOUT GRAPHTRAX BG OR PL US } \\
& \text { DISK SCRIPTR MOD } 1 / 3=\$ 46, ~
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DISK SCRIPTR MOD } 1 / 3=\$ 46.66 \text { MOD } 1+111 \text { VERSIONS BOI } \\
& \text { WORK WITH MODEL I. SCRIPSIT } / L C \text { NO PATCHING REOUIRED. }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { WORK WITH MODEL I - SCRIPSIT/LC NO PATCHING REQUIRED. } \\
& \text { CASSETTE SCRIPTR MOD } 1 / 3=\$ 40 \text {. WORKS WITH REG. SCRI }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { CASSETTE SCRIPTR MOD } 1 / 3=\$ 4 \theta . \beta 日 \text { WORKS WITH REG. SCRIPS. } \\
& 1.0 \text { FOR MOD } 1 / 3 \text { REQ. } 32 \mathrm{~K} .+ \text { LC/MOD SCRIPTR } 15 \mathrm{~A} 5 . \text { Sk. PROG. }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1. }) \text { FOR MOD } 1 / 3 \text { REQ. } 32 K .+ \text { LC/MOD SCRIPIR IS A } 5 . S k \text { PROG. } \\
& \text { SEND FOR OUR FREE BROCHURE THAT DEMONSTRATES ALL FEATURES }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SEND FOR OUR FREE BROCHURE THAT DEMONSTRATES ALL FEATURES } \\
& \text { ASk FOR OUR FREE FEATURES CHART SHOWING WHAT FEATURFS }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ASK FOR OUR FREE FEATURES CHART SHOWING WHAT FEATURES } \\
& \text { WE SUPPORT ON VARIOUS PRINTERS. CALL, WRITE FOR INFO. }
\end{aligned}
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\footnotetext{
YOU'VE SEEN THE ADS FOR OTHER DRAWING PROGRAMS
}FARDS AND OTHER OFFICE FORMS. THIS AD WAS TYPESETFROM AN MX-8Ø PRINTOUT THEN SHRUNK. \(\quad\) COST \(=\$ 4.5 \varnothing\)IF AD WAS TYPESET AT A PRINTSHOP THE COST \(=\mathbf{\$ 2 6 \%}\)RUN YOUR CARTOONS FROM BASIC AT ASSEMBLY LANGUAGESPEEDS. SPEEDS OF 35 FRAMES/SECOND POSSIBLE. USE ITTO DESIGN DISPLAYS FOR USE IN BASIC \& ASSEMBLY PROG'S3). MANAGE DISKETTE DIRECTORIES, PRINT THEM, SEARCH THEM,COMMENT THEM. MOD 3 DIR. WORKS ON TRSDOS OR LDOS ONLY4). DRAW ANYTHING YRHI DESIRE ONTD THE SCREEN AND PRINT ITOUT OR GAVE IT TO DISKiTAPE - LYF TO SU SCREENS/FILE.
6). DO ALI OWER CASE SUPPORT WITHUUT DRIVERS. COPY-FILL-DELETE-EXCHANGE-MOVE-PULL-UC/LC-INVERT GRAPHICS-PRINT-JUSTIFY TEXT-BUFFER/RESIGRE TO SCREEN. 7. UTILITIES INCLUDE--) MASK - AUTOMATIC PRINT 2 NUMBERS CURSOR LOCATION AND VALUE-3 SELECTIVE CLS'S-PATTERNEXTRA BUFFERS-SCREEN OVERWRITE-HEXDUMP-SEARCHES. MORE B). FULL DISK / CASS I/O DIR-WRITE-LOAD-APPEND-COPY-KILL SCREENPRINT- OUTPUTS CODES TO DRIVE ANY PARALLEL PRINTER PROFESSIONALLY WRITTEN \& SUPPORTED-NO BUGS-2 YRS. IN DESIGN OVER \(9 \varnothing\) COMMANDS \(\rightarrow\) FAST / EASY / FUN <- ALL MACHINE LANG. CASS MOD \(1+3=\$ 35.68\) DISK MOD I OR \(3=\$ 45.68\) 1BK PROGRAM WORKS IN 16K. OR MORE AND ADJUSTS TO MEMORY SIZE CHANGES. ESPECIALLY FOR MX-80, MICROLINEBQ AND OTHER BLOCK GRAPHIC PRINTERS. PRINTER NOT REQ. FGR FILE HANDLING + CARTOONS.
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substitute RETI with RET (return from subroutine), which has no effect on the interrupt flags.

With a clearer understanding of the Z80's three interrupt
modes and how to use them, many new doors should be opened for applications of the TRS-80. The small interface described to test the interrupt in

Mode Two also allows experiments with interrupt software to gain a clearer understanding of the possibilities of an interruptdriven computer.

Douglas Fisher is a microprocessor systems design engineering supervisor for a manufacturer of computer-controlled newspaper inserting systems.

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ALL RESISTORS ARE \(4.7 \mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{I} / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%\) \(U I=74 L S O O\)
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\(U 4=5\) VOLT REGULATOR RADIO SHACK 276-1770 OR EQUIV.
\(\mathrm{TI}=12\) VOLT SECONDARY \(=12\) VOLT SECONDARY
RADIO SHACK 273-1505 OR EQUIV.


Figure 8


Figure 9

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\section*{APPLE ACCESORIES}

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Add-Ram 16K Card
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\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
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\title{
Pardon me, Parson, but your parsing subroutine is rather parsimonious.
}

\title{
Building a Better Adventure
}

\author{
Dan Cataldo \\ 67-14 108th Street \\ Forest Hills, NY 11375
}

Writing an adventure computer game can be a fas-
cinating challenge. These programs make detailed use of arrays, string commands, and decision trees. For a novice such a challenge can be a nightmare. I know of no books or
```

10 : ADVENTURE GAME PARSING SUBROUTINE
2b : DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM
30 : BY DAN CATALDO
PART 1: SET UP ARRAYS--PRINT VERB/NOUN LISTS
VL=4:DIM VBS(VL)
VM\&(1)="EAT":VBS(2)="GET":VB$(3)="READ":VB$(4)="HIT"
80 NO$(1) = "APPLE":NO$(2)="ROCK" :NO$(3) = "BOOK" :NO$ (4)="TREE"
90 CLS
100 PRINT TAB(16) "VERBS", "NOUNS"
110 PRINT
120 PRINT TAB(16) VB$(1),NO$(1)
130 PRINT TAB(16) VBS(2),NO$(2)
140 PRINT TAB(16) VBS(3),NOS(3)
150 PRINT TAB(16) VBS(4),NO$(4)
160 PRINT
170 INPUT "WHAT SHOULD I DO"; COS
180 IF LEN (COS) = Ø GOTO 170 ELSE 19ø
190, PART 2: COS IS SPLIT INTO VERB AND NOUN
200 ' STEP 1: COS VERB COMPONENT BROKEN OFF
210 VB$( }0)=|":NO$(0)=n
22.0 VB=0;NO=0
230 A=1:K=LEN(COS):PRINT @ 576,"COS LENGTH IS ";K
240 VBS(0)=VB\$(0)+MIDS(COS,A,1)
250 PRINT @ 64\emptyset,"VERB IS ";VBS(|)
260 A=A +1:IF A=LEN(COS)+1 THEN GOTO 520 ELSE 270
270 FOR N=1 TO 300: NEXT N
280 IF MIDS(COS,A,1)<>" " GOTO 240 ELSE 300
290 : PART 2 CONTINUED
300 ' STEP 2: COS NOUN COMPONENT BROKEN OFF
310 IF MID $(COS,A,1)=" " THEN Q=1 ELSE Q=\emptyset
320 A=A+1
330 IF Q=1 GOTO 310 ELSE 340
348 A=A-1
350 NO$(0)=NO$(0)+MIDS(COS,A,1)
360 A=A+1 & 704, "NOUN IS ";NO$(0)
380 FOR N=1 TO 300: NEXT N
390 IF A=LEN(CO$)+1 GOTO 4C0 ELSE 350
40日 T PART 3: DECISION TREE
410 FOR VL=1 TO 4:IF VB$(0)=VB$(VL) THEN VB=VL ELSE NEXT VL
420 FOR NL=1 TO 4:IF NO S(B)=NO$(NL) THEN NO=NL ELSE NEXT NL
430 ON VB GOT
440 GOTO 520
450 ON NO GOTO 540,550,550,550
460 GOTO 520
470 ON NO GOTO 540,540,540,550
480 GOTO 520
490 ON NO GOTO 550,550,540,550
500 GOTO 520
510 ON NO GOTO 550,550,550,540
520 PRINT "I DON'T KNOW WHAT ";CHRS(34);COS;CHRS(34);" MEANS"
530 GOTO 570 [THE COMMAND ";CHR$(34);CO$;CHR$(34);" IS VALID";GOTO
550 PRINT "THE COMMAND ";CHR$(34);COS;CHR$(34);" IS NOT VALID":G
OTO 570
570 INPUT "TRY AGAIN";YS
580 IF LEFT$(Y\$,1)="Y" THEN GOTO 90 ELSE END

```

Program Listing 1
manuals that explain in detail how to write such a program.
The following article attempts to help other novices writing such a program. Specifically, I explain how to enter a two-word command into your program, such as Shoot Arrow or Take Gold, and have your computer decipher that command and act upon it.
This deciphering routine is also called a parsing subroutine. Parsing a sentence is the act of breaking it down into its grammatical parts. Our typical two-word command string is composed of a verb denoting the action, and a noun, which is the object of the action, in the order: verb-blank space-noun. When you design your adventure, you will prepare a vocabulary of verbs and nouns that the player will use to assemble commands. The size of your vocabulary will be limited by the available memory size. The number of possible commands equals the number of verbs times the number of nouns. That is, if you prepare a vocabulary of twenty verbs and thirty nouns for a game, you will present the player with 600 possible commands to choose from.

Not all such commands either make sense or are permissible within the context of your adventure. If you were to use the vocabulary listed in Table 1, the command Eat Apple would be instantly recognizable as a correct command. The command

Eat Horse would seem to be nonsense, but that need not always be so. You may require that your hero eat a horse before rescuing the princess. Any command may be valid, if you design your parsing subroutine to make it so.

\section*{A Demonstration}

I have prepared a short demonstration program to illustrate the parsing subroutine. Program Listing 1 sets up the arrays that contain the verb and noun lists. Our simple vocabulary (Table 2) consists of four verbs and four nouns. This means that there are sixteen possible commands. Of the sixteen, only six are valid within the demonstration program. The valid commands are listed in Table 3. My choices are completely arbitrary; the command Read Rock could be valid if your adventure included writing carved on a stone.
The program follows a simple logic sequence. First, the verb and noun vocabulary arrays are set up. Second, the command string (CO\$) is entered. Third, the command string is broken down into its verb and noun

components. The verb and noun components of each command are then compared with the prepared vocabulary list. If both verb and noun are within the vocabulary, the program determines if the verb-noun combination represents a valid command.

The verb and noun vocabulary lists are set up in Part 1 of the program, which begins at line 40. The lists are single dimension string arrays of length VL and NL, respectively. To increase the size of the vocabulary, increment either value and make appropriate additions to the arrays in either line 60 or 80. Lines 100-150 print the vocabulary for easy reference during the program run.

After you enter the command string (CO\$) at line 170, the program really gets interesting. Our task is to disassemble the command string into its separate letters and blank spaces, and then reassemble it into two new strings: \(\operatorname{VBS}(0)\) and \(\operatorname{NO} \$(0)\), the verb and noun respectively. You recall that to set up the array VB\$(VL), you actually set up an array with the following elements: VB\$(0), VB\$(1), VB\$(2), VB\$(3), and VB\$(4). At line 210, we initialize \(\operatorname{VB} \$(0)\) and \(\operatorname{NO} \$(0)\) as dummy strings of zero length. Take care not to type in a blank space between the quotation marks. Line 220 sets up the variables VB and NO, which are used in the decision tree in Part 3 of the program.

The length of the command string is determined at line 230 and the result is printed. The length of CO\$ is equal to all the letters and blank spaces typed in before you press Enter. Thus, the command "Eat Apple" has a length of nine, but "Eat Apple" has a length of 10.

\section*{Eat Apple}

The dissection of the command "Eat Apple" begins at line 240. First the verb must be split off. This is done by use of the command \(\mathrm{VB} \$(0)=\mathrm{VB} \$(0)+\) MID\$(CO\$,A,1). The pointer variable \(A\) had been set as equal to one in line 230. At line 240, the program breaks off a sub-string of CO\$ that is one letter in length, and which begins at the
first letter of co\$. This sub string, the letter " E ", is added (i.e., concatenated) to \(\mathrm{VB} \$(0)\). Since the string VB\$(0) was initialized as a dummy string of zero length, the concatenated VB \(\$(0)={ }^{\prime} \cdot \cdot+{ }^{\prime} E\) ' \(=\) " \(E\) ". If VB\$(0) had been initialized with a blank space between the quotation marks, the first result of concatenation would have been " \(E\) ". Any attempt to compare \(\mathrm{VB} \$(0)\) with the other members of the VB\$ \((\mathrm{VL})\) array would then fail, since the other members do not have a preceding blank space between the quotation marks.

After the first concatenation the pointer \(A\) is incremented by one and points to the next letter or blank space in CO\$. At line 260, after the increment, a test is made to determine if \(A\) is equal to the length of \(C O \$+1\). If the length of CO\$ were three, after the third concatenation A would be equal to four. Since this value exceeds the length of CO\$, the program would branch to line 520 and an Invalid Command statement would be printed. The reason for this is that the demonstration program is concerned only with two-word commands. There is no reason why a one-word command such as Help could not be valid in your own program.

The test at line 260 ordinarily will not be acted upon. However, if you accidently type in "EatApple", the program will create the verb "EatApple" in VB\$(0), and then branch to line 520. The pro-

gram must see at least one blank space between verb and noun in CO\$ in order to continue. There is no point in proceeding to Part 3 of the program, the decision tree, since the program will not be able to deal with a one-word command.

As soon as the program encounters a blank space within CO\$, the first part of the disassembly is complete. \(\mathrm{VB} \$(0)\) now contains the verb of your command. Step 2 of the disassembly begins at line 310 . The program continues using the MID\$ command to examine CO\$. If more than one blank space is encountered between the verb and noun, the program will ignore all of the blank spaces before beginning the assembly of the noun at line 350.
A simple routine determines where to begin building the noun. If, at line 310 MID\$ (CO\$,A,1) is a blank space, \(A\) is incremented by one, and the variable \(Q\) is also set equal to one. As long as \(Q\) equals one, the program will loop back to line 310 to examine the next position in CO\$. However, when the program encounters the first letter of the noun, \(Q\) is set equal to zero and the test at line 330 fails.

The program then progresses to line 340 , where A is decremented by one. Recall that \(A\) is designed to point to the next position in CO\$, and that it has been incremented at line 320 to point to the second letter in the noun. Since the first letter of the noun has not been split off from CO\$, we must back up, so that A once again points to the first letter of the noun. The process of noun assembly that follows is the same as that used for the verb. The assembly process continues until \(A\) equals the length of \(C O \$+1\). Part 2 is then complete, with a verb in VB\$(0) and a noun in NO\$(0).

\section*{A Simpler Way}

A simpler way of stripping the noun from CO\$ follows: For line 350, type in: 350 NO \(\$(0)=\) RIGHT\$(CO\$,K-A+1) then delete lines 360,380 and 390 . This is one technique you can use in you own parsing subrou-
tines. The longer method of the demonstration program is used for illustrative purposes only, although you might find it useful in another type of program.
Now that we have the verb and noun separated from CO\$, we can test the validity of the command itself. To perform the test, we first translate the contents of VB\$ \((0)\) and \(\mathrm{NO} \$(0)\) into the variables VB and NO. For example, the verb Eat is VB\$(1). The noun Apple is NO\$(3). If we can set VB equal to one, and NO equal to three, we can perform logical tests to determine if the combination \(1-3\) is valid or invalid.
VB and NO are assigned values in lines 410 and 420. VB\$(0) and \(\operatorname{NO} \$(0)\) are compared to the other elements in their respective arrays. If a match is found, VB or NO are assigned values that relate to the matched element's position in the array.

The validity tests themselves are then conducted in lines 430 through 510. The command ON . . GOTO branches to various points in the decision tree. If the verb is Eat, that is, \(\mathrm{VB}=1\), the program branches from line 430 to line 450. At lines 450 through 510, a further branching is made depending on the value in NL. If the command were Eat Rock, the program would first branch from line 430 to line 450. Since the value of NO is two for the noun Rock, the program would branch from line 450 to line 550, and an Invalid Command statement would be printed.

To use this program, load and run it. In response to the prompt, enter the command Eat Tree. The program will first display the length of the command string. It will then print the verb and noun, showing the assembly of each letter by letter. Finally , a statement regarding the command's validity will appear.

You will gain a great deal of experience by altering the verb and noun arrays to your own suiting, and by redesigning the decision trees in Part 3 to reflect the new vocabulary. You should be able to develop simpler, faster methods once you understand the basics involved.

\section*{Make your favorite programs run faster.}

\section*{Optimize Your Code}

\author{
Robert W. McTernan 42 Aspinwall Road \\ Red Hook, NY 12571
}

If you are like me, you finish writing a program with mixed emotions. It's a great feeling to see your program running exactly as you planned. But you probably had a lot of fun throughout the writing process.
One way to extend the fun and improve your program at the same time is by program optimi-
zation. You can optimize the Basic programs you have written and those you purchased or found in magazines and books.

Optimization is simply the process of reviewing a completed program and modifying it to make it run faster (of major importance for Basic programs) and condensing it to save memory (for shorter CLOADs and CSAVEs).

I keep a Casio AQ-2000 calculator with stopwatch functions next to my TRS-80. Although I use it to calculate video screen POKE addresses, it is mainly for


Program Listing 1
timing various program routines. By recording the run time of each routine, the best one can be chosen for each purpose.

To accurately measure the effects of optimization on a simple program, enter Program Listing 1 just after powering your TRS-80. This ensures that no machine language program will interfere with the demonstration. You will need a timing device, such as a stopwatch with a sweep second hand. Anything more accurate than a sundial will do. You will use it to measure the running time of the program after each modification. Use the Edit function when changing lines. Enter program lines exactly as described; we will be keeping track of program bytes as we progress through the demonstration. If you have a speed-up feature on your TRS-80, set it for normal TRS-80 operational speed.

\section*{The Program}

Program Listing 1 whitewashes the screen. It is simple and adequate to demonstrate the advant-

\section*{The Key Box}

Basic Level II Model I 16K RAM
ages of program optimization. The variables in lines 10-140 simulate a group of variables normally present in a longer program. Clear0 in line 240 allows a clean byte count after a program run. Two spaces follow each line number. Spaces throughout the program provide better readability. To assist you in stopping your watch, a Last Scan warning will appear on the upper left of the screen followed by a Stop. Line 180 contains 27 spaces preceding the word Whitewash. Three spaces precede and two spaces follow the word Stop in line 240 . Line 240 branches to itself to prevent pushing up the whitewashed screen; press Break to stop each run.

All set? Let's begin.

\section*{Benchmark Run}

We will check our run time and program byte count before we start optimizing. Type Run, then press the Enter and stopwatch start buttons simultaneously. As the whitewash nears the bottom of the screen, watch for the Last Scan warning and stop your watch when Stop appears. Use this procedure for all subsequent runs.

The program run time should be approximately 5 minutes, 39 seconds. Enter ?MEM. The displayed number should be 15191 on a 16 K TRS-80. Since our program ends with a Clear0, all re-


\section*{After three years of selling my Model I and Model III programs, i've earned back my development costs. SoI can lower the price.}

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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.
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quests to display available memory will show values subtracted from 15622. Our program now resides in 431 bytes of memory (15622 minus 15191). If the result of a Print Memory query is off by just a few numbers, you probably left out a few spaces. List the program and correct it. If the value is much lower, you probably did not enter the program after a power-on and have a machine language program resident in memory. Save the program on tape, perform a power off-on cycle and load the program.

\section*{Variables vs. Constants}

Notice the values within the parentheses in line 200. The product of 200 times .005 equals 1. What a dumb way to express a one! To demonstrate the first optimization, change these lines as follows:
\begin{tabular}{rl}
10 & \(A=200\) \\
20 & \(B=.005\) \\
200 & \(I F X=127\) THEN \(X=0\) \\
& \(: Y=Y+\left(A^{*} B\right)\) ELSE \(X=X+\left(A^{*} B\right)\)
\end{tabular}

Enter Run and start the stopwatch. The run time is 4 minutes, 6 seconds, and the byte count is 426 . Quite an improvement in run time, right?

This demonstrates the importance of using variables rather than constants in your programs. The TRS 80 normally operates with floating point values. It takes a lot of time to convert constants to floating point values every time they are referenced; accessing a variable which has been converted when initially defined is much faster.

\section*{Defining Variable Types}

Most program variables only simulate those used in a typical program. Even though we don't use many of them, they are still placed in the variable table. Let's swap the lines in which we define our most heavily used variables with ones we use less. Change these lines as follows:
\begin{tabular}{rl}
10 & \(\mathrm{X}=0\) \\
20 & \(\mathrm{Y}=7\) \\
150 & \(\mathrm{~A}=200\) \\
160 & \(\mathrm{~B}=.005\)
\end{tabular}

Start the program and stopwatch. Run time has improved to about 3 minutes, 30 seconds. The byte
count remains the same. Another good improvement!

Define your most heavily used variables first in the program. When running a program, each variable is placed in a table the first time it is referenced. The first defined variable will be at the top of the table, the second defined variable will be second, and so on. When a variable is again referenced the table must be scanned, starting at the top, until the variable is found. The closer variables are to the top, the quicker they will be found.

\section*{Variable Type Definition}

If a variable type is not defined in a program, the TRS-80 assumes the variable to be a single precision number.

Change this line as follows:

0 CLEAR 300 :DEFINTX,Y,C

Start the program and clock it. Run time should be about 3 min utes, 22 seconds. Program byte count is 434 .
This speedup is not significant in this short program. The Defint statement is significant in a larger or busier program where most numeric variables are integers. Whenever possible, use integer variables in For...Next loops.

\section*{Program Clean-up}

Although extra spaces and unnecessary words make a program listing more readable, they waste memory and slow a running program. Make the following changes:
- Using the Edit function, delete the extra spaces following the line numbers and remove all spaces in the following lines: line 0,190 (except in the REM statement), 200, 210 (except within quotes), 220 (except in REM statement), 230, 240 (except in REM statement and those within quotes);
- Change line 180 to PRINT @ 27,"WHITEWASH";
- In line 210, remove the word THEN; and
- In line 220, remove the word GOTO.
Start the program and time. Run time is about 3 minutes, 21 sec . onds. Progam byte count is down to 364.

The biggest savings here is memory space. Eliminate all useless spaces and words since the TRS-80 is a serial byte machine and must read these unnecessary bytes during a run.

\section*{REM Blemish}

Although useful in program listings, remarks have no place in a running program. Remove the REM statements in lines 190, 220 and 240. Run the demonstration and time it. Run time is now 3 minutes, 9 seconds. Byte count is 310 .

Before removing REM statements, make a duplicate tape of your program for future reference and use the optimized copy for execution.

Although it is easier to key in the apostrophe abbreviation in lieu of REM when entering a program, the abbreviation uses two additional bytes. Use REM. This is not true for the? abbreviation for Print.

\section*{POKE It}

Another optimization method is alternate routines. It is no accident that I chose a simple graphics program to demonstrate optimization. Although we get the job done with our present program, we can really get it going with POKEs. Of course, we are only doing a simple whitewash. Your future graphics endeavors will not be as simple, but the principle is the same for complex routines.

Change these lines and delete line 220:
\[
\begin{array}{rl}
10 & \mathrm{X}=15488 \\
20 & \mathrm{Y}=1 \\
30 & \mathrm{C}=16383 \\
190 & \text { POKEX, 191 } \\
200 & \text { IFX }<>\text { CTHEN }=\mathrm{X}+1 \text { ELSE } 240
\end{array}
\]

Run and time it. Run time is about 21 seconds! Byte count is 289 .
The POKE statement draws an area six times larger than the Set statement and consequently
whitewashes the screen much quicker. We are using ASCII code 191, but complex graphics can be drawn with combinations of ASCII codes 129-191.

We can improve the routine even more with a For...Next loop. Change these lines and delete line 200:

\section*{185 FORX \(=\) XTOC \\ 230 NEXT}

Run time is now about 11 seconds. Byte count is 276.

\section*{Multi-Statement Lines}

A lot of memory can be saved by combining statements into single lines. Make the following changes:
- Put all statements from lines 0-180 in line 0 . Separate each statement with a colon;
- Delete lines 10-180;
- Put all statements from lines 185-210 in line 10-do not forget the colons; and
- Delete lines 185-210.

Run time is about the same, but the byte count has decreased to 196.

Each program line in memory has the following format. Starting in memory address 17129 (the starting address of all Basic programs), the first two bytes contain the address of the next line. The next two bytes contain the current line number. Immediately following is the statement itself. A zero byte completes the format.
When we put multiple statements in a single line, only the first statement in the line is preceded by the four bytes containing the next line address and current line number. The zero byte mentioned above is replaced by the colon (statement separator). For every line above placed in an existing line, we saved four bytes.

\section*{Print@ Graphics}

A still quicker way to whitewash the screen is by using the

\footnotetext{
0 CLEAR300:DEFINTX, Y,C: \(X=15488: Y=1: C=16383: D=0: E=0: F=0: G\)
\(=0: H=0: J=0: K=0: L=0: M=0: N=0: P=0: A=200: B=.005: C L S:\) PRINT@27,"WHITEWASH"
10 FORY \(=128\) TO895STEP179:PRINT@Y, STRING\$ \((179,191) ;\) NEXT:POKE 16383,191
240 CLEARO:PRINT@0,:: STOP ";:GOTO240
Program Listing 2
}


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A couple of months ago, I realized I'd paid off the development costs on my Model I and Model III programs. I could lower the price without cutting back one bit on my support.

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Print@ statement in lieu of the POKE statement.

Make the following changes and delete line 230 :

10 FORY \(=128\) TO895STEP179:PRINT@Y, STRING \(\$(179,191)\);NEXT:POKE16383,191

Whew! As best as I can determine, run time is about .7 sec onds. Byte count is 190.
The Print@ statement draws the same graphic symbol at consecutive video screen addresses very rapidly.

\section*{Optimization Score Card}

Program Listing 2 illustrates the optimization so far. Compare it with Listing 1. Look at what our optimization has accomplished.
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
Program & Run Time & Byte Count \\
Original & \(5^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime}\) & 431 \\
Optimized & \(0^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime}\) & 190
\end{tabular}

The extra optimization effort is well worth it. Of course, Whitewash was set up to show the benefits of program optimization. You may not get results as dramatic as these when you op-
timize your programs, but you will greatly improve them.

\section*{Some More Tips}

The power off/on cycle purges the memory of any resident machine language monitor program. These programs slow a running Basic program because they use time to spy on your program. When needed, these monitors are invaluable. When they are not needed but remain in memory, they are worse than useless. If I activate my ESF Stringy-Floppies and run the original program, time increases to over six minutes. If you are not using a monitor program for the program you are running, purge it.

Most programmers assign variable names similar to the data they represent. A row pointer may be assigned the name RP, a variable Print@ address may be called PA. This is fine if the values are saved for future use. If variable values are not saved, use the same variable names for other data.

0 INPUT"ENTER RESISTANCE";R
1 INPUT"ENTER CURRENT";I
2 PRINT"VOLTAGE \(=\) " \(*\) R
3 INPUT"ENTER LENGTH";L
4 INPUT"ENTER WIDTH";W
5 PRINT"AREA \(=\) " \(L\) " \(W\)

Assuming the above variables are not used later in the program, the variable in line 3 could be named \(R\), the one in line 4 could be named \(I\), and the variables in line 5 changed correspondingly. This would shorten the variable table and table scanning time would decrease.

Many programs use the Print statement with a string constant full of spaces preceding the first word to be printed. This displays the word at a specific screen location (like we did in line 180 of Whitewash). Use the Print@ or PRINTTAB statements instead.

To decrease run time during cassette input/output operations, create larger blocks of data before writing it on tape. Do this by linking strings. If your data is numeric, convert it to strings within your concatenation loop. Monitor your con-
catenating string length and limit it to the maximum allowed, then write it on tape. When reading it back, the string must be disassembled and distributed to the proper locations. This method takes a little more programming but it saves time. You will decrease the number of records written to and read from tape.

Purchase a good line renumbering program. When your program is completed, renumber your program lines zero in increments of one. This decreases the length of referenced line numbers in your program by one or more digits. For example, look at the following routine:

\footnotetext{
\(100 \quad\) A \(\$=\) INKEY \(\$: I F A \$=\) "'"THEN 100 ELSEIFAS ="X"THEN110ELSE120
\(110 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{C}: G O T O 100\)
\(120 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{D}: \mathrm{GOTO} 150\)
}

Assuming that line 100 is the first line of a program, the routine will look like this after renumbering:

\footnotetext{
0 A \(\$=\) INKEY \(\$: I F A \$=\) '"'THENOELSEIFA \(\$\) \(=\) "X"THEN1ELSE2
\(\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{C}\) GOTOO
\(2 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{D}: \mathrm{GOTO}\)
}


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Look at the bytes you saved. For multi-statement lines you may save enough so that additional statements may be moved up a line, resulting in more memory savings. Your program will run even faster.

\section*{Summary}

Let's review the procedures covered to optimize a Basic program:
- Use variables instead of constants;
- Define the most heavily used variables first;
- Use the Defint statement to define all integer variables;
- Use POKE and Print@ statements in graphics routines;
- Remove REMs and unnecessary spaces from statements;
- Use For...Next loops instead of increment and test loops;
- Use multi-statement lines;
- Purge unused monitor programs before running programs;
- Use as few variable names as possible;
- Create larger blocks of data to be written on tape; and
- Renumber your programs starting in line 0 and increment by one.
One last tip to make it an even dozen: The more you program, the smarter you get. Review your earlier programs every six months or so. You will find routines that can be improved; that apply the optimization rules and keep your programs as "smart" as you are. You can almost always optimize your programs further.

There are, no doubt, many more ways to optimize your programs: Clear only the number of bytes required by your program; use subroutines for routines that are the same in different parts of your program and use the zero subscripted array variable name, to name a few. The more you optimize your program the more efficiently it will work for you. And program efficiency always pays off.


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\section*{UTILITY}

\section*{Electric Pencil-like editing of RAM.}

\section*{PENRAM}

\author{
Roxton Baker \\ Box 8272 APO \\ San Francisco, CA 96555
}

Irecently needed a program that would allow me to quickly examine large portions of RAM and easily change what I found there, working either in ASCII or hex. This ability would allow me to edit data or text in memory, without being concerned over actual addresses. In particular, I wanted to scan and modify whole disk tracks which had been read into RAM. Tracks never read the same way twice so the locations in memory of ID packs, sector boundaries, etc. are unpredictable.
The available monitors for the TRS-80 are written with the intention of editing hex machinelanguage programs, in which byte locations are well defined. These monitors require specification of the addresses to be edited, and generally allow editing only in hex and scanning

\section*{The Key Box}

\section*{Model I}

16K RAM Cassette 32K RAM Disk
Assembly Language Editor/Assembler
only in one direction. Bidirectional scanning would improve matters, but you still must read off addresses of interest and reenter them under the edit command. The Electric Pencil's editing action not only provides true scrolling in both directions, but its blinking cursor can be positioned with the arrow keys and anything typed at the cursor location replaces what's there. The pencil, however, is not used for editing RAM. It works on its own text files.

\section*{PENRAM}

PENRAM is a machine-language utility that provides editing in RAM and is similar to the Electric Pencil. Two-way scrolling is available at low or high speed and the moveable edit cursor allows direct type-in of hex bytes or ASCII characters (the mode can be toggled at a keystroke). A continuous display of the edit cursor's address is maintained as well as its displacement from a reference address that you may fix. Users of Electric Pencil should understand that PENRAM does not allow true insertion or deletion of bytes of code; it merely lets you write over what's already there. However, see the note at the end of this article concerning an upgrade to PENRAM.

PENRAM can be used alone as a utility, called from Basic via USR or System, or patched onto your favorite monitor as a re-
placement for its editing function. Instructions for appending it to RSM-2 and T-Bug are given later. Furthermore, PENRAM is in the public domain. You may incorporate it into any program you write, commercial or otherwise, without royalty arrangements. Author credit is requested.

\section*{Creating the Problem}

The source code for PENRAM is given in the Program Listing. By omitting most of the comments (and using tab to space right) the program will fit into a 16 K machine using Radio Shack's Editor/Assembler. It may also be entered into any of the disk assemblers. To avoid the typing, contact The Alternate Source. They have kindly offered to make the uncommented source code available on tape at cost.

PENRAM may be assembled at any location by changing the Start P address near the beginning. Allow 1100 bytes for the code. PENRAM also uses some stack space in the program that calls it; this is normally of no concern.

Once assembled, PENRAM may be used by itself or it may be called by another program. The StartP address is also the entry point. When exited, PENRAM executes a Return instruction so it should be called in such a manner that this return is meaningful. This will always
be the case if PENRAM is called as a subroutine or if it is entered from DOS.

When calling PENRAM via the System or USR commands in Basic it may be preferable to jump on return to addresses \(06 C C H\) or \(0 A 9 A H\), respectively. To achieve this, change the instruction at RETLBL near the beginning of the source code from RET \(Z\) to JP \(Z, n n\), for example, where nn might be 06 CCH . This jump takes three bytes as opposed to the one-byte RET, so omit the two NOPs immediately afterwards. The code will still be 1100 bytes long. You may add more code at this return point to clear the screen before returning. Assume that PENRAM has modified all registers except IY.

\section*{Using PENRAM}

On entry, or whenever you press shift/left-arrow, PENRAM will request an address to start the display. Enter a four-digit hex address (or just press Enter to quit). A hex display of the 256 bytes of memory beginning at that address will appear on the screen. You may change this to an ASCII display by pressing Clear. Another Clear takes you back to hex.

The blinking edit cursor will be in the upper left corner. You move it using the four arrow keys-scrolling is automatic. At any time you may enter data at the current cursor position. In the hex mode two hex charac-
ters ( \(0-F\) ) are required; in the ASCII mode any printable character may be entered (except arrows). These characters will replace the current byte at that location. You may Break after entering only one hex character in which case the original byte is restored. All data changes are seen instantly on the screen. Most keys repeat so that you may easily fill memory with a value, and high-speed scrolling is provided with the shift/up arrow and shift/down arrow keys.

On the right, you will see <nn> displayed as the actual address of the byte next to the edit cursor. This makes it easy to read off addresses of interest, without counting. Below that the value of the current reference address is shown (in decimal) and the displacement of the edit cursor from it.

The reference address is updated to the current edit cursor position whenever you press shift/Break. To understand the use of the reference address feature imagine that you wish to move the cursor 287 decimal bytes beyond where it is. You would press shift/Break to set the reference address to the current position of the edit cursor, and then you would move the cursor downwards while watching the displacement value to see when you have reached 287.

\section*{Attaching PENRAM to a Monitor}

The addition of PENRAM will complement the editing features of any good monitor program. Patching PENRAM to a monitor program is easily done. For example, RSM- 2 provides a U (user-definable) command that will access PENRAM. Under T -Bug the normal M editing command is replaced. In the following instructions all addresses and values are in hex.
The 48 K version of RSM- 2 is assumed. For 32 K , subtract four from the first hex digit of each address or value marked "*". Thus *E7B3H for 48 K becomes A7B3H for 32K. Similarly, *FFH becomes BFH. For 16 K , subtract eight instead of four. Assemble PENRAM at *E7B3H by setting STARTP in the source code to this value. Load the resulting object code into memory. Load and run RSM-2. Using the E command of RSM-2, change the code at address:

> *EEA6H from \(00 \quad\) to 7 F *EEB1H from \(3280 *\) FF to 000000 \(*\) *F80H from C9 0000 to \(\mathrm{C} 3 \mathrm{~B} 3{ }^{*}\) E7

At this point the new monitor program PENRSM resides from *E7B3H to *FFFFH, with entry point *EE94H. You may write it out to tape with the P command, or on a disk system you may go to DOS with G402D and use
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & & Program Listing \\
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{*************} & 00010 & ;******************************************* \\
\hline & 90020 & \\
\hline & 00030 & ; \(\quad \ggg>\) P ENRAM \(\lll \lll\) \\
\hline & 00040 & ; A SCROLITN RAM EDITOR URILITY \\
\hline & 00650 & ; A SCROLLING RAM EDITOR UTILITY \\
\hline & 00060 & \\
\hline & 00078 & ; SOFTWARE IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN \\
\hline & 00080 & \\
\hline & 00690 & ;******************************************* \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{************* 00100 ;} \\
\hline & 00110 & ; BY ROXTON BAKER \\
\hline & 68120 & ; BOX 8272, APO SAN FRANCISCO 96555 \\
\hline & 08130 & \\
\hline & 00140 & \\
\hline & 08150 & ; VERSION 2.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{4}{*}{}} \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & 00200 & ; 'BREAK' BREAKS FROM ERRONEOUS HEX ENTRY. \\
\hline & 00210 & ; 'SHIFT/BREAK' SETS REF. ADDRESS = CURRENT \\
\hline ADDRESS . & 00220 & ; 'SHIFT/UP- OR DOWN-ARROW SCROLLS RAPIDLY. \\
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{DRESS.} & 00230 & ; 'SHIFT/LEFT-ARROW' ALLOWS NEW STARTING AD \\
\hline & 00240 & ; (REPLY <ENTER> TO LEAVE PENRAM) \\
\hline & 00250 & ; \\
\hline & 90270 &  \\
\hline & 00280 & ; PENRAM CAN BE RELOCATED BY CHANGING THE VA \\
\hline LUE OF & & Listing continues \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TapeDisk or the Dump command to put PENRAM/CMD on disk.

Adding PENRAM to T-bug is very easy. (A Level II non-disk machine is assumed.) Assemble PENRAM at 4980 H and load the object code into memory there. Load and run T-Bug. Use its \(M\) command to carefully change the two bytes at address 440EH:
\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { from } & 3245 \\
\text { to } & 8049
\end{array}
\]

Use \(X\) to break from the editing mode. The new monitor program PENBUG now resides from 4380 H to 4 D 09 H , with entry point \(43 A 0 H\). Immediately, before doing anything else, punch it out to tape with the \(P\) command. Under PENBUG the \(M\) command will access PENRAM; shift/left arrow; Enter returns from it. It may also be necessary to press \(X\) on return to get the \# prompt.

To attach PENRAM to other monitors locate the call or jump used when the edit command is invoked and replace it with a call to PENRAM.

\section*{How PENRAM Works}

Those interested in modifying or extending PENRAM will need to know something of the program structure. Refer to the source code listing in Listing 1. PENRAM operates by keeping track of three important addressses, which will be referred to by the names of their storage locations (which are unimportant).

HOMADD, the address that is displayed in the upper left (home) corner. EDCUR, the current location in video memory ( \(3 \mathrm{COOH}-3 \mathrm{FFFH}\) ) of the edit cursor.
BYTED, the actual address of the byte pointed to by the edit cursor.

Initially the screen is filled with 256 bytes of memory starting at the hex address input by the user. This address is the first value of HOMADD. The edit cursor is positioned at the first byte displayed. From there it can be moved 15 spaces to the right and/ or 15 lines down, without causing any scrolling. A count (stored in RGTCUR) is kept of how many spaces to the right the cursor is moved. A similar count (in DWNCUR) is kept of how many lines down it is moved. PENRAM
begins each cycle of its operation at UpDate by calculating, from RGTCUR and DWNCUR the present address, EDCUR, of the edit cursor. It simultaneously calculates (from HOMADD, RGTCUR, and DWNCUR) the value of BYTED so that it knows to which byte in memory the edit cursor is pointing.

Once these values have been found, PENRAM displays the address stored at BYTED as the <nn> value mentioned earlier. It also displays the current reference address, called ATADD, and subtracts it from the BYTED address to find the present displacement. Available ROM routines are used to convert this displacement to decimal, and it too is displayed.

With this done, PENRAM goes into a keyboard scan loop at KBDSCN. It remains in this loop, blinking the edit cursor, until a key is pressed. The cursor blink rate is determined by BDELAY, and the graphics character used for the cursor is defined by CURCHR. Either of these may be changed before assembly.

When a key is pressed, PENRAM goes to KPRESS and takes the following actions:
- If a shifted up- or downarrow key, PENRAM immediately checks the value of DWNCUR and modifies it or scrolls the screen, as appropriate.
- If the shift/left arrow key, PENRAM reinitializes by jumping back to the ENTRY2 point. This is almost a full restart.
- If the shift/Break key, PENRAM immediately sets ATADD equal to BYTED, thus updating the reference address, and returns to UpDate so that the new value will be displayed.
- If an unshifted arrow key, PENRAM enters a debounce delay loop and then processes the key by updating RGTCUR or DWNCUR and scrolling the screen if necessary.
- If the Clear key, PENRAM changes the type of display flag HATYPE from hex to ASCII or vice-versa, redraws the screen and restarts the cycle.
- If a valid hex character in the hex mode, PENRAM remembers the entry, delays briefly for debounce, and awaits the next
hex character. When that is received PENRAM forms the new byte and writes it into BYTED. Then it steps the edit cursor right one space by jumping to same place (DORT) that a right-arrow would have taken it.
- If a valid ASCII alpha-numeric and in the ASCII mode, PENRAM writes it into BYTED and then steps the edit cursor right.

The delay values used for the debouncing are specified as KDELAY1 and KDELAY2. You may wish to increase them if you experience keybounce.

The cursor movement referred to above as resulting from the arrow keys is coded in routines DOUP, DODN, DOLF, and DORT. For example, if the user is not attempting to move the cursor off-screen, then these routines just translate the arrow keystrokes into appropriate changes in RGTCUR and DWNCUR, and return to UpDate to begin the next cycle.

When the cursor is moved beyond the edge of the screen,
scrolling must take place. This is done by shifting the current contents of the screen up (or down) by one line, updating HOMADD, and writing one new line at the bottom (or top). Note that this scrolling affects only the first 55 characters of each line. The BYTED and ATADD locations displayed on the right are not moved. RGTCUR and DWNCUR are also changed as required. PENRAM then returns to UpDate to begin the next cycle.

The detailed comments in the source code may be referred to for further information

Note: Since this was written, a greatly improved version of PENRAM has become available. It allows true insert/delete, block move, fill and search, etc. However, the object code now requires \(4 K\) of RAM, and the source code can be assembled only on a disk system using MISOSYS' EDAS assembler. Contact The Alternate Source, 1806 Ada St., Lansing, MI 48910 for more information.
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\section*{Listing continued}


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\[
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\]

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Listing continued
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{E812 CDC0EB} & 01080 & & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{CALL OUTSTR ;DISPLAY IT.} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{01090} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{tare in} & & \\
\hline & 01108 & ; & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{4-DIGIT HEX ADDRESS. BREAK} \\
\hline From penram & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{01110} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { IF ONLY } \\
& \text { LD }
\end{aligned}
\]} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{SSED.} \\
\hline E815 21783E & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{ENTRY2} & & <ENTER> WAS HL, 3E78H & \\
\hline REV. ADDRESS & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
E818 222040 \\
IN NEW ONE.
\end{tabular}} & 01130 & & LD & (CURPOS), HL & and tare \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline D OF LINE. & 01140 & & LD & A, 1EH & ; ERASE TO EN \\
\hline E81D CD3300 & 01156 & & CALL & BYTDIS & \\
\hline E820 0604 & 01160 & & LD & B, 4 & ; ALLOW ONLY \\
\hline 4 DIGITS & & & & & \\
\hline E822 2185E7 & 01178 & & LD & HL, STRPLC & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{E825 CDD905
E828 78} & 01188 & & Call & Linein & \\
\hline & 01190 & & LD & A, B & ; B has \# CHA \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{R. \({ }_{\text {E829 }}{ }^{\text {TYPED }}\) A} & & & & & \\
\hline & 01210 & ; & AND & A & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { E82A C8 } \\
& \text { M IF NO CHAR. }
\end{aligned}
\] & 01228 & RETLBL & RET & z & ;LEAVE PENRA \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { M IF NO } \\
& \text { E82B O日 }
\end{aligned}
\] & 01230 & & NOP & & ENTERED. \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { CHANGE THIS } \\
& \text { E82C ØØ }
\end{aligned}
\] & 61240 & & NOP & & TO A JUMP \\
\hline EE2C DESIRED. & & & & & ; A Jump \\
\hline E82D FE04 & \({ }^{01256}\) & ; & CP & 4 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{E82F
\(<\)} & 01278 & & JR & NZ, ENTRY2 & dDO AGMIN IF \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{\(<4\) char.} & 01288 & ; & & & \\
\hline & 01290 & ; & IS Inpur & V Valid hex? if & NOT, BACK to \\
\hline E831 21B8E7 & 01300 & & LD & HL, STRPLC+3 & \\
\hline E834 CD80EA CHAR AT HL & 01310 & & CALL & FRMBYT & ;MAKES ASCII \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
E837 38DC \\
D HEX IN A.
\end{tabular} & 01320 & & JR & C, ENTRY2 & ; into vali \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{E839. 32F7E7
ARRY SET IF} & 01330 & & LD & ( HOMADD , , A & RETURNS C \\
\hline & & & LD & (homadi), A & RETURNS C \\
\hline E83C CD80EA & 01340 & & CALL & frMbyt & NOT VALID \\
\hline E83F 38 D 4 & 01350 & & JR & C, ENTRY2 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{E841 32F8E7} & 81366 & & LD & (HOMADD +1 ), A & \\
\hline & 01380 & ; & Starting & AdDress is at & HOMADD. NOW \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{initialize} & & & & & \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 01390 \\
& 01400
\end{aligned}
\] & ; & \(\mathrm{SCR}_{\text {SCROLLIN }}^{\text {OR }}\) & NG dump routine & AND BEGIN. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
E844 AF \\
E845 32FFE7
\end{tabular} & 01410 & & LD & ( HATYPE ) , A & ; ASSUME HEX \\
\hline & & & & (AAYYPE), A & ;ASSUME HEX \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
E848 32FEE7 \\
IS AT
\end{tabular}} & 01420 & ; & & & \\
\hline & & & LD & (DWNCUR), A & ; EDIT CURSOR \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 01446 \\
& 01450
\end{aligned}
\] & , & LD & (RGTCUR), A & TOP LEFT \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{E84E 2AF7E7 ST REFER-} & 81460 & & LD & HL, (HOMADD) & ; THIS IS FIR \\
\hline & 01470 & & & & , \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { E851 2203E8 } \\
& \text { ESS. }
\end{aligned}
\] & & & LD & (ATADD) , HL & ENCE ADDR \\
\hline E854 21783 C & \[
01480
\]
\[
01490
\] & ; & LD & HL, 3C78 & ; SET UP CURS \\
\hline OR AND & & & & & ;SET UP Cuns \\
\hline E857 222048 & 01500 & & LD & (CURPOS), HL & ; PRINT LOG \\
\hline \(\bigcirc\) AND & & & & & \\
\hline E85A 21F7EB & 01510 & & LD & hl, PENMSG & OTHER MAR \\
\hline E85D CDC0EB & 01520 & & CALL & OUTSTR & \\
\hline E860 3E3E & 91536 & & LD & A, 1>1 & \\
\hline E862 32F83C & 81540 & & LD & (3CF8H), A & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{E865 3E3C \({ }_{\text {E867 }}\)} & 01550 & & LD & A, '<' & \\
\hline & 01560 & & LD & (3CPFH), A & \\
\hline E86A 3E3D & 81576 & & LD & \(A^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}=1\) & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & 01589 & & LD & (3D78日), A & \\
\hline & 01596 & & LD & \(\mathrm{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{B}^{\text {B }}\) & \\
\hline E871 327E3D & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 61609 \\
& 01610
\end{aligned}
\] & & LD & (3D7EH), A & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{E874 2AF7E7} & 01620 & REINIT & LD & HL, (HOMADD) & ;START WITH \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{REQUESTED
E877 22P5E7}} & & , & :STAR WITM \\
\hline & & & LD & (ADDR) , HL & ; ADDRESS. \\
\hline E87A 6616 & 81640 & & LD & B,16 & ;FOR 16 LINE \\
\hline s. & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{E87C 21FF3B
Cursor.} & 81650 & & LD & HL,VIDFS'P-1 & ;initialize \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline E87F 222040 & 01660 & & LD & (CURPOS), HL & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
E882 D9 \\
EEN BY PRINT-
\end{tabular}} & 01678
01688 & ; & & & \\
\hline & 1680 & & ExX & & ;REPAINT SCR \\
\hline E883 2A2640 & 0169a & & LD & HL, (CURPOS) & ; ING 16 LI \\
\hline NES. & & & & & \\
\hline E886 23 & 01700 & - & \({ }^{\text {INC }}\) & HL & \\
\hline E887 222346 & 81710 & & LO & (CURPOS), HL & \\
\hline E88A 2 AF5E7 & 61720 & & LD & AL, (ADDR) & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
E88D CD55EB \\
P STRING FROM
\end{tabular}} & 01730 & & CALL & MAKSTR & ; CREATES dum \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
E890 21B5E7 \\
THE 16 BYTES
\end{tabular} & 01748 & & LD & HL , STRPLC & ; ADDR AND \\
\hline E893 CDCEEB & 01750 & & Call & OUTSTR & ; there. P \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{\text {RINT }}\) E896 STRING.} & & & & & \\
\hline & 01768 & & LD & BC, 16 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{\text {E }} 8999\) CDCAEB} & 81776 & & CALI & AADDR & ; POINT TO NE \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline E89C. D9 & 01\%80 & & Exx & & \\
\hline E89D 16E3 & 81796 & & DJN2 & InItLP & \\
\hline & 01808 & ; & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{E89F 3E01 D DOWN L.AST. E8A1 3202E8} & 81818 & & LD & A,1. & ; CURSOR MOVE \\
\hline & 01820 & & LD & (LSTARW) , A & \\
\hline & 81830 & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{E8A4 2AF9E7 DIT CURSOR. E8A7 3680} & 01846 & UPDATE & LD & HL, (EDCUR) & ; Erase old e \\
\hline & 01850 & & LD & (HL) , BLANK & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{01860
01878}} & & & \\
\hline & & & alculate & NEW EDIT CURSOR & POSITION (ED \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Listing continued} \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{NCUR AND} & 01880 ; BYTE & Ddress & BYTED ( FROM NEW & Values of dw \\
\hline & 01890 ; RGTCU & & & \\
\hline E8A9 3AFEE 7 & 01908 & LD & A, (DWNCUR) & ; initialize \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{FOR BEING} \\
\hline E8AC 3C & 01916 & INC & & COUNTED. \\
\hline E8AD 47 & 01920 & LD & & \\
\hline E8AE 21C33b & 01930 & LD & HL, VIDFST-61 & \\
\hline E8B1 114000 & 81948 & LD & DE, 64 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline E8B5 2AF7E? & 01960 & LD & HL, ( HOMADD ) & REGISTERS \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & 01978 & LD & BC, 17 & \\
\hline & \({ }^{61986}\) & XOR & A & \\
\hline & 01996 & SBC & HL, BC & \\
\hline E8BC EDA2
E8BE
ESCl
111000 & 82096 & \(\mathrm{LD}_{\mathrm{LD}}\) & DE, 16 & \\
\hline E8Cl \({ }^{\text {d9 }}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 02016 \\
& 02020
\end{aligned}
\] & ExX & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{SBC2} 19 \\
& \text { YNE DOWN, ADD }
\end{aligned}
\]} & 82036 LINEDN & ADD & HL, DE & ;FOR EVERY L \\
\hline & 02040 & Exx & & ; 64 TO EDC \\
\hline UR AND 16 & 02050 & ADD & HL, DE & TO BYTED. \\
\hline & 02068 & ExX & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { E8C5 } \\
& \text { E89 } \\
& \text { ERF }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 62070 \\
& 92080 ;
\end{aligned}
\] & DJNZ & LINEDN & \\
\hline E8C8 3afde7 & 62098 & \({ }^{\text {LD }}\) & A, (RGTCUR) & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{E8CB
E8CC
47} & 32108 & INC & & \\
\hline & 02110 & LD & B, A & \\
\hline E6CD 110304 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 82120 \\
& 82130
\end{aligned}
\] & LD & DE, 3 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
E8D0 i9 \\
PACE RIGHT, CoD1 D9 EDCUR AND 1 E8D2 23
\end{tabular}} & 02140 SPCRGT & ADD & HL, DE & ¿FOR EVERY S \\
\hline & 02150 & ExX & & ; ADD 3 TO \\
\hline & 02160 & INC & HL & TO BYTED. \\
\hline E8D3. D9 & 02176 & Exx & & \\
\hline E8D4 19FA & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 02180 \\
& 02190
\end{aligned}
\] & DJNZ & SPCRGT & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
E8D6 22F9E7 \\
CURSOR POS'N
\end{tabular}} & 02200 & LD & (EDCUR), HL & ; UPDATE EDIT \\
\hline & 82216 & LD & & \\
\hline CURSOR. & & & & ; AND PRIN \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
E8DC 22FBE7 \\
BYTE POS'N
\end{tabular}} & 62220 & ExX & & \\
\hline & 02230 & LD & (BYTED), HL & ; UPDATE EDIT \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{E8DF \({ }^{\text {d9 }}\)} & 02248 & ExX & & \\
\hline & 02250 & & & \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{S ALONG} & 02260 & DISPLAY & THE CURRENT EDI & T BYTE ADDRES \\
\hline & 02278 & WITH & ReFerence addr & ESS AND OffSE \\
\hline T FROM IT. & & & & \\
\hline E8E0 21FA3C & 0228 & LD & HL, 3 CFAH & ;WILL PRINT \\
\hline E8E3 222040 & 02298 & LD & (CURPOS) , HL & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{E8E6
INATOR
2libaE} & 92300 & LD & HL, STRPLC +4 & ; PUT IN TERM \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { E8E9 } 3603 \\
& \text { ELOW. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & 02316 & LD & (HL) , 3 & ; STRINGS B \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline E8Eb 2 B & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 02320 ; ~ \\
& 82330
\end{aligned}
\] & DEC & HL & ; MAKE BYTE T \\
\hline HAT EDIT & & & & +Make brie \\
\hline E8EC ED4BPBE7 & 62348 & LD & BC, (BYTED) & ; CURSOR PO \\
\hline INTS TO INTO & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{STRING AND} & 62350 & CALL & BSTRNG & ; AN ASCII \\
\hline & 02360 & CALL & OUTSTR & PRINT IT. \\
\hline & 62376 & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{E8F6 217A3D ADDRESS SIM-} & 02388 & LD & HL, 3D7AH & ; PRINT REF. \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline E8F9 222046 & 02398 & LD & (CURPOS), HL & ; Ilarly. \\
\hline E8FC 21b8E7 & 02408 & LD & HL, STRPLC+3 & \\
\hline E8FF ED4B63E8 & 02410 & LD & BC, (ATADD) & \\
\hline E903 CD98EB & 92428 & CALL & BSTRNG & \\
\hline E906 CDC0EB & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 0243 \theta \\
& 62440
\end{aligned}
\] & CALL & OUTSTR & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { E989 21B83D } \\
& \text { FSET, FIRST }
\end{aligned}
\]} & 82450 & LD & HL, 3DB8H & ; TO PRINT OF \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline E90C 222040 & 02460 & LD & (CURPOS), HL & ; Clear the \\
\hline E96F 3 Ele & 02478 & LD & A, 1EH & \\
\hline E911 CD3300 & 62480 & CALL & BYTDIS & \\
\hline E914 2AFbE7 & 82490 & LD & HL, (BYTED) & ; NOW CALC. 0 \\
\hline  & 02500 & LD & DE, (ATADD) & \\
\hline E91B AF & 62510 & XOR & A \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & ;RESET CARRY \\
\hline Flag. & & & & \\
\hline E91C ED52 & 02528 & SBC & HL, DE & ; GET OFFSET \\
\hline IN HL. & 02530 & LD & (4121H), HL & ; GIVE IT TO \\
\hline THE ROM & & & & \\
\hline E921 CD9D9A & 02540 & CALL & NTF2 & ; AS AN INT \\
\hline EGER. & & & & \\
\hline E924 CDBD日F T A STRING. & 62550 & CALL & NUMSTR & ; ROM MARES I \\
\hline E927 CDCaEb & 62560 & CALL & OUTSTR & ; WHICH WE PR \\
\hline INT. 3 E9A 3 - & & & & \\
\hline E92A 3E44 & 02578 & LD & A, 'D' & ;FOLLOW WITH \\
\hline E92C 32BE3D & 92580 & \({ }^{\text {LD }}\) & (3DBEH), A & \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{IT WAS A} & 02590 & \({ }^{\text {LD }}\) & HL, 3DB8H & ; NOW SEE IF \\
\hline & 02600 & LD & A, (HL) & , Negative \\
\hline  & & & & \\
\hline E933 FE2D & 02610 & CP & '-1 & \\
\hline E935 2802 & \({ }^{62626}\) & JR & \(2, \mathrm{KBDSCN}\) & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { E937 362B } \\
& \text { K WITB +. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \({ }^{26} 2630\) & LD & (HL) , \({ }^{\text {+ }}\) & ; IF NOT, MAR \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 02640 ; \\
& 92650 ;
\end{aligned}
\] & THE ED & T CURSOR POSITIO & N AND all poi \\
\hline NTERS HAVE & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


THE MOST POWERFUL WORD PROCESSOR AND ALL PURPOSE COMPUTER PROGRAM AVAILABLE FOR THE TRS-80.

\section*{LOOK AT ALL THESE FEATURES}
1. INSERT characters, words, lines, paragraphs or other files.

DELETE characters, words, lines, paragraphs
3. COLUMNS. CopyArt II can be instructed to print your text from one to six columns. Super easy to use! No complicated commands. Great for doing newsletters, magazine layouts etc. NO MORE CUT AND PASTE! 4. SORTING. Sort lines of text by any field. Sorts up to 650 items in less then 7 seconds. Sort indices, table of contents, names, words or whatever in descending or ascending order. Used with CopyArt's math function it is great for small Inventories, Receivables, Payables etc.
5. Screen widths from 32-255 characters wide. Screen widths can be changed to allow formatting your text as you want.
6. MATH. Built in MATH function for doing calculations on columns or rows. Used with the SORT command, CopyArt II can do a small inventory of 200-300 items, or keep track of small receivables or payables, general ledgers or home financial reports. Super floating point precision up to 32 digits!
7. *GRAPHICS. CopyArt has a built in graphics program that allows inserting graphics within your text. Drawings, graphs, illustrations, cartoons etc. may be used within newsletters or company reports. Graphics commands include: Plot between points, Circles, Squares, Fill, Erase, Draw, Move, Pixel cursor controls and more.
8. *GRAPHIC CHARACTERS. CopyArt has a built in graphics character generator. Used for typesetting large letters from 3 to 25 times normal size! Yes, you can even print characters down the page as well as across. Black on white or white on black.
9. JUSTIFICATION is fully supported. *Proportional spaced justify is supported.
10. *SUPER or SUB-SCRIPT.
11. UNDERLINING.
12. BOLDFACTING.
13. *CHANGE CHARACTER SIZE or PITCH within your document. Character size changes for dot matrix printers with capability. Pitch change for daisy wheel printers with capability.
14. HELP. Help is available for all the commands at the touch of a key while using the word processor. Super for training inexperienced secretaries. Great reminder for experienced people as well. MENU DRIVEN Help for over 45 commands.


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*Indicates printer must have capability to do function.


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

1 buy practically every computer magazine there is, but the RAINBOW is the only one tread 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 s the premier magazine for TRS-80 Color Computer users And because it devotes every page of each monthly issue exclusively to the Color Computer it is the single best source of information for everything you want to know
Thred of tying to convert other compuler programs to your Color Computer 3 No womes. Each program in the RAiNBOW is witten exclusively formmands unavailable on other machines' The nation s leading software authors have contribubions every month
The RAINBOW's Hints. Tips and Pipeline leature give you the best up-to-the-minute information available on the Color Computer II you are looking for ways to do screen prints, alphabetize dish directoties save machine language programs or pin voreotex input on your printer the RAINBOW ha purchase youll get that answered 100 purchase youll ger that answered 100
Our tutoriais have been praised for and other purchases Wher your Color Computer is 4 K . 16 K or 32 K . Whether you have Color Basic or Extended Whethe surveys the whole world of the Color Compuler each month and provides what one reader called A pot goid full of tabulous information
Because it is journalsticaly-oriented the RAINBOW gives fast furnaround to meet its eadine. So you can expect tresh news when it is news and the latest information availabie, It all this sounds like a lot tor \(\$ 16\) per yeat it may be But we ll make one more promise If ather you see your hist issue you dont agree that the RAINBOW is the premier monthly magazine for Color Computer

\section*{the RAINBOW}




\section*{LEARN VISICALC THE EASY WAY USING OUR TEMPLATES}

First load Visicalc, then load the Template diskette and key in the numbers. You will enjoy the power of Visicalc instantly!

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\[
\star \star \star
\]

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\star \star \star
\]

Specify which one: Apple II \(\cdot\) TRS-80 \(\stackrel{\star}{\star}, \stackrel{\text { III }}{\star} \stackrel{\text { III }}{\star} \cdot \stackrel{\text { IBM }}{\star}\) PC \(\cdot\) Atari 400,800 - Commodore
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WILL CHANGE THE WAY YOU THINK ABOUT YOUR TRS-80!

\section*{MORE REASONS YOU SHOULD CONSIDER MOVING UP TO OUR COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM.}
15. SUPER EASY TO LEARN editing features. Logical key choices.
16. Hyphenation
17. SPELLING checkers like the \(\mathbf{7 4 , 0 0 0}\) word Scripsit Dictionary work great with CopyArt II.
18. CHAINING. Chain files together to make books or manuals hundreds of pages long.
19. CENTERING
20. HEADERS and FOOTERS. You can even put graphics within headers for super page layouts.
21. PAGE NUMBERING. Page numbers can appear at the top or bottom of the page.
22. DOS COMMANDS from within the editor. Kill files, check free space or get directories easily.
23. CUSTOMIZED PRINTER driver. Since your printer has features that other printers don't, CopyArt II will be supplied with the printer driver of your choice below. Each printer driver is custom made to provide you with commands for each of your printer's fine capabilities. If you have more than one printer, order other printer drivers for only \(\$ 19.95\) each. Printer drivers are available for:
-Radio Shack LP IV, V, V,
VII, VIII and Daisy Wheel II
- Smith Corona Daisy Wheel TP-1
- Epson MX-80, MX-80/FT, MX-100 - Brother Daisy Wheel
with or without graftrax.
Prowriters all.
- Okidata Microline 80, 82a, - PMC P-inter

83a and \(84 \quad\) - Centronics 737, 739
- NEC 8023
- Diablo 620

OTHERS COMING SOON. Call if you don't see your printer! 24. Unprotected diskette. Unlimited backups can be made. 25. MAILIST/MAILMERGE INCLUDED. CopyArt II comes with a mailist program that stores over 2,000 names on a MOD III diskette. These names can be sorted by any field and have a special field for your code. You can make PERSONALIZED FORM LETTERS that will take the following codes from the mailist and insert them in your text. FIELDS INCLUDE: Mr. or Ms., Last name, First name, Business name, City, State, up to 9 digit ZIP code and your own special 2 character code. ANY OF THESE fields can be inserted within your form letter wherever you want. You can print form letters or mailing labels to all the people on your list or to specific codes only. CopyArt makes it easy.


Continues on the next page. . .


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\title{
The Spelling Bee Is Over
}

Listen. We're going to let you in on an industry secret: It's not hard to make a good spelling checker.

You see, although spelling checking is new for microcomputers, it's been around on big computers for years. And when you get past all the talk, most spelling checkers work the same way. They compare what you've written with a dictionary-and report the errors.

So is there any difference? You bet: the dictionary, and the price.

\section*{Who Checks The Checker?}

The hardest part of a spelling checker to make is the dictionary. It's hard to pick the right words-and spell every one of them perfectly. That's why some popular spelling checkers don't even contain real dictionaries. They use formulas called "hash tables." Which make a hash out of your spelling some of the time.

Other spelling checkers "borrow" their words from printed dictionaries -or copy them from old word lists. Or give a programmer who can't spell "programmer" a chance to write his first dictionary. And as though all this wasn't bad enough, a lot of these
companies want to charge you \(\$ 100\), or \(\$ 200\) or even \(\$ 300\) !

\section*{Random House to the Rescue}

The Random House ProofReader is based on the famous Random House Dictionary. It is the result of decades of careful work. And it was adapted for computer spelling checking by professional editors, linguists and scholars. So you can depend on it.

Of course, our program is darn good, too. It's fast. It doesn't take up too much disk space. It shows you the error and the sentence it's in. It lets you correct the mistake without reediting. And if you don't know how to spell a word, it suggests the spelling. It even corrects your correction.
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Computer \({ }^{\circledR}\), and TRS-80 \({ }^{\circledR}\) Model I/III word processors.*
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}
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}

ACK TO VERIFY
EA3F 7 E
ACTION.
EA4 4 F
FOR ASCII
EA41 CD72EA
E'RE IN ROM.
EA44 3006
EA46 CD93EA
EA49 CD3360
YIT.
EA4C C3BFE9
RIGHT-ARROW

KS TO SEE IF
IS NOT,
F IT IS A
HAT HEX
T To 6.
EA4F 3200EB
EA5 4 F
EA53 3E46
EA55 B9
EA56 380F
AR \(>\mathrm{F}\).
EA58 3E2F
EA5A B9
EA5B 300A
AR \(\gg 1\)
EA5F B9
EA60 380A
AR
EA62
79
EA63 FE3A
EA65 3892

EA67 37
EA68 C9
EA69 D630
HEX.
EA6B C9
BE SET FOR
EA6C 3A00E8
THESE.
THESE,
N VALID HEX. EA71 C9

ECKS TO SEE
UPPER OR
RETURNED
NTABLE, AN
AG IS RESET. EA72 3E7F EA74 B9 EA75 3805 IF CHAR \(>7 \mathrm{~F}\) EA77 3E1F TOO LOW TO EA79 B9
EA7A 79 EA7B D8 RINTABLE.

EA7C 3E5F
PUT IN
EA7E A7
E AND
EA7F C9 RY.

CII CODES HEX BYTE WITH THE

SCII CHAR
CARRY FLAG
EA80 7E
HAR.
EAB1 CD4FEA
R 日-F.
EA84 D8
OT B-F.
EA85 5F
EA86 2B
E.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 84130 & LD & \(A_{p}\) (HL) & ; THE EDIT \\
\hline 64140 & LD & C, A & ; CHECK AGAIN \\
\hline 04150 & CALL & VALASC & ; IN CASE W \\
\hline 04160 & JR & NC, ENDASC & ; GO IF BAD. \\
\hline 04170 & CALL & CURINC & \\
\hline 64180 & CALL & BYTDIS & ; ELSE DISPLA \\
\hline 94190 & & & \\
\hline 04200 & JP & DORT & ; PRETEND WAS \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

84210;
84220 ;
04230 ; END OF MAIN PENRAM ROUTINE.
04248 ; \(\cdots \cdots \cdots\)
04268 ; SUBROUTINES ---
04270;
04280 ; VALHEX TAKES AN ASCII CODE IN A AND CHEC 04290; IT IS A VALID HEX CHARACTER ( \(\varnothing-F)\). IF IT \(043 \emptyset \varnothing\) : VALHEX RETURNS WITH THE CARRY FLAG SET. I 04310; HEX VALUE, THE A REGISTER RETURNS WITH T 04320 ; VALUE ( \(8-\mathrm{F})\) IN IT, AND THE CARRY FLAG RESE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 94330 & VALHEX & LD & (KEY) , A & \\
\hline 04340 & & LD & C, A & \\
\hline 04350 & & LD & \(\mathrm{A}_{\text {, ' }} \mathrm{F}\) ' & \\
\hline 04360 & & CP & C & \\
\hline 64376 & & JR & C, NOTHEX & ; C SET IF CH \\
\hline 04380 & & LD & A, '/' & \\
\hline 64390 & & CP & C & \\
\hline 04400 & & JR & NC, NOTHEX & ; C SET IF CH \\
\hline 04410 & & LD & \(A^{\prime}\) ' \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & \\
\hline 04420 & & CP & C & \\
\hline 04430 & & JR & C, ATHRUF & ; C SET IF CH \\
\hline 04440 & & LD & A, C & \\
\hline 04450 & & CP & ':' & \\
\hline 04460 & & JR & C, 2 THRU9 & ; C SET IF CH \\
\hline 04479 & NOTHEX & SCF & & ;'TO FLAG NOT \\
\hline 04480 & & RET & & \\
\hline 04496 & ZTHRU9 & SUB & 30 H & ; CONVERT TO \\
\hline 04500 & & RET & & ; CARRY WON'T \\
\hline 04510 & ATHRUF & LD & A, (KEY) & ; EITHER OF \\
\hline 04520 & & SUB & 37B & ; RETURNS O \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 64530 \\
& 84540
\end{aligned}
\] & ; & RET & & \\
\hline 64558 & ; & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

04560 ; SUBROUTINE VALASC TAKES A BYTE IN C AND CH 04570 ; IF IT A PRINTABLE ASCII CHARACTER - EITHER 04580 ; LOWER CASE. IF ALPHANUMERIC IT IS SIMPLY 04590 ; IN A, WITH THE CARRY FLAG SET. IF NON-PRI 04600 ; UNDERSCORE IS SUBSTITUTED AND THE CARRY FL
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 04610 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{VALASC} & LD & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\mathrm{A}, 7 \mathrm{FH}
\]} \\
\hline 04620 & & CP & C & \\
\hline 04636 & & JR & C, NOTASC & ; HAVE CARRY \\
\hline 84640 & & LD & A, 1FH & ;SEE IF ITS \\
\hline 04656 & & CP & C & ; BE ASCII. \\
\hline 04660 & & LD & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{C} \\
& \mathrm{C}
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{;RETURN IF P} \\
\hline 64670 & & RET & & \\
\hline 04686 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{NOTASC} & & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{; NOT ASCII.} \\
\hline 04690 & & LD & A, 5FH & \\
\hline 04700 & & AND & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{A} & ; UNDERSCOR \\
\hline 84710 & & RET & & 7 RESET CAR \\
\hline 84720
84730 & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{;} \\
\hline 04746 & ; PRMBYT & LOO & AT (HL), & AND IF THE AS \\
\hline 04750 & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{; THERE ARE BOTH FOR HEX CHAR ©-F, THEN TEE} \\
\hline 04760 & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{; THEY DEFINE IS FORMED IN A AND RETURNED,} \\
\hline 04776 & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{; CARRY FLAG RESET TO 0 . IF EItHER OF THE A} \\
\hline 04780 & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{; IS NOT Ø-F, THEN A RETURN IS MADE WITH THE} \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 84790 \\
& 84800
\end{aligned}
\] & FRET.
FRMBYT & LD & A, (HL) & ;GET FIRST C \\
\hline 04810 & & CALL & Valhex & , CHECK IT FO \\
\hline 04820 & & RET & C & ;RETURN IF N \\
\hline 84830 & & LD & E, A & ; WAS 0:F. K \\
\hline 64840 & & DEC & HL & ; Value in \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Listing continues

26. SIMPLE CURSOR commands. Simply use the arrow keys to move your cursor around the text. The screen will scroll both vertically and horizontally. Shift arrows take you to the beginning or end instantly. 27. SCREEN DUMP. Prints whatever is on the screen to the printer. 28. COMPLETE MARGINS CONTROL. You tell CopyArt II what margins you desire. You can even change margins within the same text. You may also have parts of your text with 2 columns, some with one etc. It's super easy to use.
29. BASIC PROGRAMS can be edited easily. CopyArt is really useful for inserting graphics within quoted strings to give your programs super animation without the hastle of calculating the CHRS of the graphics!
30. VISICALC files can be loaded into CopyArt II to be manipulated easily. Great when you want to accompany your Visicalc reports with written reports, GRAPHS and BOLDFACING etc. Visicalc reports up to 255 wide can be loaded.
31. SPECIAL SCRIPSIT FILE LOADER. Allows you to Ioad your old Scripsit files without having to save them in ASCII. Copyart will also load Pencil files and other normal ASCII files.
32. *CUSTOM KEYS. Let's you make special keys for special characters. Allows for printing Spanish accents etc.
33. CONTROL CODES. Lets you insert special printer control codes in your text. CODES between 0 and 255
34. BLOCK MOVE. Simple and powerful block move. Lets you move paragraphs or lines of text around easily. No complicated marker settings required.
35. FIND/REPLACE/REPEAT. Lets you find a string of characters and replace them with any other string of characters up to \(\mathbf{2 0 , 0 0 0}\) times! WILDCARD search also supported.
36. Professional Manual in easy to understand English.

Copyart II requires a TRS-80 Model I or III, (or PMC-80 or LNW), 48k and 2 disk drives with Newdos-80, Ldos, Multidos, Dosplus or TRSDOS. Double density disk drives recommended for the Model I.


PLEASE SPECIFY which COMPUTER and PRINTER you have when ordering.
Copyart II with one printer driver
149.99

Additional printer drivers 19.95 each

Scripsit Dictionary
139.95


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}

This is just our way of saying HAPPY BIRTHDAY to our boss, from the gang in the office.
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Due to your INATE GREED, POOR MANAGEMENT AND A TOWERING EGO! WE ARE OVERSTOCKED!! We need to get rid of a tower of stock so here it goes.
Model III 48K 2-40 track MPI disk drives \& Multidos operating system for only
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Winchester hard drives for Model III 6.4 Meg \(\$ 1995.00\)
Winchester hard drive for Model III
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 14.5 Meg & \$2495.00 \\
\hline Mx-80 FT & \$ 575.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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or III
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Checks, Money orders, and C.O.D. welcome.
On software allow \(\$ 3.00\) shipping and handling
On hardware shipping will be subject to item ordered

\section*{A RANDOM ACCESS DATA FILE MANAGER}

For Model I \& III, 48K, Disk Drive, TRSDOS 1.3 or NEWDOS/80 Version 2.0

FILEMATE is auto-adaptive so this one universal program can serve most any of your filing needsMailing List, Inventory, Bibliography, Business Records, etc. You will not have to change any data to meet the constraints of a pre-packaged program. Yet, there is no software to write, In fact, FILEMATE will convert your existing sequential file to its random format.

Consider these features:
- CONVERT - Any old sequential file to FILEMATE random. All you do is name your field variables.
- CREATE-Random files with up to 20 fields in any record. Field length optional, up to 255 bytes for total record.
- HASHING-Instant recall of any record.
- SORT-Screen on any combination of 9 relational keys then sort on one or two fields. Save in multiple index files for later recall at 11 records/second.
- CALCULATE-Double precision calculations \(+,-, *, /, \sin , \cos , \tan\), sqroot functions Up to 40 steps, 4 stacks available Store algorithm for repeated usage
- PRINTOUT-Generate custom Dataforms or Labels Reverse name option Upper and lowercase compatibility. Multiple columns-optional spacing of rows. Auto-alignment of decimal point in tabulations. Save multiple formats for repeat use.
- SEARCH—Global search for any data in any field
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BEST OF ALL-You can always revise the file structure.
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\section*{DATAFILE SYSTEMS}

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NOT DONE.


DRESS IN HL.
DATA STARTING
F THE TYPE OF
BLOCK (THERE
WILL CONTAIN
MORY. IF THE
L. SIMPLY

RY. SPACES
R BLOCK TAKES S REQUIRED TO
EB5
S.
EB5
S.
EB56
EB57
X.
EB EB59 C1 OF ADDRESS, OF ADDRESS. EB5D CD98EB II AT HL- . EB60 21B9E7 ADDRESS. EB63 363A ADDRESS
EB65 23 \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { EB65 } & 23 \\ \text { EB66 } & 3620\end{array}\) FTER ADDRESS
EB6 823
ST CHAR, BLK.
EB69 9610
CHAR. BLOCKS
EB6B 3620
WITH BLANK.
EB6D 23
EB6D 23
EB6E DD4E0日
ADDRESS.
EB71 3AFFE7
EB74 A7
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { EB74 } & \text { A7 } \\ \text { EB75 } & 2068\end{array}\)
EB75 20
EB77 CDA7EB
EB7A 72
OF BYTE.
OF BYTE.
EB7B 23
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { EB7B } & 23 \\ \text { EB7C } & 73\end{array}\)
T OF BYTE.
EB7D
ONE.
EB7F CD72EA
CHECK CHAR
EB82 77 CHAR
HAR IN STRING
EB83 23 EB84 36
BLANK.
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { EB86 } & \text { DD23 } \\ \text { HAR. } & \text { BLOCK }\end{array}\)
HAR.
EB88
23 ART NEXT BLK EB89 10E 0 EB8B 36AA OR BORDER. EB8D 23 EB8E 0608 R-ADVANCES EB9ø 3619 T IN STRING EB92 23 TO END OF
EB93 10FB EB93 10
S ONE. EB95 3603 OF STRING. EB97 C9
TR.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 06300 \\
& 06310
\end{aligned}
\] & ; & LD & HL, LINE16 & ;POINT TO LA \\
\hline 06320 & & LD & (CURPOS), HL & \\
\hline 06330 & & LD & HL, STRPLC & \\
\hline 06340 & & CALL & OUTSTR & ; PRINT DUMP \\
\hline 06350 & & LD & BC, 16 & ; SUB 16 FROM \\
\hline 06360 & & CALL & AADDR & \\
\hline 06370 & & CALL & AHOMAD & \\
\hline 06380 & & LD & A, 1 & ; NOTE SCROLL \\
\hline 06390 & & LD & (LSTARW) , A & ; DOWN-ARRO \\
\hline 66400 & & RET & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

66410;
\(06420 ;\)
06430 ;
(O RECEIVE AN AD 66440 ; IT FORMS THIS ADDRESS AND THE 16 BYTES OF 06450 ; THERE INTO AN ASCII STRING AT STRPLC . I 06460 ; DUMP REQUIRED IS HEX, THEN EACH CHARACTER 66470 ; ARE 16 OF THESE AFTER THE ADDRESS STRING) 06480 ; THE ASCII REPRESENTATION OF THE BYTE IN ME 06490 ; TYPE OF DUMP IS ASCII, THEN EACH BLOCK WIL 06500 ; CONTAIN THE ASCII CODE OF THE BYTE IN MEMO 06510 ; ARE ADDED SO THAT EITHER WAY EACH CHARACTE \(0652 \emptyset\); UP THREE POSITIONS. A TOTAL OF 64 BYTES I 06530 ; HOLD THIS STRING AND ITS '03' TERMINATOR.
06540 MAKSTR PUSH HL
;SAVE ADDRES \(\begin{array}{llll}06550 & \text { PUSH } & \text { HL } & \\ 06560 & \text { POP } & \text { IX } & \text {;PUT IT IN I }\end{array}\) 66570 POP BC ;GET MSBYTE
06580 LD HL,STRPLC +3 ; LAST DIGIT
66590 CALL BSTRNG ;BC INTO ASC

\section*{}
06620 LD (HL),': ;PUT : AFTER
\begin{tabular}{lll}
06630 & INC & HL \\
06640 & LD & (HL),,\(\quad\);PUT SPACE A
\end{tabular}
\(66650 ;\)
06660 LD
06670 INC

HL ; POINTS TO 1 ;WILL DO 16 ; EACH START
;GET BYTE AT ; CHECK DUMP
; GO IF ASCII ; HEX DUMP RE ;FIRST DIGIT ; SECOND DIGI ; ONE BLOCK D ; ASCII DUMP. ; PUT FINAL C ; FOLLOW WITH ; DONE WITH C ; POINT TO ST ;DO NEXT ONE ; ONE CHAR. \(F\) ; EIGHT CURSO ; END RESUL ; PRINTING ; LINE MINU ; TERMINATOR , END OF MAKS
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Listing continued


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\title{
Repairing a Disk Crash
}

\author{
by Philip Martel
}

One of my disks failed recently， but I was lucky．I managed to recover everything on it．This article de－ scribes the methods I used to get my programs back．
When a disk fails，one or more of the sectors are bad．A bad sector can be in a program or in the directory．If the fault is in a program，you will get an 1／O er－ ror while trying to load that particular program．If the fault is in the directory， you won＇t be able to load all your pro－ grams，and you might not be able to read the directory．

In either case，try to back up the disk． If that doesn＇t work，load Program Listing 2 if you have two disk drives， or Program Listing 3 if you only have one drive．
These programs perform the back－ up function from Basic，but use the ma－ chine－language disk calls described on page 60 of the Color Computer Disk System manual．The advantage to this， as opposed to using the Basic com－ mands DSKI\＄and DSKO\＄，is that if a bad sector is read，the machine－lan－ guage call will return an error code but continue running．The Basic commands will cause the program to stop with an I／O error．

I originally used Program Listing 1 to back up the bad disk．It uses DSKI\＄and DSKO\＄．When I got an error，I had to modify the program to start again after the bad sector．Program Listing 2 will back up the disk and write anything re－ covered onto the new disk．If nothing remains of a given sector，it will not be

> 耳f a disk crashes，you programs．Save them with the steps outlined here．

written onto the new disk．When the program is running，note the bad tracks and sectors，along with the error codes．

You now have a disk with all the good sectors on it．The sectors that were totally bad on your original disk are filled with FF（255）from when the back－up disk was initialized．

Now comes the interesting part．Read the description of how data is organized on the disk（pages 58 and 59 of the disk－ system manual）．Assuming that it was a single file that crashed rather than the directory，you can use Colorzap and the granule map from the article＂Gobs of Goodies for Your Color Computer Disk＂by Robert Nicholas and myself （ 80 Micro，Feb．1983），to determine which granule the bad sector is in and to examine the surrounding sectors．

How you proceed from here depends on what the lost data was and whether you were able to recover the sector．If you were able to recover the sector， looking at it with Colorzap might show you one or two bad bytes．You might be able to fix them from context，especially if the data was part of a Basic program．

If you look through Basic programs

\footnotetext{
\(1 \emptyset \emptyset\)＇QUICK AND DIRTY BACKUP PROGRAM FOR THE COLOR COMPUTER
110 ＇BY PHIL MARTEL
120 CLEAR 50
130 FOR TR＝\(\emptyset\) TO 34
140 FOR \(S C=1\) TO 18
160 ： \(1, T R, S C, A S, B \$\)
150 1 日，TR，SC，AS，B\＄
170 NEXT SC
180 NEXT TR
}

Program Listing I


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adecimal representation for the next larger line number. Save these changes and load your program.

If the last good line number was 1000 , you will have a program with lines 1000,1001 , and 1002. Lines 1001 and 1002 will be remarks with lots of exclamation points in them. You can now delete these lines and type in the correct ones from your listing. Save the program and you're in business.

Now suppose the first bad line has a bad line number, or a number out of se-quence- 65535 , for example. In this case, patch the bad line number and then put in a new line at byte 80 (hex) of the bad sector. The theory behind this step should help you see how to do it:

The Color Computer normally stores the lines of a Basic program in memory, on tape, or on disk in the same way: Two bytes of pointer to the next line, two bytes for the line number, the line in tokenized form, and a 00 byte to end the line. In memory, the pointer to the next line is meaningful. It indicates the address at which the next line begins. On tape or disk, the pointer is not meaningful, except that 0000 as a pointer means the end of the program.

Tokenized form means that key words such as For, Next, and If and functions such as EXP, SIN, and STRING\$ are stored in a packed form. One byte is used for keywords and two bytes for functions. This tokenized form makes Basic programs easy to recognize on disk.

If you look back at the description for patching a line with a bad line number, you will see that it finishes the old line (00), puts in a dummy pointer (01 01) and a line number (\#\# \#\#), and then an 82 , which is the token for REM. A Basic program line shouldn't be over 255 characters long, and adding the extra line at byte 80 prevents this.

The only other situations that might occur are if the bad sector is the first or last sector of the file. If it's the last sector, just put 000000 at the start of the sector. If it's the first sector, the situation is a bit more complicated. The first byte is FF, and the next two bytes are the length of the program plus one. The length of the program can be found by determining the number of grans, the number of sectors in the last gran, and the number of bytes in the last sector.

This information is available on the directory track. Find the number of bytes in the last sector and the number of the first granule in the directory. Then look in the file allocation table (FAT) to find the total number of granules and the number of sectors in
the last granule. To find the number of granules, you have to trace a path something like this: "I'm starting at gran 20. Byte 20 in the FAT has 1C. Byte 1 C has C3. That means that this file has one full granule (20) and three sectors of another (1C)."

Each sector has 256 bytes and each granule has nine sectors. Load the bad first sector with FF, the number of bytes in the program \((+1)\), and the usual two dummy lines. Give the dummy lines the line numbers 1 and 2 , and you should be able to load the program and fix it with
```

100 'DISC CHECK and backup pRogram
110 'FOR COLOR COMPUTER WITH TWO DISCS
12| ' bY PHIL MARTEL
130 CLEAR 500,\&H3E0g
140 DEF FNP (X)=256*PEEK (X) +PEEK ( }\textrm{X}+1
150 INPUT" (C) HECK OR (D) UPLICATE"; A$:A$=LEPT$(A$,1):IF (A\$<>"C")
AND (AS<>"D") THEN 150
160 DEF USRG=FNP (\&HCO\emptyset4), DSKCON -SEE MANUAL PAGE 60
170 PA=FNP(\&HC006) 'PA POINTS TO THE DSKCON PARAMETER TABLE
180 POKE PA +4,\&H3E:POKE PA +5,0'SET UP BUFFER
190 FOR TR=6TO34
200 FOR SE=1TO18
210 PORE PA,2:POK EPA+1,0
220 POKE PA +2,TR:POKE PA +3,SE
230 PORE PA+6,0
240 x=USR0 (0)
250 EC=PEEK(PA+6):PRINT@480,TR;SE;EC;
260 IFEC<>0 THEN PRINT" ERROR"
270 IF AS="C" THEN 310
280 IF EC=16 THEN FORI=\&H3E00 TO \&H3EFF:POKE I,255:NEXT I'REALLY
bad RECORD-CLEAR IT
290 POKE PA+6,0:POKE PA,3:POKE PA+1,1'SET UP TO WRITE TO DRIVE 1
300 x=USR(0)
310 NEXT SE,TR

```

Program Listing 2
```

10\emptyset 'DISC CHECK AND BACKUP PROGRAM
I1\emptyset 'FOR COLOR COMPUTER WITH ONE DISC
12\emptyset ' BY PHIL MARTEL
13| CLS:PMODE 0,1:PCLEAR 1:CLEAR 100,\&H1C00
140 DEF FNP (X)=256*PEEK (X)+PEEK (X +1)
15\emptyset INPUT"(C)HECK OR (D)UPLICATE";A$:A$=LEFT$(A$,1):IF (A\$<>"C")
AND(AS<>"D") THEN 150

```

```

17\emptyset PA=FNP(\&HC\emptyset\emptyset6) 'PA POINTS TO THE DSKCON PARAMETER TABLE
180 POKE PA+5,0'SET UP BUFFER
190 FOR Tl=\emptysetTO34 STEP2
195 FOR T2=\emptyset TO 1 :TR=T1+T2 :IF TR=35 THEN 290
206 FOR SE=1TOI8
205 BA=18*(TR AND 1) +SE+27:POKE PA+4,BA'BUFFER ADDRESS
210 POKE PA,2:POKE PA +1, Ø'READ FROM DRIVE Ø
220 POKEPA +2,TR: POKEPA +3,SE
23\emptyset POKE PA+6,छ
240 X=USR ( ( )
250 EC=PEEK(PA+6):PRINT@480,TR;SE;EC;
260 IF EC<>\emptyset THEN PRINT" ERROR"
280 IF EC=16 THEN FOR I=BA TO BA+255:POKE I,255:NEXT I'REALLY BA
D RECORD-CLEAR IT
285 NEXT SE
290 NEXT T2
300 IF AS="C" THEN 500
310 PRINT@\emptyset,"INSERT DESTINATION DISC, HIT ENTER";:SOUND2ø0,2\emptyset
315 GOSUB 6ǿø
32\emptyset FOR T2=\emptyset TO 1: TR=TI+T2 :IF TR=35 THEN 385
330 FOR SE= 1 TO 18
34@ POKE PA +4,18*T2 +SE +27' SET UP BUFFER
350 POKE PA, 3:POKE PA +2,TR:POKE PA +3,SE
360 POKE PA+6,0: X=USR( ( ) 'WRITE BUFFER
37@ IF PEEK (PA+6)<>@ THEN PRINT"DISC WRITE ERROR HIT ENTER TO T
RY AGAIN":GOSUB 600 :GOTO34@
380 NEXT SE
385 NEXT T2
390 PRINT@\emptyset,"INSERT SOURCE DISC, HIT ENTER ";:SOUND150,2
\emptyset
400 GOSUB 600
506 NEXT Tl
510 END
599 'SUBROUTINE TO WAIT FOR ENTER
600 B$=INKEY$: IF B$="nTHEN 600
610 IF ASC(B$)<>13 THEN 60\emptyset
630 RETURN

```

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Basic.

\section*{Bad Directory}

Having a bad directory segment is frustrating. All your programs are there, but you can't get at them. Having the directory go bad is at least as likely to happen as having an individual program go bad, because when you access a program, you are also accessing the directory. So, the directory gets at least as much use and has the same chance for random failure as all the programs together.

When my disk crashed, I lost the file allocation table and one of the other directory sectors. I backed up the disk with Program Listing 1. When the program gave me an I/O error, I changed the For statement in line 130 to copy the rest of the disk. Then I changed the program so that it ran only on the bad track, but past the bad sector. In this fashion, I copied the whole disk. I found that on track 17 , sectors 2 and 5 were bad.

I started to fill in the file allocation table by what amounts to cryptanalysis, I knew the starting granule of all programs except those that were lost with sector 5 . By looking at the first sector of the starting granule, I could tell how long the program was. If it was less than a full granule, I could assign that byte in the file allocation table the value C 1 to C9 as appropriate.

If the file was longer than one granule, I looked at the last line number in the granule (assuming it was a Basic program) and searched for a granule that started with a larger line number that might be a continuation of the pro-
gram. After I had reconstructed most of the file allocation table in this fashion, I used a machine-language program to read the bad sectors.

I wrote a short program using the Sigmon monitor, which has a one-line assembly feature. Here's where I got lucky. This program showed that the file allocation table ( \(\operatorname{Tr} 17, \operatorname{Sec} 2\) ) was still there, but had a CRC error. I was able to read the data, patch a bad byte and recover the file allocation table.

Since I had almost restored the whole table by hand, I wasn't too thrilled by this. I did notice that bytes 68 to 255 , which the manual claims are zeroes, seemed to have data on recent additions to the directory. Since the other bad sector \((\operatorname{Tr} 17, \operatorname{Sec} 5)\), which could not be recovered by the machine-language program, was at the end of the directory at the time, I was able to recover almost the entire directory.

You might have noticed that I have not provided a listing of this marvelous machine-language program. Program Listings 2 and 3 do the same thing entirely from Basic, so the listing is not necessary.

If the bad sector in the directory is not recoverable by using Program Listings 2 and 3, and it was not the most recently updated, then you have problems. You can get some idea of where the programs referred to in the bad sector are stored by writing a table with 68 rows, one for each granule on the disk. Go through the directory and write the name of each program on the line with its starting granule. Then look at the file allocation table and write down the sequence of granules associated with each

granule.
Every granule has associated with it either an FF, a C1-C9, or 00-44 (hex). If the granule points to another one (that is, its number in the file allocation table is \(00-44\) ) write that granule number and any granules it points to in the row following the first granule. Cross out rows as you write them out as successors to other granules. You will develop a set of "chains" of granules. Most of these will have a program name associated with them.

The chains that don't have program names are the ones that were named in the bad sector. Look at the files. You might be able to remember the names of some of them. Give new names to the rest.

As you look through the files, determine how many bytes in the last sector are used by looking for 000000 , for Basic files, or by working from the bytelength information in machine-language and data files.

You now have the information needed to restore the bad sector. Go into Colorzap, patch the segment, and you're back in business.

While working on this article, I had another disk failure. Since I had the disk backed up this time, I didn't worry about it. I decided to try some of the ideas I had been developing.

I found that I couldn't read any of the disk reliably with Program Listing 1 which had worked so well the first time. The disk did not seem to be physically damaged, so I bulk-erased it and ran the DSKINI command. When DSKINI didn't work, I knew I had a problem. Since it didn't work for a good blank disk on either of my disk drives, I decided that the problem was in the controller.

I removed the controller from the Color Computer and rubbed the contacts on both sides of the board with an eraser. This allowed me to initialize the disks. To avoid further problems from oxidation, I have had the contacts plated.

I hope you have fewer problems with your disk drive than I have had with mine. The sort of trouble a disk crash causes can be a great learning experience, but it does cut down on your programming time. Since I got the finger connectors of my controller plated, I haven't had any trouble with the disk drives.

Contact Philip Martel at 748 Tyler St., Pittsfield, MA 01201. His hobbies include ham radio and karate.

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\title{
Discipline for the DIR Command
}

\author{
by Gerry Schechter
}

Confused by the order your Color Computer prints the directory? This utility makes your directory look the way you want it to.

Disk storage versus tape storage is like comparing Cadillacs and Pintos. But disks, in spite of their advantages, can be troublesome. Trying to read those disk directory file names as they scroll off the top of the screen at Mach 2 speeds can cause your eyeballs to pound dents into your frontal lobes. What disk
users need is a utility to clean up those directory displays.

After I bought my Radio Shack Color Computer Disk System and packed one disk with as many programs as I could, I discovered the DIR command displays file names and other information in an order that I haven't yet

Program Listing
10 DIRUTIL/BAS VER 1.0
20: GERRY SCHECHTER
30 : 75 MIDLAND TERRACE
\(40:\) YONKERS NY 10704
50 : FEB 82
60 CLEAR1200
70 GOSUB720
80 DIM \(\mathrm{F} \$(68), \mathrm{ES}(68), \mathrm{T} \$(68), \mathrm{M} \$(68), \mathrm{G}(68)\)
\(90 \mathrm{NF}=0: S E=3\)
160 get default drive \#
\(110 \mathrm{D}=\) PEEK ( 6 H 95 A )
120 PRINT@263, "READING DIRECTORY" ;
130 'read directory
140 DSKIS D,17,SE,AS,BS
150 C \(\$=A \$+\) LEFT \(\$(B \$, 127)\)
160 FOR \(X=9\) TOT
\(1762=X * 32\)
180 IF MID \(\$(\mathrm{C} \$, 7+1,1)=\operatorname{CHR} \$(6)\) THEN NP=NF-1: GOTO25B
190 IF MID \(\$(C \$, 2+1,1)=\) CHR \(\$(255)\) GOTO280
\(200 \quad \mathrm{~F} \$(\mathrm{NE})=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{Z}+1,8)\)
\(218 \mathrm{E} \$(\mathrm{NF})=\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{C} \$, 2+9,3)\)

\(2+12,1)=\) CHR \(\$(1)\) THEN T\$(NF) \(=\) "BD" ELSE IF MID \(\$(C \$, 2+12,1)=\) CHR \(\$(2)\)
THEN TS (NF) = "ML" ELSE TS (NF) ="TE"
230 IF MID \(\$(C \$, z+13,1)=\operatorname{CHR} \$(0)\) THEN M\$(NF)="B" ELSE MS(NF) \(=\) "A"
\(240 \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{NF})=\mathrm{ASC}(\operatorname{MID} \$(\mathrm{C} \$, \mathrm{Z}+14,1))\)
\(250 \mathrm{NF}=\mathrm{NF}+1\) : NEXT X
\(260 \mathrm{SE}=\mathrm{SE}+1\)
276 IF SE<12 GOTO140
\(280 \mathrm{NF}=\mathrm{NF}-1: \mathrm{F} \$(\mathrm{NF}+1)=\mathrm{CHR} \$(255)\)
290 read file allocation table
300 DSK1\$ D,17,2,AS,B\$
310 . calculate granules
32 б FOR \(X=0\) TONF
\(330 \mathrm{Y}=1\)
348 IF MID \(\$(A \$, G(X)+1,1)>\) HEX \(\$(191)\) THEN \(G(X)=Y: G O T O 40 \emptyset\)
\(350 \mathrm{Y} 1=\mathrm{G}(\mathrm{X})+1\)
\(360 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+1\)
\(378 \mathrm{Y} 1=\operatorname{ASC}(\operatorname{MID}(\mathrm{A} S, Y 1,1))+1\)
380 IF MIDS(AS,Y1,1)>HEX\$(191) THEN \(G(X)=Y ;\) GOTO400
396 GOTO360
400 NEXT \(X\)
410 ' sort by filename \& ext
420 PRINTE263, "SORT";
\(430 \quad \mathrm{Y}=\square: Y 1=1: \mathrm{X}=\emptyset\)
430
440 IF \(\mathrm{FS}(\mathrm{Y} 1)>\mathrm{F} \$(\mathrm{Y}) \quad\) OR \((\mathrm{F} \$(\mathrm{Y} 1)=\mathrm{F} \$(\mathrm{Y}) \quad\) AND \(\mathrm{ES}(\mathrm{Y} 1)>\mathrm{E} \$(\mathrm{Y}))\) GOTO510
\(450 \mathrm{~F} \$(68)=F \$(Y): E S(68)=E S(Y)\)
\(46 \mathrm{~F} \operatorname{TS}(68)=\mathrm{TS}(Y): M S(68)=\mathrm{MS}(\mathrm{Y}): \mathrm{G}(68)=\mathrm{G}(\mathrm{Y})\)
\(468 \mathrm{TS}(68)=\mathrm{T} \$(\mathrm{Y}): \mathrm{MS}(68)=\mathrm{MS}(\mathrm{Y})\)
\(470 \mathrm{FS}(\mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{FS}(\mathrm{Y} 1): \mathrm{ES}(\mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{ES}(\mathrm{Y} 1)\)
\(480 \mathrm{~T} \$(\mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{T} \$(\mathrm{Y} 1): \mathrm{M} \$(\mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{M} \$(\mathrm{Y} 1): \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{G}(\mathrm{Y} 1)\)
480 TS(Y) \(=\mathrm{T} \$(\mathrm{Y} 1): \mathrm{MS}(\mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{M} \$(\mathrm{Y} 1): \mathrm{G}\)
\(490 \mathrm{FS}(\mathrm{Y} 1)=\mathrm{F} \$(68): \mathrm{ES}(\mathrm{Y} 1)=\mathrm{E} \$(68)\)
\(50 \mathrm{~T} \$(\mathrm{Y} 1)=\mathrm{T} \$(68): \mathrm{MS}(\mathrm{Y} 1)=\mathrm{M} \$(68): \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{Y} 1)=\mathrm{G}(68): \mathrm{X}=1\)
\(\begin{array}{ll}506 & \mathrm{~T} \$(\mathrm{Y} 1)=\mathrm{T} \$(68): M \\ 510 & \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+1: \mathrm{Y} 1=\mathrm{Y} 1+1\end{array}\)
520 IF \(\mathrm{Y}<\mathrm{NF}\) GOTO 440
530 IF X=1 GOTO430
figured out. It also scrolls information off the screen if there are more than 14 files on the disk. The manual states that you can press the shift and @ keys to stop the display, but once it's off the screen you'll have to type in the command again.
It didn't take long to realize that I would have to write a program to eliminate the problem. To their credit, Radio Shack included enough technical information in the manual to allow me to write this program.
Once I wrote the program I enhanced it by allowing you to run, load or kill any file directly from the screen. I also added a print function to allow easy documentation of the files for any given disk.

\section*{How the Program Works}

Load and run the program; the screen clears and displays a skeleton screen with headings at the top and commands at the bottom. The middle of the screen shows "Reading Directory." The disk directory is read directly using the DSKI\$ command and stores all relevant information into arrays. The file allocation table is read to calculate the number of granules used by each file. Next, the middle of the screen changes to read "Sorting Directory," at which point the program performs an alphanumeric sort based on file name and extension. Finally, the screen fills with the information for the first 10 files, and a pointer \((->)\) is displayed to the left of the first file. The pointer indicates the file on which the commands will be acted.

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```

Listing continued
540 FB=0:Y=128
550 GOSUB660
560 'wait for keyboard input
570 I$="n:IS=INKEY$:IF I$="n GOTO570
580 IF IS="D" THEN GOSUB780:GOTO570
590 IF I$="U" THEN GOSUB830:GOTO570
600 IF IS=nF" THEN GOSUB880:GOTO570
620 IF I$="R" OR I$="L" OR I $="K" THEN GOSUB980:GOTO570
630 IF IS="P" THEN GOSUB1100:GOTO570
40 GOTO570
fo fill screen
670 GOSUB720:Z=
IF FB
690 PRINT@13\emptyset+Z*32,FS(X);" ";E$(X);" n;T$(X);" n;M$(X);"
";G(X);
700 Z=2+1:NEXT X
710 PRINT@Y," ">";:RETURN
20 CLS
730 PRINT@1,"*** DIRECTORY LIST UTILITY ***";
740 PRINT@66,"FILENAME EXT TYPE FMT GRN";
750 PRINT@481,"RUN-LOAD-KIL-FWD-BWD-UP-DO-PRT";
7 6 0 ~ R E T U R N
7 7 9 I move pointer down
780 IF Y +32>416 OR Y + 32 =>128+Z* 32 THEN SOUND 120,3: RETURN
790 Y=Y+32
800 PRINT@Y, "->";:PRINT@Y-32," n;
8 1 0 SOUND130,1:RETURN
820 move pointer up
830 IF Y - 32<128 THEN SOUND120, 3:RETURN
840 Y =Y-32
850 PRINT@Y," }>>\mp@subsup{}{}{\prime\prime};:\mathrm{ PRINT@Y+32," ";
80 SOUND130,1:RETURN
80 , scroll forward
80 IF FE=NF THEN SOUND 120,3:RETURN
890 FB=FB+10:Y=128
900 GOSUB660
910 SOUND13@,1:RETURN
920 ' scroll backward
930 IF FB=\emptyset THEN SOUNDI20,3:RETURN
940 FB=FB-10: Y=128
950 GOSUB660
960 SOUND130,1:RETURN
970 1 load-run-kill
980 X=FB+(Y-128)/32
990 IF G(X)=\emptyset THEN SOUND120, 3: RETURN
1000 IF T$(X)="ML" AND I$="R" THEN SOUND120, 3:RETURN
1010 AS=FS(X)+"/n}+\textrm{E}$(X
1020 IF IS="L" THEN CLS:PRINT:PRINT" LOADING..";AS:IF T$(X)="ML"
THEN LOADM AŞ ELSE LOAD AS
103\emptyset IF I$="R" THEN CLS:PRINT:PRINT" LOADING..";A$;",R":LOAD AS,
R
1040 PRINT@Y+16, "VERIFY KILL Y/N";
1050 IS=INK\&゙YS:IF IS=nn GOTO1050
1060 IF IS=nY" THEN KILL AS:TS(X)="**":MS(X)="*":G(X)=0

```

```

1070 PRINT@Y+16," ";T$(X);" ";M$(X);" ";G(X);" ";
1080 RETURN
090 ' print directory
100 SOUND130,1
1110 A$=STRING$(5,n n):YRINT@Y," n
1120 PRINT\#-2
130 PRINT\#-2,AS;"*** DIRECTORY LIST UTILITY ****
1140 PRINT\#-2
115@ PRINT\#-2,AS;"FILENAME EXT TYPE FMT GRAN"
160 PRINT\#-2
1170 POR X=0TONF
;G(X)
1190 NEXT X

```


\section*{Using the Program}

Once the screen fills and the pointer appears, the following commands (using INKEY\$) are available:

> D-move pointer down one line
> U-move pointer up one line
> F-display next group of files
> B-display previous group of files
> R-load and run file
> L-load file
> K-kill file (requires a Y/N verification)
> P-print entire directory

All commands produce an audible response when you press any valid command key. Hitting an invalid command key, such as trying to load a killed file, also produces an audible response.

\section*{Modifications}

All the comments in the program were added after I thoroughly tested it, and they precede the lines they describe. You can save typing time without worrying about UL errors.

Since I have only one disk drive, the program will not format the directory of more than one disk at a time. The program uses the default drive number, which you can change with the Drive command, or you can modify it to handle more than one drive at a time.

I've modified all my programs by replacing all End statements with a Load and Run of this program to allow me to work directly from the screen.

Gerry Schechter can be reached at 75 Midland Terrace, Yonkers, NY 10704, and is employed by New York Hospital, New York.

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\title{
APL Primer-Part II
}

\author{
by Margaret M. Grothman
}

\section*{V ectors were your favorite part of high-school physics class, right? This month, Margaret tells you how to use them in APL on your 80.}

\begin{abstract}
I first mentioned vectors last month, in Part I of this series on APL. This month you will study vectors in more detail, and also learn many new APL functions.

To begin, assign values to two variables, VAR1 and VAR2. Single values assigned to variables are called scalars, or scalar variables.
\end{abstract}
```

Enter: VAR1 < 10
Enter: VAR2-12

```

Now assign a third variable, VAR3, in the following way:
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Enter: & VAR3 \(\leftarrow\) VAR1, VAR2 \\
Enter: & VAR3 \\
Result: & 1012
\end{tabular}

You have created a two-element vector by chaining two scalar variables together. The function denoted by the comma is called catenation-last month you chained together two names (literals) using the catenation function.

Operations can be done with vector variables in the same way as with scalar variables.

```

Result: 100 120
Enter: VAR5}\leftarrow\mathrm{ VAR3_X VAR4
Enter: VAR5
Result: 1000 1440

```

In the first example, VAR1 (a scalar), is multiplied by a vector (VAR3), resulting in VAR4 (a new vector containing two elements).

When two vectors are multiplied as in the second example, corresponding elements of each are multiplied together. This is called parallel processing. The vectors must be the same length or an error message will result.

\section*{Random (Monadic)}

A question mark followed by an integer produces a random integer between 1 and the integer entered. A question mark followed by 0 produces a random number between 0 and 1 . If the symbol is followed by a vector consisting of integers, the result will be another vector containing random numbers. The entry, ? 66 , for example, returns a twoelement vector consisting of random integers between 1 and 6 (like the roll of a pair of dice).

\section*{Deal (Dyadic)}

The deal function is the dyadic
counterpart of the random function. It uses the same symbol, and also involves random selection of numbers.
The first argument in deal is an integer that determines the number of random integers to be selected. The second argument, like the single argument in random, is the upper limit of integers that can be selected. If you enter 3 ? 10, three integers from 1 to 10 will be displayed. There is no replacement-no number will be chosen twice. Entering 6 ? 52, for example, produces a vector containing six integers between 1 and 52 , simulating a deal of six cards out of a deck of 52 .

\section*{Power Function}

The power function uses the asterisk symbol. The function works with zero and one, negative or fractional powers, as well as positive integers.
```

Enter: 5*2
Result: 25
Enter: 5*-2
Result: .04
Enter: 5* * 5
Result: 2.23607
Enter: 5* 1
Result: 5
Enter: 5*0
Result: 1
Enter: 5*1% 2
Result: 2.23607 (the square root of 5)

```

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The last example shows the form for obtaining roots. The cube root of 5 is obtained by \(5 * 1 \% 3\), the fourth root by \(5 * 1 \% 4\), and so on.

\section*{Exponential Function (Monadic)}

An asterisk used as a monadic function results in 2.71828 (e, the base for natural logarithms) raised to a power.
```

Enter: * 1
Result: 2.71828
Enter: *234
Result: 7.38906 20.0855 54.5982

```

\section*{Ceiling Function (Monadic)}

Typing shift and H followed by a number produces the next higher integer.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Enter: & H 3.2 \\
\hline Result: & 4 \\
\hline Enter: & H-3.2 \\
\hline Result: & -3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Floor Function (Monadic)}

The shift key followed by \(L\) and a number returns the next lower integer. The floor function is useful for extracting the integer part of a positive number.


\section*{Maximum (Dyadic)}

This function shares its symbol (shift \(\mathrm{H})\) with the ceiling function. It can be used in several ways.
Enter: \(\quad 17\) H5
Result: \(\quad 17\)
Enter:
VECl -1234
Enter:
Result:
VEC1
H3 33

In the first example, the larger of the
two numbers is returned. In the second example, each element of the vector, \(\mathrm{VEC1}\), is compared with 3 . The vector returned contains the maximum resulting from each comparison.
Two vectors may be compared element by element, as in the following example:


\section*{Minimum (Dyadic)}

The minimum function is used in the same ways as the maximum function. Its symbol, also used by the floor function, is shift, L.


\section*{Relational Operators}

These functions all yield a result that depends on the truth of the expression in which they are used. The result is a one if the expression is true, a zero if false. There are six relational functions; all are dyadic (see Table 1).

Vectors, as well as scalars, may be compared using the relational functions. The result is a vector in which all elements are zeros or ones.
```

Enter: V1\leftarrow24642
Enter: V1 = 4
Result: 01010

```

The relational operators can also be used with literals. Since comparison in APL80 is made character by character, the literals compared must be the same length.
```

Enter: N1<'JOHN JONES'
Enter: N2\leftarrow'JOAN JOKES'
Enter: N1 = N2
Result: 1101111011
Enter: N1>N2
Result: 0010000100

```

\section*{CHR\$/ASC (Monadic)}

This function can be used in two
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Function & APL80 Symbol & Example & Result \\
\hline equals & \(=\) & \(5=8\) & 0 \\
\hline does not equal & \$ & \(5 \$ 8\) & 1 \\
\hline is greater than & > & \(5>2\) & 1 \\
\hline is less than & \(<\) & \(5<8\) & 1 \\
\hline is greater than or equal to & shift Z & \[
{ }^{5} \text { ²8 }
\] & 0 \\
\hline is less than or equal to & shift K & \({ }^{5}\) K \({ }^{8}\) & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
ways. The symbol \# followed by a number returns an alphanumeric or graphics character. The symbol followed by a character within single quotes returns the ASCII code for that character.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Enter: "'A' }{ }^{\prime} \text { ' } \\
& \text { Result: } 65 \\
& \\
& \text { Enter: \#43 } \\
& \text { Result: } \quad+
\end{aligned}
\]

The short program that follows illustrates how graphics are produced in APL80 by means of the \# sign. Lines 1 and 2 of Turtle assign a pair of vector variables containing the graphics codes to draw a turtle on the screen. Lines 3 and 4 print the graphics blocks represented by those codes. Call the function by typing Turtle.
)DEF TURTLE
1: ROW1ヶ184 190191191188184140
2: ROW2ヶ130 129128128131
3: \# ROW1
4: \# ROW2
In APL80, some, but not all, of the screen control codes work with \#. Three that do are:
\#23 (change to 32 CPL mode)
\#28 (return cursor to top of screen, change to 64
CPL mode)
\#31 (clear to end of screen)
For a large turtle, first enter \#23, then call Turtle. To return to regular-size print, type \#28.

The combination of \#28 and \#31 can be used at the start of a program to clear the screen and begin at the top. Together they are equivalent to the Basic CLS command.

In APL80, the \# sign followed by a dash can be used in the same way as the Basic PRINT@ command. For example, \#-960 moves the cursor to the beginning of the bottom line on the screen.

The \# sign can also be used to divide the screen into zones or fields. The code \#3 gives 16-zone printing, \#7 gives eight-zone printing, and \#15 gives fourzone printing. Cancel zone printing by typing \#255.

\section*{Compression (Dyadic)}

This function uses the slash symbol. The argument on the left of the slash is a vector consisting of only ones or zeros. On the right is another variable containing the same number of elements. The resulting vector consists of values from the second argument corresponding to ones in the array on the left.

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Enter: \(10101 / 182313420\)
Result: 18130

Compression also works with scalars, a property I will use further in the section on branching.

Enter: 1/15
Result: 15
Literals can also be compressed, as in the following example:

Enter: VOWELS \(\leftarrow 1000100010\)
Enter: ALPHA \(\leftarrow\) 'ABCDEFGHIJ'
Enter: VOWELS/ALPHA
Result: AEI

\section*{Expansion (Dyadic)}

The expansion function uses the symbol shift W. It is used to insert zeros or spaces into a vector (numerical or literal).

> Enter: \(\quad \mathrm{Q}^{\mathrm{Q}} \mathrm{ALPHA}^{-4} \mathrm{ABCDE}^{\prime}\)
> Enter: \(\mathrm{Q}^{-}\)EXVEC \(\leftarrow 1010101010\)
> Enter: EXVEC W ALPHA
> Result: A B C DE

\section*{Editing}

You can edit functions by typing
)EDIT followed by the function name. Let's use Turtle to demonstrate the edit mode in APL80. First, type and enter )EDIT TURTLE. The screen should appear as follows:

\section*{0: TURTLE}

5:

Now you can add to the program beginning with line 5 . If you want to review the entire function first, type )? and lines \(0-4\) will be listed. Add the following lines:

5: \# ROW1
6: \# ROW2
7: break

Calling Turtle now results in two turtles being printed, one above the other. What if you want the two turtles on the same line? Unfortunately, you can't suppress the line feed in APL80but vectors can be catenated to produce two turtles in a row. Replace lines 3-6 as follows.

Type )EDIT TURTLE, then )? to list the entire function. To revise line 3, type )3. Enter the new line 3. Replace the other lines in the same way.


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3: ROW3<ROW1, ROW1
4: ROW4 - ROW2, ROW2
5: \#ROW3
6: \#ROW4
7: break

Something is wrong with these turtles. Since ROW2 is shorter than ROW1, you must add spaces to make the vectors the same length. Return to the edit mode, enter ) 2 and retype the line, adding two 128 s (the code for blank spaces) to the end of the ROW2 vector. After making the change, press break to leave the edit mode.

To delete a line, go to the line you want dropped and press break. Lines are automatically renumbered after a deletion.
The APL80 tape version doesn't allow you to insert lines-nor can you leave lines blank as you are writing functions. If you expect to need extra lines later, use comment lines. They can be revised into program lines later or deleted if they are not needed. A comment line is produced by typing shift and C followed by a comment or by nothing at all.

In the tape version of APL80, you can do three things with the editor: add lines, replace lines, or delete lines. The disk version has other edit commands that are described in the manual.
One last point about the APL80 editor: If you are editing a long program, the first part will scroll off of the screen when you type )?. You can stop the action by holding down the shift and the @ keys together.

\section*{Logical Functions}

There are five logical functions: AND, OR, NOT, NAND, and NOR. All but one are dyadic. They are used to compare logical values (ones or zeros, representing truth or the presence of a condition).

\section*{Logical AND (\&)}

The logical AND function returns a one if the two values compared are both ones (both are true). Otherwise a zero is returned.
```

Enter: 0 \& 0
Result: 0
Enter: 0 \& 1
Result: 0
Enter: 1\& 1
Result: 1
Enter: A
Enter: B
Enter: A \& B
Result: 0010

```

\section*{Logical OR (Shift V)}

If either of the logical values compared is true, a one is returned. A zero results only if both values are false.
```

Enter: A \V B
Result: 1011

```

\section*{Logical NOT (Shift N)}

This is the only monadic logical function. It returns the negative of its logical argument.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Enter: & NA \\
Result: & 100
\end{tabular}

\section*{Logical NAND (Shift A)}

This is the reverse of the AND func-tion-a one results unless both values are true.

Enter: A A B
Result: 1101

\section*{Logical NOR (Shift Y)}

This is the opposite of the logical OR function.

\section*{Branching}

In an APL program, you can go to a specific statement by typing a right arrow followed by the statement number.

The short program that follows creates an infinite loop. Each time statement 2 is reached, the instruction to return to statement 1 is executed. The program generates random integers between 1 and 18 until you press the break key.

> )DEF RANDOM
> \(1: ? 18\)
> \(2: 1\)

The next program (a variation of the Turtle program) creates a loop that will be executed seven times. This is accomplished by the counter variable, INDEX. On each pass through the loop, the value of INDEX is increased by one. Statement 7 tests the value of INDEX to determine if it is less than eight.

\footnotetext{
)DEF TURTLES
1: ROW1 \(\leftarrow 184190191191188184140\)
2: ROW2 \(\leftarrow 130129128128131\)
3: INDEX \(\leftarrow 1\)
4: \# ROW1
5: \# ROW2
}

Enter: A Y B
Result: 0100

\section*{}

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statement number following also ends the program.
)DEF TEST
1: \(\rightarrow(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Y}) / 5\)
2: \(\rightarrow(\mathrm{X}>\mathrm{Y}) / 4\)
3: \(\mathrm{X}<\mathrm{Y} ; \rightarrow 6\)
4: ' \(\mathrm{X}>\mathrm{Y}^{\prime} ; \rightarrow 6\)
5: \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Y}\) '
Enter: \(\quad \mathrm{X} \leftarrow 5.000001\)
Enter: \(\quad \mathrm{Y} \leftarrow 5\)
Enter: \(\quad \mathrm{TEST}\)
Result: \(\mathrm{X}>5\)

Enter: \(\quad \mathrm{X} \leftarrow 5.0000001\)
Enter: \(\quad \mathrm{TEST}\)
Result: \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Y}\)

Besides illustrating the program Test, the two examples above show that APL80 stores only seven significant digits. The value of X in the second example is equivalent to five, because the eighth digit is dropped internally.

Two conditions are required in a branch statement, as in the examples that follow:
\(\rightarrow((\mathrm{X}>\mathrm{Y}) \& \mathrm{~V}>\mathrm{W}) / 0\)
Read: "If \(\mathrm{X}>\mathrm{Y}\) and \(\mathrm{V}>\mathrm{W}\), then stop."
\(\rightarrow(0=1 \quad \mathrm{JN}) / 5\)
Read: "If N is an integer, go to statement 5 ."
\(\rightarrow\left(0=2 \rrbracket^{\mathrm{J} N}\right) / 5\)
Read: "If N is an even integer, go to statement 5 ."
In APL80, the residue function cannot be used with negative numbers. In the last two examples, N must be positive.

\section*{Labeled Branches}

Execution can be directed to a label rather than a statement number. This feature simplifies programming and editing, because lines do not have to be counted and changed as the program is developed. Labels also make a program easier to read. The program Test is rewritten below with labels. Any name that is not a variable can be used as a line label. The name must be followed by a colon and a statement.

\section*{)DEF TEST}
\(1: \rightarrow(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Y}) /\) EQUALS
2: \(\rightarrow(\mathrm{X}>\mathrm{Y}) /\) GREATER
3: ' \(\mathrm{X}<\mathrm{Y}\) ' ; \(\rightarrow 0\)
4: GREATER: ' \(\mathrm{X}>\mathrm{Y}^{\prime} ; \rightarrow 0\)
5: EQUALS: ' \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Y}\) '
Next month we will consider APL program types and special functions.

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\title{
Cassette Merge
}

\author{
by John Nicolettos
}

\section*{Y \\ ou can combine old Color Computer programs with new ones. This technique tells you how, and you won't have to retype anything.}


Fig. I. Simplified Memory Map for the Color Computer

I was frustrated by my inability to merge Color Computer cassette programs. The thought of being able to blend the best features of my old programs into new ones, without retyping, became more than I could bear. So I gathered all the technical information I could find and sat down in front of my Color Computer, vowing not to move until I could merge my cassette programs. After a great deal of reading, PEEKing and POKEing I developed the following simple cassette merge technique.

\section*{Basic and the Color Computer}

Figure 1 shows a simplified memory map for a Color Computer with Extended Basic. Locations 0-1023 are used by the Color Computer for system functions. Locations 1024-1535 store the text screen information and locations 1537-13,824 are reserved for graphic displays. This area is divided into eight 1,536 -byte pages. The PCLEAR command determines how much memory will be reserved for graphics. A PCLEAR 1 reserves 1,536 bytes while PCLEAR 8 reserves 8 by 1,536 or 12,288 bytes.

The Extended Basic version of the Color Computer automatically does a PCLEAR 4 when first turned on. If the Color Computer's status is not changed by another PCLEAR command, then Basic programs start load-

\author{
The Key Box \\ Color Computer \\ 32K RAM \\ Extended Color Basic
}


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ing at location 7681 . Since the 4 K Color Computer does not have the PCLEAR function, it starts loading Basic programs at 1537.
The Basic program continues to fill memory from the bottom up until the program ends. Figure 2 shows that the Color Computer appends an end-ofBasic (EOB) flag and establishes a storage area for the program variables immediately following the flag. If the Color Computer had been commanded into another PCLEAR mode, this process would take place at the locations identified in Fig. 1. For example, a PCLEAR 1 command causes the Ba sic program to load at 3073.

Since a Basic program can reside in a number of different memory locations, the Color Computer needs to determine the precise starting location. Memory locations 25 and 26 provide this information. Specifically, these locations are two-byte pointers containing the Basic program's start address. To see these locations in action, type



Fig. 3. Simplified Block Diagram of a Basic Program Line

\section*{PRINT PEEK(25);PEEK(26).}

The Color Computer displays the numbers 30 and 1 for Extended Basic or 6 and 1 for Color Basic. These numbers are decimal representations of the binary numbers stored in the two locations. To translate these numbers into their decimal value you need to know which number represents the most significant byte (MSB). For the Color Computer, location 25 contains the most significant byte. To determine the decimal equivalent, multiply the value in location 25 by 256 and add the value from location 26 to the product. In our example, the decimal equivalent is 30 \(\times 256+1=7,681\) for Extended
\(4 \mathrm{~K}, 16 \mathrm{~K}\), OR 32 K
END OF MEMORY

\section*{\(2 \operatorname{BYTES}(0,0)\)}

7681 EXTENDED BASIC OR
1537 COLOR BASIC

0000 START OF MEMORY

Fig. 2. Typical Basic Program in Memory

Basic or \(6 \times 256+1=1,537\) for Color Basic.

In Fig. 1 you'll see that for PCLEAR 4 Basic starts at 7681 and the first free space in lower memory is 1537. The pointer values and their decimal equivalents are included in Fig. 1. If you have Extended Basic you can execute a different PCLEAR command, then check the pointer values in locations 25 and 26 against those in Fig. 1. Figure 3 is a model of a Basic program line. The Color Computer stores three specific items for each program line. These items are shown as information blocks in Fig. 3. The first block is the address of the next program line; the second block is the current program line number and the last block contains a code number that represents the Ba sic function to be performed. The Color Computer executes the Basic function, then moves to the next address.

Each block shown in Fig. 3 is made up of two bytes of information, so one program line requires at least six bytes of memory. These bytes are interpreted as most significant byte (MSB) and least significant byte (LSB). Complex functions can have many bytes of instructions associated with them. The Color Computer steps through each line of the program until it arrives at the EOB flag. It is this linking of instructions that provides the capability to merge cassette programs. To illustrate this process enter 10 CLS. Find the start of Basic pointer by entering PRINT PEEK(25);PEEK(26). Then convert the pointer to a decimal address and PEEK at that and the next seven memory locations. Extended Basic models at PCLEAR 4 display 30, 7 , \(0,10,158,0,0,0\) in locations 7681-7688. Color Basic models display \(6,7,0,10,158,0,0,0\) in locations 1537-1544.
The first two bytes are a pointer to the address of the next program line (7687 or 1543). The second two bytes are the current line number (10). The following byte (158) is the code for the CLS function. The zero after 158 indicates the end of the current program line. The final two bytes are the EOB flag (two consecutive

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zeros). Notice that the address identified by the first two bytes is the EOB flag address, which is the next (and last) line of the program.

Locations 27 and 28 store the end-of-Basic pointer in a manner similar to the way locations 25 and 26 store the beginning-of-Basic pointer. PEEK at these two values; you should get either 6,9 or 30,9 for this one-line program. This address is the very next memory location after the EOB flag.

\section*{The Cassette Merge Procedure}

We now have the knowledge to understand the cassette merge procedure. The first program is CLOADed into memory. We know the Color Computer adds a two-byte EOB flag to the program. We also know that the program daisy-chains its way to this point. We can serve two purposes by starting the second program at the EOB flag address. First, the EOB flag is overwritten; next, the first program automatically feeds into the second program. The Color Computer then appends another EOB flag at the end of the second program, reserves variable space, and executes both programs as though they were one.

Table 1 lists the six steps required to merge two cassette programs. These steps mechanize the process described earlier. With a little experience the steps become automatic and the entire process takes only a little more time than CLOADing the two cassette programs. The following example illustrates the process by merging two simple programs. Type and CSAVE the programs in Program Listings 1 and 2. Now CLOAD Listing 1 and find the start and end of Basic pointers by PEEKing locations \(25,26,27\) and 28. For Extended Basic Color Computers the following should be displayed: 30, 1,30,69. While Color Basic displays: 6, 1, 6, 69.

You will not get 69 for the value in

\section*{'"With practice you can relocate program lines without retyping them."}
location 28 unless you typed Listing 1 exactly as shown. Each character, space or punctuation mark that's different from Program Listing 1 causes a one-byte change in location 28. The absolute value 69 is not critical; so if your program is longer or shorter than Listing 1 , use the number you got (as long as your program runs).

To relocate the start of Basic pointer so the second program overwrites the EOB flag, enter POKE 26,67. If you're wondering where 67 came from, recall that locations 27 and 28 specify the end-of-Basic address, not the address of the EOB flag. You know the flag is two bytes long; therefore, you must subtract two from the value in location 28 (least significant byte) to cause the second program to overwrite the EOB flag. The value in location 25 (most significant byte) is equal to value in location 27; therefore, it doesn't have to be changed. If you didn't get 69 , then subtract two from whatever number you did get and POKE the result into location 26. You can now CLOAD the second program. At this point anything done to the second program, such as renumbering, does not affect the first program. Move the start-of-Basic pointer back to its original location by entering POKE 26,1. The cassette merge operation is now complete. You can list, run or CSAVE the merged programs.

This technique isn't limited to merg-
ing two cassette programs. You can use it to merge three or more programs, or as a page editor, to move blocks of Basic program lines within a single program. This is tricky, but with practice you can relocate program lines without retyping them.

\section*{Caution}

Make sure there's no conflict of line numbers. The Color Computer doesn't know how to handle two lines numbered 10. The Color Computer cannot deal with line numbers that are not in ascending order. Make sure the second program starts with a line number greater than the last line number of the first program. Be careful about your new program flow; make sure the merged program performs as intended and that you did not inadvertently change the logic. Variables can also be a source of problems. Be extra careful with any variable used by both programs. Finally, locate and confirm all transfers between the two programs.

Owners of Extended Color Basic computers can get an additional 1,536 bytes of program storage by using the techniques in this article. For some reason Radio Shack did not provide a PCLEAR 0 capability for Extended Basic. Therefore, the Color Computer reserves 1,536 bytes of memory for graphics, even if the graphics capability is not used. Once again look at Fig. 1 , notice that the memory from 1537-3072 is not used to store a Basic program. These 1,536 bytes can be used by changing the start of Basic pointer (locations 25 and 26) to 6,1 or decimal 1537. Once you do this you'll lose any program in memory. Therefore, POKE these values into locations 25 and 26 before you CLOAD your program.

John Nicolettos 18612 Snowden Loop, Laurel, MD 20708) enjoys photography and racquetball.
1. CLOAD first cassette program
2. Find address for start and end of Basic PEEK at locations 25 and 26 (start) PEEK at locations 27 and 28 (end)
3. Save these values for later use
4. Relocate start of Basic to overwrite EOB flag

POKE value found in 27 into 25
POKE 2 less than value found in 28 into 26
5. CLOAD second cassette program
6. Relocate start of Basic to original location POKE original value (step 2.) back into 25 POKE original value (step 2.) back into 26

Table 1. Cassette Merge Procedures

10 CLS
\(20 \mathrm{I}=1\)
30 PRINT@262,"THIS IS PROGRAM NO."; I 40 FOR T \(=0\) TO 100:NEXT

Program Listing 1

100 CLS
\(110 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1\)
120 PRINT@262,"THIS IS PROGRAM NO."; 1
130 FOR T \(=0\) TO 100:NEXT
140 GO TO 10

Program Listing 2

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}

\author{
by Jay Chidsey
}

\section*{A re your title and credit pages hard to read? This utility makes them easy to set up, and teaches you a thing or two about programming.}

I've often spent a frustrating half hour or more trying to get the title and credits page at the beginning of a program to look the way I wanted it to. Table 1 shows the 16 lines available on the

Model I and III screens along with the corresponding PRINT @ number for the left margin of the screen on each line. Just add 10 or 15 to that left margin number, and type each title and
\begin{tabular}{|cc|}
\hline & \\
1 & \\
2 \\
3 & \\
4 & \\
5 & \\
6 & \\
7 & \\
8 & \\
9 & \\
10 & \\
11 & \\
12 & \\
13 & \\
15 & \\
& \\
& \\
& \\
& \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
credit line in. You can adjust by subtracting from that PRINT @ value to move the line left, or adding to it to move the line right. The xxx in Table 1 is the suggested spacing for 2-6 lines

Program Listing 1 offers a more elegant method for setting up a title and credits screen. If you start even one program per month, it will be worth your time to type this short utility into your machine and save it. It runs just a shade over 4 K as is, but could fit into 4 K by dropping most of the easy reading spaces; be sure to cut the Clear value to 200 or less in line 80. Figures \(1-3\) show how the program works in three important stages.

This program is offered this month to illustrate several useful programming tips. Notice the unusual number of string Data lines at the end, running from lines 1000 to 1290 . These 30 Data lines contain all the instructional ma-

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412 & FORMATTER \\
601 & By Jay Chidsey \\
789 & Green Springs OH 44836 \\
Fig. 3. Formatted title and credits are displayed with proper PRINT @ numbers at left of screen \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
terial presented in the program. The first set runs from line 1000 through 1080, the second from line 1090 through 1180, and the third from line 1190 through 1290. Note how much easier it is to keep these lines about the same length for neat block appearance. Note also that I used the same array, \(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{Q})\), to present the three information blocks at lines 90, 170, and 300.

In each case the Data lines are first read into \(A \$(Q)\) in a For . . . Next loop and then printed by a similar For... Next loop. Q is incremented by one on each pass through the loop, and thus produces a subscript larger by one on each pass. A single spacing command \(\mathrm{TAB}(10)\) sets all the lines printed to begin in the same column on the screen. Note the commas in Data lines 1050, 1190 (fore and aft), and 1240; these are read as empty data entries, and create spacing lines on the screen. Commas can be used in Data lines, as illustrated in line 1210 , if the entry is preceded by a quote (") or enclosed (" ") if more than one entry is placed on the Data line. The third information page consists of 15 lines, including blank spacers, and thus exceeds the TRS-80's automatic acceptance of up to 11 array subscripts ( \(0-10\) ). In line 80 the array field is dimensioned to 15 .

\section*{}


\title{
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\hline Clamping response tome & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \text { nanoseconds } \\
& 10 \times 10^{-3} \text { set }
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\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \hline 10 \text { nanoseconds } \\
& 110 \times 10^{-9} \text { sec. } \\
& \hline
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\] \\
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voltage cation)
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Q & Dummy variable; For. . . Next loops \\
\hline A (Q) & Content of arrays for program instruction \\
\hline SI & Vertical (line) location on screen of first line of title \\
\hline T1 & Calculation of PRINT @ location, first line of title \\
\hline L1 & Screen location of PRINT @, first line of title \\
\hline T1\$ & Content (in words) of first line of title \\
\hline YY & Dummy variable for "To Continue" subroutine \\
\hline X & Dummy variable for numbering of vertical lines (must reset to 0 ) \\
\hline C & Counter for number of Title/Credit lines after the first \\
\hline S(C) & INPUT of vertical (line) location of subsequent title lines \\
\hline T(C) & Calculation of PRINT @ location, subsequent title lines \\
\hline L(C) & Screen location of PRINT @, subsequent title lines \\
\hline T\$(C) & INPUT of content of subsequent title lines \\
\hline \(\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{Q})\) & Vertical (line) location of subsequent lines \\
\hline L(Q) & PRINT @ location of subsequent lines \\
\hline T\$(Q) & Content of subsequent lines \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 2. Variables Used in Title Page Formatting Program
```

                    Program Listing I
    G GOTO 10
    2 FOR N=1 TO 15: PRINT@X, N: X = X + 64: NEXT: X= }=\mathrm{ : RETURN
    3 PRINT @977, "Please Press ENTER To Continue";: INPUT YY: RETUR
10 Z1$="PROGRAM TITLE": Z2$="AND CREDITS FORMATTER"
20 23$="By Jay Chidsey": Z4$="Green Springs, Ohio 44836"
30 Z1=210: Z2=330: Z3=594: Z4=710
50 CLS: PRINT CHR$(23) @Zl, Zl$: PRINT @Z2, z2\$
60 PRINT @Z3, Z3$: PRINT @Z4, Z4$
70 PRINT @902, "PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE";: INPUT YY
80 CLEAR 1000: DIM AS(15): FOR Q=1 TO 10: READ AS(Q): NEXT
85 CLS: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT
90 FOR Q=1 TO 10: PRINT TAB(1\emptyset) AS(Q): NEXT: GOSUB 3: CLS
100 GOSUB 2: GOSUB 3: CLS: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT
110 PRINT "Please ENTER location of first screen line (1-15)";
INPUT SI
115 IF Sl<I OR S>15 RESTORE: GOTO 80
120 S1 = (S1 - 1) * 64: PRINT: PRINT
130 PRINT "Please type in Title or first Title line": PRINT: INP
UT TlS
135 IF T1\$ = "" RESTORE: GOTO 80
140 T1 = LEN(T1$): Tl = INT(Tl/2)
150 CLS: L1 = S1 + 32-T1: PRINT @LI, Tl$
160 FOR Q=1 TO 9: READ AS(Q): NEXT: FOR Q=1 TO 10\emptyset0: NEXT
170 FOR Q=1 TO 9: PRINT TAB(10) AS(Q): NEXT: GOSUB 3: CLS
180 GOSUB 2: PRINT @Ll, Tl\$: GOSUB 3: C=1
190 CLS: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: C=C+1

```

Since the former content of \(\mathrm{A} \$\) is written over and wiped out on each succeeding use, you can reserve much less string space. The CLEAR 1000 at line 80 is extravagant, but is no problem in a 16 K machine. The TRS-80's automatic CLEAR 50 is not enough. That CLEAR 1000 also nulls the strings in lines 10 and 20 , to save further string space.
The restore commands in lines 340 and 370 deserve comment also. Once \(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{Q})\) has read and printed the data and has nulled that information by replacing it with new data, the data stack has been read out or used up. In line 340 it is restored so that the user can loop back to the beginning of the program. In line 370 it is restored and then the top 19 items are read but not stored so that the data beginning with line 1200 is available.
Note lines 0-10. I always start a program with the line 0 GOTO 10. This reserves lines 1-9 for subroutines that are frequently used. There are several advantages to this technique: It requires a lesser number of bytes to GOSUB3 than it does to GOSUB10000 and the computer finds the GOSUB right away, rather than having to scan every line from 0 to 10000 to find the item-a saving in execution time. If you're forgetful or bad at keeping program development notes you always know where to look for the important subroutinesbetween lines 1 and 9 .
Lines 140 and 230 use Basic's LEN function, the computer's string length function. If you are going to center lines on the screen, you have to know how long each line is. LEN ( ) tells you. Then subtract \(1 / 2\) of LEN ( ) from the midpoint location in the line, and you can then center the title or credit entry. Use of the INTeger function gives a whole number, avoiding half spaces that the computer cannot use. Table 2 records the variables used in this program.

\section*{Useful Subroutines}

One of the subroutines I often include in an instructional program, or in any case where several successive pages of material are to be presented. The space bar trigger is CHR\$(32), and you set it up for the bottom of your screen:

5 PRINT@ 915, "Press SPACE BAR To Continue":
\(6 \mathrm{~K} \$=\) INKEY \(\$\) : IF \(\mathrm{K} \$<>\mathrm{CHR} \$(32)\) THEN 6 ELSE RETURN

Else is often useful in If instructions. Had I written IF xxxx GOTO 6, it would have been necessary to add line 7


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200 PRINT @195, "Please ENTER location of next Title/Credit line ";

INPUT \(S(C): S(C)=(S(C)-1) * 64\)
205 IF \(S(C)=0\) OR \(S(C)<0\) GOTO 300
210 PRINT @389, "Type in and ENTER next line, or N if finished"
: PRINT @517,""; INPUT T\$(C)
220 IF T\$(C) \(=" N "\) OR T\$(C) \(=" n "\) OR T\$(C) \(=n "\) GOTO \(3 \emptyset \emptyset\)
\(230 \mathrm{~T}(\mathrm{C})=\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{TS}(\mathrm{C})): \mathrm{T}(\mathrm{C})=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{C}) / 2): \mathrm{L}(\mathrm{C})=\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{C})+32-\mathrm{T}(\) C)

240 CLS: GOSUB 2: PRINT @L1, Tl\$: FOR \(Q=2\) TO C: PRINT @L(Q), T\$ (
Q) : NEXT

250 GOSUB 3: GOTO 190
30Ø CLS: FOR \(Q=1\) TO 14: READ AS(Q): \(\operatorname{PRINTTAB(10)~AS(Q):~NEXT~}\)
310 PRINT @970, "";: INPUT "ENTER 1 or \(2 " ; Y Y\)
\(32 \emptyset\) IF \(Y Y=\emptyset\) OR YY>2 GOTO 310
330 ON YY GOTO 340,350
340 RESTORE: GOTO 80
350 CLS: PRINT @S1, LI: PRINT @LI, TIS
360 FOR \(Q=2\) TO (C-1): PRINT @S(Q), L(Q): PRINT @L(Q), T\$(Q): NEX
\(T\) : GOSUB 3
370 RESTORE: FOR \(Q=1\) TO 19: READ AS: NEXT: GOTO \(3 \emptyset \emptyset\)
10ø日 DATA Next to be displayed on the screen are
l010 DATA the sixteen lines which are available to
1020 DATA you in formatting Titles and Credits for
1030 DATA your program. Line 16 is reserved for the
1040 DATA 'Press ENTER To Continue' line... so you
1050 DATA have only 15 lines to work with.
1060 DATA Be prepared (before you press ENTER) to choose
1070 DATA the first screen line you will want to use
1080 DATA and to type that line in.
1100 DATA When you press ENTER the 16 line page format
1110 DATA will appear again... and you will be able to
1120 DATA input the next line. After each such input
1130 DATA the Title and Credit page as formatted so far
1140 DATA will be presented. Enter an N when you have
1150 DATA ended your entries of Title and Credit lines.
1160 DATA At that point your page format will appear with
1170 DATA numbers at the left indicating the PRINT AT or
1180 DATA @ numbers you should use to achieve that format.
1190 DATA, YOU HAVE A CHOICE AT THIS POINT IN THE PROGRAM,
1200 DATA 1. You may return right now to begin over in
1210 DATA "choosing line locations and/or line content, or
1220 DATA 2. You may view the PRINT AT ( @) locations
1230 DATA for your lines and then return to this menu
1240 DATA to choose reformatting if you wish. ,
1250 DATA The numbers at the left of the screen will be
1260 DATA those you would type in as @ or PRINT AT to
1270 DATA format your Title/Credits page as shown here.
1280 DATA Locations can be moved to left or right by sub1290 DATA tracting or adding to the @ given.

0 GOTO 10
1 A \(\$=\) INKEY \(\$: S=\emptyset: ~ X=X+1\) : IF \(A S=" n\) GOTO 1
\(2 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{X} / 67\) : PRINT @768, "YOUR ANSWER, \#" AS ", REQUIRED" INT(S * 160) / 100 "SECONDS": RETURN
\(3 \mathrm{TS}=\mathrm{TS}+\mathrm{S}: \mathrm{TM}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{TS} / 60): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{E}\)
: PRINT "TOTAL TIME SO FAR ELAPSED: "TM "MINUTES AND"
INT(TS - (TM * 60)) "PLUS SECONDS. ": PRINT @980,
"PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE"; : INPUT YY: RETURN
\(10 \mathrm{~A}=\square\)
100 CLS: PRINT : PRINT: PRINT,
"WHICH OF THESE IS A MAMNAL?": PRINT: PRINT
110 PRINT, "1. SHARK": PRINT, "2. DUCK": PRINT, "3. WHALE"
: PRINT, "4. BOA CONSTRICTOR": PRINT, "5. ALLIGATOR": GOSUB 1
120 IF AS = "3" GOTO I50
130 PRINT e832, "SORRY, WRONG NUMBER.": GOSUB 3: GOTO 200
150 PRINT @832, "RIGHT! THE WHALE IS A WARM BLOODED MAMMAL" GOSUB 3
2ø0 CLS: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT,
"WHICH OF THESE IS A EGG-LAYING MAMMAL?": PRINT
210 PRINT, "1. BAT": PRINT, "2. PLATYPUS": PRINT, "3. MANATEE"
: PRINT, "4. CROCODILE": PRINT, "5. ARCHEOPTERYX": GOSUB 1
220 IF A\$ \(=" 2 "\) GOTO 250
230 PRINT "NO GO THIS TIME.": GOSUB 3: GOTO 3 Øø
250 PRINT "RIGHT! THE PLATYPUS OF AUSTRALIA IS THE ONLY EGG-LAYI NG MAMMAL. ": GOSUB 3
3øØ CLS: PRINT "THIS BEING A DEMO PROGRAM, PRESS ENTER GO ON"
: INPUT YY: GOTO 100
Program Listing 2

RETURN. Else saves a line and saves bytes.

You can also use the INKEY\$ function to strobe the keyboard and move on if any key is pressed:

7 PRINT@ 917 "Press Any Key To Continue": 8 IF INKEY \(\$=\) " " THEN 8 ELSE RETURN

The " " following INKEY\$ (inkey string) must have no space between the quote marks; it represents a null string meaning no key was pressed during that strobe of the keyboard.

I have not been able to find a way to position these two lines (space bar or any key) on the bottom line of the screen, say at 979 or 981 respectively.

\section*{Add a Timer}

If you construct instructional programs or game programs, you will find uses for a simple timer that records how long the program's user took to answer a question or to make some other required response (see Program Listing 2). Lines 1-3 are the timer program. Lines \(100-300\) present a simple quiz sequence that loops back to line 100 from line 300 to permit demonstration of the time accumulation function.

If you do not want to give the user the time used in each response, delete the part of the print section of line 2 that follows A\$; if you do not want accumulated time displayed, delete the print section of line 3. You can use response time in ways that do not involve feedback to the user; as a factor in determining the final score, for example.

The heart of the timer is S equals \(\mathrm{X} / 67\) at the beginning of line 2 . That formula works well in my Model III, but Model I programmers will have to adjust it for the slightly slower processing time of their machine. Run the program for a measured minute, or half hour, and adjust the formula. You can achieve great precision by going out to \(S\) equals \(\mathrm{X} / 59.2598\) or some such decimal. Listing 2 as given accepts either one number (0-9) or one letter ( \(\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{Z}\) ) as a response. This is accepted on lines 120 and 220. A program that accepts a word, such as mammal, or a multi-digit number, such as 98.6 , is somewhat more complex. It was the timer that we were illustrating here.

The Model III has a built-in clock, but I find it more difficult to set and access this function than to use the simple subroutine.

Jay Chidsey can be reached at 205 E. Adams St., Green Springs, OH 44836.

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\title{
Tape File Manager
}

\author{
by Roger W. Faulds
}

\section*{Program Listing}


Listing continues

> These four routines will increase the speed with which your buffer reads and writes data.

Tape File Manager (TFM) includes four subroutines that were designed for a Level II nondisk TRS-80 to reduce the time needed for reading and writing large amounts of data to and from the cassette recorder.

The routines will enhance the tape operation of a TRS-80, with or without a disk system or expansion interface, and provide the user with the following enhancements to Level II Basic: OPEN \(\#+\mathrm{n}\) (readies a tape file for use); INPUT\#+n (reads data from a TFM tape file); PRINT\#+n (outputs data from variables to the tape file); CLOSE\# +n (finishes processing the file); and it eliminates the need for special tape programming, such as packing data before printing it to tape.

Tape File Manager also increases the efficiency of the original cassette hardware by using programming techniques I learned while working with various IBM data-management access methods. The benefits of TFM include the following:
- TFM buffers data into a 256 -byte buffer before writing the data to the tape.
- You can have two files open concurrently, even if you have no expansion interface.

\section*{The Key Box}

\author{
Model I \\ 16K RAM \\ Assembly Language \\ MACRO-80 Editor/Assembler
}

\title{
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\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 \(\$ 5\), which will apply towards the purchase of the INSTANT ASSEMBLER. In addition to disk //O, the disk version includes a stand-alone version of the debugger program MICROMIND. Specify Model 1 or Model III. TAPE INTASM
\(\$ 29.95\) on tape Specify Model I or Model III. DISK INTASM \(\$ 35.95\) on disk

\section*{INSIDE LEVEL II}

\section*{The Programmers Guide to the TRS-80 ROMS}

INSIDE LEVEL. II is a comprehenslve reference guide to the Model l 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 Micro which said "The book has no flaws, it is a perfect gem." Byte Magazine said "Irecommend 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 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 perform 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.
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\section*{DUPLICATE SYSTEM TAPES WITH CLONE}

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Our original and popular smart terminal program has most of the features needed to communicate 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 terminal mode, save RAM buffer on disk. transmit a disk file, receive a disk file, exarnine and modify UART parameters, 8 programmable log-on messages, automatic checksum verification of accurate transmission and reception, and many more user conveni ences. Supports line printers, lowercase characters, Xon/Xoff protocol, programmable character keys, and even saves itself on disk in different configurations. It will also exchange binary files without conversion to ASCII.
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\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), indentation, screen dump, and printer pause. 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. Allows printing and processing to run concurrently. Output may be directed to either the parallel port, serial port, or the video screen. 80 Micro said "I can only give my highest recommendation of Spooler and Mumford Micro Systems." Specify Model I or Model III. SPOOLER . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 16.95\) on tape, \(\$ 21.95\) on disk

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- TFM returns an input/output completion status in the Basic error variable, ERR, for input operations.
- You can supply up to a 12 -character file name to be written to the file header with no restrictions on the content of the name.
- TFM displays English error messages on the display when it detects an error instead of the two-character abbreviated error message inherent in Level II Basic.
- You can read and write any data without losing any of it to the infamous "Extra Ignored," since these routines do not look at the data but at its length. - If you forget the name that is on a file, you can open it with the name parameter equal to 12 question marks; TFM will open the file and replace the question marks with the name from the file header.

TFM does not replace the INPUT \#-n and PRINT\#-n functions, but adds itself to the many Level II functions.

\section*{Example of Increased Efficiency}

Here is an example of a short program that creates a tape output file from a string array:

\section*{10 FOR I = 1 TO 100:PRINT\#-1,A\$(I):NEXT}

If the average string length were 50 bytes, then the above loop would take about 10 minutes to complete.

With my routines, and with no change in baud rate, the same data could be written as follows:

10 OPEN\#+1,1,0, "TESTFILE"
20 FOR I = 1 TO 100:PRINT\#+1,AS(I):NEXT: CLOSE \# + 1

This code would need six seconds to write the header from the open statement and two minutes to write all the data (based on six seconds for each data

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\hline 00170 & & JP & C, BDN & ; BAD DRIVE NO \\
\hline 00180 & & SUB & 33H & ; SUBTRACT 33H \\
\hline 00190 & & JP & NC, BDN & ; BAD DRIVE NUMBER \\
\hline 00200 & & ADD & \(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{6} 2 \mathrm{H}\) & ; RESTORE DRIVE NO \\
\hline 00210 & & RES & \(0,(I X+3)\) & ; SET DRIVE \(\emptyset\) \\
\hline 00220 & & RRC & A & ; IS IT DRIVE 1 \\
\hline 00230 & & JR & NC, DSET & ; NO \\
\hline Ø0240 & & SET & b, (IX+3) & ;SET DRIVE 1 \\
\hline 00250 & DSET & EQU & \$ & \\
\hline 00260 & & INC & HL & ; SKIP DRIVE NO \\
\hline 00270 & & INC & HL & ;SKIP , \\
\hline 00280 & & RES & 4, (IX +3 ) & ; SET INPUT FILE \\
\hline 06290 & & LD & A, (HL) & ; PU FILE OPTION \\
\hline 00300 & & CP & 'I' & ; IS IT INPUT \\
\hline 00310 & & JR & Z,OPTSET & ;YES \\
\hline 00320 & & SET & 4, (IX+3) & ; SET OUTPUT \\
\hline 00330 & & CP & '0' & ; IS IT OUTPUT \\
\hline 00340 & & JP & NZ, IFO & ;INVALID FILE OPTION \\
\hline 00350 & OPTSET & EQU & \$ & \\
\hline 00360 & & INC & HL & ; SKIP OPTION \\
\hline 00.370 & & INC & HL & ;SKIP , \\
\hline 00380 & & LD & A, (HL) & ; PU BYTE OF FILE NAME \\
\hline 00390 & & CP & 22H & ; IS IT \({ }^{\text {" }}\) \\
\hline 00400 & & CALL & Z,BDPTR & ; YES-BUILD PTRS \\
\hline 00410 & & CALL & NZ, LUVAR & ; LOOK UP VARIABLE \\
\hline 00420 & & LD & A, (DE) & ; MOVE LEN \\
\hline 00430 & & LD & (IX) , A & ; TO FILE AREA \\
\hline 00440 & & CP & 13 & ; IS LEN < 13 \\
\hline 90450 & & JP & NC, VTL & ; FILE NAME TOO LONG \\
\hline 00460 & & INC & DE & ; \(\mathrm{DE}=\mathrm{ADDR}(\mathrm{ADDR}(\mathrm{STR}))\) \\
\hline 00470 & & LD & \((\$+6), \mathrm{DE}\) & ; MOVE ADDR(STR) \\
\hline Ø0480 & & LD & DE, (\$) & ; INTO DE \\
\hline 00490 & & LD & (IX+1), E & ; SET MSB \\
\hline 00500 & & LD & (IX+2), D & ; SET LSB \\
\hline 00510 & & LD & (BLINE), HL & ; SAVE ADDR(BASIC LINE) \\
\hline 00520 & & CALL & SETBUF & ; SET HL=ADDR (BUFFER) \\
\hline 00530 & & LD & ( HL ) , 20H & ; BLANK OUT \\
\hline 90540 & & PUSH & HL & ; PUT HL \\
\hline Ø0550 & & POP & DE & ; INTO DE \\
\hline 00560 & & INC & DE & ; ADVANCE TO NEXT ONE \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
record containing five variables).

\section*{Record Formats}

All tape records have the same basic format as described below:
- BDW-Block Descriptor Word. Contains an 8 -bit unsigned integer that is a count of how many bytes follow.
- DATA-Data for the record. (See Fig. 3 for a breakdown.)
- CKSB-Checksum Byte. Eight-bit sum of all DATA plus BDW bytes.

The format and content of the header record is:
- BDW-Block Descriptor Word.
- DATA-Header Data Segment.
x'OD'-Record Descriptor Word
x'C3'-Header Record Designator
12 bytes-File Name
- CKSB-Checksum of all DATA plus BDW bytes.

The data record contains:
- BDW-Block Descriptor Word.
- DATA-Data Segment.
- RDW-Record Descriptor Word. Eight bit unsigned integer indicating how long the data is that follows.
- DATA-The data associated with the RDW. (There can be as many occurrences as RDW/DATA as will fit in the 256-byte buffer.)
- CKSB-Checksum of all DATA plus


BDW bytes.
The trailer record does not follow the uniformity rules. The RDW is x'F0', but the data is only one byte long:
- BDW-Block Descriptor Word.
- DATA-Data Segment.
x'F00F'-Trailer Designator.
- CKSB-Checksum of all DATA plus BDW bytes.
What Is a Buffer?
A data buffer collects data from Basic until it is full. Then the contents are written to the tape. In the routines described here, up to 256 bytes of data can be sent to the buffer before they are transferred to the tape. This results in much faster tape I/O due to reduced physical drive movement.

\section*{Loading the Routines}

Loading the routines is easy, but disk and nondisk loading procedures are different. To load TFM under a nondisk system, the memory size must be set according to the amount of RAM your system contains: \(16 \mathrm{~K}-30983\); \(32 \mathrm{~K}-\) 47367; and \(48 \mathrm{~K}-63751\).

Once the memory size is set and you have a ready prompt you can proceed to load TFM as you would any System tape. TFM, as part of its initialization,

Listing continued


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will execute a Clear. However, to complete the initialization you must key in Clear and hit enter. If you have a program that has run and has variables established, you will lose the contents of the variables when you load in TFM.

Loading TFM from DOS is slightly different. From DOS command level, key in TFM; DOS will load in the TFM program, and then begin its execution. TFM will then attempt to load Disk Basic from the file named BASIC/ CMD, and if it does not find it, a message will be displayed. When it loads Disk Basic, it will determine which Basic you are using.

TFM can distinguish between Radio Shack Disk Basic and NEWDOS80 Disk Basic, since they store the vectors that TFM needs to modify at different addresses, before moving them into the vector area. When TFM determines the Basic being used, it modifies the vectors and jumps to the beginning of Basic that was returned from DOS in the HL register pair.

TFM is easy to use since it has only four instructions. The first two are almost identical to the Level II Basic IN-PUT\#-1 and PRINT\#-1 instructions.

\section*{PRINT\# + n,VS,I\%,S!,D\#}

The first instruction, PRINT\#+n, is identical in format to the PRINT\#-1 instruction, but it differs in the way it outputs data to the tape file. Print will accept any type of Basic variable in the instruction, whether it is integer, string, single, or double precision. However, Print outputs only the data portion of all variables into the buffer to be written to the tape. In this way, the Input routine can be simplified, and the efficiency of data transfer increased. The data portions stored on tape are as follows:
- the RDW byte (see Fig. 3)
- String-LEN(string)
- Integer-2 bytes
- Single- 4 bytes
- Double- 8 bytes

If you have a double-precision 16digit number, it can be stored on tape in half the space it would need if it was written out via the PRINT\#-1 function.

Another major difference between PRINT\# +n and PRINT\#-n is that TFM puts the data into 256 -byte buffers before doing a physical I/O.
Additionally, the n in the PRINT \(\#+\mathrm{n}\) is used differently than with PRINT\#-n. With PRINT\#-n, the n is the cassette to which the data is written, whereas with TFM the n is the logical file that is to be accessed on either logical drive 1 or 2 .

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Listing continued} \\
\hline 00500 & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{RET} \\
\hline 00520 & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{; LOOK UP VARIABLE} \\
\hline 00530 & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { LUVAR }
\end{aligned}
\]} & & & \\
\hline 00540 & & EQU & \$ & \\
\hline 00550 & & CALL & VARPTR & ;LOOK UP VARIABLE \\
\hline Ø0560 & & LD & A, (TYPE) & ; PICKUP VAR TYPE \\
\hline 90570 & & CP & 03H & ; IS IT STRING \\
\hline 00580 & & RET & Z & ; ALREADY STRING \\
\hline 00590 & & BIT & 4, (IX+3) & ; IS IT OUTPUT \\
\hline 00600 & & RET & Z & ;RETURN. IT IS INPUT \\
\hline 00610 & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{; THE NEXT 3 LINES WILL MAKE} & INT, SNG, DBL VARIABLES \\
\hline 00620 & ; APPEAR & TO BE & STRING SO THEY & CAN BE PUT ON TAPE \\
\hline 00630 & & LD & (DUMLEN), A & ; STORE LEN \\
\hline 00640 & & LD & (DUMADD) , DE & ; STORE ADDR OF STRING \\
\hline 00650 & & LD & DE, DUMLEN & ; \(\mathrm{DE}=\mathrm{ADDR}\) (VAR) \\
\hline 00660 & & RET & & ; EXIT-VAR FOUND \\
\hline 06670 & MOUNT & EQU & \$ & \\
\hline 00680 & & BIT & 5, (IX+3) & ; IS IT MOUNTED \\
\hline 00690 & & JR & NZ, ALMTD & ; ALREADY MOUNTED \\
\hline 00700 & & BIT & 7, (IY+3) & ; IS OTHER OPEN \\
\hline 00710 & & JR & Z,MOUNTM & ; NO \\
\hline 00720 & & LD & A, (IX +3 ) & ; PU STATUS \\
\hline 00730 & & AND & X'01' & ; SET DRIVE NO \\
\hline 00740 & & LD & C.A & ; IN C \\
\hline 00750 & & LD & A, ( IY +3) & ; PU STATUS-2 \\
\hline 00760 & & AND & X'ø1' & ;SET DRIVE-2 \\
\hline 00770 & & CP & C & ; SAME?? \\
\hline 09780 & & JR & NZ, MOUNTM & ; NO \\
\hline 00790 & & BIT & 5 , (IY+3) & ; IS OTHER MOUNTED \\
\hline 00800 & & JR & Z,MOUNTM & ; NO \\
\hline 00810 & & RES & \(5,(\mathrm{IY}+3)\) & ; SET NOT MOUNTED \\
\hline 00820 & & LD & A, ( \(\mathrm{IY}+3\) ) & ; PU STATUS BYTE \\
\hline 00830 & & SRL & A & ; MOVE RIGHT \\
\hline 60840 & & AND & X'01' & ; LEAVE ONLY FILE\# \\
\hline 00850 & & ADD & A,31H & ;RESET DRIVE FILE2 \\
\hline 00860 & & PUSH & HL & ; SAVE HL \\
\hline 00870 & & LD & H, A & ; H=FILE \# \\
\hline 00880 & & LD & L, 'R' & ;REMOVE MESSAGE \\
\hline 09890 & & LD & (3C3EH), HL & ;DISPLAY IT \\
\hline 00900 & & JR & APHL & \\
\hline 00910 & MOUNTM & EQU & \$ & \\
\hline 06920 & & PUSH & HL & ; SAVE HL \\
\hline 00930 & APHL & EQU & \$ & \\
\hline 00940 & & LD & A, (IX +3 ) & ; PU DRIVE 1 \\
\hline 06950 & & SRL & A & ; MOVE RIGHT \\
\hline 00960 & & AND & \(\mathrm{X}^{\prime} 01{ }^{\prime}\) & ; REM ALL BUT FILE \# \\
\hline 06970 & & ADD & A,31H & ; SET FILE NUM \\
\hline 00980 & & LD & H,A & ; H=FILE \# \\
\hline 00990 & & LD & L, 'M' & ; MOUNT MESSAGE \\
\hline 01000 & & LD & (3C7EH) , HL & ;MOUNT MESSAGE \\
\hline 01010 & GETC & EQU & \[
\$
\] & \\
\hline 01020 & & CALL & KEYBD & ; GET A CHAR \\
\hline 01030 & & CP & 13 & ;ENTER PRESSED \\
\hline 01040 & & JR & NZ, GETC & ; NO \\
\hline 01650 & & SET & 5 , (IX+3) & ; SET FILE OPEN \\
\hline 01060 & & LD & HL, 2020H & ; BLANK \\
\hline 01070 & & LD & (3C3EH), HL & ;OUT MESSAGE \\
\hline 01080 & & LD & (3C7Eh), HL & ; AREAS \\
\hline 01090 & & POP & HL & ;RESTORE HL \\
\hline 01100 & ALMTD & EQU & \$ & \\
\hline 01110 & & LD & A, (IX +3 ) & ; PU STATUS BYTE \\
\hline 01120 & & AND & X'01' & ;SET DRIVE IN A \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{INPUT\# + n,S\$,I \(\%, S!, D \#\)}

INPUT\# +n is identical in format to INPUT\#-n, with the exception that the variables listed in the instruction must either be all string or match the data on the data file exactly.
The input routine looks up the IN PUT variable, and, before moving the data to the variable, it checks the variable type. If the type is 03 (string) the variable's pointers are changed to point to the data in the buffer. If the type is anything else, the length of incoming data is compared to the data type.
The reason for this comparison is that the integer, single, and doubleprecision variables have their data portion the same length as their type code. Integer type code is 02 , single type code is 04 , double type code is 8 , and string type code is 03 . If the types don't match a type-mismatch error appears. If the data type matches the RDW, the data in the buffer is moved to the data segment of the INPUT variable.
The type-mismatch error differs from the Level II messages in that it prints the variable type and the data type. The data type is derived by ORing the RDW with X'30' and if greater than X'39', X'33' is used. So the data type sometimes can't be \(2,3,4\), or 8 .
Input also uses the complement to Print data buffering technique, and the n is used the same way as the n in the print statement.

\section*{OPEN\# + n,DN,H,F\$ or "file name"}

In discussing the Open instruction, I will first explain its parameters as they are used with TFM. The logical number with which to associate the open file is n , and it can be only 1 or 2 .

DN is the drive number on which the file will reside when open, 1 for the standard cassette, and 2 for the second drive used with the expansion interface. You


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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Listing continued} \\
\hline 01130 & & DI & & ; DISABLE INTERRUPTS \\
\hline 01140 & & CALL & DEFDRV & ;DEFINE DRIVE \\
\hline 01150 & & RET & & ; EXIT \\
\hline 01160 & CHECK 2 & EQU & \$ & \\
\hline 01170 & & PUSH & HL & ; PUT HL \\
\hline 01180 & & POP & IX & ; INTO IX \\
\hline 01190 & & LD & \(\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{r}}(\mathrm{IX}+1)\) & ; PU BYTE 2 \\
\hline 01200 & & CP & \(\mathrm{X}^{\prime} \mathrm{CD}{ }^{\text {' }}\) & ; IS IT ENCODED \({ }^{1}+{ }^{1}\) ? \\
\hline 01210 & & LD & A, (HL) & ; RESTORE A VARIABLE \\
\hline 01220 & & RET & & \\
\hline 01240 & ADVLIN & EQU & \$ & \\
\hline 01250 & & LD & A, (HL) & ; PU \\
\hline 01260 & & CP & 0 & ; IS IT END OF LINE \\
\hline 01270 & & RET & Z & ; YES \\
\hline 01280 & & CP & ':' & ; IS IT END \\
\hline 01290 & & RET & Z & \\
\hline 01300 & & CP & ', ' & ; IS IT ANOTHER \\
\hline 01310 & & INC & HL & ; DO NEXT ONE \\
\hline 01320 & & JR & NZ, ADVLIN & ; YES \\
\hline 01330 & & CP & \(\emptyset\) & ; SET NZ \\
\hline 01340 & & RET & & \\
\hline 01350 & CKSUM & EQU & \$ & \\
\hline 01360 & & PUSH & HL & ; SAVE HL \\
\hline 01370 & & PUSH & DE & ; SAVE DE \\
\hline 01380 & & CALL & SETBUF & ; \(\mathrm{HL}=\mathrm{ADDR}\) ( BUFFER) \\
\hline 01390 & & DEC & HL & ; BACK UP TO BDW \\
\hline 01400 & & LD & \(\mathrm{A}_{\text {, }}(\mathrm{HL})\) & ; PU BDW \\
\hline 01410 & & LD & \(\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{A}\) & ; SET FOR LOOP \\
\hline 01420 & & LD & C.A & ; SET START CKSUM \\
\hline 01430 & RNCSB & EQU & \$ & \\
\hline 01440 & & INC & HL & ; NEXT BYTE \\
\hline 01450 & & LD & A, (HL) & ; PU BYTE \\
\hline 01460 & & ADD & A, C & ; ADD TO CKSUM \\
\hline 01470 & & LD & C, A & ; PUT CKSUM IN C \\
\hline 01480 & & DJNZ & RNCSB & ; DO NEXT \\
\hline 01490 & & POP & DE & ; RESTORE DE \\
\hline 01500 & & POP & HL & ; RESTORE HL \\
\hline 01510 & & RET & & \\
\hline 01520 & STOPTP & EQU & \$ & \\
\hline 01530 & & CALL & STOPIT & ; STOP TAPE \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Listing continues
can have both files open on the same drive since TFM will prompt for the mounting and dismounting of the correct files.

H is used for accessing the file, I is for input, O is for output, and \(\mathrm{F} \$\) is the variable containing the file name; or, the file name can be coded as a string literal.

When TFM encounters an Open, it first validates the logical file number and then the drive. Then it checks to see if you wish to open the file for input or output. If you are opening an output file, TFM constructs a header record, used for opening the file for a later read, and writes the header onto the tape.

If you are opening the file for input, TFM reads the first record on the tape, and determines whether or not it is a TFM data file (first data byte \(=\) \(\mathrm{X}^{\prime} \mathrm{C} 3^{\prime}\) ). If it is not a TFM data file, then an error is printed and the file remains closed. If it is a TFM file, then the name in the header is compared with the name coded in the Open statement; if they match, the file is marked as opened in the file status byte. When the files don't match, you will get a file-not-found message.

If you forget what a file name is, you can make the file name in Open equal to

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\(\mathbf{8}^{\prime \prime}\) Dual Slim Line Power Supply \& Cabinet \$249 51/4" External Power Supply \& Cabinet49

12 question marks, and TFM will copy the file name from the tape header into the Open file name area.

\section*{CLOSE\#+n}

The instruction CLOSE \# +n tells TFM that you are done processing an open file and it is to be closed. If the file was an output file, then TFM checks to see if any data remains in the buffer from output operations. If it does, the buffer is written to the tape and then a short trailer record is written. The logical file number n is used to open the file.

\section*{ERR Completion Status}

TFM only returns a completion status for input operations. TFM will return the following status codes:
-0-Normal Completion
- 1-End of Input File
-4-Input Read (CKSUM) Error A sample input routine is:

100 INPUT\# + 1, A \(\$\) :IF ERR \(=0\) THEN GOTO 130
110 IF ERR \(=1\) THEN CLOSE\# + \(1:\) PRINT
"END OF FILE, RUN":END
120 IF ERR \(=4\) THEN ?"READ ERROR": CLOSE\# + 1:END
130 remainder of program goes here.

\section*{Listing continued}


\section*{CONVERT YOUR SERIAL PRINTER TO PARALLEL}

The UPI serial printer interfaces allow an ASCII serial printer to be connected to the parallel printer port on TRS-80 Models I, II and III.

Software compatibility problems are totally eliminated because the TRS-80 "Thinks"that a parallel printer has been attached. No machine language driver needs to be loaded into high memory. VISACALC, SCRIPSIT, BASIC, FORTRAN, etc. all work as if a parallel printer was in use.

The UPI interfaces are completely self contained and ready to use. A 34 conductor cable and connector plugs onto the parallel printer port of the Model I expansion interface or onto the parallel printer port on the back of Models II and III. A DB25 socket mates with the cable from your serial printer. The UPI interfaces convert the parallel output of the TRS-80 printer port into serial data in both the RS232-C and 20 MA. loop formats.

\section*{bl}

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の0270
RET
00010
00020
90030
90040
90050
00060
90670
00080
00090 00100 00110 00120 Øø130 06140 00150 00160 00170 00180 00190 00200 の日210 の022の 00230 の日24の 925日 00260 00270 0028g Ø0290 00300 00310 ஏ． 320 09330 00340 00350 00360


Listing continues

\section*{Blocking for Efficiency}

You can use TFM blocking to your advantage．TFM stores data on tape by storing an RDW in the buffer for each data string to be written．Therefore，to use TFM blocking efficiently，do not write large variables，such as 255 －byte strings，to tape．You will get only one variable per I／O if you write 255 －byte strings．However，if you are writing smaller strings，such as 50 bytes，you will get five variables output per physical block．The algorithm for out－ put blocking is as follows：

If the current block length plus LEN（V1\＄）plus one is greater than 255， then the buffer is written to tape．Other－ wise，the data and RDW is added to the current end of the buffer and the cur－ rent block length is adjusted to reflect the new length．

TFM does not close any open files unless told to do so．So，if you edit your program with tape files open，they will remain open even after the edit．

Roger Faulds can be reached at 533 Village Drive，Edison，NJ 08817.

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

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MODEL II


00380 00390 90400 00410 00420 06430 00431 00432 00433 00434 00440 00450 00460 06470 00480 00490 09491 00500 0510 00520
00530 06540 00550 06560 06570 00580 00590 00609 00610 00620 00630 Ø0640 Ø0650 0066 RTI 06670
RTI 06680 06690 00700 00710 00720 06730
06740 00750 00760 00770 00780 00790 0080の ； 06810 00820 Ø0830 00840 09850 00860 00870 90880 00890 09900 00910 06920 00930
ISA
STR\＄
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { CP } \\
& \text { JR } \\
& \text { CP } \\
& \text { JP } \\
& \text { INC } \\
& \text { LD } \\
& \text { LD } \\
& \text { LDIR } \\
& \text { JR }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{STR} \$
\]
;YES - STORE STRING
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{B} \\
& \mathrm{NZ}, \mathrm{VTMM}
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\text { ; IS LENGTH }(D A T A)=\text { TYPE }
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{HL} \\
& \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{B}
\end{aligned}
\]
NO. VAR TYPE MISMATCH
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{HL} \\
& \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{~B}
\end{aligned}
\]
;SKIP RDW
;LEN IN C
\[
B, \square
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text {; LEN } \\
& \text {; } \mathrm{B}=\emptyset
\end{aligned}
\]
;MOVE DATA INTO VAR
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{JR} \\
& \mathrm{EQU}
\end{aligned}
\]
NEWRIX
;MAKE NEW READ INDEX
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { EQU } \\
& \text { LD } \\
& \text { LD }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\$
\]
；RESTORE LEN
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { LD } \\
& \text { INC } \\
& \text { INC }
\end{aligned}
\]
(DE) , A
；SET NEW LEN
；ADD OF TEXT
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { INC } \\
& \text { LD } \\
& \text { EOUI }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{HL} \\
& \mathrm{DE}
\end{aligned}
\]
(ISA), DE
；ADV TO ADD OF STR
；STORE ADDR OF TEXT
NEWRIX
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { EQU } \\
& \text { LD }
\end{aligned}
\]
\$+1
\[
(I S A), H L
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { S } \\
& \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}
\end{aligned}
\]
；STORE ADDR OF TEXT
\[
B_{1}(I X+4)
\]
；RELOAD READ INDEX
\[
A, B
\]
；ADD LEN TO IT
A
\[
(I X+4), A
\]
；STORE INDEX OF NEXT
；STORE NEW INDEX
READP
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ \\
& 3,(I X+3)
\end{aligned}
\]
；IS IT AT EOF
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{NZ} \\
& \mathrm{HL} \\
& \mathrm{DE}
\end{aligned}
\]
；YES
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { HL } \\
& \text { DE } \\
& \text { SETBUF }
\end{aligned}
\]
；SAVE HL
；SAVE DE
MOUNT
；SET BUFFER INTO HL
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { RDLDR } \\
& \text { RTAPE }
\end{aligned}
\]
；MOUNT TAPE
；READ LEADER
\[
(I X+5), A
\]
；READ BDW
\[
B, A
\]
；STORE IT
\[
\$
\]
；SET READ LOOP
RTAPE
；READ BYTE
\[
(\mathrm{HL}), \mathrm{A}
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{HL} \\
& \mathrm{DTO}
\end{aligned}
\]
；STORE IT
RT1
；NEXT ONE
；REPEAT IF MORE
RTAPE
\[
\text { (RCK), } \mathrm{A}
\]
；READ CKSUM
STOPTP
；STORE READ CKSUM
；STOP TAPE
CKCKS
；CHECK CKSUM
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (ERR), } \mathrm{A} \\
& \mathrm{DE}
\end{aligned}
\]
；SET STATUS
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{DE} \\
& \mathrm{HL}
\end{aligned}
\]
；RESTORE DE
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{HL} \\
& \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~g}
\end{aligned}
\]
；RESTORE HL
\[
\begin{aligned}
& A, b \\
& (I X+4), A
\end{aligned}
\]
；SET READ
；INDEX TO \(\square\)
；THE FOLLOWING CODE CHECKS FOR EOF ； \(\begin{array}{lrl}\text { THE FOLLOWING CODE CHECKS FOR EOF } \\ \text { LD } & \text { A，}(I X+5) & ; \text { LOAD BDW }\end{array}\)
CP 2 ；IS IT TRAILER

RET NZ \(\quad\) RETURN IF NOT TRAILER
；RETURN
；IS IT
；RETURN IF NOT
；IS IT X＇OF＇
；TRAILER？？
；NO
；SET EOF
；SET END OF FILE
；IN ERR

00010
01
00030
90040
00050
のøø6ロ
00078
のøロ8の
00090
б010 0
90116
90120
00130
06140
б0150
00160
øø170
00180
00190
00200
00210
00220
00230
；
ROUTINE：TPRINT DATA TO TAPE
THIS ROUTINE WILL TAKE THE VAR（S）OR＂
THIS ROUTINE WILL TAKE THE VAR（S）OR＂STR＂FROM THE PRINT\＃＋D，V1，V2，V3 INSTRUCTION AND PUT INTO THE TAPE OUTPUT BUFFER UNTIL THE CURRENT BUFFER LENGTH + STR LENGTH \(>255\) ，THEN THE ENTIRE BUFFER IS WRITTEN OUT．


POP
\＄
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
CHECK2 & ；IS IT TAPE OPER \\
NZ，VPRINT & ；NO \\
SELCT2 & ；SET IT \\
Z，BFM & ；BAD FILE MODE \\
\＄ & \\
A，（HL） & ；PU BYTE \\
22H & ；IS IT LITERAL \\
Z，BDPTR & ；BUILD POINTER \\
NZ，LUVAR & ；LOOKUP VARIABLE \\
（BLINE），HL & ；SAVE ADDR（BLINE） \\
WRITEL & ；WRITE VARIABLE \\
HL，（BLINE） & ；RELOAD ADDR（BLINE） \\
ADVLIN & ；ADVANCE TO NEXT／END \\
NZ，TPRI & ；NEXT VARIABLE \\
BC
\end{tabular}

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\section*{ROGO Computer Products}

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El Paso，Texas 79924 －343
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Ø0240 & & RET & & \\
\hline 00250 & \multirow[t]{10}{*}{WRITEL} & EQU & \＄ & \\
\hline 00260 & & LD & C．（ \(1 \mathrm{X}+5\) ） & ；LOAD BDW \\
\hline 00270 & & LD & A，（DE） & ；PU VAR LEN \\
\hline 00280 & & CP & \(X^{\prime} \mathrm{FF}^{\prime}\) & ；IS IT MAX \\
\hline 00290 & & JR & NZ，NORMCK & ；NO－NORMAL CK \\
\hline 00300 & & LD & A， 0 & ；SET A＝ø \\
\hline 00310 & & CP & C & ；ANY DATA TO WRITE \\
\hline 00320 & & CALL & NZ，WRITEP & ；YES \\
\hline 09330 & & LD & A， \(\mathrm{X}^{\prime} \mathrm{FF}{ }^{\prime}\) & ；RELOAD LEN \\
\hline 00340 & & JR & NOWRC & \\
\hline 00350 & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{NORMCK} & EQU & \＄ & \\
\hline 00360 & & ADD & A，C & ；ADD LEN OF BDW TO IT \\
\hline 00370 & & JR & C，WRC & ；WRITE BUFFER（FULL） \\
\hline ø0380 & & INC & A & ；ADD 1 TO A \\
\hline 06390 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{WRC} & EQU & \＄ & \\
\hline 00400 & & CALL & C，WRITEP & ；BUFFER FULL－WRITE OUT \\
\hline 00410 & \multirow[t]{17}{*}{NOWRC} & EQU & \＄ & \\
\hline 00420 & & CALL & SETBUF & ；HL＝BUF \\
\hline 00430 & & LD & C．（IX＋5） & ；LOAD BDW \\
\hline 00440 & & LD & B， 0 & ； \(\mathrm{B}=\) Ø \\
\hline 00450 & & ADD & HL，BC & ；ADD BDW TO BUFFER \\
\hline 00460 & & LD & A，（DE） & ；RELOAD LEN \\
\hline 00470 & & ADD & A，C & ；ADD TO A \\
\hline 00480 & & INC & A & ；ADD 1 MORE \\
\hline 00490 & & LD & （ IX +5 ），A & ；STORE NEW BDW \\
\hline 00500 & & LD & A，（DE） & ；RELOAD STR LEN \\
\hline 00510 & & LD & （HL），A & ；STORE RDW \\
\hline 00520 & & OR & A & ；IS IT NULL STRING \\
\hline 06530 & & JR & Z，NULLST & ；YES \\
\hline 00540 & & LD & C．A & ；SET LEN IN C \\
\hline 00550 & & INC & DE & ；ADV TO ADDR（STR） \\
\hline 00560 & & LD & （LDDE1），DE & ；SET ADDR TO LOAD FROM \\
\hline 00570 & & LD & DE，（LDDE1） & ； \(\mathrm{DE}=\mathrm{ADDR}\)（ STR ） \\
\hline 00580 & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{LDDE1} & EQU & \＄－2 & \\
\hline Ø0590 & & INC & HL & ；NEXT ONE \\
\hline 00600 & & EX & DE，HL & ；SWAP DE／HL \\
\hline Ø0610 & & LDIR & & ；MOVE STRING INTO BUFFER \\
\hline 00620 & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{NULLST} & EQU & \＄ & \\
\hline 00630 & & LD & A，（IX +5 ） & ；PU BDW \\
\hline 00640 & & CP & \(\emptyset\) & ；IS IT ZERO \\
\hline 00650 & & CALL & Z，WRITEP & ；WRITE OUT IF ZERO \\
\hline Ø0660 & & RET & & \\
\hline Ø0670 & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{WRITEP} & EQU & \＄ & \\
\hline 00680 & & CALL & CKSUM & ；CALC CKSUM \\
\hline 00690 & & LD & （RCK），A & ；STORE WRITE CKSUM \\
\hline 00700 & & CALL & SETBUF & ；SET BUFFER INTO HL \\
\hline 00710 & & CALL & MOUNT & ；MOUNT TAPE \\
\hline 00720 & & LD & A，（NUMZ） & ；PU NUM OF FOOF＇S \\
\hline 00730 & & LD & B，A & ；PUT INTO B \\
\hline 90740 & & SRL & B & ；B／2 \\
\hline 00750 & \multirow[t]{11}{*}{WLI} & EQU & \＄ & \\
\hline 00760 & & LD & \(A, X^{\prime} \mathrm{F} \square^{\prime}\) & ；REPEAT \\
\hline 00770 & & CALL & WTAPE & ；\({ }^{\prime} \mathrm{F}\)（ \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline 00780 & & LD & A， ＇\(^{\prime} \mathrm{OF}^{\prime}\) & ；INSTEAD OF X＇øø日ロ＇ \\
\hline 00790 & & CALL & WTAPE & ；FOR SYNC \\
\hline 00800 & & DJNZ & WL1 & ；LEADER \\
\hline 00810 & & LD & A， \(\mathrm{X}^{\prime} \mathrm{A} 5{ }^{\prime}\) & ；SYNC BYTE \\
\hline 00820 & & CALL & WTAPE & ；WRITE IT \\
\hline 00830 & & LD & A，（IX +5 ） & ；LOAD BDW \\
\hline Ø0840 & & LD & B，A & ；SET LOOP \\
\hline の0850 & & CALL & WTAPE & ；WRITE IT \\
\hline 00860 & \multirow[t]{11}{*}{WT2} & EQU & \＄ & \\
\hline Ø0870 & & LD & \(A_{r}\)（HL） & ；PU BYTE OF BUFFER \\
\hline 09880 & & CALL & WTAPE & ；WRITE IT \\
\hline 00890 & & INC & HL & ；NEXT \\
\hline 00900 & & DJNZ & WT2 & ；REPEAT \\
\hline 06910 & & LD & A，（RCK） & ；LOAD WRITE CKSUM \\
\hline 00920 & & CALL & WTAPE & ；WRITE IT OUT \\
\hline 00930 & & CALL & STOPTP & ；STOP TAPE \\
\hline 00940 & & LD & A，\({ }^{\text {a }}\) & ；SET \\
\hline 00950 & & LD & （IX＋5），A & ；NEW BDW＝ø \\
\hline 00960 & & RET & & \\
\hline 00010 & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{；ROUTINE：ERR} & OUTINES \\
\hline 00020 & ；THE & ESE AR & THE ERROR RO & \\
\hline 00040 & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{IFNO} & & & \\
\hline 00050 & & EQU & \＄； & ID FILE NUMBER \\
\hline 00060 & & LD & HL，ERRBFN & \\
\hline 00070 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{ERREXX} & EQU & \＄ & \\
\hline 00080 & & CALL & ERROR & \\
\hline 00090 & & JP & EDIT & \\
\hline 00100 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{FAOP} & EQU & \＄； & ALREADY OPEN \\
\hline 00110 & & LD & HL，ERRFO & \\
\hline 00120 & & JR & ERREXX & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


A NEWSLETTER FOR POCKET COMPUTER USERS
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\title{
KTI takes on the world of Disk Operating Systems.
}

\title{
DROSSDOS/8E
}

\section*{DROSSDOS/8E}

Kitchen Table Inc.
Sri Lanka

David D. Busch
515 E. Highland Ave.
Ravenna, OH 44266

\section*{DROSSDOS banner design \\ by Dave McGlumphy}
to accomplish commands. Writing these System programs is very time-consuming. The Kitchen Table programmers were tempted to take some small short cuts. Thus was born DROSSDOS/8E, which uses NEWDOS80 for most of its routines.

For example, there are two ways of providing a user with a disk directory. One method would be to write a long disk I/O routine. But DROSSDOS accomplishes the same task with a single, elegant command:

CMD"DIR." The only drawback is that you must own NEWDOS80 to use this version of DROSSDOS. Many of the functions work under TRSDOS, LDOS or earlier versions of NEWDOS. Many will not. But considering the general confusion surrounding KTI products, the programmers did not feel this was much of a limitation.

Recognized commands are stored in data lines and read into a string array, CM\$(n). The DROSSDOS/8E Ready prompt

Kitchen Table Inc. has just released an early version of its disk operating system, DROSSDOS/8E. The new DOS is compatible with the Basic Misinterpreter, reviewed in 80 Micro in April 1982.

DROSSDOS reacts, in varying degrees, to 41 different DOS commands. Type Verify, for example, and the program asks for your name twice. If both answers are the same it reports "That is correct." Ask to kill a file, and it playfully responds it accidentally destroyed the wrong file. Those wishing to invoke PROT are informed that access is denied because they are deemed not intelligent enough to understand that command. When using Free, the operator is charged \(\$ 5\) by the computer. Copy checks to see if the program being duplicated is copyrighted, and I won't even tell you what happens when you type Debug.

\section*{How it Works}

Like most modern disk operating systems, DROSSDOS does not reside entirely in the computer's memory at one time. Instead, it pulls in a series of System overlays
\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline The Key Box \\
Basic Level II \\
Model I or III \\
Disk System \\
NEWDOS80
\end{tabular}

Program Listing. DROSSDOS/8E and ?BASIC
```

1'
DROSSDOS
By: David D. Busch
515 E. Highland Ave.
Ravenna, Ohio 44266
3'
10 CLEAR 8\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset
15 DEFINT A-Z
20 DIM CM$(50)
25 DIM E$(18),CP$(200),SP$(18)
30 : FOR N=1 TO 41
40 : READ CMS(N)
50 : NEXT N
60 DATA APPEND,ATTRIB,AUTO,BASIC,BLINK,BOOT,BREAK, CHAIN,CHNON,CL
EAR,CLOCK,CLS,COPY, CREATE,DATE,DEBUG,DIR ,DO,DUMP,ERROR,FORMAT, F
REE,HIMEM,JKL, KILL, LC, LCDVR, LIB, LIST, LOAD,PAUSE , PDRIVE, PRINT',PRO
T,PURGE
70 DATA RENAME,ROUTE,SYSTEM,TIME,VERIFY,WRDIRP
71 DATA 191,131,131,189,32,191,131,131,189,32,190,131,131,189,32
,190,131,131,32,190,131,131,32,32,32,32,184,135,32,191,131,131,1
89,32,190,131,131,189,32
72 DATA 190,131,131,32,32,32,32,75,73,84,67,72,69,78
73 DATA 191,32,32,191,32,191,131,175,145,32,191,32,32,191,32,178
74 DATA 131,171,148,178,131,171,148,32,160,158,129,32,32,191,32,
32,191,32,191,32,32,191,32,178,131,171,148
75 DATA 32,32,32,32,84,65,66,76,69
76 DATA 131,131,131,129,32,131,32,32,131,32,130,131,131,129,32,1
30,131,131,32,130,131,131,32,32,131,32,32,32,32,131,131,131,32,3
2,130,131,131,129,3
,130,131,131,32,32,32,32,32,32,73,78,67,46
79 CLS:FOR N=1 TO 53:READ A:POKE N+15360,A:NEXT N:FOR N=65 TO 11
6:READ A:POKE N+15360,A:NEXT N:FOR N=129 TO 180:READ A:POKE N+15
360.A:NEXT N
80 PRINT @ 256,"n;
90 PRINT"DROSSDOS/8E READY"
Listing continues

```
is displayed, and the user's command input in line 100. A For... Next loop checks for the presence of each of the valid commands (through INSTR, line 120). If one is present, control jumps to line 150, the world's longest On...GOTO statement. If no recognized command is found, the computer responds with a helpful "Huh?"
The rest of the program consists of the computer's response to the commands. In some cases user input (A\$) is paired with CMD so the DOS function can be carried out from Disk Basic. In other cases, the command is refused, with a plausible excuse given. Other routines perform some task designed to discourage the user from ever employing that command again.

\section*{How to Combine with Basic Misinterpreter}

DROSSDOS/8E can be used alone, or, following the instructions with this review, merged with ?BASIC to provide an ersatz operating combination. Then you may travel between DROSSDOS and ?BASIC, using CMD" S " and BASIC. Or, invent a command of your own. Unlike other software, Kitchen Table programs are remarkably forgiving. Because it is written in Basic, DROSSDOS is probably the easiest DOS to debug.
If you have ?BASIC, remove the Clear statement, the DIM statement and renumber so the lowest line number is 10000 . Use 10 -line increments, so there will be room for additional routines.

Save the program using the A option
(SAVE"BASIC/BAS",A") and then merge it with DROSSDOS/BAS. Next, add this line: 10195 BFLAG \(=1\). Make sure program control in line 905 passes either to line 10190 or whatever line in your renumbered program is after the array reading statements in ?BASIC.
Finally, add a CMS "S" command to the program to allow going back to DROSSDOS as necessary. Use a line like this:
\(10232 \mathrm{Y} \$=\) "CMD" + CHR \(\$(34)+\) "S": IF LEFT \(\$(A \$, 5)=Y \$\) THEN CMD"VERIFY":CLS:GOTO 100
When CMD " \(S\) " is entered from ?BASIC, the system will first activate the disk drives through the Verify command, chosen because it starts up the drives without printing anything to the screen. A POKE could also be used, but it was quicker to type Verify than look up the correct location in a memory map. Next, the screen will clear and control will transfer back to DROSSDOS.

Jumping from DROSSDOS to ?BASIC has already been taken care of. When Basic is entered, control passes to line 900, where the sneaky Verify command is carried out, and an imaginative "?BASIC by Kitchen Table, Inc" is printed.

I hope you enjoy this Basic version of DROSSDOS/8E as much as I enjoyed sneaking it past Kitchen Table Inc.'s security guards. In the future, I may be able to leak Basic versions of SUPERDUPERZAP and other utilities which are not powerful or elegant, but will be very, very cheap.
```

Listing continued
1\emptyset0 LINEINPUT AS
110 : FOR E=1 TO 41
120: IF INSTR(AS,CM$(E))<>0 GOTO 150
130: NEXT E
140 PRINT"HUH?":GOTO 100
150 ON E GOTO 160,170.180,190,200,210,220,230,240,250,260,270,28
0,330,340,350,460,490,500,510,520,530,540,550,560,590,600,610,63
0,640,650,720,730,740,750,770,800,810,820,830,870
155 ' ******* DOS STATEMENTS AND ROUTINES *******
160 PRINT"SORRY APPEND DOES NOT WORK WELL. TRY ";CHR$(34);" MER
GE";CHR$(34):GOTO 1\emptyset\emptyset
17\emptyset PRINT CHR$(34);"ATTRIB";CHR$(34);"-- WHERE LOU GRANT WORKS."
:GOTO 100
18\emptyset PRINT"SORRY. COMMAND TEMPORARILY OUT OF ORDER. PLEASE NUMB
ER PROGRAM LINES YOURSELF,":GOTO 1\emptyset\emptyset
190 GOTO 90\emptyset
20\emptyset FOR G=1 TO 10:PRINT CHR$(23):FOR H=1 TO 10:NEXT H:CLS:PRINT"
*n;:NEXT G:CLS:GOTO 10\emptyset
210 PRINT"NO":GOTO 10\emptyset
220 CLS:FOR N=1 TO 1024 STEP 65:POKE 15360+N,191:NEXT N:PRINT @
800,"";:GOTO 100
23\emptyset PRINT"CHAINING NOT ALLOWED DURING EVEN NUMBERED YEARS":GOTO
100
240 PRINT "USELESS COMMAND":GOTO 100
250 FOR N=1 TO 4:PRINT STRING\$(255,191);:NEXT N:GOTO 100
260 FOR G=1 TO 10:FOR Y=1 TO 59:PRINT @ 53,"\emptyset0:00;";Y;:NEXTY:NEX
T G:PRINT:PRINT"MY HOW TIME FLIES WHEN YOU'RE HAVING FUNI":GOTOI
00
270 GOTO 250
280 PRINT "IF, DURING COPY, THIS PROGRAM IS DETERMINED TO BE"
290 PRINT" COPYRIGHTED, YOUR NAME WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE"
300 PRINT" PROPER AUTHORITIES. YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED."
310 CMD AS
320 GOTO 100
330 PRINT"OKAY":GOTO 16\emptyset
340 PRINT"DATING SERVICE CLOSED":GOTO 100
350 FOR G=1 TO 5
360 FOR T=64 TO 120

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```
Listing continued
    370 PRINT @ T,CHR$(32);"******O";
    380 NEXT T
    390 PRINT @ 120,STRING$(8,32);
    400 NEXT G
    4 1 0 ~ F O R ~ N = 1 ~ T O ~ 5 ~
    42\emptyset PRINT @ 120,STRING$ (8,191);
    430 PRINT @ 120,STRING$(8,32);
    4 4 0 ~ N E X T ~ N ~
    450 GOTO 100
    4 6 0 ~ P R I N T " G O O D ~ I D E A ! ~ I ' M ~ C U R I O U S , ~ T O O . * * * * )
    470 FOR G=1 TO 100:NEXT G
    480 CMD AS:GOTO 10\emptyset
    490 PRINT"NO CHAINING ALLOWED DURING EVEN MONTHS":GOTO 100
    50\emptyset PRINT"OOPS. CODE HAS BEEN COMPLETELY DUMPED FROM MEMORY":GOT
    O 100
    510 PRINT "EROR":GOTO 100
    520 PRINT"WORST CASE FORMAT COMING UP. ARE YOU IN FOR A SURPRISE
    ":CMD AS:GOTO 100
    530 CMD AS:PRINT "THAT WILL BE $5.00 PLEASE":GOTO 100
    540 PRINT "YOU'VE GOT TO BE KIDDING":CMD AS:GOTO 100
    550 CMD AS:CMD AS:PRINT"EXTRA PRINTOUT FREE OF CHARGE":GOTO 100
    560 CMD AS:PRINT"OOPS. I THINK I JUST KILLED THE WRONG FILE."
    570 PRINT"HOW FAMILIAR ARE YOU WITH THE HASH INDEX TABLE?*
    5 8 0 ~ G O T O ~ 1 0 0 ~ 0
    590 PRINT"USELESS COMMAND":GOTO 1ø\emptyset
    600 GOTO 590
    610 CMD AS:PRINT"OVERDUE","CHECKOUT","REFERENCE ONLY"
    6 2 0 \text { GOTO 100}
    630 PRINT" 1 -- LOAF BREAD":PRINT" 2 -- QUART MILK":PRINT"# 3
    -- PICK UP JIMMY AT CUB SCOUTS":GOTO 1Ø0
    640 CMD AS:PRINT"WARNING! FILE LOADED INTO ROMI":GOTO I|\emptyset
    650 T$="PAUSE"
    6 6 0 ~ F O R ~ G = 1 ~ T O ~ 5 ~
    670 PRINT MID$(T$,G,1);
    680 FOR N=1 TO 2\emptyset\emptyset:NEXT N
    6 9 0 ~ N E X T ~ G ~
    700 PRINT
7 1 0 \text { GOTO 100}
72\emptyset CMD A$:PRINT"DO YOU HAVE A PDRIVER'S LICENSE?":GOTO 100
730 PRINT "NO. MY SCREEN IS SORE TODAY":GOTO 1ø0
700 PRINT"ACCESS DENIED. YOU ARE NOT SMART ENOUGH TO USE THIS C
OMMAND":GOTO 100
750 PRINT" PURGE MODULE:"
760 PRINT "ENTER NAME OF PERSON TO BE BLACKLISTED: ":GOTO 100
770 PRINT "SURPRISEI I RENAMED THE FILE AND WON'T TELL YOU"
780 PRINT "WHAT I NAMED IT. HOPE YOU DIDN'T NEED IT FOR SOMETHI
NG"
790 GOTO 100
800 PRINT"BAD PLAN. PLEASE RECONSIDER":GOTO 10\emptyset
810 PRINT"I HOPE YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING":CMD AS:GOTO 100
82\emptyset PRINT" REAL TIME CLOCK HAS STOPPED. PLEASE WIND IT UP":GOTO
100
830 INPUT "ENTER YOUR NAME";C$
840 INPUT "PLEASE RE-ENTER YOUR NAME";DS
850 IF C$=D$ THEN PRINT "THAT IS CORRECT" ELSE PRINT"SOMETHING I
S WRONG HERE"
860 GOTO 100
870 PRINT"IF YOU UNDERSTAND THIS COMMAND, PLEASE NOTIFY*
880 PRINT"KITCHEN TABLE IMMEDIATELY!"
890 GOTO 160
90\emptyset CMD"VERIFY":CLS:PRINT"?BASIC BY KITCHEN TABLE,INC.":PRINT
905 IF BFLAG=1 GOTO 10190
1000
END OF DROSSDOS
    ?BASIC APPENDED
    FOR DEMONSTRATION
10010 WRDS=18
10020 LS=200
10040 Q$=CHR$ (34)
10050 C$=CHRS(58)
10060 SPS=CHR$(32)
10680 ' ******* READ WORDS INTO ARRAY *******
10090: FOR N=1 TO WRDS
10100: READ SPAN$(N)
10110: READ ES(N)
10120 : ES(N)=SP$+E$(N)
10130: SPANS (N) =SP$+SPAN$(N)
10140: NEXT N
10150 GOTO 10190
10160 DATA IF,OF,RUN,RAN,INPUT,IMPUT,LIST,LAST,END,FIN,PRINT,PLI
MT, READ,REED,DATA,DADA,THEN,THAN,FOR,FAR,STOP,STEP,NEXT,NXET
10170 DATA CLS,CSL,GOTO,GOOT,RESTORE,RESTART,GOSUB,GSUNK,RETURN,
RETRNU,ON,IN
```

```
Listing continued
10180 '******* INPUT PROGRAM LINE *********
10190 PRINT ">";
10195 BFLAG=1
10200 B2=0
10210 LINE INPUT AS
1022\emptyset '****** CHECK FOR 'COMMAND' ******
10230 IF LEFT$(AS, 4)="LIST" GOTO 10900
10231 Y$="CMD"+CHR$(34) +"S"
10232 IF LEFT$(A$,5)=Y$ THEN CMD"VERIFY":GOTO 80
10240 IF LEFTS(AS, 4)="SAVE" GOTO 16710
10250 IF LEFT$(A$,4)="LOAD" GOTO 10830
10260 IF LEFTS(AS,3)="RUN" THEN RUN
10270 IF LEFTS(AS,3)="NEW" THEN RUN
10280 IF LEFTS(A$,5)="PRINT" GOTO 11270
10290 IF LEFTS(AS,4)="EDIT* GOTO 11310
10300 IF AS="n :GOTO 10190
10310 '***** CHECK FOR QUOTES OR COLONS ******
10320 AS=AS+CHR$ (32)
10330 B=INSTR(AS, QS)
10340 C=INSTR (AS, C$)
10350 IF C=0 AND B=0 GOTO 10460
10360 IF B=\emptyset GOTO 10440
10370 '***** FIND POSITION OF SECOND QUOTATION MARK *****
10380 W$=MID$(A$, B+1)
10390 B2=INSTR(W$, Q$) +B
10400 IF C<B GOTO 10440
10410 IF C>B2 GOTO 10440
10420 GOTO 10460
10430 ' ****** IF COLON OUTSIDE QUOTES - TWO STATEMENTS ******
10440 IF C<>0 THEN PRINT"ONLY ACCEPTING ONE STATEMENT PER LINE T
ODAY":GOTO 10190
10450 1***** CHECK FOR BEGINNING LINE NUMBER *****
10460 TST$="*
10470: FOR T=1 TO LEN(A$)
10480 : IF MID$(AS, T, 1)=CHR$(32) GOTO 10520
10490 : TST$=TST$+MID$(A$, T, 1)
10500 : NEXT T
****** '****** IF LINE NUMBER VALID, ASSIGN TO ARRAY POINTER LN
10520 LN=VAL(TST$)
10530 IF LN>LS THEN LN=LS-9
10540 IF LN<1 PRINT "HUH?":GOTO 10190
10550 '***** LOOP TO SEARCH FOR ALL KEYWORDS *****
10560 : FOR G=1 TO WR
16570 : Y=INSTR(AS,SPAN$(G))
10580: IF Y>0 GOTO 10640
10590: NEXT G
10600 '***** ASSIGN LINE TO FINISHED PROGRAM ARRAYS *****
10610 CP$(LN)=A$
10620 GOTO 10190
10630 '***** CHECK TO SEE IF KEYWORD IN QUOTES *****
10640 IF Y<B GOTO 10670
10650 IF Y>B2 GOTO 10670
10660 GOTO 16590
10670 L=LEN(ES(G))
10680 ' ****** SUBSTITUTE PHONEY KEYWORD ******
10690 MID$(AS, Y, L) =E$(G)
10700 GOTO 10590
10710 '***** SAVE PROGRAM TO DISK *****
10720 GOSUB 10730:GOTO 10760
10730 NE S=MID$(AS,INSTR(AS,CHR$ (34))+1)
10740 IF RIGHTS(NE$,1)=0$ THEN NE$=LEFT$(NES,(LEN(NES)-1))
10750 RETURN
10760 OPEN "O",1, NES
10770: FOR N=1 TO LS
```


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```
10790: \(\quad\) PRINT \#1, \(\operatorname{CPS}(\mathrm{N}) ; \operatorname{CHR}(13)\);
1080日 NEXT N
```

10810 GOTO 10190
1082 $1 \star * * * *$ LOAD PROGRAM FROM DISK *****
10830 GOSUB 10730
10840 OPEN "I", 1, NES
10850 : FOR N=1 TO LS
10860 : LINE INPUT \#1, CP\$(N)
10870 : NEXT N
10880 CLOSE 1
10890 GOTO 10190
109ø日 ' ****** LIST SUBROUTINE ******
$16910 \mathrm{C} 4=\mathrm{INSTR}\left(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{n}^{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{n}^{\boldsymbol{n}}\right):$ IF C4<1 GOTO 11130
$10920 \mathrm{C} 3=\mathrm{INSTR}(\mathrm{AS}, " L I S T ")$
$10930 \mathrm{ST} \$=\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{A} \$, \mathrm{C} 3+4)$
$10940 \mathrm{Ll}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{ST} \$)$
10950 IF L1>LS THEN LI=LS-1ø
10960 C5=INSTR (ST\$," ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ")
10976 ST\$=MID $\$(S T \$, C 5)$
1698 IF LEN (ST\$)=1 THEN L2=LS:GOTO 11090
10990 ST\$=RIGHT\$(ST\$, (LEN (ST\$)-1))
11000 L2=VAL (ST\$)
11010 IF L $2>$ LS THEN L2 $2=\mathrm{LS}-5$
11020 GOTO 11090
11630 : $\mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{N}=1$ TO LS
11040 : IF CPS(N)<>"n PRINT CP\$(N)
11050: NEXT N
11060 PRINT
11070 GOTO 10190
11080 ****** LIST LINE NUMBER RANGE ******
11090 : FOR N=L1 TO L2
1110 : IF CPS (N) $\left\langle>^{n n}\right.$ PRINT CP\$(N)
11110 : NEXT N
11120 GOTO 10190
11130 ' ****** LIST SPECIFIC LINE OF PROGRAM ******
$11140 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{INSTR}(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{SP}$ )
11150 IF $\mathrm{V}=0$ GOTO 11220
$11160 \mathrm{~V} 2 \$=\operatorname{MID} \$(\mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~V})$
$11179 \mathrm{~V} 3=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{V} 2 \$)$
11180 IF V3>0 THEN PRINT CP\$(V3) ELSE GOTO 11220
11190 PRINT
11200 GOTO 10190
11210 , ****** LIST ALL PROGRAM LINES ******
11220 CLS
11230 : FOR N=1 TO LS
11240 : IF CPS (N)<>"n PRINT CPS(N)
11250 : NEXT N
11260 GOTO 10190
$11270 \mathrm{~S} \$=\mathrm{MID} \$\left(\mathrm{~A} \$, \operatorname{INSTR}\left(\mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~N}^{\prime} \mathrm{PRINT}^{\prime \prime}\right)+5\right)$
11280 PRINT S\$
11290 GOTO 1ø190
113日の ****** EDIT LINE ******
$11310 \mathrm{LN}=\mathrm{VAL}\left(\mathrm{MID}\left(\mathrm{A} \$,\left(\operatorname{INSTR}\left(\mathrm{~A} \$,{ }^{\text {"EDIT" }}\right.\right.\right.\right.$ ) +4))$)$
11320 IF CP $\$(\mathrm{LN})<>$ " ${ }^{\prime 2}$ GOTO 11350
11330 PRINT "UNDEFINED LINE NUMBER"
11340 GOTO 10190
11350 PRINT LN;
$11360 \mathrm{CU}=\mathrm{INSTR}$ (CPS(LN), CHRS(32))
11370 I $\$=I N K E Y \$: I F$ I $={ }^{n n}$ GOTO 11370
11380 IF VAL (I \$) $>0$ THEN NU=VAL (I $\$$ )
1139 IF I $\$={ }^{n} C^{\prime \prime}$ GOSUB 11460
11400 IF I $\$={ }^{\circ} D{ }^{1}$ GOSUB 11460
11410 IF I $\$=$ "I" GOSUB 11460
1142 IF I $\$=$ CHR $\$(8)$ GOSUB 11520
1143 IF I $\$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(32) \operatorname{PRINT} \operatorname{MID}(\mathrm{CP} \$(\mathrm{LN}), \mathrm{CU}, 1) ; \mathrm{CU}=\mathrm{CU}+1$
11440 IF I\$=CHR\$(13) PRINT:GOTO 10190
11450 GOTO 11370
$11460 \mathrm{R} \$=$ INKEY $\$$ :IF $\mathrm{R} \$={ }^{\boldsymbol{n} n}$ GOTO 11460
11470 IF $\mathrm{R} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(27)$ GOTO 11490
11480 MID $\$(C P \$(L N), C U, 1)=R \$$
11490 PRINT CHR\$(8);
$11500 \mathrm{CU}=\mathrm{CU}+1$
11510 RETURN
1152 Q PRINT CHR $\$(8)$; : RETURN

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## Changing Color Basic's ubiquitous prompt.

## When OK Isn't

Ed Deming
1839 Pine Cone Circle Clearwater, FL 33520

Inam impressed with the TRS-80 Color Computer but bored with Basic's prompt. The blinking cursor makes me nervous when I am thinking.

In addition, even though space is tight in the Color Basic

ROM, three more bytes would have provided a slightly more informative prompt than the terse OK we now have. Exactly what is okay about spending four hours entering a Lunar Lander program only to get-
?OM ERROR IN LINE 843 ок

I thought it impossible to
change a computer's ROM until discovering the jump table in RAM containing vectors to other ROMs or RAM. Color Basic has a jump table at decimal addresses 350-424, with decimal 57 in each location. Decimal 57 is the microprocessor op code for return from subroutine (RTS). When Color Basic jumps to a subroutine in this area, it im-

## Program Listing

```
REM***CHANGE PROMPT AND CURSOR***
    'by Ed Deming 11/81
    '
    A=PEEK(39)*256+PEEK(40)-326:REM Highest address for BASIC
    CLEAR 255,A
    A=INT((PEEK (39)*256+\operatorname{PEEK}(40)+326)/1000)*1024-1:REM TOP RAM address
    O CLS:PRINT@6,"NEW CURSOR AND PROMPT":PRINT@40,"FOR COLOR BASIC"
    80 INPUT"CURSOR CHARACTER";C$
    90 C=PEEK(ll06):REM Get cursor from screen
100 PRINT"YOUR NEW PROMPT IS:"
110 LINE INPUT P$
120 B=A-77-LEN(PS):REM Start address for machine language program
130 FOR X=B TO A
140 READ D
150 IF D>300 THEN200
l60 POKE X,D
170 NEXT
180 GOSUB290
190 EXECB:END
200 ON D-300 GOTO210,230,280
210 POKE X, C:REM POKE Cursor character
220 GOTOL70
230 FOR Y=X TO X+LEN(P$)-1:REM Once for each character in P$
240 P=Y-X+l:REM Character position in PS
250 POKE Y, ASC(MID$(P$,P,1)):REM POKE each character value
```

mediately returns from the subroutine.

Extended Color Basic changes the contents of thirty locations in the jump table. These changes are of the form:

> 126, MSB, LSB
where decimal 126 is the microprocessor op code for jump (JMP), MSB is the most significant byte of the jump address and LSB is the least significant byte. When Extended Color Basic jumps to a subroutine at one of these locations, it jumps to a routine in the Extended Color Basic ROM.
Just prior to outputting a character, the Color Computer jumps to a subroutine located at decimal address 359 . When the normal prompt is about to be displayed, the $X$ register of the microprocessor contains

The Key Box

## Color Basic or Extended Color Basic Color Computer 4K RAM


decimal 44015, and the subroutines are nested four deep.
In Table 1, lines 220-280 list the machine language program I came up with to change the prompt. It is position independent, locatable anywhere in memory.
When the Color Computer goes to get a character, it first jumps to a subroutine located at decimal address 362. Lines 170-210 of Table 1 list the machine language program for changing the cursor to any character. A routine to initialize the computer for the other two routines is in lines 0AO-160.
The Extended Color Basic program (Program Listing) will provide you with a new cursor character, a new prompt and will POKE it into protected memory. It then saves the machine language program on tape and runs the initialization routine. Be aware that successive runs of this program will nibble away at available memory.
To get the same cursor character and prompt the next

```
Listing continued
260 NEXT
270 X=Y-1:GOTO170:REM Update X; return to main loop
280 PRINT"ERROR":STOP
290 LINE INPUT"HIT ENTER WHEN TAPE IS READY";RS
300 CSAVEM"PRT/CURS",B,A,B:REM Save machine language program
310 INPUT"ANOTHER COPY";R$
320 R$=LEFT$ (R$,1)
330 IF R$="Y"THEN290ELSE RETURN
340 DATAl42, 1,103,204,126,301,167,128, 51,140, 49,239,129,167,128
350 DATA 51,140, 15,239,129,215,148,204, 0,200, 52, 6, 48,140, 2,
    126,174, 90
360 DATA 15,112, 13,111, 39, 3,126,140,241, 50, 98, 52, 20,214,148,
    231,159, 0,136,189,161,193, 39,251,126,161,185
370 DATA140,171,239, 38, 8, 48,140, 7, 50,102,126,172,121,126,130,
        115,302, 13, 0,303
```

time you turn on your computer, protect enough memory (Clear), load the machine language program and enter EXEC.

Modifications of the Table 1 machine language routines for those of you without Extended Color Basic are provided in Table 2. Color Basic should be able to run the program in Listing 1 by modifying lines 100-110 and the data statements, and by deleting lines 180 and 280-330.

OK.

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| 010 |  | CCRPOS | EQU | 88 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 020 |  | CURHLD | EQU | 94 |  |
| 030 |  | DEVNUM | EQU | 6F |  |
| 040 |  | EXGET | EQU | 8CF1 |  |
| 050 |  | EXPRTN | EQU | 8273 |  |
| 060 |  | GRTN | EQU | A1B9 |  |
| 070 |  | POLCAT | EQU | A1C1 |  |
| 080 |  | PRTCLR | EQU | AE5A |  |
| 090 |  | WRMSTR <br> Initialize | EQU | AC79 |  |
| OAO | 8E0167 |  | LDX | \#167 | Jump table address |
| OBO | CC7E7E |  | LDD | \#7E7E | Jump in A; Cursor in B |
| OCO | A780 |  | STA | , $\mathrm{X}+$ | Store jump; advance |
| ODO | 338C31 |  | LEAU | PROMPT, PCR | Address of Prompt |
| OEO | EF81 |  | STU | , $\mathrm{X}++$ | in jump table; advance |
| OFO | A780 |  | STA | , $\mathrm{X}+$ | Store jump; advance |
| 100 | 338C0F |  | LEAU | CURSOR, PCR | Address of Cursor |
| 110 | EF81 |  | STU | , $\mathrm{X}+$ + | in jump table; advance |
| 120 | D794 |  | STB | \$CURHLD | Store Cursor |
| 130 | CCOOC8 |  | LDD | \#C8 | String space |
| 140 | 3406 |  | PSHS | B,A | Save it |
| 150 | 308C02 |  | LEAX | END, PCR | Top of Basic memory |
| 160 | 7EAE $5 \mathrm{~A}$ | END | JMP | \$\$PRTCLR | CLEAR and return to Basic |
| 170 | OF70 | CURSOR | CLR | \$70 |  |
| 180 | 0D6F |  | TST | \$DEVNUM | Are we on text screen? |
| 190 | 2703 |  | BEQ | GETCHR | Yes |
| 1 A 0 | 7E8CF1 |  | JMP | \$\$EXGET | No |
| $1 \mathrm{B0}$ | 3262 | GETCHR | LEAS | 2,S | Clear bad return address |
| $1 \mathrm{C0}$ | 3414 |  | PSHS | X, B | Save registers |
| 1D0 | D694 |  | LDB | \$CURHLD | Get cursor value |
| 1 E 0 | E79F0088 |  | STB | [CCRPOS] | Store it on screen |
| 1F0 | BDA1C1 | LOOP | JSR | \$\$POLCAT | Poll keyboard |
| 200 | 27FB |  | BEQ | LOOP | No key seen |
| 210 | 7EA1B9 |  | JMP | \$\$GRTN | Got one; return to Basic |
| 220 | 8CABEF | PROMPT | CMPX | \#AbeF | Compare X to OK address |
| 230 | 2608 |  | BNE | EXIT | Not OK address |
| 240 | 308 C 07 |  | LEAX | DATA,PCR | New prompt address |
| 250 | 3266 |  | LEAS | 6,S | Clean stack |
| 260 | 7EAC79 |  | JMP | \$\$WRMSTR | Print new prompt |
| 270 | 7E82 | EXIT | JMP | \$\$EXPRTN | Normal return |
|  | 73 | DATA |  |  |  |
| 280 | 52454144 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5920464 F |  | READY FOR ENTRY ED. |  |  |
|  | 5220454 E |  |  |  |  |
|  | 54525920 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 45442E0D |  |  |  |  |
|  | 00 |  |  |  |  |

Table 1. All numbers are in hex

| ODO | 338 C2F |  | LEAU | PROMPT, PCR | Address of Prompt |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1AO | 39 | EXIT | RTS |  | No |
| 230 | $26 D 8$ |  | BNE | EXIT | Not OK address |
| 240 | $308 C 04$ |  | LEAX | DATA, PCR | New prompt address |
| 260 | $7 E A C$ |  | JMP | \$\$WRMSTR | Print new prompt |
|  | 79 | DATA |  |  |  |
| 270 |  |  | DELETE |  |  |

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## Program Listing 1. BASTEP Basic listing


207BD5ED5B62**,DF2872E5C523ED,5BA440131AB728,644F1BDF28051A,5F51
18F12B2262,**2323235E2356,ED532141960048
20 DATA $2165 * * C D 2 F 13 A F, 329 C 402 A 2640 E 5,3 A A 640 F 521 F 23 F, 2229402164 *$ *CD, A728F132A640E1, 222040CD490621,F23FF5CD7C0501,A942CD60602136, 49711137400E®6,EDB0F1FE012003,CDED**C1E1D100,060621FFFF2262,**2A EB**3AEA**,32C44122C541C9
$36 \mathrm{CP}=\operatorname{PEEK}(16756)+\operatorname{PEEK}(16757) * 256$ :REM "CMD* POINTER
4 BS $=\operatorname{PEEK}(16548)+\operatorname{PEER}(16549) * 256$ :REM BASIC START POINTER
59 CLS :PRINTE 322, CHR $\$(23)$ ) "BUILDING 'BASTEP' MACBINE CODE* 60 IF CP < BS THEN 99 :REM ABORT IP BASTEP ALREADY LOADED 76 PRINTE 320, "CMD INTERCEPTS ALREADY INSTALLED" : END
80 REM SET MEM SIZE TO PROTECT MACH CODE; MS $=$ MSB OP ENTRY PNT 96 POKE 16561,50 : CLEAR 58 :DEFINT A-Z :MS $=\operatorname{PEEK}(16562)$
1Bן REM CALCULATE START ADDRESS OF MACH CODE
116 IF MS $>127$ THEN AD $=$ MS* $256-65483$ ELSE AD $=M S * 256+53$
$120 \mathrm{ST}=\mathrm{AD}: \mathrm{FL}=\mathrm{ASC}(* * *):$ QUS $=$ CHR $\$(34):$ REM FL $=$ FLASHING *
130 FOR $X=29$ TO 1 STEP-1 :REM THERE ARE $29 \times 7$ MACH CODE BYTES
140 READ CDS :PRINTE 540 , CHRS (FL) :FL $=$ (NOT FL) +75
150 FOR $Y=1$ TO 13 STEP2 :REM 7 BYTES $=14$ HALF-BYTES
$\begin{array}{ll}160 & \mathrm{BY}=\mathrm{g}: \mathrm{BY} \$=\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{CD} \$, \mathrm{Y}, 2): \text { REM GET NEXT BYTE } \\ 170 & \text { IF BY } \$=* * * \text { THEN } \mathrm{BY}=\mathrm{MS}: G O T O 230: \text { REM RELOCATION } \\ 180 & \text { POR } \mathrm{N}=1 \text { TO } 2\end{array}$
HB $\$=$ MID $\$(B Y \$, N, 1):$ REM GET EACH HALF-BYTE
IF HBS> ${ }^{*} 9^{\prime \prime}$ THEN HB $=$ ASC (HBS) -55 ELSE HB=VAL (HBS)
$\mathrm{BY}=\mathrm{BY} * 16+\mathrm{HB}:$ REM ACCUMULATE ASCII VALUE OF BYTE
NEXT N
POKE AD $+(\mathrm{Y}-1) / 2$, BY : REM STORE MACH CODE AT TOP OF RAM NEXT Y

$$
8 \text { NEXT X }
$$

IF $X>1$ THEN $A D=A D+7$ :REM STEP ADDRESS POINTER
270 REM INSTALL CMD \& 'LINE INTERCEPT' ADDRESSES
280 FOR $\mathrm{X}=0$ TO 1 : POKE ST $+27+\mathrm{X}$, PEEK ( $16756+\mathrm{X}$ ) : NEXT X
290 FOR $X=0$ TO 2 : POKE ST $+181+\mathrm{X}$, $\operatorname{PEEK}(16836+\mathrm{X}$ ) : NEXT X
360 POKE 16756,53 : POKE 16757 , MS : REM POINT CMD TO ENTRY POINT
310 PRINTB 194, "BASTEP CODE BUILT AT : " MS $256+53$
320 PRINT " MEM. SIZE WAS SET TO : " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ MS* $256+52$
330 PRINT@ 786 , "CMD", QUS, "B"; QUS, " = BASTEP (IE ACTIVATE)" 348 PRINT * CMD"; QUS;**'QUS; = QUIT (IE DEACTIVATE) " PRINT

CMD"B" and CMD"Q"-which may be used anywhere in a Basic program or in command mode. CMD" $B$ " activates a single-step mode for running Basic. The system halts before executing each line, displays its number at the bottom of the screen, and waits for a key to be pressed before proceeding. This mode may be terminated at any time by CMD"Q" or use of break.

Assembly-language programmers often use debugging monitors (e.g. TRSDOS Debug) to enter the single-step mode. This allows progressive monitoring of a program run, one instruction at a time, and provides a trace of logic path. While Basic debugging is not normally fraught with the same level of complexity, a single-step capability can, at times, be distinctly useful. BASTEP provides significant advantages over normal Basic debugging commands. Unlike TRON, it doesn't print line numbers all over the screen,

nor does it repetitively output the same line number in the case of a line like 100 IF IN. KEY $\$="$, THEN100. And unlike Stop, it doesn't need a CONT to resume execution. It effectively provides a new debugging tool at the cost of about 200 bytes of RAM space.

## "BASTEP implements two new Basic commands$C M D$ " $B$ " and CMD"Q". . ."

BASTEP is really two programs, since it is a Basic program that incorporates a machine-language program in data statements. BASTEP first modifies the Memory Size? setting to protect the top 203 bytes of RAM and then POKEs the machine code into that area. (The machine code is relocatable, so it can be located at the top of a $4 \mathrm{~K}, 16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}$, or 48 K machine.) Finally, intercepts

## The Key Box <br> Cassette or Disk Basic Model I <br> 16K-48K RAM

and links are installed which effectively make this code an extension of the Basic interpreter. The new commands, CMD"B" and CMD"Q", are now active.

## How to Use BASTEP

First, key in the Basic program (Listing 1) and save to tape or disk. You may omit the REMs, but take a few minutes to carefully check the Data lines (10 and 20). You should have 29 items, each 14 characters in length.

On power-up (Level II) or Basic/BASICR entry (DOS), reply <enter> to Memory Size?
(BASTEP does its own setting of this value). Now load and run BASTEP. It will take about 28 seconds, during which the message "Building BASTEP Machine Code" will be displayed on the screen with a flashing asterisk.
When the run finishes, BASTEP will display the start address of the machine code and the new memory size setting.
Next, load the Basic program you wish to test. Type CMD "B" and Run. A number will appear at the bottom right corner of the screen. If the first line in the program is 10 , you'll see \#00010. Touch any key and line 10 will be executed, and the next line will be displayed in the same spot. Each time a line number is displayed, the system will halt execution until you touch a key, then proceed with that line.
As soon as you touch a key to proceed with the displayed line number, say 1250, the \#01250 is erased from the screen. That tells you that line 1250 is executing. If you don't see a new line number within a reasonable period of time, line 1250 may be looping within itself. In such cases, BASTEP deliberately avoids re-displaying the line number after the first time.
BASTEP differentiates between a quick touch (one fourth second or less) and holding a key down. If you do the latter, BASTEP allows that keystroke to be passed to Basic when execution resumes. In most cases, Basic will ignore it anyway, but this can be a useful feature if you're about to

| STRING POINTER |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BF3D 23 | 00160 |  | INC | HL | ; POINT TO STRING ADD |
| RESS |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF3F 23 | 00180 |  | INC | HL |  |
| BF46 56 | 06190 |  | LD | $\mathrm{D}_{\text {r }}(\mathrm{HL})$ |  |
| BF41 EB | 00200 |  | EX | DE, HL | ;STRING ADDRESS TO |
| , fomrn addess |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF42 2B | 00210 |  | DEC | HL | ; STEP BACK |
| BF43 D7 | 00220 |  | RST | 10H | ; INC HL \& FIND FIRST |
| NON-BLANK |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF44 7E | 00230 |  | LD | A, (HL) | ; FIRST CHARACTER TO |
| ${ }_{\text {BF }} 45$ FE42 | 00240 |  | CP | 'B' | ; CMD"B"? (BASTEP ACT |
| IVATE) |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF47 2809 | 00250 |  | JR | $2, \mathrm{CMDB}$ | ; BRANCH IF YES |
| BF49 FE51 | 90260 |  | CP | 'Q' | ; CMD "Q"? (QUIT BASTE |
| $P)$ P CMD ${ }^{\text {P }}$ ? (QUTT BASTE |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF4B 2810 | 09276 |  | JR | Z,CMDQ | ; BRANCH IF YES |
| BF4D El | 00286 |  | POP | HL | ; CLEAR STACK |
| BF4E El | 00290 |  | POP | HL | ;RESTORE ORIGINAL HL |
| BF4F C30000 | 00300 | EXIT | JP | $\bigcirc$ | ; (JUMP ADDRESS EX 41 |
| 74/5H) |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF52 216 BBF | 00310 | CMDB | LD | HL, ENTP | ; GET ENTRY POINT AD |
| DRESS IN HL |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF55 3EC3 | 00320 |  | LD | A, 0C3H | ; "JP" OP-CODE IN A |
| BF57 CDF9BF | 00330 |  | CALl | CMDINT | ; SET INTERCEPT IN 41 |
| C4-6H |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF5A El | 00340 | CMDB1 | POP | HL | ; RESTORE HL |
| BF5B Dl | 00350 |  | POP | DE | ; CLEAR STACK |
| BF5C C9 | 00360 |  | RET |  | ;RETURN TO BASIC INT |
| ERPRETER |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF5D CDEDBF | 00370 | CMDQ | CALL | DEACT | ; DEACtIVATE BASTEP |
| BF60 18F8 | 00380 |  | JR | CMDBI | ;BACK TO BASIC |

Listing 2 continues
execute a line that does a quick INKEY\$ scan before rushing off to do other things.

There are two methods to switch from single-stepping to normal running. First, a $C M D$ " $Q$ " encountered anywhere in the program (or entered in command mode during a break in execution) does the task, as does pressing break while BASTEP is displaying a line number. Used at any other time, break works normally, and BASTEP remains active. As with other keys, the length of depression of break makes a difference-a quick touch deactivates BASTEP, but does not interrupt execution (the program then proceeds at normal speed); holding down the Break key deactivates BASTEP, then breaks Basic execution also. Use CMD"B" and CMD"Q" at appropriate points throughout so that you BASTEP only the lines that interest you.

One more point before we examine some of the techniques involved. If Tandy issues a new release of TRSDOS in which CMD"B" or CMD"Q" has been implemented for some other

the HOW TO, SHOW \& TELL, STEP by STEP book. Written for TRS-80 and all computers using Microsoft basic. The breakthrough book for non-programmers . businessmen and professionals who want to solve in house problems by writing your own customized program... and the hobbyist with the desire to get beyond the cassette and into disk data storage and file manipulation. "DOS Random Access \& File Handling" is the plain speaking, easy to read 150 page book for learning HOW TO WRITE SPECIAL PROGRAMS for inventories, mailing lists, work schedules, record keeping and more. Your acquaintance with Level I and Level II basic and this selfinstruction tutorial will assure quick progress.

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| BF62 FFFF | 00390 | LNSV | DEFW | ØFFFFH ; | ;LINE POINTER SAVE A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REA |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF64 23 | Ø0400 | ASCLN | DEFB | '\#' ; | ; FOR OUTPUT OF LINE |
| NUMBER |  |  |  |  |  |
| の066 | 00410 | ASCLN1 | DEFS | 6 |  |
| BF6B 7E | 00420 | ENTPT | LD | A, (HL) ; | ; (ENTERED BY JP AT 4 |
| $1 \mathrm{C4H)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF6C B7 | 00430 |  | OR | A ; | ;DOES HL POINT TO A |
| ZERO BYTE? |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF6D 207B | 00440 |  | JR | NZ, LNINT | ; BRANCH IF NO (DON' |
| T INTERCEPT) |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF6F D5 | 00450 |  | PUSH | DE | ; SAVE DE |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { BF7 ED5B62BF } \\ & \text { POINTER } \end{aligned}$ | 00460 |  | LD | DE, (LNSV) | ) GET PREVIOUS LINE |
| BF74 DF | 00470 |  | RST | 18H ; | ; COMPARE HL WITH DE |
| BF75 2872 | 00480 |  | JR | Z,ENTPT4 | ; BRNCH IF EQUAL (DO |
| N'T INTERCEPT) |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF77 E5 | 60490 |  | PUSH | HL | ; SAVE HL |
| BF78 C5 | 00500 |  | PUSH | BC | ; SAVE BC |
| BF79 23 | 00510 |  | INC | HL | ; STEP HL |
| BF7A ED5BA440 | 00520 |  | LD | DE, (40A4H) | H) ; LOAD DE WITH 'BA |
| SIC START ${ }^{1}$ PTR |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF7E 13 | 00530 | ENTPTI | INC | DE | ; STEP TO MSB OF BASI |
| C LINE PTR |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF7F 1A | 06540 |  | LD | A, (DE) | ; END OF PROGRAM IN C |
| ORE? |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF86 B7 | 00550 |  | OR | A |  |
| BF81 2864 | 00560 |  | JR | Z, ENTPT3 | ; BRANCH IF YES (DON |
| 'T INTERCEPT) |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF83 4F | Ø6570 |  | LD | C,A ; | ;MSB OF LINE POINTER |
| TO C |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF84 1B | 00580 |  | DEC | DE | ; STEP DE BACK |
| BF 85 DF | 00590 |  | RST | 18H | ; COMPARE HL WITH DE |
| BE86 2805 | 00600 |  | JR | Z,ENTPT2 | ;BRANCH IF EQUAL (I |
| NTERCEPT) |  |  |  |  |  |
| BF88 1A | 00610 |  | LD | A, (DE) | ; LSB OF LINE POINTER |

purpose, just change the relevant byte for each in the data statements to something more suitable. As an exam-ple-perhaps you wanted to use CMD"X" to activate BASTEP (instead of CMD"B"), and CMD" $Y$ " to deactivate it (instead of CMD"Q"). Edit line 10 and change the 42 (i.e. " $B$ ") in the middle of Data item three to 58 (i.e. " $X$ "). Remember, these are hexadecimal values, not ASCII.

Also, change the 51 (i.e. " $Q$ ") at the beginning of Data item four to 59 (i.e. " $Y$ ").

## The Program

Lines 10 to 20 are the machine code (in hexadecimal), grouped in 29 seven-byte items (see later in this article for an Assembly listing of this code). Some bytes are coded as $\ldots$. These are relocatable bytes whose contents will vary depending on your RAM size.
In line 30, locations 16756/7 ( $X^{\prime} 4174 / 5^{\prime}$ ) contain the branch address to which control is

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transferred when a CMD statement is encountered. On Level II machines, it points straight to the L3 Error routine.

In line 40, locations 16548/9 ( $X^{\prime} 40 A 4 / 5^{\prime}$ ) point to the start of the Basic program area in RAM.

Lines 60 to 70 check that BASTEP is not already installed before proceeding, If it is, and this program was run a second time, we'd pick up our own intercepts as system pointers.

Locations 16561/2 (X'40B1/2') in line 90 contain the Memory Size? value. By modifying that value and issuing a Clear, we can protect the top 203 bytes of RAM. The value obtained in AD in line 110 must be the start address of the machine code. Since POKE requires addresses above 32767 to be expressed as (address-65536), we need to check for these.

Lines 130 to 260 are a series of For... Next loops which take the machine code from the data statements, convert it to ASCII, and POKE into the appropriate locations.

Line 280 transfers the normal CMD vector address locations 16756/7 ( $X^{\prime} 4174 / 5^{\prime}$ ) to the appropriate exit point in the machine code, because we'll still need to be able to handle DOS commands like CMD"R", CMD"T", CMD"E" etc.
In lines 290 to 300 , location 16836 ( $X^{\prime} 41 C^{\prime} 4^{\prime}$ ) is an address to which the Basic interpreter jumps prior to starting a new line. This is the key to the operation of BASTEP. By saving its contents and putting into 16756/7 an intercept which points to BASTEP in high memory, we've just extended the interpreter!

All CMD statements are routed to label CMDIN. CMDs other than CMD"B" and CMD"Q" are passed back to Basic at the jump labeled Exit.

Each time Basic is about to begin a new line, the intercept at 16836 ( $X^{\prime} 41 \mathrm{C}^{\prime}$ ) passes control to ENTPT. The 3-byte instruction at label LNINT is initialized with the original contents of locations 16836-8 ( $X^{\prime} 41 \mathrm{C} 4-6^{\prime}$ ), so we can hand back to Basic when required. Extensive use is made of ROM routines to do various tasks.

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# A Port Mapped A/D Converter 

## M. Parris

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The input of single-channel analog data into a micro-
computer is relatively simple, and any number of effective designs are available. While these can be cheaply built, a single channel isn't very versatile. When National Semiconductor introduced its ADC0816 16channel data acquisition chip a few years ago, I expected to see a design or two making use of its capabilities. A design hasn't surfaced (so far as I'm aware),


Photo 1. TRS-80 ADC
so I was obliged to make up my own.

The ADC0816 is a CMOS, 16 channel, multiplexed, eight-bit, successive-approximation A/D converter. Low-powered ( 15 mW at 5 V ) supply, Tri-State outputs and latched addressing make microprocessor interfacing a breeze. Though the conversion time of about 100 microseconds is slow, this isn't likely to be a serious problem. The chip architecture is ingenious. (See Electronics April 27, 1978, for a brief description.) This isn't important in order to use it for a data acquisition system-what is important is that the control signals, Read, Write and EOC are compatible with $8080,8085, \mathrm{Z80}$, SC/MP and 6800 processors with little or no external logic.

I wanted to interface a TRS-80 with a view to such grandiose schemes as the simultaneous monitoring of a freezer temperature, three inside room temperatures, two outside temperatures, humidity and sunshine levels, wind speed, furnace stack and burner temperatures and oil consumption rate. This leaves four channels open for a
game of Pong!
My TRS-80 ADC interface (see Fig. 1) is port mapped, which is a little simpler than memory mapping. It's also easier to make subsequent changes to an eight-bit port address than to a 16 -bit memory address. The analog channel is selected by writing to port OFEH the four-bit channel selector (D0-D3). With a clock frequency of about 300 KHz , provided by IC7, a 555 timer, it may take as little as four microseconds to output EOC (pin 13 of IC6) after channel selection and then perhaps a further 250 microseconds before EOC signals that the data are valid and may be read at port OFEH. Both these times are variable and it isn't possible to ensure the first transition is detected at higher clock frequencies. This should be borne in mind if changes are made to the ADC or processor clocks.

## The Programs

Program Listing 1 shows a simple means of reading channel 0 (for example) into register A. The 100 -microsecond loop ensures the above-mentioned EOC


Fig. 1. Schematic for 16 Channels of TRS-80 ADC
delay time is well past before looking for EOC, latched into D4 at port OFDH. Listing 1 also shows the corresponding Basic routine. In this case the problem doesn't arise because the interpreter runs so slowly.

The EOC on D4 may be used to signal an interrupt if desired, in which case minor circuit changes will be required. Alternatively, D5, D6 or D7 can be used quite effectively in a polling system to indicate that updates are available for up to eight of the 16 input channels. As an example, Fig. 2 shows a circuit enabling one to sample the discharge rate of a capacitor. If $R$ equals 25 K , and $T$ in 25 ms units measures the time for the voltage to fall to 1.85 V ( 37 percent or $95 / 256$ of 5 V ), then T equals $C$ in microfarads. The TRS-80 expansion interface's 25 -ms interrupt can be used for timing, and Program Listing 2 is a simple Basic program showing how to check the performance of capacitors from about five to 250 microfarads using this system.

A $40-\mathrm{Hz}$ rate is too slow for many purposes and an external
clock must be supplied for sampling up to the maximum rate of about 4 KHz (for a single channel). Program Listing 3 shows how to sample 256 data from a waveform at channel 0 , using the external clock applied at D5 with an upper limit of about 2.5 KHz .

It appears that the ADC08616 was designed specifically for ratiometric conversion, since reference and input voltages are equal. Any of the 16 analog inputs can be used as position sensors by connection to the wiper of a potentiometer which has the reference voltage applied across it. A position sensor has a host of potential applications, with one of the more obvious being a two-channel joystick interface-allowing up to eight participants.

Program Listing 4 shows a simple application of a joystick interface in which a jump to the interrupt service routine is placed into an interrupt vector at 4012H, used by the TRS-80's expansion interface. The interrupt service routine (ISR) relates the joystick's two channels to the positioning of a "*" cursor,


Fig. 2. Circuit to sample the discharge rate of a capacitor: D5 is used for the "look at me" signal


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Fig. 3. a. Circuit-board pattern b. Component placement diagram

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|  | 00100 | ；COLLEC | 256 BYTES FROM | ADC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5000 | 00110 |  | ORG 50日め号 | ：MUST START PAGE |
| 0100 | 00129 | STORE | DEFS 256 | ；WHOLE PAGE USED |
| 5100210050 | 0013a | START | LD HL，STORE |  |
| 5103 OE20 | 00149 |  | $5 \mathrm{LC} \mathrm{C}, 20 \mathrm{H}$ |  |
| 5105 DBFD | 06150 | TIME | IN A，（GFDII） | ；GET THE CLOCK |
| 5107 E620 | B0160 |  | AND 261 | ；ON D5 |
| 510947 | 00176 |  | LD B，A | ；STORE IT |
| 510A A9 | 09180 |  | XOR C | ；TIME YET？ |
| $510 \mathrm{~B} \quad 28 \mathrm{~F} 8$ | 80190 |  | JF z，TIME | ；NOT YET |
| 510D 48 | 00220 |  | LD C，i | ，YES，UPDATE IT |
| 510 E 3ECD | 60210 |  | LD $A, D$ | ：CHANNEL IS－ |
| 5110 D3FE | 00228 |  | OUT（OFEH），A | ；LOOK FOF DATA |
| 51120607 | 90230 |  | LD B， 7 | ；100 MICROSEC |
| 5114 10FE | 00240 | TEOC | DJN2 TEOC | ；UNTIL VALID |
| 5116 DFFD | 00250 | TC | IN A ，（9FDH） | ；TO LOOK FOR |
| 5118 CD67 | 00260 |  | BIT 4，A | ；EOC ON D4 |
| 511 A 28FA | 09210 |  | JR $z$ ，TC | ；NOT YET |
| 511 C DBEE | 02280 |  | IN A, （ 0 PEH ） | ；YES，GET DATA |
| $511 \pm 77$ | 00290 |  | LD（HL），A | ；STORE IT |
| 511 F 2 C | 09300 |  | INC L | ；UPDATE STORE |
| 5120 20E3 | 00316 |  | JR NZ，TIME | ；UNTIL NEW PAGE |
| 5122 C3191A | 60320 |  | JP BASIC | ；THEN EXI＇： |
| 1 A19 | 00330 | BASIC | EQU 1A19H | ；FOR PROCESSING |
| 0000 | 00340 |  | END |  |

Program Listing 3．An Assembly－language routine for fast ADC using an external clock applied at D5

| 5008 |  | 00100 |  | ORG 5000H | ；MEM SIZE 29479 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5898 | 683C | 00118 | STORE2 | DEFW 3C00H | ；VIDEO START |
| 5082 | 20 | 00120 | STORE1 | DEFB 29H | ；UPPER LEFT CHAR |
| 5803 | F3 | 00130 | ISR | DI |  |
| 5004 | E5 | 00140 |  | PUSH HL |  |
| 5065 | F5 | D6150 |  | PUSH AF |  |
| 5006 | C5 | 00160 |  | PUSH BC |  |
| 5007 | D5 | 00170 |  | PUSH DE |  |
| 5008 | 3 AE037 | 06180 |  | LD A，（37E0H） |  |
| 500 B | CB77 | 06190 |  | BIT $6, \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| 500D | 2043 | 00200 |  | JR NZ，FDC |  |
| 500 F | CB7F | 00210 |  | BIT 7，A |  |
| 5011 | 2836 | 00220 |  | JR 2，XIT |  |
| 5013 | AF | 00230 |  | XOR A | ；GET HOR DATA |
| 5014 | CD5750 | 00240 |  | CALL ADC |  |
| 5017 | 1 F | 00250 |  | RRA | ；／4 |
| 5018 | $1 F$ | 00260 |  | RRA |  |
| 5019 | E63F | 00270 |  | AND 3FH | ；COLUMN |
| 501B | 263C | 90280 |  | LD $\mathrm{H}, 3 \mathrm{CH}$ |  |
| 501 D | 6 F | 90290 |  | LD L，A |  |
| 501 E | 3Eø1 | 00300 |  | LD A， 1 | ］GET VERT DATA |
| 5020 | CD5750 | 00310 |  | CALL ADC |  |
| 5023 | 1 F | 90320 |  | RRA | ；／16 |
| 5024 | 1 F | 00330 |  | RRA |  |
| 5025 | 1F | 90340 |  | RRA |  |
| 5026 | 1 F | 00350 |  | RRA |  |
| 5027 | E60F | 00360 |  | AND OFH | ；ROW |
| 5029 | A7 | 00376 |  | AND A |  |
| 502 A | 2807 | 00386 |  | JR Z，MARK |  |
| 502 C | 47 | 00390 |  | LD B，A |  |
| 502D | 114068 | 90406 |  | LD DE，40H | ； 64 PER ROW |
| 5030 | 19 | 00418 | NEXTR | ADD HL，DE |  |
| 5031 | 10FD | 00420 |  | DJNZ NEXTR |  |
| 5833 | ED4B0650 | 00430 | MARK | LD BC，（STORE2） | ；PREVIOUS PLACE |
| 5037 | 226850 | 010449 |  | LD（STORE2）， HL | ；THIS PLACE |
| 503A | 3A0258 | 60450 |  | LD A，（STORE1） | ；PREVIOUS CHAR |
| 503D | 68 | 00460 |  | LD H，B |  |
| 503 E | 69 | 00470 |  | LD L，C |  |
| 503 F | 77 | 00480 |  | LD（HL），A | ；PUT IT BACK |
| 5040 | 2A0050 | 00490 |  | LD HL，（STORE2） |  |
| 5043 | 7E | 00500 |  | LD A，（HL） |  |
| 5044 | 320250 | 00510 |  | LD（STORE1），A | ；THIS CHAR |
| 5047 | 362A | 00520 |  | LD（HL），${ }^{1 * 1}$ | ：MARK IT |
| 5049 | 3AE637 | 00530 | XIT | LD A，（37E0H） |  |
| 504 C | D1 | 60540 |  | POP DE |  |
| 504D | Cl | 60550 |  | POP BC |  |
| 504 E | Fl | 00560 |  | POP AF |  |
| 504 F | El | 00570 |  | POP HL |  |
| 5050 | FB | 66580 |  | EI |  |
| 5051 | C9 | 00590 |  | RET |  |
| 5052 | 3AEC37 | 09600 | FDC | LD $\mathrm{A},(37 \mathrm{ECH})$ |  |
| 5055 | 18F2 | 00610 |  | JR XIT |  |
| 5057 | D3FE | 90620 | ADC | OUT（ 0 PEH），A |  |
| 5059 | 0607 | 00630 |  | LD B， 7 |  |
| 505B | 10FE | 00640 | TEOC | DJNZ TEOC |  |
| 505D | DBFD | 00650 | TC | IN $\mathrm{A},($ OFDH） |  |
| 585 F | CB67 | 00660 |  | BIT 4，A |  |
| 5061 | 28FA | 00678 |  | JR Z ，TC |  |
| 5063 | DBFE | 09680 |  | IN A，（0FEH） |  |
| 5065 | C9 | 00698 |  | RET |  |
| 5066 | F3 | 00700 | START | DI |  |
| 5067 | ED56 | 00710 |  | IM 1 |  |
| 5069 | FB | 60720 |  | EI |  |
| 506A | C3191A | 09730 |  | JP BASIC |  |
| 1 A19 |  | 00740 | BASIC | EQU 1A19H |  |
| 4012 |  | 00750 |  | ORG 4012H |  |
| 4012 | C30350 | 00760 |  | JP ISR |  |
| 0008 |  | 00770 |  | END |  |
| 00000 | total er | RRORS |  |  |  |

Program Listing 4．An interrupt－driven Assembly－language routine to interface a simple joystick－controlled＊cursor with the Basic interpreter

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17-20 IEEE Computer Society, Silver Spring, MD. Optical Storage of Digital Data Lake Tahoe, CA.

18-20 Technical Education Research Centers, Cambridge, MA. Microcomputers in Education Tallahassee, FL.

31-2 Future Computing Inc., Richardson, TX. UCSD p-System Industry Forum Loews Anatole, Dallas, TX.

## February

7-9 Technical Education Research Centers, Cambridge, MA. Microcomputers in Education Washington, DC.

14-17 IEEE Computer Society, Silver Spring, MD. Computer Science Conference Orlando, FL.

16-18 IEEE Computer Society, Silver Spring, MD. International Solid State Circuits Conference New York, NY.

16-18 TALMIS, Oak Park, IL. 3rd Annual Software Publishers and Computer-based Training Conference Ambassador West, Chicago, IL.

17-19 Technical Education Research Centers, Cambridge, MA. Microcomputers in Education New York, NY.

21-23 American Federation of Information Processing Societies Inc., Philadelphia, PA. Office Automation Conference Philadelphia Civic Center.

23-25 Future Computing Inc., Richardson, TX. Personal Computer Retail Forum Loews Anatole, Dallas, TX.

## March

1-3 IEEE Computer Society, Silver Spring, MD. COMPCON Spring '83 San Francisco, CA.
8 IEEE Computer Society, Silver Spring, MD. MICRODELCON Newark, DE.

10-12 The Council for Exceptional Children, Reston, VA. Use of Microcomputers in Education Hartford, CT.

16-18 IEEE Computer Society, Silver Spring, MD. 16th Annual Simulation Symposium Tampa, FL.

17-19 Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ. Microcomputers in Education ASU campus.

29-31 IEEE Computer Society, Silver Spring, MD. Workshop on Computer System Organization New Orleans, LA.

31-1 IEEE Computer Society, Silver Spring, MD. International Symposium on VLSI Technology and Systems Taipei, Taiwan.

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## RESISTANCE TO TANDY'S COLOR CLONE

There appears to be some grumbling among the handpicked distributors for the TDP-100, the first Tandy computer marketed outside the Radio Shack chain.

PAGE 374

## PC INTO I PLUS III WILL GO

A California firm has a slavedriver that will make PC programs run on a TRS-80.

PAGE 376

## THE NEW SOURCE

A cast of comic characters will be helping the "Avis" of the information utility business get its new system on the road to success.

PAGE 378

## HARDWARE

## Enter the Dragon

## Will Tandy be a dragonslayer for this 6809-based import?

By John P. Mello Jr.

80 Micro News Edttor

While industry observers level their steely eyes across the Pacific at Japan waiting for that nation to enter the low-end computer market, another invasion may be in the making on the other side of the Atlantic.

The low-end melee in America has spread to Her Majesty's isle and the results could be some tough competition in 1983 for the Color Computer. Its most formidable foe would be the Dragon 32 (see Jake Commander's col-
umn on page 37).
"The Dragon is probably our fiercest competitor," Tandy UK Managing Director John Sayers told 80 Micro. "The VIC-20 and the Dragon are the two most aggressively marketed machines in

the United Kingdom.
The computer manufactured by Dragon Data Ltd., Swansea, Glamorgan, UK, has the same 8-bit microprocessor as the Color Computer (Motorola's 6809E). Standard equipment includes 32 K of RAM, typewriter keyboard, Microsoft Extended Color Basic, and five octaves of sound ( 255 tones). It costs about $\$ 350$.

Sayers said about 80 percent of Tandy's ROM pack software will run on the Dragon. That surprised Dragon's sales and marketing director, Richard Wadman. "Do you mean to tell me that Tandy told you that 80 percent of their software will run on our machine?" he replied when informed by 80 Micro of Sayer's comments. "That was nice of them."
"Being a 6809," Wadman explained, "if you write pure 6809 code and you go straight in, you've got no problems. It should run straight away. The problem is the Microsoft Basic we use is different than Tandy's. The routines are in different places."

He said about 30 programs are available for his micro, most of them games.

Although the Dragon is priced $£ 40$ below the Color Computer, Sayers said Tandy isn't waging a price war against it.
"I think the fact that has to be put

Tandy UK: 80 percent of the Color Computer's ROM packs will run on the Dragon 32.


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across," he noted, "is the Color Computer is $£ 40$ more, but for that $£ 40$ you get better support, better backup. You've got the ability to upgrade to any configuration you like, including disks. And that's the way we sell it."

However, the sting of the low-end war may have cracked Tandy's armored pricing policy. Sayers noted the Fort Worth firm may be manufacturing Color Computers in Korea next year. But the Tandy UK executive did not know what effect the move would have on the computer's price.

Another difficulty competing with Dragon, Sayers claimed, is the firm is subsidized by the government. Wadman denied that. "We have no subsidies from anywhere," he said.

Sayers also rapped the documentation for the Dragon: "What's happening, would you believe it, is the manual that's coming with the Dragon is pretty lousy and people are trying to buy the [Color Computer] manual off us."

Wadman countered: "We've had about 16 reviews in this country and only one of them has mentioned the documentation as being no good. It's not the
same documentation as the Tandy. It's a little more serious, but the British like to think that they're a little more serious than the Americans."

Dragon began selling its micro last August and by September it had sold 11,000 machines. "We've been pleasantly surprised by its sales," Wadman said. Production was about 7,000 units a month in 1982, but Wadman said it would be stepped up this year "because of interest in Europe."

Another low-end micro in the UK is the Color Genie marketed by Lowe Electronics Ltd. of Matlock, Derbyshire. According to Keith Bedford, Lowe's service and development manager, the Color Genie's edge in the crowded market is its Z 80 microprocessor.
"The ordinary programs written for the TRS-80 Model I and Model III or Genie will run on the Color Genie," maintained Bedford. And since many software writers are familiar with the Z80, he said, the Color Genie has greater potential than other machines for getting software written for it.

At $£ 199$, the Color Genie is also priced below the Color Computer, but

Tandy's Sayers claimed the Lowe machine, manufactured by EACA International Ltd. of Hong Kong, isn't much of a threat to the Radio Shack micro: "The one from Lowe is not really in the business at all. We don't hear much of it. We don't see much of it."

But Bedford said the Color Genie has advantages over the Color Computer. "It's a lot easier to use," he said of the new Genie, 'sand it's got a lot more features on it." Those features include a typewriter keyboard, three-channel sound, four programmable function keys, and upper- and lowercase character display.

When will the British invasion take place? Apparently not soon.
"Officially," Dragon's Wadman said of his firm's micro, "we don't have any plans to market it there, but we are talking to people in the States."

And at Personal Micro Computers Inc. of Mount View, CA, Lowe's American distributor, a spokesman said the company had been studying the Color Genie, but hadn't made a commitment to market the machine in the United States yet.

## A glance at the Iow-end warriors

| FEATURES | COLOR COMPUTER | DRAGON 32 | COLOR GENIE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Microprocessor | 6809 E | 6809E | Z80 |
| Standard RAM | 16K | 32K | 16K |
| Maximum RAM | 32 K | 64K | 32K |
| Display (characters by lines) | $32 \times 16$ | $32 \times 16$ | $24 \times 40$ |
| Resolution for Graphics | $256 \times 192$ | $256 \times 192$ | $160 \times 96$ |
| Typewriter Keyboard | NO | YES | YES |
| Upper and Lowercase | NO | NO | YES |
| RS-232C | YES | YES | YES |
| Sound | 1 Channel | 1 Channel | 3 Channel |
| Baud Rate | 1200 | 1500 | 1200 |
| Colors | 9 | 9 | 8 |



Over thirty years of down-to-earth experience as a precision parts manufacturer has enabled Star to produce the Gemini series of dot matrix printers-a stellar combination of printer quality, flexibility, and reliability. And for a list price of nearly $25 \%$ less than the best selling competitor.

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Gemini reliability is more than just a promise. It's as concrete as a 180 day warranty ( 90 days for ribbon and print head), a mean time between failure rate of 5 million lines, a print head life of over 100 million characters, and a $100 \%$ duty cycle that allows the Gemini to print continuously. Plus, prompt, nationwide service is readily available.

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## DOCUMENTATION

Set
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## Firms in California and Michigan pioneer typesetting by telephone.

By Eric P. Grevstad

Contributing Editor

Micro owners, your timeless writing can now be typeset by telephone. And at a price upsetting to your local print shop.

According to Marleen Winer, coowner of TeleTypsetting Company of Ann Arbor, MI, her firm can typeset a user's copy at half the cost of commercial typesetting. A $\$ 20$ to $\$ 30$ job at the print shop, she said, costs $\$ 6$ per 8.5 -by-11-inch page.

Users can earn "considerable savings" by phone typesetting, said Steve Westmoreland, vice president of Type Share in Downey, CA. His firm charges $\$ 4$ per foot of copy on 4 -inch-wide paper and $\$ 6$ per foot on 8 -inch-wide paper.

Users also pay telephone costs and overnight delivery charges. In the case of Type Share, CompuServe charges are involved.

Both companies offer a choice of type styles, number of columns, and other format options. The Michigan firm adds a free computerized spelling check.

Users can send Type Share copy to CompuServe at any time. TeleTypesetting, if called in advance, will leave its machines on overnight to receive material.

Despite its convenience and low cost, typesetting by phone hasn't birthed a bevy of cottage publishers.
"Our customers are businesses or those aspiring to be in business," said Winer of TeleTypesetting.

Westmoreland noted, "We have one lady who writes poetry," but many of

Type Share's users are "people in the printing business, who don't have a large need for typesetting but want to offer it as part of their service."

The typesetters supply users with codes for setting column widths, typestyle, and other specifications. When word processing a document, the user imbeds the codes in it.

While sprinkling your words with codes takes some getting used to, Winer said, most customers take it in stride: "I give them a test paragraph and most of them don't even bother with it. . . We have people who get it right doing fouror five-page newsletters the first time,"

After converting word-processed copy to ASCII, TeleTypesetting users phone their copy directly to that firm. Type Share customers dump their ASCII copy into CompuServe, where it is retrieved by the California company's computers.

When the firms' computers receive the copy, they run it through typesetting machines. The finished work is returned to the user by overnight carrier or the

United Parcel Service.
Westmoreland estimated 30 percent of his customers "never had a computer before" coming to Type Share for typesetting. For computer novices, the firm offers a $\$ 775$ starter package. It includes a VIC-20, modem, and typesetting manual.

Conventional rather than specialized work is phone typesetting's forte, Westmoreland contended: 'If a guy is going to send one business card, he can probably get it done cheaper locally. [With] people sending three, four, or five pages [the service] starts to pay for itself."

It pays best for someone in business, he said. "One of the key things this does for someone with a computer is turn it into something they can make money at, make it really a practical-usage tool."

Winer added the novelty of computer typesetting has its own attractions: "The people who really like our service are those who think some way computers are neat, and this is one more neat thing they can do with their microcomputer."

## BUSINESS

## TDP resistance

Tandy's first-time scheme to go outside its Radio Shack system reportedly has encountered some distributor resistance.

Selling Color Computers outside Radio Shack stores reportedly has been met with resistance by some of the independent RCA distributors targeted to peddle the machine to their retail customers.

Some distributors have told the Electronic News they would not market the TDP-100 for Tandy.

Pricing, as some market analysts predicted (80 Micro, November 1980, p. 458), appears to be a monkey wrench in Tandy's outside distribution scheme.

Tandy sweetened the plan in October by chopping $\$ 50$ from the $\$ 273$ price distributors were slated to pay for the TDP-100. That cut, reportedly, would make the suggested retail price of the TDP \$379.

When asked by 80 Micro about the reports of distributor resistance, Ron Stegall, Tandy's vice president for retail computer marketing, observed: "I'm not aware of that. I don't know why they would resist it. It's selling very well out there in 4500 [Radio Shack] stores."

But not well enough for Tandy to maintain its share of the market, several
analysts have maintained. They see the Fort Worth firm's outside distribution "experiment" as a concession its Radio Shack chain may be inadequate to retain its slice of the low-end pie.

One distributor challenged those analysts' contentions. The distributor, who requested anonymity, explained low prices aren't the only thing on a consumer's mind when making a purchase. "That's how you sell Buicks, Chevrolets and Cadillacs," he said.

He maintained many children work with Color Computers in school. If they have to choose between a TDP or some other brand, they'll choose what they're familiar with, he said.

Another reason consumers will buy the machine, he contended, is Tandy is recognized as a blue chip name in microcomputers.

But the computers sent to the in-

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 LH: $\left.H_{i}:\right]$ SALES CO. 704 W Michigan Ave; P.O. Box 8098 Pensacola, FLA 32506dependent distributors will be marketed as TDP products-not Tandy's. That discouraged one distributor to pass up the chance to sell the computers.
"It was really the merchandising approach from Tandy Corporation that scared the living daylights out of us," said Dennis D'Angelo, general manager of the specialty products division of Raymond Rosen Company located in Philadelphia, PA.
"The only way to sell this product is to say, 'Hey, this is a product of the Tandy Corporation," he explained. "They're going to merchandise this as TDP electronics and advertise it as TDP electronics."

Retailers could be persuaded to sell the higher-priced TDP, he said. 'It's not in discount stores hanging from fishwires a la Toys R Us." And with competitive pressure driving home computer prices down, he continued, merchants could make a little more money on a TDP.
"But we felt it was going to be a hard sell-especially at the retail price point they were at and not having a national program behind it," he said.

He noted, "They never presented to us any concrete program. They never said we're going to run so many ads to sell the TDP name."

The TDP's retail price wasn't the only pricing problem for D'Angelo's business: "They never gave us a commitment that we would be competitive with Radio Shack. There was always the
possibility Radio Shack would be lower than us."
"There's no price protection offered to a distributor," he said. "We felt that to take a lot of inventory would place us in a precarious position."

Another disadvantage Raymond Rosen Company found with the Tandy plan was it offered no room for expansion. "We were limited to Color Computers," D'Angelo said, "and we wanted to offer the II and III to our customers, too."

The current product line of D'Angelo's firm doesn't include microcomputers. "We were going to enter the business through the TDP," he noted. "Now we're just dragging our feet. We're talking with some people and will probably get into business some time in 1983."

Although Raymond Rosen won't be carrying the Color Computer clone, D'Angelo had kudos for the micro: "The machine is a great machine. No doubt about it. It's probably a better machine than a lot of the personal computers out there today.
"It was the merchandising approach that went behind it that we were concerned with. We felt that in the long term we would be losers. And more importantly, our dealerships would be losers. We have to go back to those people and sell them a lot of other equipment. We can't burn our bridges behind us."

## HARDWARE

 TRS-80 into IBM PCPlug this peripheral to your Tandy micro and get ready to run PC programs.

The best of both worlds. You can have it with a new gadget that makes your TRS-80 into an IBM Personal Computer.

The device, called MicroMerlin, is a single-board micro that plugs into the Model III's 50-pin connector or the external bus connector of the Model I Expansion Interface.
"You don't have to open up anything," explained Manolito Aden, president of Micro Projects Engineering Company. "You just plug it in and your Radio Shack will be able to run programs written for the IBM PC as long as they use CP/M-86 function calls."

MicroMerlin contains an Intel 8088


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chip, the microprocessor in the PC. Once you plug MicroMerlin into your TRS-80, you can boot a DOS in drive 0 , insert a PC disk in drive 1, and Aden's gadget will run the IBM program.

When you run a PC program, MicroMerlin uses the TRS-80 as a slave. The two microprocessors, the Z80 and 8088, run independently, Aden said. The Radio Shack machine's Z80 does its thing-checking the keyboard, operating the disk drive, working the moni-tor-he explained, but it also responds to demands made on it by MicroMerlin.

With the addition of a disk controller, he noted, MicroMerlin can act as a stand-alone computer. In that mode, you can connect a dumb terminal to the box via its serial port.
"We've got a customer in Pennsylvania who wants a couple of hundred of these," Aden said. "He's going to supply his own terminals. We have a command in the operating system that switches control from the Radio Shack computer to the serial port. That customer will be able to run 80 -column programs right away."

MicroMerlin, with 64 K of random access memory and 8 K of erasable programmable read-only memory, costs $\$ 1195$. CP/M-86 can be purchased from Aden's Culver, CA, enterprise for $\$ 249$. Other options include an expander card for additional memory (\$275) and RS-232 interface (\$89).

MicroMerlin's memory can be expanded to 256 K . Aden's price for each 64 K block of memory is $\$ 189$.

Aden said demand for his gadget has been brisk: "We've got our first month of production already booked."

## COMMUNICATIONS

# New Primes at Source 

## Will new $\$ 5$ million center put Source on top in info utility business?

By Alan Abbey

Special to 80 Micro

snoopy, Miss Piggy, and Garfield are helping The Source expand its on-line computing capacity by 10 times, so it can add more than 200,000 subscribers in a few years.


The cartoon characters and six other stuffed animals sit atop each of the seven new and two older Prime 750 computers The Source has installed in its basement computer center in spanking new offices in McLean, VA. The dolls identify each of the computers, so The Source's programmers can quickly identify which machines need attention.

The dolls add a humorous touch to what is a deadly serious step to greatly expand the company's capacity and thrust the three-year-old firm into the forefront of the information utility field.

The computers, along with a Telenet and Tymnet switching system to handle user calls, were unveiled at a glossy ceremony on Columbus Day at The Source's new headquarters. It was attended by industry, press, and politicians, including Virginia Governor Charles Robb and former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird.

The computing center represents a $\$ 5$ million investment and a vote of confidence in The Source by its parent company, the Reader's Digest Association, which bought the fledgling information utility two years ago. Until the expanded Prime 750 system went on line last September, The Source had been relying on a management firm across town from its old offices to operate and maintain its system of two Prime com-

The Source hopes its new Primes will end the sluggishness and slow response time of the old information system.

## BEFORE YOU GET TOO EXCITED ABOUT LOBO'S NEW COMPUTER, THERE'S SOMETHING YOU SHOULD KNOW.

There's plenty to be excited about in Lobo's new MAX-80, ${ }^{\text {m }}$ as you'll see in just a minute. But first we want to warn you: you can't get one right away. Already, orders are coming in faster than we can build systems. However, if you can appreciate an incredible price/performance bargain, you'll agree the MAX-80 is well worth waiting for.

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- Two RS-232 serial ports. Ready to plug in modems, printers, or what-have-you.
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- Plus: numeric keypad with 4 function keys, software definable text and graphics characters, built-in clock/calendar with battery backup, and buffered I/O expander port.

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MAX-80

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## Lobo Drives

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Virginia Governor Charles Robb (left), The Source's Chief Executive Officer, George Grune, and Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, now chief counsel for Readers Digest at dedication ceremonies for The Source.
puters. The outside firm also owned the software that ran the system, and The Source's electronic mail and bulletin board programs.

By the company's own admission, the early system was sluggish to respond to user calls and was vulnerable to power failures. The new computer center, with its expanded capacity, dedicated back-up computer, and onsite power supply, will answer both those problems, Source officials predict. "We will have more capacity and more reliable hardware and software," said Jeff Entwistle, the company's bearded director of systems development.

Clearly, reliability and room for expansion are chief among the new system's selling points. For now at least, there will be no new services added as the company tries to improve what it has on line for users. The company is still introducing its newly improved electronic mail, a service aimed at the business clients it is aggressively courting. Entwistle promises new offerings in the future, but said the company will keep them a surprise until they are ready for unveiling.

The Source is going for what it believes is a growing market of people and businesses who fall between the two universes of traditional timesharing users, the early hobbyists, and the original heavy number crunchers, such as banks.

To be prepared for its big push, The Source expanded its Prime 750 computer system. Each has a 3 million byte
capacity. They are supplemented by 19 disk drives, each of which has an additional 300 million bytes of storage, for a total of 5.7 billion bytes of storage memory.

As the tour guides said during the dedication ceremony, "The human mind still has 100 times more memory, but these can recall it faster." The system is designed for "virtually limitless growth," according to the company's effusive promotional literature.

Part of the new computing center will be used for storing tapes of users' files. That should please people who accidentally erase their files, because The Source is promising to replace them for them.

Key to the expanded operations are the Telenet and Tymnet systems that will handle all the incoming calls. It is composed of two Telenet TP's and a Tymnet engine. In about 400 metropolitan areas, you can reach The Source by dialing the local Telenet or Tymnet number. Other ways for you to access The Source include calling the company's toll-free WATS line, which has a $\$ 15$ per hour surcharge, dialing long distance, or calling on the firm's local line if you are in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area.

The Source is also signing Uninet for a trial run. This service is similar to Telenet and Tymnet, and is available in smaller cities than the other two. If it works out, the company will keep it on a permanent basis.

It has 100 incoming direct phone lines, and 14 WATS lines along with the

Telenet and Tymnet switching systems. The company believes it now has enough phone capacity so users will be able to call at any time.

With the new system in place, The Source will step up its drive to lure business customers. George Grune, the nattily dressed chief executive officer who came from Reader's Digest, talked optimistically of the future: "The Source has grown from a service for 5,000 to 6,000 hobbyists to a management service for professionals and proven decision makers who need its information to instantly make decisions."

The company said SourceMail, its electronic mail service, is the heart of its business programs. Others are PARTICIPATE, a computer conferencing network; CHAT, for terminal-to-terminal conversations; POST, for electronic messages and classified advertising; MGRAM, for sending Mailgram Messages from computer terminals; and PRIVATE SECTOR, which enables businesses to create specialized electronic communication products for their customers and members.

Data bases The Source has geared to businesses include stock and commodity reports, summaries of articles from leading business publications, and, for high-flying executives, airline schedules.

The fees for using The Source went up last August. According to a company spokesman, they will not go up again for a while. It costs $\$ 100$ to join. Hourly charges are $\$ 20.75$ during the day, $\$ 7.75$ in evenings and on weekends, and $\$ 5.75$ an hour after midnight. There is a $\$ 10$ monthly minimum.

Company public relations director Michael Rawl said The Source is ahead of its own projections for future profitability. He claimed it would have turned a profit last year if the Reader's Digest had not bought it and planned the major expansion of staff and computing capacity. The Digest is willing to sacrifice short-term profits for long-term growth and is gambling The Source will become number one in its field.

The company cemented its position in the growing northern Virginia circle of computer firms with a dedication speech from Gov. Robb. He called the opening of the new office and computer center "a celebration of the future." Laird, the senior counsel of Reader's Digest, was on hand to smile and shake hands at the dedication ceremonies, and did nothing more official than introduce Robb to the crowd of 100 .


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BUSINESS
High tech health hazard
Survey of workers' perceptions shows belief computers cause health problems and reservations about women's movement.

Many office workers operating word processors feel the machines cause health problems.

That's one of the findings of a national study of office workers' attitudes sponsored by Verbatim Corporation of Sunnyvale, CA, the world's largest manufacturer of disks, minidisks, headcleaning kits, and cassettes.

According to a summary of the study's findings, 68.2 percent of the workers responding to the survey felt using word processing equipment could result in health problems. Those problems include eyestrain and backstrain.

Nearly eight in 10 respondents, Verbatim said, called for better lighting for word processing workers and 78.8 percent wanted rest breaks.

Many workers also commented management seldom consulted office staff on the design of work space or the structuring of the work day to improve working conditions and minimize stress.
"The findings have revealed some of the real feelings and needs of office workers," Verbatim President Malcom Northrup said in a statement.
"Verbatim is not saying there is a health problem in the office," a spokesman for the company told 80 Micro. "There are studies that have been done that say there is really no reason for concern about the equipment. But the fact remains that workers are concerned."
The survey also discovered many office workers have reservations about how much the women's movement has improved career opportunities.
About half of the office workers polled said career opportunities had been "somewhat" enhanced by female advocacy, Verbatim said, while a quarter thought career opportunities had been "greatly" enhanced.
One survey respondent noted, "Sexual prejudice is very much alive and well today, but at least now it cannot be flaunted openly."

Another said, "As a result of the women's movement, there seems to be token vice presidents whose duties are really that of an administrative assistant."

"Women's Lib opened the doors for women to get into management," a third worker observed, "but it has not done much for the advancement of secretaries to other positions. They are still regarded as someone's girl."
The survey, conducted by Group Attitudes Corporation, also found:

- Workers had a "strong desire" to participate in in-house discussion groups regarding the acquisition of new equipment, attend sales presentations by equipment vendors, and pass ideas to management via a suggestion box.
- Workers felt fewer demeaning tasks were demanded of word processing operators than secretaries.
- The office task workers liked best was typing, followed by telephone contacts and operating word processing equipment; and
- Better than three-fourths of the respondents felt automation had improved office efficiency.

According to the Verbatim spokesman, Donovan Neale-May, the firm commissioned the study to "heighten the awareness" of office managers to Verbatim products.
"Based on the input we have received from this study," Northrup stated, "we plan to launch a number of ongoing programs designed to improve the quality of life for these valuable personnel in tomorrow's automated office."

One of those programs, Neale-May said, will enlist the help of a local museum.
"We want to create a Verbatim art collection fund," he explained. "The San Francisco Museum of Modern Art will collect paintings from up-and-coming painters around the world. They will be reproduced in poster form and given away free to anybody who feels like they'd like to liven up their work space.
"The idea is to bring art into the workplace, a workplace that many feel is becoming a sterile environment."

Group Attitudes Corporation conducted the survey in July 1982. A sample of 1,263 secretaries, administrative assistants, and word processing operators in large, medium, and small companies in five major geographic regions responded to the 104 -item, self-administered questionnaire. The sample was weighted to represent the 3.9 million secretaries estimated to be in the workforce and to reflect the geographic spread of those workers.


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# קـחـחـחـpulsetrain 

## PR director exits Tandy



Tandy Corporation's director of publicty has resigned his post to start a public relations consulting firm.
Martin B. Winston, who has formed Winston and Winston with his wife, Judie, said some blue-chip silicon firms are interested in his services.
"I'm talking to all the heavies," he claimed, "Texas Instruments, Data General, DEC, Apple, IBM."

What can smooth-talking Winston provide his clients' PR departments? For one thing, a lube job. "I can act as Vaseline," the 34-year-old PR man said. "I can help make the whole contact business easier."

Before Winston left Tandy, he completed a promotional campaign expected to garner the Fort Worth firm 5 billion product exposures during the 1983-TV year.

The campaign, which cost Tandy no more than $\$ 1,000$, is aimed at getting the firm's products used as props for TV shows.

Shows agreeing to use the products include "Walter Cronkite's Universe," "Hill Street Blues," "The Devlin Connection," "St. Elsewhere," "Remington Street," "The New Bob Newhart Show," "The Greatest American Hero," and "Quest."

Winston told Advertising Age many of the products are "cosmetic" models. They look like working products, but have failed quality con-


WOOING COMPUTER FIRMSPenthouse magazine, using what makes it popular-skin-has launched a campaign to persuade software firms to advertise in the Bob Guiccione publication. This ad, which ran from September to December in The Sizzle Sheet-a trade publication for marketers of computer and electronics, notes 23 percent of Penthouse readers own a home computer, 17 percent plan to buy home video games in 1983 and 13 percent plan to buy home computers. The ad originally ran in color.
trol. Tandy has found those products are less likely to be stolen from a set.

Winston, whose new firm will have offices in Fort Worth and Greenwich, CT, added, "You could say we're making Hollywood our junkyard."

## What's in a logo? Plenty, says Tandy



The Bell System symbol has sparked skirmishing between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Tandy Corporation.

Radio Shack's parent has complained to the U.S. Justice Department about AT\&T and the Bell Operat-
ing Companies using the bell-to-a-ring logo in their advertisements.

Letting AT\&T and the companies use the $\operatorname{logo}_{i}$ makes a mockery of the antitrust settlement between Ma Bell and the department, Tandy contends.

By sharing the trappings of the Bell system with the operating companies, Tandy said in a letter to the department's antitrust division, AT\&T intends to "unfairly enshrine in the minds of consumers the continuing 'oneness' of the Bell System."
That will give AT\&T a competitive edge that undercuts the goal of the antitrust settlement, Tandy argued.
It maintained AT\&T's reorganization plan should provide "the divested operating companies may have use
of the Bell name, the Bell symbol, and related tradenames, trademarks and marketing symbols as a package, while AT\&T may not use any of these names, marks, logos, or marketing symbols for any purpose."

Unless those provisions are included in the plan, Tandy added, "At\&T will divest the [operating companies], but it will be a divesture in law, not in fact. Through massive advertising, AT\&T will in effect tell consumers that the Bell System remains one-economically and operational-ly-and that it is business as usual.
"Competition, the whole purpose of the consent decree, will be the victim."

In a letter to the antitrust division, AT\&T Vice President and General Counsel Howard J. Trienens said Tandy's request went beyond anything contemplated by the final judgement in United States v. American Telephone \& Telegraph Co., et al.

As the issue got muddier and muddier, William F . Baxter, head of the antitrust division, attempted to clear the waters.

After divestiture, he wrote to Trienens, the division would see as violating the agreement "any use of the word Bell independently of a corporate name, as in the name of a product or service.
"We would also object to the use of a corporate name itself, such as American Bell, in such a fashion as to imply a relationship with the [operating companies]...
"Under this approach, for example, we would view as violative of the modification the use after divesture of Bell Packet Switching Service or

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#  



Bell Dimension PBX as the name for a product service."

After reading Baxter's letter, Trienen suggested everyone wait until the reorganization plan was filed with the department to iron out the nettlesome issue.

## Tandy buys Datapoint's share of disk drive firm



Tandy Corporation has bought out Datapoint's interest in
Texas Peripherals, a disk drive manufacturer owned by the two firms.

According to Electronic News, the amount of cash Tandy would pay for Datapoint's 50 percent share in Texas Peripherals was undisclosed.

Tandy and Datapoint told $E N$ the buy-out would not affect the companies' agreement, announced last June, to marry their technology for local area networking. The weekly said development of that service has been hampered by software problems.

Texas Peripherals, set up in 1980, has been making $5.25-$ and 8 -inch drives. It has 325 employees and occupies a 50,000-square-foot former Sears Roebuck retail store in

Odessa, TX.
Garland Asher, Tandy's vice president of finance, told $E N$, 'We've taken a majority of the production of that plant since Day One,"

When the agreement was inked, he explained, it included procedures for one firm buying out the other.

Asher said Tandy decided to buy out Datapoint because "We want the production. We need the production. It makes sense all around."

He added the deal would not affect Tandy's agreements with other disk drive manufacturers.

In a related matter, Bill Meserve, a senior consultant for Arthur D. Little Company of Cambridge, MA, noted partnerships like the one between Tandy and Datapoint are necessary to survive the coming shakeout in the microcomputer industry.

## When you talk to these cash registers, they talk back



Supermarket shoppers in Lexington, MA, don't want to talk about the Computer Ageespecially with a computer. A Bay State supermarket chain, Stop \& Shop, hoped to humanize the checkout lane by installing talking cash registers. Shoppers weren't enamored with the idea. Surveys indicated shoppers disliked hearing the price of hamburger coming out of black box at ear level.

A frequent complaint of shoppers was the machines, called Positalkers, created
high noise levels in the supermarket. Another gripe was the machines' Midwestern female voice was cold and unpleasant.

Shoppers also viewed the Positalkers as unnecessary and they suspected the cost of the boxes- $\$ 300$ each-was being passed on to them through higher food prices. Stop \& Shop said that suspi-
cion was unfounded.
The chain finally pulled the boxes out of the Lexington store and returned to the cold, hard reality of the sales slip.

National Semiconductor Corporation, the California manufacturer of Positalker, said Stop \& Shop is the first supermarket in the nation to have the machine removed.


HOT AIR ATTRACTION. Leading Edge Products Inc. of Canton, MA, has joined the fight against cancer in children in a big way. One cent from each floppy disk it sells goes to the Jimmy Fund, a Boston-based group funding programs in cancer research and treatment of children with cancer. This hot air balloon was one of many attractions at the First Annual Computer Fair sponsored by Leading Edge. The proceeds from the fair were donated to the Jimmy Fund as well as a check for $\$ 6,700$, the first installment on the Canton firm's onecent campaign.

## Softshell introduces

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## E-papers no threat to real papers


"There is no clear and present danger to the American newspaper industry from electronic delivery of information to the home."
That was one of the findings in a report on a two-year experiment by the Associated Press and 11 newspapers on the CompuServe Information Service (see 80 Micro,

November 1982, p. 462).
The report-prepared by the AP and RMH Research Inc., a Fairlawn, NJ, subsidiary of Harte-Hanks Com-municatons-added that any danger posed to newspapers by electronic information is in the future.
The New Jersey research firm found newspapers accounted for only 5 percent of the total usage on CompuServe.

Once the novelty wore off the experiment, access declined dramatically. From February 1982 to June 1982,
accesses dropped from 1,2000 to 136 . The average access time during that period was less than five minutes.

During the last eight months of the experiment, the AP reported, one-third of CompuServe's users looked at an electronic newspaper once; roughly one-fifth looked twice.

A control group of 100 households accessed the e-papers 30 percent more than CompuServe regularscalled "electros" in the test. Members of the control
households-dubbed 'real people"-accessed the news an average of 6.5 minutes.

But even for real people, the allure of the Network Nation wasn't news. They spent 40 percent of their time accessing CompuServes CB and games.

Neither group would net a news organization a pile of money. At going rates, the AP said, an electro would gross an e-paper 8 cents; a real person would gross the paper 10.46 cents.

However, CompuServe does have its newspaper ad-

## Anthem for a microcomputer



When Walt Disney Productions opened its Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow in Lake Buena Vista, FL, last October, it gave computerdom something it's been lacking for a long timean anthem.

Visitors entering Epcot's computer center will see Ken Jennings-straight from his role in Sweeny Todd as a Pearly (an early English street entertainer whose suit and hat were covered with pearl buttons)-flitting about singing "The Computer Song."

The song was written by Richard B. and Robert B. Sherman, creators of the score for Mary Poppins. Its lyrics go like this:

You see my friends
the computer
makes life easier
saves me time and headaches, too
He sorts things out
analyses in a shake
My enormous problem
to him's a piece of cake
He's got a great big memory like an elephant
utilizes knowledge without end
That's why I'm a rooter
for the computer
Ev'rybody needs a friend
When my work piles up and I'm seeing red
'cause 1 need five arms and an extra head
I find the computer
becomes me trouble shooter
He keeps miles and miles
of acts on file,
My wish is his command
Nothing is astuter, than a computer when I need a helping hand.
Let me explain-They keep on top of accomodations
record and update reservations coordinate telephone operations and help plan energy conservation They're really a great financial device payroll service is kept precise
They project attendance, then give advice on personnel, food and merchandise They're constantly focusing all their attention on matters of safety and fire prevention They've given efficiency a new dimension with number examples too many to mention and that's why I'm a rooter
for the computer
Ev'rybody needs a friend
You see my friends, the computer does the drudgery, leaves me free for the better things I push some buttons and in 'alf a mo, what was a sticky wicket becomes an easy go. He's got a great big memory like an elephant How he works is hard to comprehend Complicated computations take him just a tick He coordinates and tabulates and does it double quick, and that's why I'm a rooter for the computer
Ev'rybody needs a friend!
No need to stand, no need to stand

## Printer Stands

End the paper mess on your computer desk. Our printer stand allows your paper to be fed from under the printer, making room for the used paper to stack
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## Upgrade Kit

Putting Disk drives into your TRS-80 Model III will turn it into the powerful computer it was designed to be. The B.T. Enterprises DISK DRIVE INSTALLATION KIT is easy to do and represents a substantial savings over the cost if done by Radio Shack.

The kit was designed to be installed by a nontechnical person, and takes an average of 45 to 75 minutes to complete. The only tools necessary are a phillips and flat head screw driver and a pair of diagonal cutters. No cutting of traces or soldering is necessary.

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- The NEW HOLMES Controller Board assembled \& tested
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#  


dicts. The AP noted, "In an already demographically odd group of current customers. . . one out of 10 is odder still: a newspaper junkie, even though the fix is electronic."

Little tailoring for the electronic medium was done by the experimenters, RMH observed. That's something CompuServe hopes to address in its future news efforts.

The information utility's senior vice president, George Minot, told Editor \& Publisher the test has led CompuServe to start building a news component to its service.

The news model, he said, will be "fully interactive according to customer needs" and will allow a customer to create a news file of his own
design. Users will instruct the system to collect news stories on specific subjects and call them up on demand.

CompuServe news will be tailored to a videotext system, Minot said, and presented in "capsule" form. He added, "Videotext customers want and are willing to pay for up to the minute news."

## Prez scoffs at shortage of programmers



Shortage of programmers? Not according to the president of Pan-
sophic Systems Inc.
David Eskra, speaking at a software exposition in Chicago, called the highly
trumpeted programmer shortage "a sham."

The real problem, he reportedly said, is gaining access to that "ton of data that has the potential to solve all kinds of business problems."

## New mag on portable micros



Portable computers will be the focus of a magazine scheduled for publication next month.

According to a statement from publisher Marshall W. Freeman, the new bimonthly will be totally devoted to developments and applications of the new wave of portable computers.

Many people need portability for their daily needs, the statement said. Portable Computer will focus on portable products and how to use them. Articles will be geared to the non-technical user.

Applications stories will review uses of portable computers in big business, small business, and in the homeexcept for games.

Circulation is "guaranteed" at 20,000, Freeman said. It will be distributed on a paid and controlled circulation basis. Subscription price for the magazine is \$12.50.

Portable Computer will be published by Miller Freeman publications. The San Francisco, CA, firm publishes 10 business magazines and six newsletters. The 80 -year-old enterprises has offices in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Portland, London and Brussels.

The editor of the new publication is Stephen J. Schneiderman.

## Guide to software writers' markets



Eric Balkan, editor of Software Wanted: How and Where to Sell
Your Program, has announced the release of the 1982-83 version of his guide to software markets.

Referring to an article on CompuServe's Software Author's special interest group ( 80 Micro, November 1982, p. 470), Balkan lamented, 'I was pained to read that there is no neatly bound directory of writers' markets for microcomputer programmers."

He said he publishes such a reference book. The 1981-82 edition contained 75 listings. This year's will contain more than 140. The listings include information on royalties paid by publishers, programs needed by software houses, and tips on what to look for before signing a contract.

His book was favorably reviewed in Creative Computing in May 1982, he wrote.

For more than a year, Balkan has provided information on CompuServe for The Micro Advisor and Information News and Views. "I have yet to see any kind of decent money," he said. "I get a 12 percent royaltywhich comes out to a penny a minute per user. That results in about $\$ 70$ a month. With that kind of remuneration, it doesn't pay to update the data bases very often."

Software Wanted costs \$25 and is available from Battery Lane Publications, PO Box 30214, Bethesda, MD 20814.

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## Big Blue to be <br> lion of desktop market by 1986



The Big Blue will dominate the desktop computer market by 1986, according to the president of the Yankee Group, a Boston, MA, consulting group.

Howard Anderson, in a report appearing in Computerworld, predicted International Business Machines would corner 19.2 percent of the desktop market by middecade.
Ways he said IBM would persuade 4 million users to buy its micros included marketing its Personal Computer through Sears Roebuck and Company and pumping $\$ 1.6$ billion into $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{D}$ for the PC.
The Big Blue will also keep the competition reeling, he said, with a new product announcement every month.

Apple would lose its front spot in the market by failing to introduce new products, he contended.

Both Apple and Tandy would be hurt by IBM using the PC under the firm's Systems Network Architecture. He explained it is difficult to connect foreign equipment to an IBM network.
Pricing will be another factor in IBM's dominance. Anderson said the enterprise would peg its prices to 115 percent of the lowest prices in the market.
"IBM is turning into a must carry for retail outlets," he observed. He added other vendors may find themselves paying for shelf space in retail stores and losing profits


TEACHING WITH TRON Walt Disney Educational Media Company has released a 16 mm film, Computers: The Friendly Invasion, introducing students to computers. Not only can youngsters see how man is building a better world with computers, but they can also see some dazzling computer graphics from TRON. The 19.5 minute movie for grades 5 to 12 can be ordered from WDEMC, 500 South Buena Vista St., Burbank, CA 91521.
as a result.
In a related matter, Yankee released a report predicting what the home computer market will look like when the smoke clears in 1982.

The U.S. market for the micros will have increased 400 percent, to 1.76 million units worth more than $\$ 1$ billion, the report said. In 1981, it noted, 340,000 unit worth $\$ 395$ million were sold.

Yankee maintains sales of micros in the $\$ 200$ to $\$ 500$ and under $\$ 200$ range will continue to increase. Sales of micros over $\$ 500$ will decline,
it added.
The report predicted $\$ 200$ to $\$ 500$ computers will have 53 percent of the home market in 1982 and 1983, the under $\$ 200$ micros 29 percent in 1982 and 34 percent in 1983. Over $\$ 500$ computers' market share will drop from 18 percent in 1982 to 13 percent in 1983.
In the top spot of the $\$ 200$ to $\$ 500$ group, Yankee forcasted a shift from Atari to Commodore or Texas Instruments. But it said Atari will bounce back in 1983, once it increases its production facil-
ities.
In 1981, Atari had 44 percent of the $\$ 200$ to $\$ 500$ market, Tandy 30 percent, TI 16 percent and Commodore 10 percent.
Generic R2D2
 "The first manufactured intelligent robot for the home experimenter," the RB5X, has been announced by RB Robot Corporation of Golden, Co. (For related story, see 80 Micro August 1982, p. 330.)
Looking like a generic R2D2 and priced at $\$ 1195$, the robot uses an INS 8073 microprocessor and a ring of "tactile sensors" (bumpers) to learn from its experience, detecting and responding to obstacles in its path. Once a random response proves successful, the droid remembers and repeats it when confronted with the same situation
In the climax of its repertoire, the robot recharges its own batteries, sensing when the eight " C " and four " D " cells are low, finding its charger, and detaching itself when ready to roll again.
An RS-232 interface lets users transfer its memory to a microcomputer to study memory patterns and alter programs. The robot comes with three self-learning programs stored in 8 K of RAM, (a $\$ 295$ option package adds 16K), a Polaroid sonar sensor, blinking lights. Its manufacturer promises game and equipment software and several more options in the near future, including a mechanical arm and a voice synthesizer.
Sales of between 300 and 1,000 units are forecast for the last quarter of 1982.

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TThe votes are in and counted. May we have the envelope, please?
Our first Readers' Choice balloting was, to say the least, an interesting experience. Naturally, we learned which software our readers consider to be numero uno. We also learned that it's impossible to include all of the software available for the TRS-80, as evidenced by the large number of write-ins. And finally, we picked up some tips on how we can improve the Readers' Choice Awards this year.
As for the results, we found few surprises. Several write-ins made it to the final list, most notably VisiCalc. Radio Shack led the way with most winners- 22 in all. Eleven of those finished first. It seems that despite the vast support industry that

one or two (e.g., Color Computer graphics, Model II accounting).

In most categories, the votes were spread over a large number of packages. In only four categories did one entry get more than 50 percent of the votes-Model I/III DOSes (NEWDOS80), Model I/III Business (VisiCalc), Model II Business (VisiCalc again), and Color Computer DOSes (TRSDOS).

In terms of sheer numbers, the
has grown around the TRS-80, Radio Shack is still a primary source of software.

Generally, what you see here are the three top finishers in each category. The exceptions are when there were ties (such as for Model I/III games) or not enough entries to warrant publishing more than the top
top three overall were Model I/III NEWDOS80, Model I/III Scripsit, and Model I/III VisiCalc.

We'd like to thank the many readers who took the time to fill out and send in ballots (not to mention tear a page from their 80 Micros). Keep those pencils sharpened for this year's balloting.

## Model I/III

Accounting

1. Accounts Payable System (RS)
2. General Ledger (RS) (write-in)
3. Accounts Receivable, Invoices (Taranto \& Assoc. Inc.)
Versa Ledger (Computronics)

## Business

1. VisiCalc (VisiCorp) (write-in)
2. Budget Management (RS)
3. Easy Calc (Instant Software)

## Data-Base Management

1. Maxi Manager (Adventure International)
2. Aids-III (Meta Tech)

Profile III Plus (RS, small Computer Co.)

## Data Communications

1. ST80 (Small Business Systems)
2. Modem 80 (Alternate Source)
3. Omniterm (Lindbergh)

Disk Operating Systems

1. NEWDOS80 (Apparat)
2. DOSPLUS (Micro Systems)
3. TRSDOS (RS)

## Education

1. Typing Teacher (Instant Software)
2. Typing Tutor (Microsoft) (write-in)
3. K-8 Math with Student Management (RS)

## Games

1. Scarfman (Cornsoft Group)
2. Eliminator (Adventure International)
3. Sargon II (chess) (Hayden)

Star Fighter (Adventure International)

## Spelling Checkers

1. Electric Webster (Cornucopia)
2. Scripsit Dictionary (RS)
3. Chextext (Apparat)

## Utilities

1. Super Utility Plus (Breeze/QSD)
2. EDTASM (RS)
3. Tasmon (Alternate Source)

## Word Processing

1. Scripsit System I/III (RS)
2. Newscript (Prosoft)
3. Lazy Writer (Soft Sector)

## Color Computer

## Business

1. Spectaculator (RS)
2. Personal Finance (RS)
3. Stock Portfolio Management (MPP Graphics)

## Data Communications

1. SuperColor Terminal (Nelson Software)
2. Colorcom/E (Eigen Systems) (write-in)

## Disk Operating Systems

1. TRSDOS (RS)
2. CCMD +9 (Cer-comp)
3. Flex (Frank Hogg Laboratory Inc.) (write-in)

## Education

1. Typing Tutor (RS)
2. Geography Pack (Spectral Assoc.)
3. Math Tutor (Custom Software Engineering)
Spelling Tutor (Custom Software Engineering)

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Graphics

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Utilities

1. EDTASM + (RS) (write-in)
2. CBUG (Micro Worker)
3. CCEAD (Eigen Systems) Sigmon (Data Soft) Editor/Assembler (Microworks)

## Word Processing

1. Telewriter (Cognitec)
2. Color Scripsit (RS)
3. Super Color Writer II (Nelson Software)

Model II
Accounting

1. Accounts Receivable (RS)
2. Accounts Receivable, Balance Forward (Taranto \& Assoc.)

## Business

1. VisiCalc (VisiCorp)
2. Aids-III (Meta Tech.)
3. Inventory Control System (RS) Market Tracker (H \& H Trading) SuperCalc (Sorcim) (write-in)

## Data-Base Management

1. Profile II (RS)
2. Database Management (Inst. for Scientific Anal.)
3. Aids-III (Meta Tech.)

Data Communications

1. Model II Videotex (RS)
2. Binary Synchronous Communications (RS)
3. Smart Terminal (Small Business Systems)

## Disk Operating Systems

1. TRSDOS (RS)
2. CP/M (Digital Research)

## Education

1. Microtyping (Hayden)

## Games

1. Sargon II (Hayden)
2. Hypergate (Synware)

Medical

1. Medical Office Systems (Windham Software)
2. FMS 80 (Micro/Sys 80)
3. Medical Office Management (Charles Mann \& Assoc.)
Utilities
4. Development Package (Racet Computes)
5. Extended Built-In Functions (Snappware)
6. RSMII (Small Systems Software)

Word Processing

1. Scripsit 2.0 (RS)
2. WordStar (Micro Pro)
3. Electric Pencil (IJG)


When six bedraggled editors get together to discuss software, you never know what's going to happen. And so it was when our ad hoc panel made its first selections for the 80 Micro Hall of Fame.

The debate was lively, not only over the 12 packages that were nominated, but over the criteria for the honor. What features must a piece of software have before it can be considered one of the elite, one of the all-time greats? Mass appeal? Industry impact? Exceptional quality?

The answer was "all of the above"-with qualifications.

Some of us felt, for instance, that a program might deserve con-
sideration because it blazed trails or set trends in the TRS-80 world, even if it no longer was considered the best of its kind. Others felt that we had to consider extremely popular programs that, while they might not embody the highest level of quality or originality, are dependable and useful workhorses.

The process was further complicated by the fact that we agreed to operate by consensus-that is, everyone at the table had to say yes to a product before we inducted it.

We ended up with the five you see below.

## Electric Pencil (IJG)

Electric Pencil caused quite a bit of debate, as one could expect from a
group of Scripsit users. We agreed that better word processors might be available (although that's largely a matter of personal preference and need), and that EP is not the most popular word processor on the market. But we also reached the conclusion that no word processor has had the impact that EP did when it first debuted in 1976. It demonstrated conclusively that a TRS-80 could be used for serious word processing, and was the model for later word processors.

EP was a problem child for author Michael Shrayer at first, with 68 different versions for different machines, drivers, printers, and so on. Version 2.0, coauthored by IJG President Harvard Pennington, appeared in February of 1982 . Pennington says over 50,000 copies-perhaps $5,000-7,000$ of them actually bought-are in use.
"We felt it was a landmark piece of software, and it has fulfilled its expectations," says Pennington. "To some extent, all microcomputer word processors owe their success to Electric Pencil."

## Scripsit (Radio Shack)

In the early stages of the selection process, a lively debate grew between champions of Electric Pencil and supporters of Scripsit. But it finally occurred to us that one did not necessarily have to be chosen to the exclusion of the other, simply because they were both word processors. And so Scripsit

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became a member of the 80 Micro Hall of Fame.

Scripsit was not the first word processor, but it certainly has become the overwhelming choice of TRS-80 owners, and is the one to which all new entries are compared. It's now one of Radio Shack's best-selling programs. We chose Scripsit largely because of this universality. This popularity is reflected in the fact that Scripsit is modified by our readers far more than any other program
Scripsit was introduced in 1979. It received more in-house testing than most other Radio Shack programs, says Ed Juge, director of computer merchandising, because it was a program nearly everyone would use.
"It took off beautifully; it's been good to us," he says. "I think everyone has liked it in general."

## Microsoft Basic (Microsoft)

Microsoft Basic was far and away the most obvious choice for the Hall of Fame. Hardly a TRS-80 owner lives who has not had some contact with this workhorse. Because it was an interpret-


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ed language, it made editing and debugging a relative snap, and thus changed the face of microcomputer programming.

Microsoft Basic has been with microcomputers since the beginning, debuting on the Altair in 1975.
"We thought that micros could become pretty popular, and we wanted a language that was easy to use and that didn't have a lot of steps," says Bill Gates, Microsoft's executive vice president. Basic seemed like a good choice, so Microsoft wrote a version that would be appropriate to the microcomputer environment."

From the 4 K models of those days, MBasic has grown to include graphics and other extensions. In the future, nonkeyboard input and even more graphics and business applications are likely.
"I think Microsoft Basic is running on more machines than any program around, and in some ways people take Basic for granted," says Gates. 'I'm glad to see it getting recognition. If people still had to use machine language, it would be pretty bad."
How does Microsoft's position in the marketplace look?
"We are so dominant in Basic that I see us holding our position in that language," says Gates.

## NEWDOS (Apparat)

"I feel like I just had a baby," Jason Matthews, manager of software research and development, said when we told him that NEWDOS had been elected to our Hall of Fame.

We chose NEWDOS because, as one of our panel said, "It wasn't the first DOS, but it was the first really usable one." Also, as our Readers' Choice results show, it has become the most popular.

NEWDOS was originally released in 1978 as a 35 -track Model I DOS, written because TRSDOS 2.1 didn't function as most people expected an operating system to function. NEWDOS Plus upgraded the original, and added the Superzap utility. NEWDOS80 was introduced when the Model III began to supplant the Model I.

In the future, Apparat hopes to adapt NEWDOS for hard disks, as soon as the market indicates which one to support.

Creator and still sole author is "Sam Jones," who wishes to keep his privacy and avoid being swamped by
phone calls.
"But I'll call him as soon as we hang up, and I can guarantee you'll hear the 'Whoopee' clear out in New Hampshire," Matthews said.

## Adventure (Microsoft),

## Adventureland

## (Adventure International)

This created the most controversy on our panel, for two reasons. First, the original adventure games were on mainframes, and the TRS-80 versions were derivatives. Second, the word "adventure" refers more to a genre than to a specific program.

But there can be no doubt about the impact adventure games have had on the TRS-80 world. They are often among the first programs novices use and beginning programmers write. In addition, they have also provided many computerphobes with a painless and pleasurable introduction to computers.

The origins of adventure games seem to be shrouded in the mists of computer lore. Adventure experts agree that they've been played on mainframes for years, but they took several paths to reach the land of the micros. But here's what several phone calls produced:

The progenitor of the adventure games was a mainframe adventure called Colossal Caves, written by William Crowther and Don Woods in the mid-70s on a DEC PDP. The first TRS-80 adventure, said Adventure International president Scott Adams, was his Adventureland, inspired by, but not based on, Colossal Caves. Adventureland came out in the summer of 1978, about six months before AI officially set up shop.

Meanwhile, Gordon Letwin, then with Heath and author of HDOS, was working on Adventure, completing it in 1979. Letwin said he took his game directly from the mainframe version (though he knew it not as Colossal Caves but as Adventure).
"We supported all the esoteric features, and even some of the original bugs, of the first version," he said.

He finally marketed the game through Microsoft, for whom he is now working.

At first, we didn't know whether to give our award to Adventure or Adventureland. We finally concluded that both deserved it equally, and have thus ushered them into the Hall of Fame as a tandem.

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R
egarding key repeat (T.B., Glendora, CA, October issue), Byte magazine (4/82) has a machine-language program "Mod III, TRS-80 Model III features for your Model I,'" page 380, by Joe Rocke that might be what he's looking for. It works quite well on my Model I.
J.R.T.

Clinton, MA
True, but T.B. was asking for a program in Basic that would give him a flashing cursor (his letter was condensed to conserve column space).


Problems
and
solutions

Regarding the weather forecasting program requested by L.R. (September issue), enclosed is a program I wrote for that purpose. It was developed from information from a National Weather Bureau chart. The program is a computerized version of that chart.
A.P.

Kenosha, WI
Your program works pretty well. It's presented here as Program Listing 1.

Let me add to your answer to $A$. $N$. (October issue). It's possible to use upper and lowercase with Scripsit in a computer without the lowercase modification. Holding down the shift and Scripsit control key will give all lowercase letters ex-

100 CLEAR 500:DIM FC\$(19),WDS(8),BT\$(5)
110 FCS(1) $=$ "CONTINUED FAIR, NO DECIDED TEMP CHANGE*
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$200 \mathrm{FC} \$(10)=$ "INCREASING WIND WITH RAIH, WITHIN 12 HOURS"
210 FCS $(11)=$ "SUMMER - WITH LIGHT WINDS, RAIN MAY NOT FALL FOR SE VERAL DAYS WINTER - RAIN WITHIN 24 HOURS"
220 FCS $(12)={ }^{\text {n }}$ SUAMER - RAIN PROBABLE WITHIN 12 TO 24 HOURS
WINTER - RAIN OR SNOW WITH INCREASING WINDS OFTEN 0
CCURS WHEN THE BAROMETER BEGINS TO FALL AND THE WIND SETS IN $F$
ROM THE NORTHEAST"
230 FC $\$(13)={ }^{\text {n }}$ CLEARING WITHIN A FEW HOURS, CONTINUED FAIR FOR SEV
ERAL DAYS"
240 FC $\$(14)=$ "RAIN WILL CONTINUE FOR 1 TO 2 DAYS"
250 FCS $(15)=$ "RAIN WITH HIGH WINDS, FOLLOWED WITHIN 24 TO 36 HOUR S BY CLEARINGAND COOLER, COLDER IN WINTER"
260 FC§ $(16)=$ "CLEARING AND COLDER"
270 FCS $(17)=$ "SEVERE STORM OF WIND WITH RAIN OR SNOW IMMINENT $1!!$
280 FCS $(18)=$ FOLLOWED WITHIN 24 HOURS BY CLEARING AND COLDER
$280 \operatorname{FC} \$(18)=$ "SEVERE NORTHEAST GALES AND HEAVY RAIN OR SNOW $1!1!!$ FOLLOWED IN WINTER BY A COLD WAVE"
296 FC\$(19) ="TRANSITION PERIOD - RECHECK WITH LATER DATA"
300 BTS(1) ="STEADY"
310 BT§ $(2)=$ "RISING SLOWLY"
320 BT\$ $(3)=$ "RISING FAST"
330 BTS $(4)=$ "FALLING SLOWLY"
340 BT $\$(5)=$ "FALLING FAST"
350 WD $\$(1)=$ "NORTH"
360 WD $\$(2)=$ "NORTH EAST"
376 WD $\$(3)=$ "EAST"
380 WDS $(4)=$ "SOUTH EAST"
390 WD $(5)=$ "SOUTH"
40 WD $\$(6)=$ "SOUTH WEST"
410 WD $\$(7)=$ "WEST"
420 WD $\$(8)=$ "NORTH WEST"
430 CLS
440 PRINT "ENTER BAROMETER READING"
450 INPUT B
460 PRINT ${ }^{*}$ ENTER NUMBER THAT DESCRIBES BAROMETER MOVEMENT TREND*
470 PRINT
48छ PRINT * $1=$ STEADY*
490 PRINT ${ }^{*} 2=$ RISING SLOWLY"
$5 \emptyset 0$ PRINT ${ }^{n} 3=$ RISING FAST" ${ }^{n}$
510 PRINT "4 $=$ FALLING SLOWLY"
510 PRINT " $4=$ FALLING SLOWLY"
$52 \emptyset$ PRINT $" 5=$ FALLING FAST"
520 PRINT " 5
530 INPUT C
530 INPUT
540 CLS
550 PRINT "ENTER NUMBER THAT DESCRIBES WIND DIRECTION*
550 PRINT "ENTER NUMB
560 PRINT
576 PRINT " $1=$ NORTH"
580 PRINT " $2=$ NORTH EAST"
590 PRINT " $3=$ EAST"
600 PRINT "4 $=$ SOUTH EAST"
610 PRINT "5 $=$ SOUTH"

```
620 PRINT "6 = SOUTH WEST"
630 PRINT "7 = WEST"
640 PRINT " }8=\mathrm{ NORTH WEST"
650 INPUT W: CLS
660 PRINT "INFORMATION ENTERED AS PRESENT CONDITIONS"
670 PRINT "BAROMETER READING: ";B
680 PRINT "BAROMETER MOVEMENT TREND; ";BT$(C)
690 PRINT "WIND DIRECTION: ";WD$(W)
7 0 0 ~ P R I N T
710 PRINTTMAB(16) "***** HERE IS THE FORECAST ******"
720 IF (B>=30.2) THEN 760
```



```
740 IF ( }\textrm{B}>30)\mathrm{ AND ( }\textrm{B}<30.1\mathrm{ ) THEN I=19: GOTO 1170
750 IF ( }\textrm{B}<=30)\mathrm{ THEN 1000
760 IF (W>=6) AND (W<=8) THEN 790
778 IF ( }W=2\mathrm{ ) OR ( }W=3)\mathrm{ THEN 820
778 IF (W=2)
780 GOTO 1090 C=1 THEN I=1: GOTO 1170
790 IF C=1 THEN I=1: GOTO 1170
800 IF C=4 THEN I=2: GOTO 1170
810 GOTO 1090
820 IF C=4.THEN I=11: GOTO 1170
830 IF C=5 THEN I=12: GOTO 1170
840 GOTO 1090
85\emptyset IF ( }W>=6)\mathrm{ AND ( }W<=8\mathrm{ ) THEN 89@
860 IF }(W=4)\mathrm{ OR (W=5) THEN 940
870 IF ( }W=2)\mathrm{ OR (W=3) THEN 970
880 GOTO 1090
890 IF C=1 THEN I=3: GOTO 1170
900 IF C=3 THEN I=4: GOTO 1170
910 IF C=4 THEN I=5: GOTO 1170
920 IF C=5 THEN I=8: GOTO 1170
930 GOTO 1090
940 IF C=4 THEN I=6: GOTO 1170
950 IF C=5 THEN I=9: GOTO 1170
960 GOTO 1090
970 IF C=4 THEN I=7: GOTO 1170
980 IF C=5 THEN I=10: GOTO 1170
990 GOTO 1090
1000 IF ( }\textrm{C}=2)\mathrm{ AND ( (W=5) OR ( }\textrm{W}=6))\mathrm{ THEN I=13: GOTO 1170
1010 IF ( }\textrm{C}=4)\mathrm{ AND ( (W=2) OR ( }\textrm{W}=3)\mathrm{ OR (W=4)) THEN I=14: GOTO 1170
1020 IF ( }B<=30)\mathrm{ AND ( }B>29.8) THEN 1040
1030 IF ( }\textrm{B}<=29.8) THEN 106
1040 IF (C=5) AND ( (W=2)OR(W=3)OR(W=4)) THEN I=15: GOTO 1170
1050 GOTO 1090
1060 IF (C=3) AND (W=3) THEN I=16; GOTO 1170
1070 IF (C=5) AND ( (W=4)OR(W=5)) THEN I=17: GOTO 1170
1980 IF (C=5) AND ( (W=1)OR(W=2)OR(W=3)) THEN I=18: GOTO 1170
1990 PRINT "NO FORECAST FOR THE CONDITIONS ENTERED"
1090 PRINT
1100 PRINT "CHECK YOUR DATA TO SEE IF IT IS CORRECT. IF NOT,"
1110 PRINT "CHECK YOUR DATA TO SEE IF IT IS CORRECT. IF NOT," TH
L120 PRINT "ENTER THE CORRECT DATA BEGINNING AT THE PROMPT AT TH
E BOTTOM OF THE SCREEN"
|}1130 PRINT "IF DATA IS CORRECT, PROBABLY GOING TO BE NICE ANYWAY
1140 PRINT "IF YOU'RE REALLY CONCERNED, CHECK WITH THE WEATHER B
UREAU"
1150 PRINT
1160 GOTO 440
1170 PRINT FCS(I)
I180 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:GOTO 440
```


## Space Frontier

ACCEL3 compiles big programs, $30 \mathrm{~K}+$. This is by design; subset compilation and use of ROM routines keeps code growth low (and ensures the highest compatibility with the BASIC source program). Also, the NOEXPR option can limit compilation to the program flow operations (GOTO, GOSUB, RETURN, FOR-NEXT, IF, ON) over part of your program, or in toto. 5.5K, all DOS.

ACCEL4, overlay version of ACCEL3, works with TRSDOS, LDOS only, no user memory requirements.
Anyone for $40 \mathrm{~K}+$ compilations?

## You owe it to your programs.

Full-Screen Editor for
TRS. 80 Bes You need better.than-wic, Mod IIIII When you writer-than-wordprocessor control That's why EDIT has edit BASICessor cont - Full-floatingor features. of better-than. (including function with autorepeat

- Navigation function keys). by line number or by -controlled scrolling,
- Overtype, Delete or by progralled scrollin of text (including line insert characters
- Join or Split lines. Copy, Deline numb . Move, Position lines. Copy, Delet.
- Copy, Delete, Mor Replicate line,
blocks of line, Move, Posate lines.
- Find andlor Replace osition or Replicate
- Over 30 commandace occurrences of strings.
and functions, supports.
TRSDOS, LDOble (all DOS), also includes


## You owe it to your programming.

cept when you hold down the shift key. The drawback is that the lowercase letters will not be displayed. Instead, you get a different set of characters. Below is a list of the characters displayed and their lowercase equivalents:
!"\# \# \% \& ( ) * +, 001234567890
abcedeghijkimnopqrstuvwxyz
As you can imagine, your screen will look like it's filled with garbage and editing is quite difficult, but it does work.

> J.D.D.
> Galveston, IN

Regarding A.N. of the October issue, there is such a program. It was published in the May 1980 issue of 80 Microcomputing ("Basic Word Processor," page 50). This one program alone has paid for my subscription to date.
E.F.K.

Peru, IL

In answer to A.N., I do know of a patch to let you operate Scripsit in up-
percase/lowercase on an unmodified Model I.
An article of mine included a short 61-byte subroutine that converts all code sent to the video to uppercase, while leaving the code in your text buffer in lowercase. A different-shaped cursor informs the writer of the case of the letter he's examining.

The article is going to be published by 80 Micro in a book of Scripsit modifications, which will be released soon.
T.L.Q.

Burke, VA
I had the same problem as A.N.: My printer supported lowercase, but my Model I didn't. Since I couldn't find a program that would let me use my system as is, I wrote one. TRS-Ed, as it's called, is marketed by Single Source Solution, 2699 Clayton Rd., Concord, CA 94519.
E.S.

Rockville, MD
About A.N.'s question, my word
processor TXMODE, does store lowercase in the memory of a Model I with the lowercase display modification. TXMODE is a machine-language, tapebased word processor, and is sold by Tops Programming Enterprises 18990 S.W. Camille Terrace, Portland, $O R$ 97223) and retails for $\$ 29.95$ plus $\$ 2$ for shipping.

> S.E.
> Portland, $O R$

Our program, The Word Machine, is the answer to A.N. 's problem of using his unmodified Model I for word processing. We have two versions of The Word Machine (which was reviewed in 80 Micro, September 1982). One supports the features of the Centronics printers (Radio Shack Line Printers), and the other supports Epson MX printers.

We believe that The Word Machine, at a price of $\$ 35$ plus $\$ 2$ shipping, represents the best value for the TRS-80 Models I and III (GB Associates, P.O.

## "VIZ. A. CON.'



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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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2) Property 5) Search
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 3) Reports } & \text { 6) Delete }\end{array}$
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Box 3322, Granada Hills, CA 91344).

> G.J.H.
> Granada Hills, $C A$

Attached is an Assembly-language listing (see Program Listing 2) that lets you use Scripsit/LC on an unmodified Model I. All characters are displayed as uppercase, but printed properly in upper and lowercase as needed.

The program can be keyed in with either an Editor/Assembler or a ma-chine-language monitor like Debug. When completed, store the routine on the same disk as Scripsit/LC with the following command:

DUMP WP/CMD (START $=X^{\prime}$ F000', END $=X$ 'F05D',TRA = X'F02F'

To execute the routine from TRSDOS, type in WP and press enter. The routine will load Scripsit/LC into memory, make the necessary patches, and then turn control over to Scripsit/LC.
T.E.C. Charlotte, NC


F000 53
F001 43
F002 52
F003 49
F004 50
F005 53
F006 49
F006
F007 54
F008 2F
F009 4C
POOA 43
POOB 03
0014
P020 C30252
F023 08
F024 CB7F
F026 C2975F
F029 CD355A
P02C C3AD5F
F02F 1100F0
F032 CD3044
F035 C22D40
P038 CD2844
F03B 2120F0
P03E 11925F
F041 010300
F044 EDB0
F046 2123F0
F049 110252
F04C 010C00
F04F EDB0
F051 3E2D
F053 329565
F056 3E40
F058 329665
F058 329665
F05B C30052
0000

| 00180 |  | DEFB | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00190 |  | DEPS | 14H |
| 00200 | PAT1 | JP | 5202H |
| 00210 | PAT2 | EX | AF, $\mathrm{AF}^{\text {, }}$ |
| 00220 |  | BIT | 7, A |
| 00230 |  | JP | NZ, 5F97H |
| 00240 |  | CALL | 5A35H |
| 00250 |  | JP | SFADH |
| 00260 | StART | LD | DE, LC |
| 00270 |  | Call | 4430 H |
| 00280 |  | JP | N2, 4020H |
| 00290 |  | Call | $44 \mathrm{B8H}$ |
| 00300 |  | LD | HL, PATl |
| 00310 |  | LD | DE, 5F92II |
| 00320 |  | LD | BC, 3 |
| 00330 |  | LDIR |  |
| 00340 |  | LD | HL, PAT2 |
| 00350 |  | LD | DE, 5202H |
| 00360 |  |  |  |
| 00370 |  | LD | $\mathrm{BC}, 0 \mathrm{CH}$ |
| 00380 |  | LDIR |  |
| 00390 |  | LD | A, 20, |
| 00400 |  | LD | (6595H), A |
| 00410 |  | LD | A, 40H |
| 00420 |  | LD | (6596H), A |
| 00430 |  | JP | 5200 H |
| 00440 |  | END | START |

;PATCH AREA ;REPLACE CODE ; IN PATCH AREA ; CONTINUE ON IF CNTL CHAR ; CONVERT LOWER TO UPPER
;JUMP TO MAIN ROUTINE
;GET ADDR OF PGM TO LOAD
;TRSDOS LOAD ROUTINE
;IF ERROR RETURN TO OPSYS
;CLOSE DISK FILE
;GET ADDR OF JUMP PATCH
;POINT TO DEST.
;BYTE COUNT
; MOVE IT
;GET ADDR OF PATCH
; PATCH AREA-RADIO SHACK
; COPYRIGHT STATEMENT
;BYTE COUNT
;MOVE IT
; MOVE
; UP END TO
; UP END TO
; RETURN TO
; TRSDOS - NOT REBOOT
;JUMP TO SCRIPSIT/LC

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## Extra! Extra! <br> Insect Frenzy - Page 5 <br> 

# Users vote no to the same OLD ARCADE GAMES 


(DV 1982) Blurry eyed users have turned to DISPLAYED VIDEO to answer their need for new and exciting arcade games. In response, DISPLAYED VIDEO has announced eight new programs for the TRS-80* Models I-III, These arcade type games feature sound, graphics, joystick compatibility and are written in machine language for maximum speed! Both disk and tape versions allow the user to save high scores, a feature not usually found on cassette based games. Maze enthusiasts seem to like Ghost Hunter and Killer


Beetles, while gun slingers look toward Insect Frenzy, Jungle Raiders, Space Shootout, Alien Cresta and Battle Stations for excitement. A Game that does not fall into these categories is Hoppy. It features wild drivers, sinking turtles, and hungry alligators. These programs are distributed exclusively by DISPLAYED VIDEO and written by Dubois and McNamara. Pricing for these programs is $\$ 15.95$ for tape and $\$ 19.95$ for disk. Reliable sources inside the company indicate Killer Gorilla will be available by the time you read this.

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## FEEDBACK LOOP

As you can see, A.N.'s request for help on using his unmodified Model I for word processing was amply answered. The first suggestion, using Scripsit with the punctuation and numeral characters displayed, is awkward and difficult. Few people have the patience to use it.

The second suggestion, using the Ba sic program published in 80 Micro will work very well.
T.L.Q.'s patch to Scripsit sounds exactly like what A.N. wanted, a simple patch for his copy of Scripsit. If anyone's interested in the book of Scripsit Patches, watch this column and I'll let you know when it's available, and what it has. Fortunately, T.C. of Charlotte, NC , included a simple patch routine (Listing 2).

The last three readers offered programs that let you use an unmodified Model I for word processing. About their merits, since I haven't seen them I can't say, although the reviewer of The Word Machine in the September (page 112 ) issue seemed to like it.

If you have software or hardware that might be of interest to readers of this column, please let me know by sending advertisements, documentation. After all, if I dont't know about it, how can I tell the readers?

I use a Microline 80 printer with my TRS-80. It works fine, but now it's time for me to change the ribbon. I tried the computer store where I purchased the printer, but was told they don't carry them. I asked the salesperson for the ribbon's specification, but was told they don't have them. What good is the printer without the ribbon? Can you help?
E. W.

Charlotte, SC
I called Okidata (609-235-2600), and found that you should use only Okidata or Okidata-approved ribbons. These ribbons contain a special lubricant that keeps the print head in optimal condition. Using a ribbon not approved by Okidata will severely degrade the life of your print head. You can get ribbons directly from Okidata ( $\$ 3.18$ each) if you buy them in lots of 12 ( $\$ 38.16$ total). If you want to buy them individually, contact a local distributor, which in your case would be either Ten-Tech Associates, Greensborough (919-852-6000), or Interact Company, Ashville (704-254-
1949). Individual ribbons should retail for under $\$ 4$.
(We inadvertently published the following letter with an incorrect solution in our November 1982 issue. Terry brought it to our attention, and has since provided us with the corrected version below.-Eds.)

I have a TRS-80 Model II, an Epson MX-80 printer, and Scripsit. I can't get the printer to print in the emphasized mode.

I've sent letters to both Radio Shack and Epson America, and it seems that they can't help me. I know nothing about programming.
H.J.

Skokie, IL

## "Why doesn't my Epson MX-80 print head reset itself on the left margin?'’

Your main problem is the word processor. The Epson printer can be made to print in the emphasized mode by sending it the proper escape code, followed by the code for emphasized printing. While the TRS-80 Model II can easily transmit any code generated by Scripsit, Scripsit itself can't generate the code required. If you were in Basic, you could use the CHR $\$(x)$ command to send the proper codes to the printer via the LPRINT command, subsequent LPRINTs would be printed in the emphasized mode, until the printer is turned off or the escape code followed by the code to turn off the emphasized print mode is sent.

Unfortunately for Model II Scripsit users, Scripsit reinitializes the printer port when it loads into memory. If you had the Graftrax modification on your Epson, you could use one of the internal hardware switches to set the Epson to turn on in the emphasized mode. There's another switch you should check: Early model Epson printers have a switch labeled "TRS-80 Mode." If this switch (number 2-4) is set to on, you won't be able to use the emphasized mode. Check your manual and printer
to see if the switch is on or off.
Finally, if you're using condensed mode, you can't go into emphasized mode, they're mutually exclusive.

If nothing else works, you might consider getting Scripsit 2.0. It's supposed to let you embed printer codes in your text files.

My problem is with my tractor-feed Epson $T X-80$ printer, which is no longer made. When printing several sheets, the tractor-feed pins on the left belt begin to go off center, causing the paper to lag behind on the left side. If I maintain a steady pull on the paper, everything is okay, but if I don't, the paper jams. The paper is directly below the printer, so it can't be that the paper weight is too much. It seems as if the belt on the left side is slipping, but it's hard to notice.
$J . G$.
Bergenfield, NJ

I called the technical-support department of Epson America (213-539-9140). They told me that the left belt is probably stretched and not turning the pinfeed mechanism properly. Take the printer to a local support center and have them check out the tractor-feed mechanism (the problem could be the line feed motor). To get the name and address of the closest Epson support center (there are six in your state), call Epson's phone number and ask for the service department.

Why doesn't my Epson MX-80 print head reset itself on the left margin? Sometimes when I turn it on, it slowly slides left, then right, then left, then right, and so on.

G.K.<br>Charlotte, NC

Several things could be wrong: The head-home sensor, which detects when the print head has reached "home" (the left margin), could be bad; the PTS sensor, which tracks the head position on the print carriage, could be faulty; or any of the chips of the associated circuits on the previous two devices could be failing. Also, whether you have a Graftrax installed could make a difference.

Your best solution is to get in contact with The Computer Room (704-3779821), the closest Epson America sup-
port center in your state, and have them take a look at it.

I have almost mastered Graftrax in my Epson MX-80, driven by a Model I 48K TRS-80.

I'm having a problem using the 480-dot graphics mode from Basic. Using the example in the manual, suppose $I$ want to print 50 dots but want to start at the 14th dot column instead of the first printing position. If the offset equals six dots, or some multiple of six, I could position the print head at the desired place by using LPRINTTAB(x) before entering graphics mode. But if the offset isn't divisible by six, that won't work.

I have tried:

```
10 LPRINTCHR$(27)"K';
20 POKE 14312,14
30 IF PEEK(14312) <> }63\mathrm{ THEN }3
40 POKE 14312,0
50 IF PEEK(14312) <> }63\mathrm{ THEN 50
6 0 ~ F O R ~ I = 1 ~ T O ~ 1 4 ~
70 LPRINT " '";
80 NEXT
```

The output was 14 dots! Help!

R.F.<br>Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Graftrax-80 is supposed to automatically justify to the next tab position if you're mixing tabs and graphics. Graftrax-Plus doesn't do this.
I don't know the solution to that problem. A technical man at Epson said your program should work. He suggested you enter the bit-image mode and send 13 spaces as data, and then start sending the graphics data (put your PEEK-POKE combinations in a loop and send the blanks one at a time). If that doesn't work, tab to the closest dot position (as a multiple of six) before the position you want to start printing, and send the extra blanks you need to get to the correct position.

In any case, Epson will be sending you a free pamphlet, Bit-Image Graphics on the Epson, which should help you.

I purchased SuperScripsit for my

48K, dual-disk TRS-80 Model III and Epson MX-80 FT with Graftrax printer. The problem is that the printing is in compressed mode only. Changing the Scripsit printer selection switches (DW2, LP4, LP8) doesn't help. The procedure described on page 120 of the SuperScripsit manual also doesn't help. The people at the Radio Shack Computer Center suggested that I get a new printer driver, but I have no idea where to get one.
G.O.

Phoenix, AZ

The author of SuperScripsit, Sam Sauloman, decided that the best way to accommodate the variety of different printers on the market was to write it to use a separate printer driver. That way, any printer could be used with SuperScripsit when the proper printer driver was used. What this means is that until a printer driver is written for any given printer, you must use SuperScripsit with the drivers.

Unfortunately for Epson printer


One year old and a proven success! LOG for the TRS-80 $(\mathrm{R})$ is still the only program on the market that addresses one very obvious problem: Despite data-base managers, word processors, and a dozen brands of spreadsheets, the fact is that most of the information people handle on a day-to-day basis just won't fit into fields, files, and codes.
LOG, on the other hand, is a program that 'thinks' like you do! LOG turns your video screen into a one page of a large notebook. Thumb slowly or search like lightning through your previous entries; modify, update, or erase as you desire with the built-in text editor. Append new pages with a single keystroke, up to 170 individual pages on a Model III diskette! Keep a separate LOG notebook on any diskette in any drive.

Yes! LOG supports hardcopy to your lineprinter.
Yes! All commands are single keystroke (no modes to remember). Yes! You can access LOG while BASIC is running.
Yes! It really works!

People are using LOG to store address lists, programming notes, diaries, personnel files, recipes, record collections, and a hundred other uses. Think up your own applications. You'll probably use it every day

| Model I | 48 K | $\$ 49.95$ | (upper case only) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Model III | 48 K | $\$ 49.95$ | (upper/lower case) |

Minimum system: 48K, 2 disk drives, DOS 2.3 (I) or 1.3 (iII) required. Ask about other Operating Systems or hardware configurations.

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- 369
owners, none of these drivers work right with Epson printers. Epson's technical department referred me to Apparat (Apparat is currently preparing a SuperScripsit driver for the Epson MX printer). They told me the new driver should be ready soon. The driver will require that your Epson printer have the Graftrax Plus (in order to use the underlining feature). It will also be unable to switch print modes within a document.
The SuperScripsit manual lists the source code for the DWII driver and includes an example of how a printer driver works, but writing one for yourself isn't a job for the novice. There's lots of code, and the instructions for writing your own driver don't give you enough specifics to make the job easier.

The letter from F.G. of Warren, MI, (September issue), regarding why the LPRINT instruction didn't give the expected response, was of interest to me and might be of more interest to your readers than you know!

Your answer was to use the command LPRINT " "'. But there's at least one printer with such badly written software (by the manufacturer's admission) that the printer won't execute a carriage return/line feed, even if instructed LPRINT, LPRINT " '", OUT\#\#\#, 13, or LPRINTCHR\$(13)! In particular, the Microtek Bytewriter I (also sold as the Tekwriter), when mated with a Model III, has several control codes that don't function properly.

My dealings with Microtek concerning this matter have made it crystal clear that they are a company to avoid. It took nearly three months to get delivery, although I was never told to expect such a delay. It was apparent from the beginning that the printer was worthless and my calls to the manufacturer produced such results as "You don't understand how to use it," and, "Give it some time, it'll grow on you." I'm working on my master's degree in computer science; I know how to use it and I didn't spend several hundred dollars just to let something 'grow on me."

After the warranty had expired I was told that they knew all about the glitch and were trying to fix it. Five months after receiving the printer, they finally allowed me to send it back for a refund. Two months passed before I was informed that they were sending the printer back to me and 'If I didn't like it, I
could sell it locally." It turned out that they had lost the paperwork. After days of screaming phone calls they found the paperwork and assured me that the refund would soon be on its way.

That was something like five weeks ago and I've been told (repeatedly) that it will be at least another two weeks, but probably much longer before I receive any money. In all I've lost about \$100 in replacement-printer rentals, unexpected credit-card expenses, and shipping on this "equipment."

But back to your response to F.G., please inform him (and everyone else) that if a printer does not respond to LPRINTCHR\$(13), they should call the manufacturer immediately!
J.M.

Louisville, $K Y$

> 'It was apparent from the beginning that the printer
> was worthless. .."

Before anyone contacts an equipment manufacturer he should first make sure the problem is actually with the equipment and not the operator. For a printer this means checking out your equipment first. Yesterday I had the unfortunate experience of having a Daisy Wheel printer die. All of a sudden it was printing garbage. I decided to verify the problem by reconnecting my old dot-matrix printer. It also didn't work right, printing everything in lowercase only and ignoring line feeds. Experimentation discovered the true cul-prit-my printer cable. The cable had gone bad, a wire close to the connector had broken. Depending on the position of the cable and how it was flexed, the printers worked fine, partially worked, or didn't work at all.

If you are experiencing line-feed problems with a printer, perform these tests in this order:

- Reread the printer's documentation (there might be a switch you can set to fix the problem).
- Send LPRINT, LPRINT" ", LPRINT" ";CHR\$(10),LPRINT" ";CHR\$(13), and LPRINTCHR\$(138) commands (Level II Basic intercepts and ignores CHR $\$(10)$ and $\mathrm{CHR} \$(13)$ if they're at the beginning of an LPRINT).
- Try a different printer cable.
- Try your computer with a different printer (your printer port could be at fault).
- Try having a friend use your printer on his computer.

If all these procedures leave you with a printer that won't line feed when you command it, call the manufacturer and clearly explain the problem.
About your difficulties with the Microtek printer, the technician I talked to said that the printer functions exactly as the documentation says it should when connected to a Model I or Model III. Since no one else has complained to him about difficulties with using the printer on a Model III, he suggests that the culprit was probably the PROM in that particular printer.
Your refund is another problem. According to Microtek's customer-service representative, Sally, your printer was shipped to you on November 19, 1981. You returned the printer to them on May 13, 1982 (that's when they received it). The Bytewriter was sold with a 30-day money-back guarrantee, so you should've returned it to them before December 31 to qualify for a refund. However, a technician in their service department authorized the return and the refund. Unfortunately, many people who bought the Bytewriter also returned their units. In the confusion, the paperwork for your printer was misplaced, but finally, on July 1, the management authorized your refund.

In August, because of the cash-flow problem created by the Bytewriter printer (to compete on the market, their profit margin had to be slim and the refunds ate it away), Microtek filed for Chapter 11. Since then they have been paying off authorized refunds as cash becomes available. The money to pay these refunds is being generated by the sales of new peripherals from Microtek for the Atari, Apple, and IBM computers, which, according to Sally, are booming. At the moment, September 15 , they're mailing refunds to the people who canceled their orders in May. Sally expects to be processing your refund sometime in the next three or four weeks.

Terry Kepner is a free-lance writer and programmer, and the vice president of Interpro. He's been writing about microcomputing since 1979.


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The Color Load 80 directory printed last month listed 28 programs; since then we've squeezed in eight more! With this bonus the cost per program is now less than 42 cents.

One of the few programs missing from this cassette is Jake Commander's "Spirals," from "Spiromania, Part II," June/July-80 Micro does not own the software publishing rights.


## Color Load 80 bonus

The 1982 Load 80 Index also appears in this issue. If you've been wondering


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TIME
Happy New Year!
What better time of the year to think about time than January? Everyone who goes through the Fun House this chilly month will receive a perpetual calendar, an egg timer, and a leap-year lesson; plus a Nickel Bargain Bin offer for an electronic birthday card.

The programs are given for Level II and the Color Computer.

Time...I don't really know what it is. I do know we humans have developed tools and systems for dealing with it in interesting ways. To enter the Secret Time Passage of the Fun House, step inside the giant grandfather clock.

Leap Year
A leap year is a year that has 366 days instead of the regular 365. There is a leap year every four years-nearly. Why are there leap years? Without leap years the calendar would get out of step with the sun and it would take about 760 years to put the whole system out of whack by six months. Imagine celebrating the Fourth of July hip deep in snow. Hooray for leap years. The leap year system started in

FUN 소 HOUSE by Buand Remblt $^{\sim}$

| Leap Year |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 106 REM * LEAP YEAR / LEVEL II AND COLOR COMPUTER * |  |
|  |  |
| 120 PRINT "A REGULAR YEAR HAS 365 DAYS," |  |
| 136 PRINT "BUT LEAP YEARS HAVE 366 WITH THE EXTRA DAY AS FEBRUAR |  |
|  |  |
| 140 PRINT "LEAP YEARS ARE EVENLY DIVISIBLE BY FOUR;" |  |
| 150 | PRINT "HOWEVER, YEARS ENDING IN -0ן ARE ONLY LEAP YEARS" |
| 160 PRINT "IF EVENLY DIVISIBLE BY 40日." |  |
| 170 PRINT |  |
| 180 INPUT "ENTER A YEAR TO CHECK LeAP YEAR STATUS"; |  |
| 190 IF A<1582 THEN PRINT "THE LEAP YEAR SYSTEM BEGAN IN 1582.":GOTO 180 |  |
|  |  |
| $2 \emptyset 0 \mathrm{~A}=$ STR ${ }^{\text {( }} \mathrm{A}$ ) |  |
| 220 IF $A / 4=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{A} / 4)$ GOTO 250 |  |
|  |  |
| 230 IF A/40日 $=$ INT ( $A / 400$ ) GOTO 250 |  |
| 246 | PRINT "NO, "; A;"1s NOT A LEAP YEAR": END |
| 250 PRINT "YES,";A;"IS A LEAP YEAR" |  |
| 260 E | END |

Leap Year

100 REM * LEAP YEAR / LEVEL II AND COLOR COMPUTER *
110 CLS
13ø PRINT "BUT LEAP YEARS HAVE 366 WITH THE EXTRA DAY AS FEBRUAR Y 29."
"LEAP YEARS ARE EVENY DIVISIBLE BY FOUR;"
169 PRIN 176 PRINT
180 INPU' "ENTER A YEAR TO CHECK LEAP YEAR STATUS";A 190 IF A<1582 THEN PRINT "THE LEAP YEAR SYSTEM BEGAN IN 1582.": 200 A $=$ STR $\$(A)$
210 IF RIGHTS(AS,2) $=$ " 00 O " GOTO 230
$22 \emptyset$ IF $A / 4=\operatorname{INT}(A / 4)$ GOTO $25 \emptyset$
230 IF A/40 $\quad=\operatorname{INT}(A / 400)$ GOTO 250
246 PRINT "NO,";A;"1s NOT A LEAP YEAR": END
250 PRINT "YES,";A;"IS A LEAP YEAR"

```
400 B=20
410 FOR A=22 TO 40
4 2 0 ~ S E T ~ ( B , A )
430 IF POINT (B,A+1)=-1 N=N+1: GOTO 450
440 GOTO 580
450 IF N=2 N=0: GOTO 520
460 IF POINT (B+1,A+1)=-1 A=40: GOTO 590
4 7 0 ~ R E S E T ~ ( B , A )
4 8 0 ~ B = B + 1
490 A=A+1
500 SET(B,A)
510 GOTO 460
520 IF POINT (B-1,A+1)=-1 A=40: GOTO 590
5 3 0 ~ R E S E T ~ ( B , A )
540 B=B-1
550 A=A+1
560 SET (B,A)
57\emptyset GOTO 520
580 RESET (B,A)
590 NEXT A
6 0 0 ~ N E X T ~ X ~
6 1 0 ~ L = L + 1
6 2 0 ~ Z = Z - 1
6 3 0 ~ N E X T ~ Y ~
640 GOTO 640
650 END
```

Sands of Time for Color Computers
100 REM * SANDS OF TIME / COLOR VERSION *
CLS ( $\theta$ )
$X=$
$130 \mathrm{~L}=0$
$140 \mathrm{Z}=30$
150 FOR $\mathrm{Y}=0$ TO 15
160 FOR X=L TO Z
$170 \operatorname{SET}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, 8)$
180 NEXT X
$190 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+1$
$200 \quad \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{z}-1$
210 NEXT Y
$220 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-1$
230 Z=X
240 FOR $Y=Y$ TO 30
$250 \operatorname{SET}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, 8)$
$260 \operatorname{SET}(Z, Y, 8)$
$270 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-1$
$280 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+1$
290 NEXT Y
300 FOR X=0 TO 30
$310 \operatorname{SET}(X, Y, 8)$
320 NEXT X
$330 \mathrm{X}=2$
$340 \mathrm{~L}=2$
$350 \mathrm{Z}=28$
360 FOR $Y=1$ TO 14
$370 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{L}$
380 FOR X=L TO $Z$
$390 \operatorname{RESET}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})$
$400 \mathrm{~B}=15$
410 FOR $A=17$ TO 30
$420 \operatorname{SET}(B, A, 8)$
430 FOR T=1 TO 10
440 NEXT T
450 IF PUINT $(B, A+1)=8$ THEN $N=N+1$ : GOTO $47 \emptyset$
460 GOTO 640
470 IF $\mathrm{N}=2$ THEN $\mathrm{N}=0$ : GOTO 560
480 IF PUINT $(B+1, A+1)=8$ THEN $A=30$ : GOTO 650
$490 \operatorname{RESET}(\mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~A})$
$500 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}+1$
$510 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+1$
$520 \operatorname{SET}(B, A, 8)$
536 FOR T=1 TO 10
540 NEXT T
550 GOTO 480
560 IF PUINT $(B-1, A+1)=8$ THEN $A=30$ : GOTO 650
$570 \operatorname{RESET}(\mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~A})$
$580 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}-1$
$590 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+1$
1582. However, this program and the Perpetual Calendar program listing won't work for years before 1753, when England adopted it. We follow the British pattern because historical dates common to both Great Britain and the United States would otherwise be thrown into confusion.

I never understood the system for deciding when to put in that 366th day as February 29. I looked it up. Now I know. It's easy, and I'm going to show it to you. The listing works on Level II and the Color Computer.

## Sands of Time

I now present the Fun House's latest contribution to humanity: Sands of Time.

I gave it a fancy name to hide the fact that it's an egg timer, more officially called an hourglass. The versions here are actually minute glasses. The Level II program takes about three minutes and 10 seconds to run, and the color version takes about two minutes.

People once used sand-filled glasses to mark the passage of

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## Listing continued

$600 \operatorname{SET}(\mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~A}, 8)$
610 FOR $\mathrm{T}=1$ TO 10
620 NEXT T
630 GOTO 560
$640 \operatorname{RESET}(\mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~A})$
650 NEXT A
660 NEXT X
$670 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+1$
$680 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}-1$
690 NEXT Y
700 GOTO 700
710 END
time. They're not used much today except as egg timers and to mark a player's turn in some games.

So let's use one of the most sophisticated timing devices avail-able-the computer-to make an old-fashioned sand timer. Please form a line to the left and don't push. There are enough souvenir egg timers for everyone.

## Perpetual Calendar

What day of the week were you born? What day was the Declaration of Independence signed? When is Christmas in 1990 ?

These questions are pretty tough to answer because the only calendar that ever seems to be around is the one for the current year.

But now we have Perpetual Calendar, a simple program that prints out a calendar page for any month in any year from 1753 to infinity. The word infinity

## Perpetual Calendar

```
100 REM * PERPETUAL CALENDAR / LEVEL II *
110 CLS
12\emptyset DATA SUN,MON,TUE,WED,THU,FRI,SAT
130 DATA JANUARY,FEBRUARY,MARCH,APRIL,MAY,JUNE,JULY
140 DATA AUGUST,SEPTEMBER,OCTOBER,NOVEMBER,DECEMBER
150 DIM A$(19)
160 FOR B=1 TO 19
170 READ AS(B)
180 NEXT B
190 INPU' "THE YEAR";Y
200 IF Y<1753 THEN PRINT "YEAR HAS TO BE 1753 OR LATER": GOTO 19
g
210 PRINT
220 FOR A=8 TO 19
230 PRINT "(";A-7;A$(A);" ) ";
240 N=N+1
250 IF N=3 THEN PRINT: N=\emptyset
260 NEXT A
270 PRINT
280 PRINT
290 INPUY "THE MONTH (1 TO 12)";M
306 IF M>12 GOTO 290
310 A=INT(.51+(1/M))
32ø B=Y-A
330 C=M+12*A
340 D=B/10ø
350 E=INT(D/4)
360 F=INT(D)
370 G=INT((5*B)/4)
380 H=INT(13* (C+1)/5)
390 I=H+G-F+E
400 I=I-(7*INT(I/7))
410 CLS
426 PRINT AS(M+7);Y
430 PRINT STRING$(30,"-")
4 4 0 \text { FOR A=1 TO } 7
45\emptyset PRINT AS (A);" ";
4 6 0 ~ N E X T ~ A ~
470 C$=STR$(Y)
489 IF M<8 AND M/2<>INT(M/2) THEN J=31
490 IF M>7 AND M/2 =INT(M/2) THEN J=31
500 IF M=4 OR M=6 OR M=9 OR M=11 THEN J=3\emptyset
510 IF M=2 THEN J=28
52\emptyset IF M=2 AND RIGHT$(C$,2)<>"\emptyset\emptyset" AND Y/4=INT(Y/4) THEN J=29
530 IF M=2 AND RIGHT$(C$,2)="\emptyset\emptyset" AND Y/4\emptyset\emptyset=INT(Y/40日) THEN J=29
540 L=192
550 FOR N=1 TO 6
560 IF N=1 AND I=7 THEN PRINT @ 218,"1": P=P+1: GOTO 650
57@ IF N=1 THEN FOR L=L+(4*I) TO 216 STEP 4
580 IF N>1 THEN FOR L=L TO L+24 STEP 4
590 P=P+1
6ø\emptyset IF P<1Ø THEN PRINT @ L," "; ELSE PRINT @ L,"";
610 IF P=<J THEN PRINT P;
620 NEXT L
630 PRINT
640 PRINT
650 L=L+36
660 NEXT N
670 GOTO 67ø
```


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here only means the jillion or so numbers the TRS-80 can hold.

The program works this way: At the start you see a prompt, The Year? Enter the year you want.
Then the months are printed with their numbers, January being 1 and December 12. You enter the number of the month you want to see, and the computer prints the calendar page.

The program listing given here is for Level II. To make this program run on a Color Computer, change the following lines to read:
$540 \mathrm{~L}=128$
570 If $\mathrm{N}=1$ THEN FOR
$\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+\left(4^{*} \mathrm{I}\right)$ TO 152 STEP 4
Also, delete line 640. Take it out now, before you forget!

Earlier, I mentioned an electronic birthday card. That's a program offered as this month's Nickel Bargain Bin. It makes a nice birthday surprise and can be personalized. It includes a cake with candles and a verse of "Happy Birthday" sung by the computer. If you want the listing, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope and a nickel to:

Richard Ramella<br>1493 Mountain View Ave., Chico, CA 95926

Please don't send your nickels to 80 Micro. Be sure to specify a Color Computer listing or Level II listing.

By next month I should have the game room ready here in the Fun House. I anticipate the arrival of a truck filled with dice, and we shall play some interesting dice games (no betting, please) where your opponent is a strategy-wise computer.

## The Original Magazine for Owners of the TRS-80 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ MicroComputer

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- BEGINNER'S CORNER
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- QUESTIONS \& ANSWERS
- PROGRAM PRINT OUTS ... and MORE!


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A.

## TRS-80 At Your

 Fingertips Complete quick reference guide to basic, assembly language and graphic codes -all at your fingertips for all TRS-80 computers (specify computer).Assembly Language Section N/A for Color Computer
B.

> A Word Processor, Data Management System and Cleanup (A maze game) All on cassette. (Add $\$ 3$ for diskette, add $\$ 5$ for modified MOD-II diskette version -N/A on color computer or pocket computer.)


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## IS YOUR COMPUTER WORKING CORRECTLY? ARE YOU SURE? Tests every component of your TRS-80 for proper operation.



ROM: Checksum test
RAM: Four separate tests including every address and data value
Video Display: Character generator, video RAM, and video signal tests
Keyboard: Every key contact tested
Line Printer: Character test
Cassette Recorder: Read/write/verify data
RS-232-C Interface: Read sense switches (Model I), connector fault, data transmission, framing, data loop, baud rate generator
Disk Drives: Disk controller, drive select and restore, track seek and verify read, read/write/verify all tracks and sectors, formatting, disk drive timer, disk head cleaner
Model I: single or double density, 35, 40 or 80 track drives
Model 3: single or double density, 35, 40 or 80 track drives single or double sided drives
--- One program adapts to any system configuration and hardware.
--- Individual tests of each device with operator monitoring and intervention.
-- Continuous system tests run continually for hours, with diagnostic reports optionally written on line printer.
--- Complete instructions and documentation.
SPECIFY TRS-80 ${ }^{\text {T }}$ MODEL I OR MODEL III

## SMART TERMINAL

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.

- MEMORY BUFFER holds data for transmission or data received from other computer.
- CASSETTE or DISK may be used to load or save data from memory.
- AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION of data from memory.
- AUTOMATIC SIORAGE of incoming data at user's option.
- TRANSMIT or RECEIVE WITH VERIFICATION options included for communication between two TRS-80s using Smart Terminal.
- Full CONTROL KEYS, including control key mapping into any ASCII character. True BREAK key. Lower case supported on Model I.
- Buffered LINE PRINTER ECHO for incoming data.
- Disk and cassette files fully compatible with ELECTRIC PENCIL"M and SCRIPSIT ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ programs.
- BAUD RATE and RS-232-C CHARACTERISTICS can be reset from within the program.
- SAVE PROGRAM option creates "personalized" back-up copy of program with all options set as specified by user.
- ONE PROGRAM supports both cassette and disk systems. Program is compatible with PMC-80 and other TRS-80 "work alike" computers. Model I or III Version supplied on cassette $\mathbf{\$ 6 9 . 7 5}$ supplied on diskette $\mathbf{\$ 7 4 . 9 5}$
Model II (CP/M) Version \$79.95


## MON-3 and MON-4

The TRS-80 Monitor Programs \#3 and \#4 are powerful utility programs enabling you to interact directly with the TRS-80 in Machine tanguage. They are as useful for beginners as for advanced programmers.

- BEGINNERS can learn to interact directly with the computer in Machine Language.
- 40-PAGE MANUAL provided with each program.
- SIMPLE commands, easy to use.

The Features Of The Monitor Programs Enable You To The Following.....

- DISPLAY memory in different ways.
- DISASSEMBLE memory to see Machine Language commands.
- MOVE and COMPARE memory areas.
- SEARCH through memory to find specific values.
- MODIFY memory in various ways.
- RELOCATE object programs.
- PRINT output on video display or line printer.
- READ and WRITE object tapes in SYSTEM Format.
- UNLOAD programs using low RAM on disk.
- SAVE and READ disk files (MON-4 Only).
- INPUT and OUTPUT of disk sectors (MON-4 Only).
- SEND and RECEIVE data over RS-232-C Interface (MON-4 Only).
- Create SYMBOLIC Tapes (MON-3) or Files (MON-4) of Disassembled output for Editor/Assembler program.

MON-3 (For Cassette Systems) $\mathbf{\$ 3 9 . 9 5}$ MON-4 (For Disk Systems) $\mathbf{\$ 4 9 . 9 5}$

## MAILING LIST

Maintains mailing lists of up to 1326 names ( 48 K version). Add, change, delete, or find names. Machine language sort according to information in ANY field (first or last name, address, city, state, zip code). Three or four line labels printed in $1,2,3$, or 4 columns, in master list, or on video display.

TRS-80 Mode1 1/3 Disk Version \$69.95 IBM PC Disk Version $\mathbf{\$ 7 9 . 9 5}$

## HOME BUDGET

Keeps track of your monthly and year-to-date income and expenses. Income and expenses classified by code numbers for identification of categories. Data includes date, code number, amounts and check number (optional). Computes monthly and year-to-date summaries showing income tax deductions. All output printed on video display or line printer at user's option. Complete instructions for customizing to suit your own budget.

TRS-80 Model $1 / 3$ Cassette Version $\mathbf{\$ 2 9 . 9 5}$ TRS-80 Model $1 / 3$ Disk Version \$49.95 IMB PC Disk Version $\$ \mathbf{5 9 . 9 5}$

## SMALL BUSINESS ACCOUNTING

Based on Dome Bookkeeping Record \#612, this program keeps track of income, expenditures, and payroll for a small business. Receipts and expenditures can be entered on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. Program computes monthly, through last month, and year to date summaries. Payroll section (included in disk version only) keeps record of employees. and paychecks with up to six categories of payroll deductions. Computes employee payroll records and year-to-date payroll totals. Complete instructions for customizing to suit your own business.

TRS-80 Model $1 / 3$ Cassette Version $\$ 29.95$ TRS-80 Model $1 / 3$ Disk Version $\$ 49.95$ IBM PC Disk Version $\$ 59.95$

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## VersaPayables ${ }^{\text {Tw }}$

## $\$ 99.95$

VERSAPAYABLES** is designed to keep track of current and aged payables, keeping you in touch with all information regarding how much money your company owes, and to whom. VERSAPAYABLES* maintains a complete record on each vendor, prints checks, check registers, vouchers, transaction reports, aged payables reports, vendor reports, and more. With VERSAPAYABLES", you can even let your computer automatically select which vouchers are to be paid.

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## $\$ 99.95$

VERSAINVENTORY is a complete inventory control system that gives you instant access to data on any item. VERSAINVENTORY* keeps track of all information related to what items are in stock, out of stock, on backorder, etc., stores sales and pricing data, alerts you when an item falls below a preset reorder point, and allows you to enter and print invoices directly or to link with the VERSARECEIVABLES'* system. VERSAINVENTORY' prints all needed inventory listings, reports of items below reorder point, inventory value reports, period and year-to date sales reports, price lists, inventory checklists, etc.

## VersaLedger irw

\$149.95
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- prints tractor-feed checks,
- handles multiple checkbooks and general ledgers,
- prints 17 customized accounting reports including check registers, balance sheets, income statements, transaction reports, account listings, etc.

Versaledger IT* comes with a professionally-written 160 page manual designed for first-time users. The Versaledger II ${ }^{\text {Tu }}$ manual will help you become quickly familiar with VERSALEDGER I ${ }^{\text {™ }}$, using complete sample data files supplied on diskette and more than 50 pages of sample printouts.

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## COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

Small Business Systems Group markets a complete line of software which interfaces the TRS-80'" 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 ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ microcomputers.

## ST80-III ${ }^{\text {" }}$.- The Ultimate Communications System

The "state of the art" in communications processors, designed for complex commercial applications. Included in this package is a set of programs that allow your TRS-80 ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ to talk to a timesharing computer, transfer files to and from your central business computer, and customize your ST80-III to your specific application.
Features include: Selectable RS232 Setting • Help Display • Echo Feedback - Job Log (LDOS Mod I, Mod III) - 2-User Translation Tables • Auto Logon • 10 Function Keys (Definable) - RUBOUT Key (Definable) • Warm Restart • Automatic I.D. - True Break • Direct Cursor Addressing • DOS Command Support - Transmit Line Feed - Printer Support - Video Display Modes: SCROLL, FORMAT, PAGE, REVERSE VIDEO (Mod II), CURSOR ON/OFF• Auto-answer • Autodial (certain modems) • Append to memory buffer • Big buffer for printer $\bullet$ Off hook/ on hook $\bullet 10$ predefined ASCII strings in translation tables, • Registered users include NASA, USN, UPS, Westinghouse, and many colleges, universities and major banks.
Minimum Requirements: One disk drive, RS232-C. 32 K Model I or III, 64 K Model II.

Model I or III . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 0 , 0 0}$
Model II . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

## FORUM-80 ${ }^{\text {™ }}$.- Communications Network

With Bill Abney's hot new communications product, you and your TRS. $80^{\text {'m }}$ can become part of one of the fastest growing communications networks in the country; your computer becomes an on-line bulletin board system: users can leave messages, get messages, swap information; exchange VisiCalc ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ reports, charts, graphs or other correspondence with other computers.
Features Include: Security System • Constantly displayed time-in-use figure $\bullet$ User Friendly • User Configurable or can be modified for custom application • Future updates and upgrades available to register owners Multiple command strings - Non-technical user and operator manuals.
Minimum Requirements: TRS-80 (3-drive Mod I, 2-drive Mod III). 48K, RS232.C. Auto-answer modem.

Model I or III . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathbf{\$ 3 5 0 . 0 0}$

SMALL BUSINESS SYSTEMS GROUP

## ST-80-PBB ${ }^{\text {Tw }}$-- 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 • Four message types • Smart reverse scan to view messages from most recent to oldest.
Minimum Requirements: TRS-80 ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ (Mod I or III), 16 K . Level II, Auto-answer modem, ST80-X10 Host Program (\$50), RS232-C.

Model I or III
$\$ 50.00$

## ST-80-CC ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ - 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 $80^{\text {* }}$ (Mod I or III), Level II, 48K, one disk, Autoanswer modem, ST80-X10 Host Program (\$50), RS232-C.

Model I or III
$\$ 100.00$

## 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 $\bullet$ System bulletins display each time a user logs on All messages are dated.
Minimum Requirements: TRS-80'* (Modl 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.
- Cancel returned checks.
- Provide monthly summaries of income vs. expenses.
- Calculate profit/loss.
- Summarize data by categories.
- Provides up to ten savings account summaries.

Model II
$\$ 75.00$
Model I Version $\$ 35.00$

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## BUSINESS 100 PROGRAM LIST

## NAME

1 RULE78
2 ANNU1
3 DATE
4 DAYYEAR
5 LEASEINT 6 BREAKEVN
7 DEPRSL
8 DEPRSY
9 DEPRDB
10 DEPRDDB
11 TAXDEP
12 CHECK2
13 CHECKBK1
14 MORTGAGE/A
15 MULTMON
16 SALVAGE
17 RRVARIN
18 RRCONST
19 EFFECT
20 FVAL
21 PVAL
22 LOANPAY
23 REGWITH
24 SIMPDISK
25 DATEVAL
26 ANNUDEF
27 MARKUP
28 SINKFUND
29 BONDVAL
30 DEPLETE
31 BLACKSH
32 STOCVAL 1
33 WARVAL
34 BONDVAL2
35 EPSEST
36 BETAALPH
37 SHARPE1
38 OPTWRITE
39 RTVAL
40 EXPVAL
41 BAYES
42 VALPRINF 43 VALADINF 44 UTILTY 45 SIMPLEX
46 TRANS
47 EOQ
48 QUEUE1
49 CVP
50 CONDPROF
51 OPTLOSS
52 FQUOQ
53 FQEOWSH
54 FQEOQPB
55 QUEUECB
56 NCFANAL
57 PROFIND
58 CAPI

## DESCRIPTION

Interest Apportionment by Rule of the 78's
Annuity computation program
Time between dates
Day of year a particular date falls on
Interest rate on lease
Breakeven analysis
Straightline depreciation
Sum of the digits depreciation
Declining balance depreciation
Double declining balance depreciation
Cash flow vs. depreciation tables
Prints NEBS checks along with daily register
Checkbook maintenance program
Mortgage amortization table
Computes time needed for money to double, triple, etc.
Determines salvage value of an investment
Rate of return on investment with variable inflows
Rate of return on investment with constant inflows
Effective interest rate of a loan
Future value of an investment (compound interest) Present value of a future amount
Amount of payment on a loan
Equal withdrawals from investment to leave 0 over Simple discount analysis
Equivalent $\mathcal{E}$ nonequivalent dated values for oblig.
Present value of deferred annuities
\% Markup analysis for items
Sinking fund amortization program
Value of a bond
Depletion analysis
Black Scholes options analysis
Expected retum on stock via discounts dividends Value of a warrant
Value of a bond
Estimate of future earnings per share for company
Computes alpha and beta variables for stock
Portfolio selection modeli.e. what stocks to hold
Option writing computations
Value of a right
Expected value analysis
Bayesian decisions
Value of perfect information
Value of additional information Derives utility function
Linear programming solution by simplex method Transportation method for linear programming Economic order quantity inventory model Single server queueing (waiting line) model Cost-volume-profit analysis
Conditional profit tables
Opportunity loss tables
Fixed quantity economic order quantity model As above but with shortages permitted As above but with quantity price breaks Cost-benefit waiting line analysis
Net cash-flow analysis for simple investment Profitability index of a project
Cap. Asset Pr. Model analysis of project

59 WACC 60 COMPBAL 61 DISCBAL 62 MERGANAL
63 FINRAT
64 NPV
65 PRINDLAS
66 PRINDPA
67 SEASIND
68 TMETR
69 TIMEMOV
70 FUPRINF
71 MAILPAC
72 LETWRT
73 SORT3
74 LABEL1
75 LABEL2
76 BCISBUD
77 TMECLCK
78 ACCTPAY
79 INVOICE
80 INVENT2
81 TELDIR
82 TIMIISAN
83 ASSIGN
84 ACCTREC
85 TERMSPAY
86 PAYNET
87 SELIPR
88 ARBCOMP
89 DEPRSF
90 UPSZONE
91 ENVELOPE
92 AUTOEXP
93 INSFILE
94 PAYROLL 2
95 DILANAL
96 LOANAFFD
97 RENTPRCH
98 SALELEAS
99 RRCONVBD
100 PORTVAL9

Weighted average cost of capital
True rate on loan with compensating bal. required
True rate on discounted loan
Merger analysis computations
Financial ratios for a firm
Net present value of project
Laspeyres price index
Paasche price index
Constructs seasonal quantity indices for company
Time series analysis linear trend
Time series analysis moving average trend
Future price estimation with inflation
Mailing list system
Letter writing system-links with MAILPAC
Sorts list of names
Shipping label maker
Yame label maker
DOME business bookkeeping system
Computes weeks total hours from timeclock info. In mernory accounts payable system-storage permitted Generate invoice on screen and print on printer
In memory inventory control system
Computerized telephone directory
Time use analysis
Use of assignment algorithm for optimal job assign. In memory accounts receivable system-storage ok Compares 3 methods of repayment of loans Computes gross pay required for given net Computes selling price for given after tax amount Arbitrage computations
Sinking fund depreciation
Finds UPS zones from zip code
Types envelope including return address Automobile expense analysis
nsurance policy file
In memory payroll system Dilution analysis
Loan amount a borrower can afford
urchase price for rental property
Sale-leaseback analysis
Investor's rate of return on convertable bond
Stock market porffolio storage valuation program


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## Facts Alwout Racet Computes Utility Programs

*** ALL PROGRAMS ARE WRITTEN IN MACHINE LANGUAGE<br>*** ABSOLUTELY NO KNOWLEDGE OF MACHINE LANGUAGE IS NECESSARY TO USE ANY OF THE UTILITY PROGRAMS<br>***EACH UTILITY PROGRAM IS CALLED UP FROM BASIC USING THE SIMPLE BASIC COMMANDS PROVIDED<br>** EACH UTILITY PROGRAM COMES WITH A RACET COMPUTES INSTRUCTION MANUAL<br>***EACH INSTRUCTION MANUAL INCLUDES SEVERAL EXAMPLES OF UTILITY USAGE<br>** EACH UTILITY ALLOWS THE USER TO PERFORM CERTAIN BASIC OPERATIONS TEN, TWENTY OR MORE TIMES FASTER THAN THE EQUIVALENT BASIC ROUTINE (FOR EXAMPLE, GSF CAN SORT AN ARRAY OF 1000 RANDOM NAMES INTO ALPHABETICAL ORDER IN UNDER 9 SECONDS!!)

## GSF (Generalized subroutinefacility)

- SORTS 1000-ELEMENT ARRAYS IN 9 SECONDS
- SORTS UP TO 15 ARRAYSSIMULTANEOUSLY (MIXED STRING, FLOATING POINT AND integer)
- SORTS SINGLE OR MULTIPLE SUBSTRINGS AS ASCENDING OR DESCENDING SORT KEYS
- read and write arrays to cassette
- COMPRESS AND UNCOMPRESS DATA IN MEMORY
- MOVE ARRAYS IN MEMORY
- DUPLICATE MEMORY
- FAST HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LINES
- SCREENCONTROLSFORSCROLLING THE SCREENUP, DOWN,LEFT, RIGHTANDFOR GENERATING INVERSE GRAPHIC DISPLAYS
- ADDS PEEKS AND POKES (MOD-II VERSION ONLY)$\$ 25.00$MODEL-II VERSION$\$ 50.00$
MODEL-III VERSION ..... $\$ 30.00$

KFS-80 (KEYED FILE SYSTEM)

- CREATE ISAM FILES (INDEX SEOUENTIAL ACCESS METHOD)
- ALLOWS INSTANT ACCESS TO ANY RECORD ON YOUR DISKETTE
- INSTANTLY RETRIEVE 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 RAPIDLY INSERT OR ACCESS KEYED RECORDS IN ONE OR MORE DATA FILES
- RECORDS ARE MAINTAINED IN SORTED ORDER BY A SPECIFIED KEY
- 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 ZIPCODE)


## MODEL-I VERSION .

$\$ 100.00$
MODEL-II VERSION
MODEL-III VERSION
$\$ 100.00$

## 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 UPTOFOUR INDEX FILES (FOR EXAMPLE, NAME, ZIPCODE, DATE AND NUMBER)
- MAILLIST ALLOWS UP TO 30 ATTRIBUTES TO BE SPECIFIED (TO 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 USER CAN SPECIFY FIELDS OR CODES TO BE PRINTED
- CAPACITY IS 600 NAMES FOR MODEL-1,3500 NAMESFORMODEL $11,38,000$ NAMESFOR MODEL II WITH HARD DISK DRIVE, 1200 NAMES FOR MODEL III


## MODEL-I VERSION .

MODEL-III VERSIONMODEL-I VERSION $\$ 75.00$MODEL-III VERSION$\$ 150.00$
$\$ 90.00$

HSDS HARD DISK DRIVE SOFTWARE

- MAKES TRSDOS COMPATIBLE WITH MOST HARD DISK DRIVES
- ADDS MANY EXTRA FEATURES TO TRSDOS

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 THE RESET BUTTON, YOUR COMMAND FILE COULD 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 KEYBOARD!
MODEL-I VERSION
$\$ 20.00$
MODEL-III VERSION
$\$ 30.00$
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 L!BRARY 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
MODEL-III VERSION
MODEL-II VERSION ISEE MODEL-II UTILITY PACKAGE)

## 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-11 VERSION (SEE MODEL-11 UTILITY PACKAGE) ....... $\$ 50.00$


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TThis month I'll continue the LNW-80 construction project.
(Before jumping in, I would like to ask readers to make sure they glance at the end of this column each month. Very often I get letters asking questions whose answers have already been presented as updates or corrections. Thanks, folks.)


Photo 1. The power supply of the LNW-80 is quite hefty. I have used heavy-duty bridge rectifiers bolted to the case (partly shadowed, bottom right) and fed through barrier strips. An automotive cable clamp holds a large filter capacitor, and all the wires are hanked together with plastic clamps and bolted to the case. A power supply is created for an integral disk drive using the added heft of the LNW-80 transformer; 5- and 12-volt regulators are visible just above and below the left side of the filter capacitor.

# Finish your LNW-80 

Readers please note: although I still haven't seen it, there are apparently copies of a new instruction manual floating around. I don't know if it's been released yet, but try to get one if you order an LNW-80 kit.

The machine started to look like a computer when I had put all the bigger physical parts in place-the power supply (see Photo 4), the keyboard, mounting hardware, and so forth. But I knew the painstaking stuff was still ahead. I fashioned power-supply connectors from stakes and pins, since I really wanted to be able to lift the boards for the inevitable testing . . . without desoldering wires. That was a good move. I raided an old television chassis for heavy-duty stakes and slip-on connectors, which conveniently fit the larger holes in the LNW circuit board.

Assembling the power supply was next. Before proceeding, I confirmed a rumor that mounting the rectifiers directly on the PC board created Trace Krispies. I purchased the heaviest rectifiers available from Radio Shack, drilled a pair of holes in the case, and mounted them with heat-sink paste. Barrier strips went in next-those are screw terminal connector blocks-and the transformer and rectifiers met on either side.

The transformer didn't exactly match its description in the book, but I guessed right on 110 -volt input wires (black), stuck them into my extension cord (not recommended procedure!), and measured the other pairs with my ac voltmeter. By this time I felt a little fanciness was in order, so 1 used terminal lugs instead of bare wire to make connections to the terminal block.

The power cord was routed through, the fuse block inserted, and the power switch installed. I labeled each wire, and snaked the lot along the bottom of the case, fastening the wire harness to the case with plastic straps. The far ends were soldered to the slip-on connectors
scavenged from the old TV.
It was ready for the first test. All dc voltages were fine, so I could proceed with assembling the PC boards. I tackled all the confusing instructions. There were separate directions for each of the video outputs, and large letters telling me not to install certain parts if I wanted that type of video output (say, RGB instead of composite video). I couldn't immediately discern what I should do if I wanted them all-which I did-and a call to California evoked something incomprehensible about them not stocking RGB ROMs at the moment. I put all the parts in for all the video versions, but have only tested the composite black-and-white.

Next, the trace-scraping and jumpering was done. A few board revisions noted in the instructions made this necessary. A good photograph would have helped enormously. In went the keyboard socket, and I guessed as to which output connectors were meant to go where. I guessed wrong, it turns out, because I later found reference to the connectors.

Finally, everything was ready for power-supply testing. I double-checked that the power jumpers were out, and turned it on. On-board micro-fuse blew. Damn. They only give you one. The testing section was useless, but I found the problem after some probing and measuring. I had grabbed a regulator marked " 7812 " to use for the 7812 12-volt regulator. Alas, I had read the date code. It was a 78055 -volt regulator with the 12th week of the 1978 date code...7812! I fixed that, but what about the fuse?

There's something about odd little fuses like that one. I remembered how as a child I used to pull the wires out of a wire brush and drop them on my Lionel train's tracks. They would heat up, melt, and break. The transformer would heat up, too, but I always figured the wires would break first. (I now use that train transformer as the power supply for a homebrew computer interface). I dug through my wire bag for pieces of microphone cable, and unbraided the shield. I connected them across my Heath bench supply until I got a wire that melted and broke at the same current for which the fuse was rated. This isn't quite fast enough, but for me it was better than trying to locate a $2-\mathrm{amp}$ sub-
miniature pigtail fuse here in rural America.

The power supply now passes all tests, and it's time to put in the integrated circuits. All the TTL stuff goes in first, then the miscellaneous ICs, then the ROMs, the Z80 processor, and the RAM. This is a good order, because it keeps the delicate stuff (processor and RAM, especially) from hanging loose while you fiddle with the other parts. An IC inserter also helps, though I've taken to picking up RAMs with a thin piece of black (conductive) foam held between thumb and forefinger. I can squeeze the leads just right to fit the sockets; I'm too clumsy to use an inserter. The delicate parts end up popping out of place, heading straight for my smiling cats. (Yes, cats will smile if they see some static-sensitive memory about to turn into an expensive batta-bird.)

Everything seems to be in place. I call Claire, who reads the entire parts list to me (in a tone of voice that says: hey, man, I am b-o-re-d) as I check. An hour later it's ready for testing. On. MEMORY SIZE? Zowdy! It's past three; time for bed.

## The Expansion Board

Things seemed fine the next day, too; so I started the expansion board. This is an easier project, because it is powered by the main circuit board's power supply. Feeling confident, I worked quickly, hooked up the wires, and powered up (Photo 5). Splat. Garbage. Nothing worked, not even reset-break. Now
what? I carefully followed the powersupply wiring-I thought. The jumpers were numbered 1-2-3-4-5-6 (LNW-80) to $4-2-12-8-10-\mathrm{GND}$ (expansion). The accompanying sketch visually suggests the wire placement, which is what I followed. Uh-uh. That placement is 12-10-7-GND-13-4. Once 1 scrambled the wires properly, everything began to work. The drive came on but...no boot. I pushed the hi/lo speed switch. Still no boot.

From Level II the machine worked fine. I got full, reliable memory. POKEs to 14304 turned the drive on and selected it properly. That was it. 1 checked voltages to the controller, and these were fine. I checked for bad solder joints and bridges; no luck. In desperation I pulled another 1771 disk controller from the other kit. Fine! It worked. I had been shipped a bum disk controller, or I had blown it in the assembly. Who knows, but the LNW was now performing all those Model I activities with no trouble. Including, alas, keyboard bounce-at 4 MHz , it was more like skitter. LNW had shipped a keyboard mechanically almost identical to the Model I! And with no debounce routine in ROM! What was this?

Actually, I can't get a straight story on that one. There have been at least three keyboards shipped with various generations of the LNW-80, one with no discernable bounce, straight through this one that was dismally disappointing. I followed the suggestions of several people, including Larry Rossiter


Photo 2. The LNW expansion board (at right), a monitor (at left), and a disk drive (back right) are all connected for testing. The keyboard is bolted in place and connected. This unit (the second of two built for this article) worked on the first try.
of Victoria, BC. He wrote, "Shortly after installation of Level II in my micro in late 1978, I cured the keybounce by thoroughly cleaning the contacts, then packing the keytops with Dow Corning Compound No. 4." He tells me compound No. 2 works as well. Others have used various silicone gels, and they all seem to work for debouncing (as well as stopping the clacking of the keys).

Unfortunately, the keys in both my units are sealed. There is no way to get the compound in, or to clean them. The only other option is at least a possible one: LNW ships its Level II Basic ROMs as a set of six 2716 EPROMs. If you have access to an EPROM programmer (Apparat has one of the best deals-with excellent software-for about $\$ 150$ ), you can include a debounce routine of your own, just like that in the later Radio Shack Basics. Any of the popular debounce routines can be located in the power-up message area around 111 H . But neither of these is the kind of cure I like to invoke when purchasing what I expect to be a step forward in microcomputer design. I hope that LNW is shipping either a higher-quality keyboard or a debounce in ROM by the time you read this.

## Running Interference

I mounted all the boards in place (Photo 6), and prepared for performance testing. But one more complaint before talking about the performance prowess of the LNW-80. With its heavy metal case, I expected the machine to be much quieter in terms of RFI (radio frequency interference). Hardly. Yes, it is quieter; but this home only has a radio, so I trundled in a borrowed television. It was almost as strong as the interference put out by the Model I.

Again, there is a solution to a problem that shouldn't exist from the start. First, make sure the parts of the case are electrically connected; drill a hole, scrape off some paint, and add a lug to each section to ensure it. Ground the case to the computer ground. Next, obtain some very fine mesh metal screen (a laboratory or photo supplier is a good source) and cover the rear port area, grounding the metal screen to the case. The final suggestion comes from a commercial keyboard I saw somewhere; can't recall where. Out of the finest, most flexible metal mesh you can get, cut $3 / 4$-inch squares. Lift each keytop, insert the mesh square, and very

gently press it back in place. Work it down; if it resists, punch a tiny hole for the plastic cross to protrude through. The squares should overlap; to be sure, weave a piece of fine, bare wire through all the squares. Ground the wire.

Use a short, high-quality cable to the video, and as short a cable as possible to the other peripherals. If you are building peripherals, obtain Gore-shield or Scotch shielded multiconductor cable. It's expensive, but worthwhile. And finally, watch the cassette output. Make up your own shielded cable for this task; don't use the standard Radio

Shack fare. With these changes, the RFI should now be reduced significantly.

## Tips and Pointers

Once this first unit was working, I set about building the next one; perhaps the experience would speed the assembly, and a second kit would point out difficulties that luck had obscured during the assembly of the first computer. My hunch was right.

Virtually nothing appeared on the video screen when I turned on the second unit, but my hearing is still acute enough that I could discern a distinct


IBM Personal Computer


#### Abstract

Do you use your computer? Or does your computer "use" you? Face it. if you re using floppies, your time is being wasted. Because a floppy is an inefficient random access storage device. Each time the processor wants to transfer data, it has to wait an eternity for the disk to rotate and the head to move.

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Someday, you'll get a SemiDisk.
Until then, you'll just have to
change in the horizontal oscillation from the monitor. A normal video screen is theoretically scanned 15,750 times per second; monitors and televisions actually produce a high-pitched whine at this frequency when locked into an image. However, their "free run" frequency is nearby, but rarely on-frequency, and electronic noise from here and there causes it to wobble and fluctuate. Turn on a television, turn the sound down, tune to a known station, and listen to the high whine; then switch to an unused channel, and hear how the whine wobbles or disappears entirely.
If your ears are up to it-mine are yet young enough-listen for a change in your monitor's high-frequency whine to a pure, stable pitch when you turn on the computer. That generally means the horizontal synchronization has locked in, and your computer is providing video output. In fact, a few smeared dots were visible just at the top of the screen; variable capacitor C140 (left side of the board) was far out of adjustment (it provides sync), and the vertical and horizontal positioning controls (variable resistors R144 and R145, back middle) were also far off. The first computer had properly locked in the video by chance; I turned these three controls until the image stabilized.

After the computers were moved, or during temperature changes (it's approaching winter as I write this), the video began to glitch. Carefully adjusting C140-with a plastic screw-driver-will eliminate this. You might want to drill a tiny hole in your cabinet so you can reach this control. The video on the LNW-80 is created quite differently from that in the TRS-80 because the LNW is set up to provide several types of output. Thus, the Model I/III hardly ever needs adjusting, whereas the LNW does.

LNW has done a very good job of deglitching the video display-eliminating the screen hash that was prevalent, especially during games. However, it didn't work on one of my machines, making the display not only hash-filled, but worse than the usual state of affairs. 1 traced the difficulty to slow U121 and U151, which I replaced with higherspeed ICs. If your screen glitches, try that solution first.

## High-Resolution Graphics

This video glitch problem prompted me to test all the high-resolution graph-
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ics, video reverse, and so forth. Using OUT $254, \mathrm{~N}$ commands, I discovered that normal and reverse video modes worked properly, and the high-resolution graphics appeared. But the hi-res dots were blinking on and off randomly. I tried POKEing to the screen memory locations, but to no avail. That was the first mistake; I had let my expectations deceive me. No, you cannot write to high-resolution memory from Basic on a stock LNW computer.

Here's how the high-resolution mode is organized: The hi-res memories are addressed at the same location as the Basic ROMs. This means that the screen circuitry can read them at any time, but the CPU cannot-trying to do so would put the Basic ROMs in conflict with the hi-res memory. In other words, reading the information in graphics memory must be done from machine language or machine-language subroutines, because the Basic ROMs are turned off during the time hi-res memory is being read. However, my good sense told me that since you can't write to the Basic ROMs, the write circuitry would always be left enabled. That way Basic could clear the hi-res screen, draw lines, circles, and so on at all times. Since reading the hi-res memory is a less frequent task, machine-language routines could be used effectively in that case.

Wrong. LNW has designed its machine to require disabling the Basic ROMs whenever high-resolution graph-


Photo 3. The expansion board is oriented upside down and bolted above the main CPU board. Off-size washers and close traces shorted out the system several times before I discovered the physical problem.
ics are required. The incomprehensible and disorganized section of the manual describing hi-res obscures this fact in gibberish, but I finally confirmed it. So my next step was to write a short hi-res routine to switch in hi-res mode and clear the hi-res screen. Nothing happened. The randomly blinking memory continued. I checked and rechecked the software. It should have worked; I transferred to the other machine (some dots were blinking there, too) and it did work.

If you recall, in my last column I described the bleariness that forced me to give up examination of the printed circuit board. It was a bad move, as I was to learn after several hours of frustration with this problem. The hi-res video write line (WRT4116) simply evaporated in mid-trace. It just faded out for a while (sort of like a Vermont road), and then returned a quarter-inch later. Moral \#1: Check every trace on the board before assembling a single part!

My routines now successfully cleared the hi-res screen. But many dots still blinked back on and off, worse as I put my hands nearby. I assumed the bypass capacitors (all those 0.1 mF parts, and the tantalum electrolytics) were misbehaving. I was short on tantalums, so I had substituted aluminum electrolytics in a few spots; my new supply of tantalums (they look like small blue, green, or red beads) had just arrived. Some of the blinking cleared up when the better capacitors were installed. Moral \#2: Use high-quality bypass capacitors, and don't leave any out.

The memory is specified as 250 ns for the high-resolution video. Mine were sold as $200-250 \mathrm{~ns}$, so I switched them with some guaranteed 150 ns memory. The flickering dots disappeared. Not having worked out the actual access time for these memories, I can't say that the 250 ns specification is inaccurate, or if I just had a bunch of memories that leaned past the 250 ns access time. Moral \#3: Respect or exceed designer specifications in this project; there is little leeway. Good memory is cheap now, so get guaranteed 200 -ns types.

Now hi-res was working, and I have to commend LNW on the detail in this resolution. With the 9 -inch Motorola monitor I am using, the detail on diagonal lines and curves is exceptional, possibly the best of any small computer in its price range. And this detail also
makes possible an 80-character-by-24line screen display, for which LNW has devised software. It isn't provided with the LNW, but make sure you request it when ordering if you're a long-line freak. It will be off-center with respect to the normal text screen (the hi-res extends an additional 128 dots through an area to the right of the usual screen), but that can be adjusted via the internal horizontal positioning control R144. A full-size potentiometer can also be mounted on the back panel of the computer. Use the shortest wires possible from the PC board.

But one thing still bothered me: How could I write to that hi-res memory with Basic intact? I just liked the idea, because creating machine-language programs for everything wasn't interesting to me. After two hours of searching through the schematic, I located all the signals that control the relationship between high-resolution graphics and Basic.

Here's how it works now: U67 is a latch that holds the status of port 254 ; data line 3 , when latched into U67, determines the state of the graphics-readenable (GRRDEN*) signal. Find this circuit on sheet 2 , lower left quadrant, center. When GRRDEN* goes high, the output of OR gate U66 (graphics lower $16 \mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{GLWR}^{2} 6 \mathrm{~K}^{*}$ ) is held high, which in turn holds the output of NAND gate U51 low (read-write disable, RDWRDIS). Find this circuit on sheet 1, lower right quadrant, center right.

When RDWRDIS is low, then the bus enable lines read-out (RDOUT*) and write-out (WROUT*) are gated low through OR gate U36. Find this on sheet 1 , upper center. RDOUT* and WROUT* are in turn gated through buffer U18 by ENABLE*, the external bus-request line, to create the computer's completed read (RD*) and write (WR*) signals. . . sheet 1 , upper right quadrant, center. Up to this point, the normal operation of the computer's ROM and RAM are guaranteed by the presence of the completed RD* and WR* signals.

When OUT 254,8 is commanded, however, GRRDEN* goes low. It triggers RDWRDIS high, disabling the ROM. It also sends GLWR16K* low. GLWR16K* is gated through OR gate U152 together with internal-read (IRD*) and internal-write (IWR*) to create graphics memory enable (GRAMEN*) and graphics RAM write
(GRAMWRT*). Find this process on sheet 2, upper right quadrant, lower right. GRAMEN* is used to allow the CPU's data bus to read the highresolution graphics RAM, and GRAMWRT* goes through a few more permutations before it is permitted to write CPU data to the hi-res RAMs.

My concern is twofold: First, continue to disable the ROM during graphics read. Second, enable the ROM during graphics write. No change is necessary to achieve the first goal.

The second task, however, is tricky unless the goal is turned around . . . not "enable the ROM" but rather "stop disabling the hi-res write," OUT 254,8 should still work as specified in order to keep full compatibility with all LNW software. Instead, the solution lies in enabling the hi-res write. By working back from GRAMWRT*, it is possible to gate IWR* together with some new signal to create an always-active GRAMWRT*. This is done by disconnecting the offending GLWR16K* (created from A15, A14, and GRRDEN*, and dependent on OUT 254,8 ), and replacing it with a new signal-I called it new graphics write (NEWGRWR*)-obtained from the gating of A15 and A14 at U66.

So here's the process, in order:

- Identify U152 pin 9 from the bottom of the board, and note that a trace leads in two directions from this pin.
- Cut the trace leading from U152 pin 9 to U152 pin 12.
- Cut the other trace leading to U152 pin 9 (from U66 pin 11).
- Connect a wire from U152 pin 12 to U66 pin 11. This restores GLWR16K*. - Connect a wire from U152 pin 9 to U66 pin 8. This creates NEWGRWR*. - Cut the trace leading to U139 pin 2 (from U141 pin 16). This frees LGRAMWRT*.
- Connect a wire from U141 pin 16 to spare gate U151 pin 9. This gates LGRAMWRT*.
- Connect a wire from U67 pin 14 (HRES*) to spare gate U168 pin 9.
- Connect a wire from U67 pin 6 (GRRDEN*) to U168 pin 10
- Connect a wire from U151 pin 8 to U139 pin 2. LGRAMWRT* gates on either HRES* or GRRDEN*.

If you get into trouble with some software and need a defeat switch, here's how:

- Obtain a double-pole, double-throw switch.
- Take the wire off U66 pin 8 (still connected to U152 pin 9). Connect it to the center left terminal of the switch.
- Hook a new wire from U66 pin 8 to the lower left terminal.
- Hook a new wire from U152 pin 12 to the upper left terminal.
- Take the wire off U151 pin 8 (still connected to U139 pin 2). Connect it to the center right terminal of the switch.
- Hook a new wire from U151 pin 8 to the lower right terminal.
- Hook a new wire from U141 pin 16 to the upper right terminal.
- Switch up is modified; down is normal.


## 'Notice that lines HID0-HID5 don't seem to come from anywhere."

The modification is complete. You can write to the high-resolution graphics screen during display hi-res and activate hi-res modes (OUT 254, N where $\mathrm{N}=2$, 3 , and 6 through 15). There are subtle timing changes that should not affect the operation of your machine, but the mod is easy enough to try and remove if there are any difficulties.

Postscript to this mod: It was made infinitely more difficult by the layout of the LNW schematic. In the next column I hope to make available "schematic maps" for the LNW computer and expansion board, identifying parts and signal lines by mnemonic, description, purpose, source, and direction. In the meantime, notice that lines HID0HID5 don't seem to come from anywhere; they are sourced at the outputs of hi-res memories U105, U107U111, the DOUT lines.

Also next time: Model I/III comparisons, the success of the 4 MHz mode, questions of weight and heat, thoughts on reliability, and how to operate your LNW-80 from the auto. (That's what I got mine for.) And-for the desper-ate-sources for all parts that LNW doesn't supply. Also coming up in the future: More music for the Model I, the long-delayed EPROM programmer, and some software trinkets that I've been collecting.

## Updates, Corrections, and Thoughts

- I've gotten the word from Fort

Worth: Leave us alone, since there are no more leftover Model I keyboards! If you want to do the Color Computer modification I presented in January, 1982 you'll have to buy a new keyboard from Radio Shack National Parts at about $\$ 80$ or, cheaper, from Jameco (1355 Shoreway Road, Belmont, CA 94002, (415) 592-8097; part number K62, \$34.95).

- The way I described the 32 K memory upgrade for the Color Computer two columns ago was a little sloppy. Let's try again:

1. Open the case and remove the metal lid.
2. Move all the jumpers from their current position to the 32 K position.
3. Jumper the pins marked R83 (left of the 6883 SAM chip U10) with a 33-ohm resistor.
4. The HI/LO jumper can be in either position.
5. Here's the important one I forgot to mention:
Remove (cut or break off) capacitors C31, C35, C45, C48, C61, C64, C67, and C70. These sit across what used to be a power-supply line and is now an address line.
6. Insert the 64 K chips.
7. Reinstall the cover and case, and power up.

Many thanks to all those who wrote (at least those who were civil).

- I submitted an incorrect early version of the CoCo ROM Pack printed circuit layout in August Applications. (See " 80 Input" next month for more.) Readers wishing a corrected layout can write to me at Roxbury, Vermont 05669. Since this is my fault, forget the SASE. Just send your address; I'll pay the postage.
- Important note: The source for the Micro Front Panel, Word Processing Lowerkit, CoCo ROM Pack, CoCoPort, and other projects featured in this column is no longer MSB Electronics, which fell victim to the current economic recession. You can obtain my projects from Hometronics International, 7701 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11209, (212) 680-9757. Owners of any projects purchased from MSB Electronics should write to Michael Barton, 25 Park Street, Barre, VT 05641 for information.
- Langley-St. Clair Instrumentation Systems has a treat for Model I, II, and III owners-colorful picture tubes for your video display. I've had green tubes
in various computers for a while, so I decided to try out the Langley orange unit, a color that is popular in Europe. The results are impressive, not only because the image is crisp and well defined, but also because of a subtlety in the phosphor itself-it decays (fades from the screen) slower than the screen is refreshed. This means that the usual screen flicker is gone, and your eyes and brain can relax through more hours of computing. Also, the annoying screen glitches (due to CPU accessing) are significantly reduced.

The tubes are not very expensive ( $\$ 80$ for green, $\$ 90$ for orange, and more for the soon-to-be-released blue and red) and are shipped with excellent instructions. I installed my unit in less than a half hour. There is no soldering, only the removal and replacement of a few bolts and the tube socket.

One caution (mentioned in the newer Langley documentation): Don't leave a menu on the screen continuously for a few days with the brightness way up. You can burn the image into the screen, causing permanent dim spots in some areas. Also, expect a bit of a disappointment if you switch often from normal to reversed screen images-ghost images do appear on the screen if you've spent a long time in normal mode and
switch to a reverse mode. They fade in a few minutes, longer if you've been using lines of text. Ghosted horizontal blurs can last an hour or more after I use a word processor for an afternoon. But now that I have the orange tube, I don't plan to give it up-unless I decide, just for fun, to get the red one,

- I received a letter from Larry Holmes of Holmes Engineering. I've recommended the Holmes Engineering internal memory boards, and am anxiously waiting for some of his other products. All seem extremely reliable and very well thought through. I would like to quote some interesting information from Larry's letter regarding the use of 64K RAM chips in a Model I keyboard:
"Although the 64 K RAM chips do not draw any more power than the 16 K chips they replace, the 64 K chips draw all their power from the +5 -volt supply. The 16 K chips draw very little power from the +5 -volt supply; most of their operation is drawn from the +12 -volt supply. The 16 K chips use the +5 -volt supply only for their output buffers to obtain TTL levels at the outputs.
"I am concerned that 64 K chips can cause enough of an increased load on the +5 -volt regulator inside the keyboard unit to cause problems in some systems, especially if other hardware


Photo 4. The finished LNW-80. The monitor and single drive are fastened to the case below with strips of foam tape, making a secure and transportable-though'quite heavy-system.
mods are present (such as The Patch lowercase mode, which draws a lot of +5 -volt power). Eight RAM chips plus nine TTL chips is not a trivial load! This is why Holmes Engineering did not pursue a 64 K board. Especially when running at double speed (which increases the power drawn by the RAM and to some extent the entire computer), you could draw 300 mA or more from the +5 -volt supply. Add another 200 mA from other mods, and you will have a problem.
"One solution to this problem: The +12 -volt regulator in the keyboard unit can easily handle 500 mA of current. By placing a 7805 regulator in series with the +12 -volt regulator, you can produce a second +5 -volt supply in the keyboard unit. If you aren't using 4116 (16K) RAMs, you don't need the +12 volt supply. It would probably be best to place a capacitor on both the input and output of the 7805 , as shown in the data manuals, and heat-sink the 7805 .
"It is the extra capacity of the +12 -volt regulator, as opposed to the +5 -volt regulator, which allows the Holmes Internal Memory to operate reliably even though it triples the number of RAM chips inside the keyboard."

As readers know, I reviewed the Exatron MM-800 memory board favorably in my last column. I installed it inside a machine without any modifications other than lowercase, so there was fully reliable operation. However, Larry's letter prompted me to reread the 64 K RAM data sheet. I found that a set of eight chips draws approximately 560 mA when active. Since the chips are active about half the time, Larry's 300 mA estimate is reasonable. By contrast, the 16 K chip specification is a comparable 240 mA from the +12 -volt supply for eight chips (less than 150 mA on average); however, just 34 mA per set is drawn from the +5 -volt supply (all outputs low), and only during the read cycle-an effective drain of about 15 mA . Therefore, using 64 K RAMs demands about 300 mA from +5 volts, whereas four sets of 16 K RAMs (the same total memory) requires only about 60 mA . At worst, the 64 K worth of 16 K chips uses less than half the power than one set of 64 K chips. As usual, I leave the final evaluation to the readers; please write if you experience any power-supply or heat-related problems with the Exatron MM-800 in a machine with other modifications.

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ULTPLS for the Model I or III is priced at $\$ 19.95$ for tape and user's manual. For more information, contact Bulldog Software, 2706 Bentwood,

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Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 551$

## Model II Accounting

A new general-ledger package for the Model II records transactions and balances and provides accurate statements of your financial position. With accounts-receivable, accounts-payable, and payroll programs, it forms an integrated double-entry accounting system.

The ledger's departmental and summary income statements show current and year-to-date amounts, percentages by category, and comparative data with the previous year. The chart of accounts contains a five-digit account number; description; and current, year-to-date, and budget balances. For format flexibility, you can specify account type, a master/subaccount code, and a bal-ance-sheet column code.

The accounting programs run on the 64 K Model II with dual disk drives, and cost $\$ 149$ each. Hard-disk versions are available for $\$ 199$, and a set of all four on hard disk for $\$ 717$. For more information, contact Micro Architect Inc., 96 Dothan St., Arlington, MA 02174, (617) 643-4713.

Reader Service -571

## Power Loss Insurance

Integrated Devices' DSV1 disk-saver


Model II Accounting Programs

## DOES STRING COMPRESSION HAVE YOU TIED UP IN KNOTS?

## LET TRASHMAN CLEAN UP THE MESS!

TRASHMAN is a machine language utility for the TRS-80 Models I and III. It was written by Glenn Tesler, the author of FASTER, and can reduce BASIC's string compression time by $95 \%$ (see table below),

## WHAT'S STRING COMPRESSION?

When a BASIC program changes a string (words, names, descriptions), it moves it to a new place in memory, and leaves a hole in the old place. Eventually, all available memory gets used up and BASIC has to push the strings together to free up some space. This takes time, Lots of time. The computer stops running for seconds or minutes, and you may even think it's "crashed". The keyboard won't work, and until all the strings have been collected, you just have to sit and wait. Then things run for a while, until string compression is needed again. And again.
If you're using your computer for business, that wastes your money. If you're using it personally, it wastes your time.

## WHAT'S THE SOLUTION?

As soon as you start using TRASHMAN, those delays almost disappear. It uses less than 600 bytes of memory, plus 2 bytes for each active string. It works with other machine language programs and with all major operating systems. It's easy to use, comes with complete instructions, and can be copied to your own disks.

## WHAT'S THE CATCH?

If a BASIC program uses only a few strings, very little time is wasted in string compression, and TRASHMAN won't be helpful. But, if hundreds of strings, including large string arrays, are used, TRASHMAN is just what you need.

TRASHMAN is available on disk for just \$39.95.
(All timings done on TRS-80 Model I. Model III $15 \%$ faster, but pct. improvements identical. Listing of timing program available on request.)

## SAVE TINE WITH CASTH:


"FRSTER" speeds up most TRS-80 BASIC programs by $20-50 \%$. It's helped hundreds of satisfied people and it can help you. Detailed instructions make it easy to use. FASTER analyses your BASIC programs while they run, then displays a simple change, usually one line, that sequences program variables so the ROM will find them faster.
You can use FASTER to speed up programs you've bought, as well as programs of your own. Since it isn't a compiler, your BASIC programs can be read and changed afterwards. FASTER works on business programs, models. and games. The more complex your program, the better the results.

Does FASTER really work? Yes! Just check the reviews in Personal Computing, May, 1981, p. 116: "FASTER is effective and easy to use"; 80 U.S. Journal, April, 1982, p. 106: "I recommend FRSTER to everyone"; and 80 MICRO (April, 1982, p. 40): "If you...would like a significant increase in the run-time speed, then buy FASTER."

FASTER runs on the TRS-80 Models I and III, 16-48K tape or disk, and all major operating systems.
$\$ 29.95$

## "QUICI COMPRESS" takes only 276 bytes of

 memory, and removes the blanks and remarks from even the largest BASIC program in less than 3 seconds. It produces smaller, faster programs without altering their logic.$\$ 19.95$
SPECIAL: FASTER and QUICK COMPRESS: $\$ 39.95$

## 

You can avoid unnecessary disk errors and repair bills by using RPM. This easy-to-use program measures the rotational speed and fluctuations of your disk drives, and warns you if they are running too fast, too slow, or unevenly.

Incorrect or erratic speed is a common cause of unexplained disk
 errors and loss of data. RPM's documentation explains how to detect and correct these problems quickly and easily. As 80 MICRO (April, 1982, page 41) said: "If your drives have problems I recommend RPM before paying to get it repaired."

RPM is supplied on diskette for the TRS-80 Models I and III. We suggest you order a copy before you need it.
$\$ 24.95$

## ORDER FROM YOUR LOCAL SOFTWARE DEALER, OR CALL NOW, TOLL-FREE:

(800) 824-7888, Operator 422

CALIF: (800) 852-7777, Oper. 422
ALASKA/HAWAII: (800) 824-7919
FOR TECHNICAL INFORMATION CALL: (213) 764-3131, or write to us.

PROSOFis.
Dept. G, Box 560, No. Hollywood, CA 91603
module protects disks from power-loss crashes. Now you can leave your disks in the drives all the time.

The module mounts inside the Model I or III, needing no software drives or changes of any kind. The Model I (\$29.95) requires some soldering; the Model III version (\$34.95), which protects internal drives only, simply plugs in.

The DSV1 is available from Integrated Devices Inc., P.O. Box 8385, Haledon, NJ 07538, (201) 956-8496.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\nu} 58$

## Telex Access for CP/M Conversions

If you have the conversion hardware to run CP/M programs on your TRS-80, MicroTLX lets you turn your system into a fully-featured Telex machine.

With this software package, you can directly send and receive Telex, TWX, and International Telex messages; send Mailgrams, telegrams, or overseas cables; and have immediate access to news, sports, and weather, as well as stock and bond (updated hourly) and commodities (updated twice daily) prices.

The MicroTLX CP/M package requires 24 K of memory. Priced at $\$ 150$ including documentation, it is available from Advanced Micro Techniques, 1291 E. Hillsdale Blvd., Suite 209, Foster City, CA 94404, (415) 349-9336.

Reader Service $\_570$

## Low-Profile Disk <br> Drive Accessories

Ann Arbor Precision has introduced enclosures and power supplies for the new half-height Teac FD-55A and 2/3-height Canon MDD-6108 disk

drives. The enclosures can be purchased with or without drives installed.

In addition to the stackable singledrive horizontal mount enclosure, a dual-drive vertical model is also available for the Teac. Both styles offer marresistant white or silver finishes.

The half-height model with installed FD-55A is priced at $\$ 269$. For more information, contact Ann Arbor Precision, 7536 Jackson Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48103, (313) 426-5477.

Reader Service $\quad-577$

## Read All About It

The Computer Newsletter Publisher's Directory is a list of over 1,000 newsletters from user groups, clubs, manufacturers, individuals, and educational institutions. Newsletters are in zip-code order, with Canadian entries listed by province and city, and foreign countries listed alphabetically.

The Directory is in a loose-leaf format. The annual subscription rate of \$70 (\$60 if payment accompanies order) includes corrections and updates sent at least every 90 days.

A cross index by computer type is included, and cross listings by profession will appear in updates. Sections are being added to show over 300 computerrelated periodicals and a guide to public-access bulletin boards. A special listing mentions free newsletters.

The Directory is published by Andrew R. Alaways, 306 West 46th St., New York, NY 10036, (212) 799-9190.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 550$

## Color Computer Mailing List

C. C. Mailer is a mailing-list program available on disk or cassette for the Color Computer. The program holds from 90 to 800 records depending on version and available memory, listing name, two-line mailing address, city, state, zip code, phone number, and user-defined code fields for extracts and label printing. The larger disk version sorts files in zip-code order to allow presorted mail rates.

The C. C. Merger option permits the merging of selected addresses with letters from the C. C. Writer word processor. C. C. Mailer is priced at $\$ 20$, with the merger option an additional $\$ 15$.

For more information, contact Transformation Technologies, 194

Lockwood Lane, Bloomingdale, IL 60108.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\_ 5 7 5}$

## Model 16 Spreadsheet

Datamate's widely used spreadsheet system, Finanswer + , is now available for the Model 16.

The only spreadsheet package that will run in 16-bit mode on the 68000 CPU, the Model 16 version supports 12 spreadsheets per data file, with 1,200 figures each. Spreadsheets can be linked or consolidated for a total of up to 14,400 figures. Operating features include menu-based processing, automatic saving and restoring of spreadsheets, password protection, sorting, and graphing.

Loading a full 30 -by- 40 spreadsheet and calculation rules takes approximately five seconds using floppy disks. Processing the spreadsheet with row and column totals takes less than 25 seconds.

Finanswer + can print the entire spreadsheet or display and print the entire set of calculation rules. A help command lists possible options at each step.

The system sells for $\$ 395$, with maintenance after the first 90 days $\$ 60$ per year. For more information, contact Datamate Company Inc., 4135 S. 100th East Ave., Suite 101, Tulsa, OK 74145 , (918) 664-7276.

Reader Service $\sim 561$

## Talkprocessor

The Talkprocessor is a simple, inexpensive voice-output program for the Color Computer with 16 K Extended Basic.

Twenty-six words are digitally recorded and displayed on the screen, with a two-letter code for each word. The user enters the codes in any combination to form a statement. When the command is given to speak, the statement comes out of the video display's speaker in one of three voice pitches.

The cassette program is priced at $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 1$ for shipping. It can be ordered from H I B, 3505 Hutch Place, Chevy Chase, MD 20815.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\imath} 560$

## Lab Management Software

Downeast Digital, a subsidiary of Fairview Hospital Inc., announces the

# As Easy As... 



## TRS-80 Disk

 \& Other Mysteriesby 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.
132 pages. $\$ 22.50$

## Microsoft BASIC Decoded

 \& Other Mysteriesby James Farvour
This book is the only one of its kind. You will learn how the TRS-80 Model I BASIC interpreter works from power-up to power-down. It has the complete disassembled Microsoft BASIC Level H interpreter with over 13,000 lines of detailed comments in one volume. The math, arithmetic and utility routines are fully explained with examples on how to use them. An incredible learning aid for the beginner and a valuable reference for the professional.
312 pages. $\$ 29.95$

## BASIC Faster and Better \& Other Mysteries

by Lewis Rosenfelder
BASIC is not nearly as slow as you think! This book shows you how to make it faster and better with techniques and tricks that you never dreamed of for Model I, II and III disk systems. You won't find trivial, poorly designed "checkbook" programs here - only useful BASIC techniques and code ready for use in YOUR programs. Tutorial for the beginner, instructive for the advanced, and invaluable for the professional. All routines are available on disk.
290 pages. $\$ 29.95$

Learn about your TRS-80 computer - it's as easy as 1-2-3-4. These books are easy to read and understand because they are written for you by people just like you. Here are answers and solutions without jargon. There are no end of chapter "tests" - no incomprehensible math formulas - no textbook explanations - just straightforward, plain English.

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.

TRS-80 trademark TANDY Corp.
1953 West 11th Street Upland,CA 91786
new LabManager series of programs for medical laboratories.

LabManager Quality Control (\$600) performs immediate precision, trend, and shift analysis and stores data for current operations, year to date, and previous month. Mean, coefficient of variation, number of assays, and upper and lower limit are continuously updated, and graphs are displayed on command.

The Workload and Finance program ( $\$ 500$ ) provides year-to-date and current workload by department, per test, for inpatients, outpatients, nonchargeables, and quality control, with revenue charged per test for inpatients and outpatients. LabManager Test Pricing (\$150) rapidly determines the cost of tests, recalculating all costs as supply prices change. A calculator mode allows hypothetical changes.

All programs require a Model I or III with DOSPLUS, two disk drives, and 48 K , and are available from Downeast Digital, P.O. Box 286, Solon, ME 04979, (207) 643-2437.

Reader Service $\vee 566$

## Graphics from Your Printer

The Printer Graphist converts your dot-addressable printer to a plotter, transforming all kinds of data into
high-resolution graphics using the IDS 460G/560G, Epson MX-80 with Graftrax, MX-100, or Centronics 123. The IDS Prism color printer permits eightcolor graphics.

With a few instructions-a new Basic verb, Dot, is provided-and your data, graphics work can be generated in seconds. The Printer Graphist can produce plots as wide as four pages and as long as 10 feet. With IDS printers, there is no limit to the possible number of lines per plot; with the other printers, the limit is approximately 3,000 lines depending on the size of the user's program. No hardware modification or additional software is needed.

The Printer Graphist works on most DOSes (send exact configuration when ordering), and requires a Model I or III with 32 K or 48 K and two disk drives. It is available for $\$ 194.50$ from Printer Graphist Ltd., P.O. Box 603, Newport, VT 05855, (802) 564-7704.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\nu} 574$

## Mainframe Replaces Expansion Interface

The Holmes Expansion Mainframe upgrades the Model I with gold connectors, buffers for high-speed operation, and room for four peripherals, as well as a power supply and sturdy metal enclosure.


Holmes Expansion Mainframe

It is the heart of a $\$ 319$ system adding double-density and 8 -inch drive capacity to the Model I, including the mainframe, Holmes' DX-1S disk controller and DX-1D double-density adapter, an LSI data separator, parallel printer port, and keyboard-to-mainframe connector cable. The use of 8 -inch doubledensity drives requires a speed-up peripheral such as Holmes' Sprinter II.

The DX-1D adapter can be purchased alone for $\$ 129.50$. Other peripherals, including 80 -character video and extended memory, are available or will be soon.

For more information, contact Holmes Engineering Inc., Dept. 15, 3555 South 3200 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84119, (801) 967-2324.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 564$

## Rail Runner

Rail Runner is a new graphics game for the Color Computer featuring sound, fast action, and many levels of difficulty.

Your railroad engineer must scurry over the tracks of the busy switchyard, dodging speeding trains and handcars, to rescue the hoboes on the other side of the tracks. And you've got only so much time to save them-the real-time clock keeps ticking.

The game costs $\$ 21.95$ on cassette and $\$ 26.95$ on disk, plus $\$ 2$ shipping and handling. It is available from Computerware, Box 668, Encinitas, CA 92024, (714) 436-3512.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\nu} 573$

## Paysoft

An enhanced version of the Paysoft payroll system is now available for the Model III.

The system calculates gross and net pay and deducts withholdings for any number of employees, providing company and employee payroll summaries and reports with current, month-, quar-ter-, and year-to-date totals. With a pinor tractor-feed printer, it will print and number payroll checks.

Eight deduction categories, including federal, state, and FICA taxes, can be custom-labeled. In addition, Paysoft handles bonus pay and overtime. An auto-run feature makes operation easy, enabling the user to select only those employees whose hours change every payday.

The program requires 32 K TRSDOS and dual disks. It sells for $\$ 199$ from Business Micro Products, $3111 / 2$ 8th St., Suite 400, Glenwood Springs, CO 81601, (303) 945-8166.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 576$

## Programming the Color Computer

A Byte of Color Basic from Computer Island ( 227 Hampton Green, Staten Island, NY 10312) teaches programming on the Color Computer to children and beginners of all ages.

The book has three units-Basic, graphics, and sound. There are 24 chapters, each with examples, illustrations, programs, and practice exercises. An instructor's manual and answer key is included.

Its price is $\$ 5.95$ plus 50 cents for postage. Discounts are given to schools.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 559$

## DISnDATa

DISnDATa 1.1 is a two-pass disassembler that converts a machine-language program to fully labeled source code using standard Z80 mnemonics. Output can be directed to video display, line printer, cassette, or disk.

Unlike other disassemblers, this program discriminates between instructions and data areas within the original machine language. Other disassemblers treat all areas of the program as instructions, causing them to output meaningless information upon encountering data items. In contrast, DISnDATa translates as instructions only those areas that are directly executed from one or more specified entry points. All other areas are output as data at the correct place within the program and with appropriate pseudo-operations attached.

DISnDATa 1.1 is also capable of relocating itself to any available area of RAM, moving up or down by a single byte or as many bytes as desired to disassemble programs located elsewhere in memory.

This product sells for $\$ 24.95$ on Model I or III cassette, or $\$ 29.95$ on Model III disk, Each requires an additional $\$ 1.50$ shipping and handling, and is available from Pro/Am Software, 220 Cardigan Road, Centerville, OH 45459, (513) 435-4480.

Reader Service $\downarrow 580$

## Morse Code for Color Computer

Prof, J. C. Sprott, author of a popular Morse code program for the Model I/III, has introduced a version for the Color Computer.
Translated into 16 K Extended Color Basic, the W9AV Morse code translator allows you to send and receive Morse in most cases simply by connecting the computer cassette plugs to the transmitter key and receiver phone jacks. Send to 60 wpm and receive to 30 wpm , automatically adjusted. The translator has nine programmable message memories of 240 characters each, and a randomcharacter practice mode.
Priced at $\$ 14.95$ for a cassette and $\$ 7.95$ for a source list, the program is available from J. C. Sprott, 5002 Sheboygan, Madison, WI 53705, (608) 273-0627.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 582$

## Data-File Management System

Filemate is a software package containing six modules for the creation and management of a data base for almost any personal or business requirement. Using hashing techniques for instant access to any record, regardless of file size, it also provides computation capability on any numeric field and storage of algorithms for repeated use, as well as editing, sorting, and printout of up to 2,000 records.
An auto-adaptive system, Filemate permits easy conversion of existing sequential files to its random format. Once a file has been established and loaded, one can still add, delete, or change the size of any field, or expand the total file capacity without losing or having to reenter any data.

It is available on disk for Models I and III with 48 K and either TRSDOS or NEWDOS80 2.0 operating systems. With instruction manual included, price is $\$ 95$ from Datafile Systems, 801 Welch Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, (415) 326-1447.

Reader Service -557

## Home Is Where the Hearth Is

Computer-Assisted Home Energy Management by Paul E. Field enables readers with limited knowledge of digital electronics and microprocessors to build and operate a residential energy monitoring system.

Details given for the hardware re-
quired include a buffered microcomputer interface, an interrupt-driven time-of-day clock, and a thermometer port for measuring eight separate temperatures. For software, five Basic programs are discussed: a machine-language monitor loader, residential heatloss calculator, thermometer calibrator, nine-option time and temperature data manager, and statistical-analysis programs. A final chapter suggests variations and refinements for the completed system.

The 182 -page paperback refers primarily to the 16 K Model I. It is available for $\$ 15.95$ plus $\$ 1$ shipping and handling (Virginia residents add 4 percent sales tax) from Group Technology Ltd., P.O. Box 87, Check, VA 24072, (703) 651-3153.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 562$

## Dinosaurs and Dungeons

Two new fantasy/adventure games for the Model I and III are available from Software Magic.
In Marooned in Time ( 16 K Level II), the Institute of Temporal Studies has selected you as the first person to become a chrononaut and test drive the time machine. However, not only has the chronosphere pitched you back to the age of dinosaurs, it's landed without you somewhere in the area. Between searching for it and dodging Tyrannosaurus Rex, you'll have quite a time trying to get home.

Lair of Evil (32K Level II) casts you as Kiron the mercenary, hired by the village of Selira to rid them of the wicked Lord Lainem. You have 1,200 silver pieces and a choice of four characters, four weapons of different qualities, and five magic spells, but you will face 13 types of monsters or allies in exploring the Lair of Lainem. Needless to say, there is treasure galore-if you are successful.
Each game sells for $\$ 14.95$ from Software Magic, P.O. Box 2184, Bramalea, Ontario, Canada L6T 3S4, (416) 451-9452.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 581$

## Computer Dietitian

Nutri-Man, a nutritional management system employing a data base of 750 common foods, monitors and creates dietary menus according to one's specific nutritional needs.

After you enter personal file data, the


TRS-80 is a registered trademark of Tandy Corporation

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NEW PRODUCTS
program compares your present diet with the nutritional requirements of your age/sex category and prints suitable menus, taking your food preferences into consideration. The system accommodates special factors or dietary restrictions, even for individual members while printing menus for an entire family.

In addition, it automatically maintains a food inventory, prints shopping lists, performs nutritional analysis of recipes, manages the ingredients ratio for varying batch size, and reduces food costs by consolidating purchases.

Written in Assembly code for speed and efficiency, Nutri-Man requires a Model I or III with 32 K and two disk drives. It can be ordered for $\$ 250$ from Quant-m Corp., P.O. Box 55, Newfane, NY 14108, (716) 778-9384.

Reader Service $\llcorner 553$

## Cassette for Backup Storage

The Micro-Comp 450 digital cassette is an economical back-up for floppydisk storage. A four-track cassette with 450 feet of high-density tape, it holds over one megabyte at the standard twotrack 800-bpi rate.

It sells for $\$ 5$ from Magnetic Information Systems, P.O. Box 806, Shelton, CT 06484, (203) 735-6477.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 567$

## Stock Market Data

Twenty years of daily and weekly (1962-1982) Dow Jones and Standard \& Poor's 500 averages are now available on Model III disks and Model I/III cassettes.
The Dow Jones includes utilities, transportations, and industrials. Typical running average and cyclic analysis programs, as well as a user's manual, show usage of the data. Utility programs for maintaining and updating the averages are also included.

Other software is available for financial analysis, curve-fitting data, and plotting. For more information, contact Young Ideas Inc., 555 N . New Ballas, Suite 310, St. Louis, MO 63141, (314) 569-8534.

Reader Service $\curvearrowleft 585$

## Fractions

Fractions, a sequence of 24 interactive programs, guides students in grades five and up through the concepts and
operations of fractions.
For each of 11 topics, concept development and skill building is followed by an exploration program. The series also includes concept overview and placement or review test programs.

The Fractions package is available on Model III 32K disks for \$175. For more information, contact Quality Educational Designs, P.O. Box 12486, Portland, OR 97212, (503) 287-8137.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\llcorner 5 6 8}$

## Color Computer to Model III

Color III is a set of plans for upgrading the Color Computer to Model III capability at a cost of approximately $\$ 300$.

Builders can convert their computer to a 65 -key keyboard with 12 -key numeric pad, front reset button, and television or color CRT display in a Model III enclosure. The unit includes RS-232, cassette, and joystick jacks, a ROMpak hatch door, disk-mounting capacity, internal sound, power-on indicator, and (with TV option) channel selector, telescopic antenna, and up to $256-$ by- 192 resolution display. Once the Color III is built and your Color Computer installed, you can use your old enclosure as a remote terminal for home or office.

The $\$ 15$ plan package includes a complete bill of materials, tool and manufacturing lists, step-by-step instructions, illustrations, wiring diagrams, and sheet-metal templates. A kit consisting of plans and materials may be offered in the future.

For more information, contact L \& E Electro Sales Co., 7017 Hazeltine Ave., Suite 10, Van Nuys, CA 91405, (213) 994-3110.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\wedge} 556$

## Model II/16 Hard-Disk CP/M

Aton International has introduced CP/M 2.2 on Radio Shack's hard-disk drives for the Models II and 16. It is the first CP/M operating system available for Tandy's hard disks, which were introduced last January.

The system uses only 16 K controller RAM and 2 K of CPU memory, leaving 62 K RAM for user processing. For programs requiring dual floppies or dual hard disks, the total formatted capacity of eight megabytes can be divided into user-specified logical drives that sim-

ulate multiple drives. This partitioning also lets the user back up data on unused portions of the same or a different hard disk.

Another utility allows files as large as eight megabytes to be backed up onto multiple floppy disks. Flawed sectors, bad tracks, and other problems are automatically detected and fixed.

Users can boot up either TRSDOS or CP/M, accessing programs formatted for either system that are stored on different parts of the same hard disk. The system can also bootstrap directly from the rigid platter, in minicomputer fashion, without the need of floppydisk intervention.
The CP/M 2.2 package, including the hard-disk adaptation and full documentation, lists for $\$ 279$. Present Aton CP/M owners can purchase the hard-disk upgrade for $\$ 125$. For more information, contact Aton International Inc., 260 Brooklyn Ave., San Jose, CA 95128, (408) 554-9922.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{r} 563$

## Breakout Box

The Model 50 Breakout Box simplifies interfacing of RS-232 peripherals.

Two sets of 24 test points and six jumper plugs let you reconfigure any combination of the 24 interface signals. When more than two points have to be connected, patch to one of the four common bus areas.

The Model 50 has one female and one male D-type RS-232 connector. Its aluminum case measures $31 / 4$ by $31 / 4$ by 1 inches, and the rear cover has a signal list description of the RS-232 interface. Six jumpers are included.

Price is $\$ 79$ from Remark Datacom Inc., 4 Sycamore Drive, Woodbury, NY 11797, (516) 367-3806.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\wedge} 554$


RS-232 Breakout Box


## The Soul of Wit

Brevi-T, a new software package for NEWDOS 80 Version 2.0 owners, lets you create and use abbreviations for common or complicated DOS and Basic command sequences.

It can be used for simple, multi-positional, multi-parameter, or conditional abbreviations, the number limited only by the space on your disk. You can add, delete, list, print, verify, and test abbreviations. Files for Basic and DOS are maintained separately, allowing an abbreviation to be used at two levels.

Brevi-T is available for $\$ 19.95$ from SofTrends Inc., 26111 Brush Ave., Euclid, OH 44132, (216) 289-2002.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 579$

## Independent EMAIL Modem

The Visionary 100, a 300 -baud programmable modem, can send and receive electronic mail while your computer is being used for other purposes or even while it is turned off.

With its internal real-time clock, calendar, and 8085 microprocessor, the modem can automatically distribute a message to a number of different destinations, redialing any numbers that are busy, and send or receive messages at any time or date specified. Messages are stored in 2 K of memory (expandable to 24 K ) and given a time-and-date stamp for output.

The unit uses the standard RS-232 interface and is compatible with any Bell 100 series modem. It sells for $\$ 595$ from

Visionary Electronics Inc., 141 Parker Ave., San Francisco, CA 94118, (415) 751-8811.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{r} 555$

## Engineers' and Architects' Spec System

Compuspec is an office master system for use by engineers and architects in preparing project specifications. Using the CSI format, the system contains over 150 sections, consisting of more than 1,000 pages of bidding requirements, contract conditions, and forms used in every stage of design.

Written by professional engineers, the specifications have been used for over 10 years in EPA, HUD, and FMHA construction. Most sections are usable as is, while others must be customized to individual projects.
Specifier's notes, section schedules, special codes, and a global replace feature allow owner and project names, titles, bid opening dates, and other information to be automatically inserted throughout the specifications in minutes. Proofreading time is virtually eliminated, and output is camera-ready for production.

Compuspec is available for Model II and 16 micros with a Daisy Wheel II printer; licensees must show proof of purchase of Radio Shack's Scripsit 2.0, or purchase it as an option. The price of $\$ 1,250$ includes updates for one year.
For more information, contact Eberhard Engineering, P.C., 27 Pine Ridge With Over 150 Progran programs you can find. At reasonable prices. . . and a variety you've never seen before in one catalog. And they're all contained in the new 16 page 1983 Instant Software catalog. You'll find:

ASSEM/ZSIM-2 great utilities in one super package. Assembly language programmers, this package solves all your programming problems from ASSEM to ZSIM.

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Phaser Blast-phaser-armed robots, enemy Hovertanks. . . prepare for a journey into the war of the future.

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## School Attendance Monitor

Attendance is a menu-driven software package designed to maintain student records at a small high school or junior high. Students are handled as names, not numbers; data is checked for accuracy when entered; and arrow keys are used for easy correction. A password feature prevents unauthorized system entry.

Reports for individuals or groups can be displayed or printed. Students in groups can be listed alphabetically, by grade, or according to a mixture of the two.

The system allows a user to set grade breaks (e.g., one absence and two tardies is the lowest A); whenever a student crosses one of these grade breaks (slipping from a B to a C, for example), his or her name is printed and the attendance officer notified.

Two versions are available, each able to track students by date, absent or tar-
dy, and excuse. Version 2.0 also tracks by period and teacher, and can accommodate up to 1,000 students. Version 3.0 tracks by specific class name, accommodating 750 students and 350 classes.

The Attendance package requires a 48 K , two-disk Model III and an 80 -column printer. It is available for \$275 from Schoolhouse Software, 5302 33rd SE, Auburn, WA 98002.

Reader Service $ヶ 569$

## Color Data Base

The Colour Data Management program allows Color Computer users to custom design data bases. Up to 10 user-named fields can be created, either character or numeric. Records can be sorted by any field, and a search made for any specific string or number. A sum command adds all the values in a numeric field. A list feature is included, with a selective list optional. Records can be added or deleted at any time.

The program will operate with either 16 K or 32 K Extended Basic. It is modifiable by the user and transferable be-
tween disk and cassette. Files may be stored on either medium.

Colour Data Management sells for $\$ 20.95$ from Computer-Mate Business Service, P.O. Box 3082, Station F, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1W 3P5, (416) 494-1862.

Reader Service $\sim 552$

## Educational Software Library

Educational Software Library, a nonprofit mail-order organization, reviews, evaluates, and distributes a wide range of software available for preschool to high-school students.

A one-year membership fee of $\$ 25$ entitles the member to ESL's review catalog of Model I and III programs and a bimonthly newsletter evaluating recent library additions. Members can borrow software for two weeks for $\$ 2$ per program, or buy programs at discount prices.

The review catalog of over 150 programs (most on cassette) is available separately for $\$ 4.95$. For a free sample newsletter, send a stamped, self-addressed long envelope to Educational

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SUPERTAX I: Ideal for tax planning and return checking, this program is simple, comprehensive and very fast. Answer all those "what if" questions throughout the year, and at the same time make your tax return computer-accurate. Using either screen or printer output, it generates summaries of Page 1 and 2 and Schedule A of Form 1040. This program also prints an overall summary of the return showing Adjusted Gross Income, Itemized Deductions, Taxable Income, Regular Tax, Income Averaging Tax, both Minimum taxes, and Payment Due or Refund (all of which are calculated by the program). SUPERTAX I also calculates the moving expense deduction, investment credit, taxable capital gains, political and child care credits, medical limitations and more.
SUPERTAX II: This 2-disk set includes the efficient SUPERTAX I program as well as the more detailed SUPERTAX II program which makes all of the SUPERTAX I calculations, but which also PRINTS THE INCOME TAX RETURN! This program prints Page 1, Page 2, Schedules A, B, and G (income averaging) of the FORM 1040 as well as the Form 3468 (investment tax credit) using tractor-feed income tax forms (one of each is supplied with the program).

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- Also available on standard $8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$
- Data can be saved on disk
- Subsequent year updates available at $20 \%$ discount
- Programs are fully prompted and include manual loaded with valuable tax information and guidance

SUPERTAX III: A 2 -disk set which includes both the SUPERTAX I and SUPERTAX II programs PLUS a program to calculate and print Schedule C of the FORM 1040. Also included is a stand alone depreciation program which calculates and prints your depreciation schedule using both the old rules and the new ACRS rules. Output from the depreciation program is designed to serve as a supplement to IRS FORM 4562.

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[^18]
# WAYNE GREEN BOOKS 

## KILOBAUD KLASSROOM

by George Young and Peter Stark
Makes learning electronics fun and easy. First published as a series in Kilobaud Microcomputing, the book combines the learning of essential theory with practical, hands-on experience. The course begins with basic electronic projects and culminates in the construction of your own programmable microcomputer. The direct instructional methods of authors Young \& Stark make KILOBAUD KLASSROOM a simple way for you to acquire a solid background in digital electronics.
BK7386 (419 pages). .................................................................. . $\$ 14.95$


## THE SELECTRIC INTERFACE by George Young




You need the quality print that a daisy wheel printer provides but the thought of buying one makes your wallet will. The SELECTRICTM INTERFACE, a step-by-step guide to interfacing an IBM Selectric I/O Writer to your microcomputer, will give you that quality at a fraction of the price. George Young, co-author of Kilobaud Microcomputing magazine's popular "Kilobaud Klassroom" series, offers a low-cost alternative to buying a daisy wheel printer. The SELECTRIC INTERFACE includes: step-by-step instructions. tips on purchasing a used Selectric. information on various Selectric modeks, including the 2740, 2980, and Dura 1041, driver software for Z80, 8080, and 6502 chips, tips on interfacing techniques. With The SELECTRIC INTERFACE and some background in electronics, you can have a high-çuality, low-cost, letter-quality printer. Petals not included.
BK7388 (125 pages).
$\$ 12.97$

## TEXTEDIT

## A Complete Word Processing System in Kit Form

by Irwin Rappaport
TEXTEDIT is an inexpensive word processor that can be adapted to suit your differing needs-from form letters to lengthy texts. Written in TRS-80 Disk BASIC, the system consists of several modules, permitting the loading and use of only those portions needed. A disk is also available which provides the direct loading of the modules, however, the book is required for documentation. For Model I and III with TRSDOS CONVERT., one disk drive (2 disk drives or copy utility needed to transfer to system disk). Runs under TRSDOS 2.2/2.3. May not function under other systems.
BK7387 (book, 90 pages)
. $\$ 9.97$
DS7387 (disk).
$\$ 19.97$
Disk is manufactured by Instant Software, a division of Wayne Green Inc.

## ANNOTATED BASIC

## A New Technique for Neophytes

Put your BASIC knowledge to work for you with this 2-volume set of TRS-80 Level II BASIC programs. Gain a better understanding of the elements and techniques involved in programming. ANNOTATED BASIC'S uniquely designed format breaks each program down for you to include: initial documentation and instruction, definitions of New BASIC Concepts, flowchart, annotations of sections, showing how each part fits into the whole, and explaining why certain BASIC commands are chosen over similar ones.

Using the programs as they are or modifying them to sharpen your programming skills, ANNOTATED BASIC is a helpful tool for any BASIC programmer.
BK7384 (Vol. 1, 152 pages). . $\$ 10.95$
BK7385 (Vol. 2, 136 pages) $\$ 10.95$

## COMPUTER CARNIVAL by Richard Ramella

Your child can become a crackerjack computerist with the sixty TRS-80 Level II programs in COMPUTER CARNIVAL. This large-type, spiral bound book for beginners is a veritable funhouse of games, graphics, quizzes and puzzles. Written by 80 Micro columnist Richard Ramella, the programs are challenging enough to ensure continued learning, yet short enough to provide your child with the immediate delight and reward of mastering basic computing skills. And for even greater enjoyment, get the CARNIVAL COMPANION, a 30 -minute cassette containing all the programs in the book. Eliminates tiresome typing and lets your child spend more time enjoying the programs.
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Software Library Inc., 262 Park Lane, King of Prussia, PA 19406.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 578$

## C Language For Model 16

While Radio Shack has not yet delivered its Basic or Fortran languages for the Model 16, Softworks Limited has introduced a complete C compiler for the new machine.

Based on Whitesmith's compiler of the Bell Laboratories-developed language, Softworks C is the first higherlevel language for the Model 16. Operating in full 16 -bit mode, it links modules together and generates standard IEEE assembler code. Sample programs are included; cross-compilers are available for developing Model 16 C programs using different computers.

The language is priced at $\$ 950$, with a documentation package selling for $\$ 30$. For more information, contact Softworks Limited, 607 W . Wellington, Chicago, IL 60657, (312) 327-7666.

Reader Service $\quad-565$

## Copy-Not

Copy-Not is a copy protection scheme that permits Basic software authors to save their creations from pirates. It is designed to alter the format of a target TRSDOS 2.3 system disk to make it readable only by itself, only if programs are assigned identical serial numbers, and copyable only by Copy-Not. One or more of the Basic programs on the disk can also be dataencrypted to provide maximum protection.
After creating a master disk, the system can be used to mass-produce copies for marketing. Like the original, each copy will boot and run correctly, but will not be readable by any other operating system except Copy-Not.

This product requires a Model I with 48 K , two disk drives, and TRSDOS 2.3. It sells for $\$ 275$ from HPB Vector Co., 130 Center St., E. Stroudsburg, PA 18301.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 587$

## Bazul's Quest

King Rifraf, ruler of an enchanted land filled with magical objects, strange riddles, and friendly and hostile creatures, is deathly ill. To make a healing potion, the Alchemist needs 26 items-dragon teeth, a witch's broom, a silver acorn, a Griffon egg, and more. Can you, as Bazul, find the ingredients


Once A Tree
or will the kingdom fall under the control of the Evil Jester?
Bazul's Quest is a text adventure designed to challenge the experienced player. Written in machine language on a Model I or III disk, it features nearly 200 items, a vocabulary of over 400 words, split screen, and the capacity to save up to 18 games.

It requires one disk drive and 32 K , and sells for $\$ 29.95$ from Swallow Software, P.O. Box 502, Florence, AL 35631, (205) 766-0030.

Reader Service -558

## Computer Furniture

An alternative to plastic or processed wood scrap comes from Once A Tree, which has introduced a line of solid-oak furniture designed to be a comfortable, multi-function computer work space.

All items are finished with a handrubbed Danish penetrating oil, and built for easy assembly and disassembly without losing quality or structural strength. They can be shipped via UPS.

The basic computer desk is priced at $\$ 184.95$, the printer stand at $\$ 139.95$. For more information, contact Once A Tree/Amaro \& Son Inc., 3192 Commercial St., San Diego, CA 92113, (714) 421-0441.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 584$

The November 1982 New Products listing for The Last One programwriting utility gave Southwest Microcomputer Systems (16885 West Bernardo Drive, Suite 220, San Diego, CA 92127) as the sole distributor. The northwestern U.S. distributor for The Last One is Krown Computing, 1282 Conference Drive, Scotts Valley, CA 95066, (408) 335-3133.

New Products listings are based on information supplied in manufacturers' press releases. 80 Micro has not tested or reviewed these products and cannot guarantee any claims.

# THE ULTIMATE IN COLORCOMPUTING 

For the TRS-80 Color Computer and TDP System 100 Personal Computer

## Super "Color" Writer II By Tim Nelson

## The Rolls Royce of Word Processors

The Super "Color" Writer is a FAST, machine code, full featured, character (screen) oriented word processing system for the TRS-80" Color Computer and ANY printer. The video display is styled after a protessional phosphor (green characters on black background) display for hours of use without eye fatigue (optional orange on black). The unique print WINDOW frees you from 32,51 or 64 character lines FOREVER! This window can be moved anywhere in the text file, up, down, left or right to display the text as it will be printed without wasting paper. You can create or edit Super "Color" Terminal files, ASCII files, BASIC programs or Editor/Assembler source listings. It's simple enough for beginners with 4 K and . . . for the professional writer with a 32 K disk system and a lot to say, there's plenty of room to say it!

## COMPARISON CHART

System Size
TAPE: Text space
ROMPAK: Text space DISK: Text space Right Justify Video Window Edit any ASCII File Programmable Function

|  | SUPER | COLOR |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| WRITER |  |  |
| 4K | 16 K | 32 K |
| N/A | 7 K | 23 K |
| 2.5 K | 16 K | 31 K |
| N/A | 5.5 K | 21.5 K |
|  | YES |  |
|  | YES |  |
|  | YES |  |
|  | YES |  |


| THE COMPETITION |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 4K | CKK | 32 K |
| N $/ \mathrm{A}$ | 2 K | 18 K |
| N/A | N/A | N/A |
| N/A | 0.5 K | 16.5 K |
|  | NO |  |
|  | NO |  |
|  | NO |  |
|  | NO |  |

The figures speak for themselves and with professional features like PROGRAMMABLE function string commands to perform up to 28 commands automatically. PROGRAMMABLE text file chaining, PROGRAMMABLE column insert \& delete, and right hand JUSTIFICATION with punctuation precedence, the choice is clear but there's still morel In their September ' 82 issue, " 80 MICRO" says, "The Color Computer has finally come of age. Nothing illustrates that coming of age better than this offering (SUPER "COLOR" WRITER) by Nelson Software". The Super "Color" Writer takes full advantage of the new breed of "smart printers" with Control codes 1-31, 20 Programmable control codes 0-255 for special needs. Works perfectly with all Epson, Radio Shack, Okidata, NEC, IDS, Centronics, Citoh, Smith Corona, Diablo Etc., Matrix, or Letter Quality Printers.

## CHECK THESE FEATURES!

User friendly • Easy commands • 32 K Compatible • Window • Key beep • HELP table • 128 character ASCII \& graphics • Mem left and Mem used • Full cursor control • Quick paging • Scrolling • Word wrap around • Tabs - Repeat all functions • Repeat last command • Insert character \& line • Delete character, delete to end of line, line to cursor, line \& block • Block move, copy \& delete -Global Search, Exchange \& Delete - Merge or Append files • Imbed Control Codes in text • Underline • Superscripts • Subscripts • Headers, Footers \& 2 Auxiliary footnotes on odd, even or all pages definable position • Flush right • Non-breakable space • 4 centering modes: 5, 8.3, 10 \& 16.7 (CPI) • Full page \& print formatting in text • Single sheet pause • Set Page length • Line length, Line spacing, Margins, Page numbers • Title pages • Printer baud: 110, 300, 600, 1200, 2400 - Linefeeds after CR • Soft \& hard formfeed • Works with 8 bit printer fix $\bullet$ and more!

## Super "Color" Writer II Disk

The Disk version of the Super "Color" Writer works with the TRS-80C Disk System and has all the features listed above plus many more! Use with up to four Disk Drives. Includes an extended HELP table you can access at any time. Call a directory, print FREE space, Kill disk files and SAVE and LOAD text files you've created all from the Super "Color" Writer. Print, merge or append any Super "Color" Terminal file, ASCII file, BASIC program or Editor/Assembler source listing stored on the Disk or tape. The Super "Color" Writer Disk version has additional formatting and print features for more control over your printer and PROGRAMMABLE chaining of disk files for "hands off" operation. Print an entire BOOK without ever touching a thing! Includes comprehensive 90 plus page Tutorial manual.
TAPE \$49.95 ROMPAK \$74.95 DISK \$99.95
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SOFTWARE SYSTEMS


- 128

9072 Lyndale Avenue So. 612/881-2777

# Super "Color" Terminal <br> By Dan Nelson 

## The Ultimate in Smart Terminals

The Super "Color" Terminal turns the Color Computer into a Super-smart terminal with all the features of VIDEOTEX* plus much more. COMMUNICATE with Dow Jones \& Compuserve and with computers like the TRS-80" MODEL I, II, III, APPLE etc., via moden or RS-232 direct! Save the data to tape or print it! Reduces ON-LINE cost to a minimum! FEATURES
10 buffer size settings from 2-30K - Buffer full indicator • Prints buffer contents • Full 128 ASCII keyboard • Compatible with Super "Color" Writer files • UPLOAD \& DOWNLOAD ASCII files, Machine l.anguage \& Basic programs • Set RS-232 parameters • Duplex: Half/Full • Baud Rate: 110, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, $4800 \bullet$ Word Lengths 5, 6, 7 or $8 \bullet$ Parity: Odd, Even or None • Stop Bits: 1-9 • Local linefeeds to screen • Tape save \& load for ASCII files, Machine code \& Basic programs • Unique clone feature for copying any tape.

## Super "Color" Terminal Disk

The disk version of the Super "Color" Terminal works with the TRS-80C Disk system and has all the features listed above plus many more! Use with up to four Disk Drives - Call a directory, print FREE space, kill disk files, save and load text files or BASIC programs - Echo ability in full duplex • Lower case masking * 10 Keystroke Multiplier (MACRO) buffers that can be saved on disk to perform repetitive log-on tasks and send short messages (up to 250 characters each) • Programmable prompt or delay for send next line - Selectable character trapping • Set printer Baud rate to 110, 300, 600, 1200, \& 2400 • Operators Manual.
TAPE \$39.95 ROMPAK \$49.95 DISK \$69.95 Operators manual only $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 . 0 0}$ (Refundable with purchase)
NEWII Super "Color" Mailer
Correspondence-Mailmerge
The Super "Color" Maller is a powerful multi-purpose file merging program that uses files created by the Super "Color" Writer II. One of Super "Color" Maller's most popular uses is producing customized form letters - at a fraction of the time and expense of individually typed letters. With Super "Color" Maller you can combine a Super "Color" Writer II file containg a form letter with a file containing a list of names and addresses. You can even insert special words and phrases - unique to each addressee - into the body of the letter. Other Super "Color" Mailer uses include creating invoices, printing mailing labels, addressing envelopes, and producing "boiler plate" legal documents out of many different paragraphs. Features include: the ability to selectively print mailing lists by any of up to 10 user definable fields • automatically prints current date • address • salutation $\bullet$ closing • P.S. etc. • prints any ASCII file • justification.

TAPE \$39.95
DISK \$59.95
Super "Color" Disk-ZAP
The Ultimate in Disk Repair Utilities

## NENI!

A must for ALL Color Computer Disk system owners. A high-speed machine code Disk Utility that can copy sectors and tracks - repair directory tracks and smashed disks, etc. Super "Color" Dlak-ZAP has a special screen display that displays sector, track and memory contents in HEXADECIMAL and ASCII at the same time with double cursors that can be moved in any direction. With Super "Color" Disk-ZAP you are able to verify or modify disk sectors at will. You can even type right onto the Disk! You can send sector contents to the printer or any other RS-232 device in either ASCII or HEXADECIMAL listing. Search the entire Diskette for any ASCII or HEXADECIMAL string. Comes complete with comprehensive manual.

## DISK ONLY \$69.95



## Super "Color" Calc

Electronic Spread Sheet
The finest electronic spread sheet and financial modeling program available for the Color Computer - A sophisticated yet easy to use, calculating and planning tool. Project figures into the future to answer the "What if?" questions you face. Create files compatible with the Super "Color" Writer II. Combine spread sheet tables with your documents to create ledgers, projections, statistical \& financial reports \& budgets.
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## 1982

## Article Index

## BUSINESS

| Title | Author | Issue / Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Autotrak | Lloyd | 10/82:203 |
| CC -Color Computer or <br> Chamber of Commerce | Adcock | 3/82:210 |
| Discriminating Pallets | Eaton | 1/82:98 |
| Financial Wizard | Perelman | 5/82:326 |
| Forms Maker | Perelman | 12/82:356 |
| High Finance | Byrne | 10/82:324 |
| Industry Saver | Leichtman | 10/82:156 |
| Invoice | Hackman | 10/82:342 |
| One Twelfth of a Misery | Krapf | 4/82:298 |
| Order Form | Wright | 9/82:270 |
| Phonfind | Eldridge | 6/82:358 |
| Pocket Portfolio | Dethlefsen | 1/82:94 |
| Portal-to-Portal Report | Keneipp | 6/82:300 |
| Production Learning Curve | Jeffrey | 10/82:316 |
| Profit Prognosticator | Nottingham | 2/82:268 |
| Questions, Questions, Questions | Rutledge | 1/82:102 |
| Queue Up! | Clapp | 12/82:333 |
| QuickCalc | Leafstand | 10/82:114 |
| Rule of 300 | Zimmerman/Conrad | 1/82:116 |
| Spanning of Mod II Disks | Keen/Dischert | 1/82:110 |
| Survey | Wells | 6/82:248 |
| Tax Relief for the Rich | Perelman | 3/82:176 |
| Trade Wins, The | Finkelstein | 2/82:238 |

EDUCATION
Title
80 in the Apple, An
Anything Jodi Can Do...
BIPED

CIE-Computers in
Education
Classroom Crystal Ball

Computer Etch-a-sketch
Do Not Pass
Dynamic Item Scheduling

| Author | Issue/Page Debug |
| :--- | :--- |
| Radin <br> Tallman | $2 / 82: 68$ |
| Leichtman | $2 / 82: 60$ |
| Radin | $4 / 82: 112$ |
|  | $6 / 82: 254$ |
| Keough | $2 / 82: 94$ |
|  | $2 / 82: 70$ |
| Mustico | $6 / 82: 352$ |
| Wood | $5 / 82: 316$ |

## Annotation <br> Keep track of maintenance records for a fleet of vehicles. (Model I/III) <br> Using the Color Computer as a business machine.

Plot prices for increasing material costs. (Model I)
Figure compound interest, annuity, and amortization. (Model II)
Make business forms. (Model II)
Program to use with all-saver savings accounts. (Model I/III)
How a TRS-80 improved production-line efficiency.
Organize your billing procedures. (Model I/III)
Loan-amortization program. (Model I)
Produce custom-designed forms. (Model 1/III)
See Home/Hobby.
Investment-analysis program. (PC)
Keep track of air miles traveled. (Model I)
Program to track production costs per unit. (Model I/III)
Estimate business profits. (Model III)
Tabulate and average survey results for business. (Model I/III)
Analyze waiting lines. (Model I)
VisiCalc clone. (Model I/III)
Figure interest payments on loans. (Model I/III)
See Programming Techniques.
Telemarketing program. (Model I/III)
Figure taxes after the Economic Recovery Act, (Model II)
Stock Market simulator. (Model I/III)

## Annotation

About a teacher in NYC using 80s in the classroom.
Code game written by 9 -year old and comments from her dad on teaching kids to program. (Model I)
Story on a program using micros to train handicapped people.
How a school district uses computers.

The future of computers and education, and how programmers should view educational software.
See Programming Techniques.
Teach road signs in driver-education class. (CC)
Write educational programs that interest and teach students. (CC)

| Earth to Class, Listen Up | Fish | 2/82:120 |  | Classroom networking. (Model I) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Elementary, My Dear Primate | Vanderburgh | 2/82:256 |  | Use randomly generated text to study language synthesis. (Model I) |
| Extra-terrestrial | Wells | 2/82:112 |  | Program to teach the solar system. (Model I) |
| Fret No More! | Louis | 5/82:164 |  | Learn how to play the guitar with your 80. (Model I) |
| Future in Miniature, The | Mello | 2/82:53 |  | The micro in the classroom. |
| Grade Book | Pugsley | 3/82:184 |  | Keep students' grades on the computer. (Model I) |
| King Komputer | Allison | 4/82:302 |  | Program to teach kids how to read a ruler, <br> (Model I/III) |
| Learning the Elements | Wood | 2/82:116 |  | Program to teach chemical elements. (Model 1/III) |
| Making More Possible | Leichtman | 2/82:128 |  | How micros help the handicapped. |
| Moby Dick Touch Typing Tutor | Brown | 9/82:139 |  | Learn touch typing. (Model 1/1II) |
| Model II Math Skills | Kilroy | 11/82:292 |  | Teach your kids to add and subtract. (Model II) |
| Music Marvel | Blyn | 11/82:308 |  | Teach retarded people to play music. (CC) |
| OJT | Tymon | 6/82:326 |  | Program to build your own educational programs from. (Model I) |
| Put Them to the Test | Davis | 2/82:104 |  | Program that generates quizzes. (Model I/III) |
| Roll Call | Henderson | 2/82:100 |  | Using computers to keep track of student records. |
| RS-80Tay, <br> Aysay Hatway? | Stratton | 2/82:142 |  | Program to teach a foreign language. (Model I) |
| Sound OFF! | Thiel | 11/82:422 |  | Add sound to your education programs. (Model 1) |
| Ten-key Tutor, The | Knoyle | 2/82:192 |  | Program to teach typing on the ten-key pad. <br> (Model I) |
| Time to Make 'em Sweat | Hawkes | 5/82:332 |  | Generate multiple-choice, true-false, short-answer, or completion tests. (Model I) |
| To Comma, or Not to Comma | Perron | 2/82:82 |  | Punctuation-teaching program. (Model 1) |
| Vocabulary Test | Kalkstein | 4/82:294 |  | Match a word with a definition. (Model I) |
| You Light Up My Life | Wood | 3/82:330 |  | Teach the physics of light. (CC) |
| GAMES |  |  |  |  |
| Title | Author | Issue/Page | Debug | Annotation |
| Acrostic Generator | Falk | 8/82:240 |  | Create puzzles. (Model I/III) |
| Alien Attack | Perry | 8/82:282 |  | Arcade game, with joysticks. (CC) |
| Amazing Cardoni II | O'Connor | 8/82:302 |  | Card trick. (Model I/III) |
| Assignment 46 | Albino | 8/82:66 |  | Adventure game. (Model I) |
| Astro-Scrambler | Long | 12/82:252 |  | Dodge ball in space. (Model I) |
| Birthday Party | Zuckerbraun | 10/82:262 |  | Games for kids' birthday parties. (Model I) |
| Casino Draw Poker | Balewski | 11/82:246 |  | Play cards against your computer. (Model 1/1II) |
| Casino Slot Machine | Balewski | 11/82:222 |  | Simulate a Las Vegas slot machine. (Model I) |
| Color Breakaway | Grossbach | 8/82:268 |  | One-on-one hockey simulation. (CC) |
| Color Maze | White | 8/82:188 |  | Maze game. (CC) |
| Color Reversi | Ledger | 3/82:90 |  | Reversi on the Color Computer. |
| Computer Repeat | Fontenot | 4/82:222 | 9/82:32 | Memory game. (Model I) |
| Conquest of Memory <br> Alpha | Myers | 8/82:254 |  | Colonize the universe. (Model I/III) |
| Cram | Brothers | 8/82:234 |  | Draw the line without going back or into it. <br> (Model I/III) |
| Cube-80 | Washington | 8/82:106 | 10/82:30 | Rubik's Cube on the computer. (Model I/III) |
| Enter the Dragon | Hadlock | 8/82:248 |  | Kung-fu adventure. (Model I/III) |
| Flip-a-piece | Cominio | 3/82:252 |  | Othello-like game. (Model III) |
| Fortran Puzzler | Yehle | 6/82:227 |  | Figure out the secret code. (Model I) |
| Four in One Plus Another | Becker | 8/82:202 | 10/82;31 | Four games and a utility for the CC. |
| Game of Kalah, The | Victor | 8/82:132 |  | Similar to Reversi. (Model I) |
| Game of Sim, The | Radin | 9/82:276 |  | Similar to tic-tac-toe. (Model 1/III) |
| Intellectual Somnambulism | Keller | 8/82:296 |  | Arcade game. (Model I) |
| Invader | Fisher | 11/82:450 |  | Destroy the K'taabas. (Model I) |
| Kings and Catapults | Adams | 2/82:232 | 9/82:32 | Two feudal kings battle it out. (Model I/III) |
| Kwikmaze | Rollins | 11/82:318 |  | Generate mazes. (Model I/III) |
| Loco Motion | Ridgway | 8/82:286 |  | One-player to align objects into a pattern. (Model I) |
| Martian Missile Attack | Gillen | 1/82:265 |  | Save cities, destroy Martians, (Model I) |
| Master Muses, The | Heath | 8/82:186 |  | See Tutorials. |


| Maze XIX | Teter | 12/82:341 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Micro Puzzle Box | Moews | 1/82:302 | 3/82:28 |
| Model III Microchess | Embar | 11/82:300 |  |
| More Color Conversions | Freeman | 11/82:164 |  |
| Naval Wars | Byrnes | 8/82:114 |  |
| Outdoor Computer Games? | Adams | 8/82:80 |  |
| Pitty Pat | Barnes | 8/82:270 |  |
| Save All Humans | Boothe | 3/82:154 |  |
| Save Our Ship | Hawkins | 8/82:174 |  |
| Ski Slalom | Commander | 8/82:112 |  |
| Space Chase | Gillen | 5:82:292 | 10/82:30 |
| Space Duel | Edick | 8/82:260 |  |
| Square Game | Kanach | 8/82:264 |  |
| Stanley | Black | 8/82:300 |  |
| Sub Destroy | Steele | 8/82:212 |  |
| Tee for Six | Bevington | 8/82:156 |  |
| Termites | Weindorf | 8/82:274 |  |

GENERAL

| Title | Author | Issue/Page | Debug |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Misinterpreter | Busch | 4/82:86 |  |
| Bob Rosen- <br> A Colorful Story | Leichtman | 6/82:174 |  |
| Broadening the TRS-80 Horizon | Busch | 3/82:298 |  |
| Calculating Genius, Pt. I | Cook | 11/82:130 |  |
| Calculating Genius, Pt. II | Cook | 12/82:88 |  |
| Cassbox | Gillen | 11/82:282 |  |
| CC CQ | Chuck | 12/82:200 |  |
| Celluloid CPUs | Nadeau | 5/82:98 |  |
| CompuServe, MicroNet, TRS | Maquire | 1/82:74 |  |
| Computer Creationists | Rose | 5/82:80 |  |
| Computer-Assisted Electronic Design | Harper | 11/82;372 |  |
| Confessions of a Microholic | Keller | 5/82:320 |  |
| Dateline: Sri Lanka | Mello | 4/82:128 |  |
| Divine Dementia | Nadeau | 5/82:176 |  |
| Dream Team | Wangsness | 2/82:196 |  |
| Family Tree, The | Castor | 11/82:398 |  |
| Gabby the Space Cowbum | Ramella | 5/82:322 |  |
| Graphics King, The | Frann | 8/82:120 |  |
| Jake's Wampeters | Mello | 3/82:162 |  |
| Kryha Cipher Machine | Deavours | 5/82:272 |  |
| Little Byte Music, A | Levine | 5/82:128 |  |
| Make Those Headlines Fit | Ramella | 11/82:260 |  |
| Memory Map-Level II | Goodwin | 12/82:298 |  |
| Night on the Town, A | Gunn | 4/82:124 |  |
| Northern Lights | Latamore | 5/82:104 |  |
| Ohio Electronic News Experiment | Chidsey | 6/82:100 |  |
| Out of Thin Error | Adcock | 5/82:258 |  |
| Philly Phiasco | Gunn | 5/82:140 |  |

Maze game. (Model I)
Put the numbers in the right order in a grid. (Model I)
Modify Microchess for the Model III.
Some Model I games converted to the CC.
Battleship with two computers. (Model 1/III)
Play spy vs. spy outdoors with your computer. (Model I/III)
Variation of draw poker. (Model I/III)
Save people from flying saucers. (Model 1/III)
Star Trek adventure. (Model I/III)
Hit the slopes on the 80. (Model I/III)
Arcade space game. (Model I)
Arcade game. (Model I/III, CC)
Merlin-like game. (CC)
Out stare your VDT. (Model I)
Arcade game for the Model II.
Tee-jumping board games for the computer. (Model I/III)

## Annotation

Humor-change Basic keywords to misspelled words. (Model I)
Personality piece on Bob Rosen.
Thoughts on expanding your system.

The story of Charles Babbage, inventor of the digital computer.
See Part I.

Print out cassette-box cards. (Model I)
Use your Color Computer with your ham rig.
Micros in the movies.
TRS-80 users and CompuServe
How micros are used in sound studios.
Use your computer to design circuit boards. (Model I/III)
One user's life after buying a TRS-80.
Personality piece on David Busch.
Personality piece on Dennis Kitsz.
Put together an ideal team with this program. (Model I)
Genealogy program. (Model I)
This space cowboy won't shut up. (Model I)
Personality piece on Leo Christopherson.
Profile on Jake Commander.
Use Tiny Pascal in cryptology. (Model I)
History of digitally synthesized music.
Know if a headline will fit in a space before you typeset it. (Model I)
Level 11 memory map.
Humor-take your computer out on a date.
How a sculptor uses a micro to play his designs.
Progress report on the Tiffen, OH , newspaper's electronic news experiment.
Humor-what error messages "really" mean.
Commentary on the Philadelphia Computer in the Arts Symposium.

| Radio Shack vs. IBM | Van Ghent | 3/82:168 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ROM Bibliography | Secord | 4/82:76 |
| Shopping with Uncle Sam | Stolker | 10/82:88 |
| Terminal Case, A | Latamore | 1/81:66 |
| Tracking Lobsters | Kaczor | 12/82:150 |
| TRON: Man in the Computer | Mello | 8/82:124 |
| Vexed by the Void | Resnick | 4/82:262 |
| Videotext for the Masses | Nadeau | 1/82:60 |
| Whe | Av | 3/82:30 |

## GRAPHICS

| Title | Author | Issue/Page | Debug |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-D Graphics | Fogelin | 3/82:138 |  |
| Alpha-graphics | Basch | 1/82:190 |  |
| Back to the Drawing Board | Rappaport | 3/82:120 |  |
| CC on Parade, Pt. I | Barden | 10/82:82 |  |
| Color from a Model II? | Ward/Deininger | 3/82:240 |  |
| Colorful Computer, Pt, I | Miller | 8/82:94 |  |
| Colorful Computer, Pt. II | Miller | 9/82:152 |  |
| Colorful Computer, $\text { Pt. } 111$ | Miller | 10/82:254 |  |
| Computer Etch-a-sketch | Mustico | 2/82:70 |  |
| Conversion | Osborne | 9/82:238 |  |
| Different Perspective | Nielsen | 5/82:242 |  |
| Editor's Choice, The | Gesamte/Commander | 3/82:78 |  |
| Epson Airfoils | Boothe | 11/82:230 |  |
| Flaky | Garrison | 12/82:94 |  |
| Is a Rose in Color/ <br> a Rose | Green | 3/82:142 | 6/82:26 |
| Joystick Paintbrush | Sprouse | 9/82:230 |  |
| Mirror Imagining | Boothe | 3/82:112 |  |
| Paper Graphics | Rosenberg | 3/82:270 |  |
| Pictures at a Mod II Exhibition | Baker | 3/82:280 | 6/82:26 |
| Pixel Print | Gillen | 11/82:364 |  |
| POKE Graphics | Schaefer | 12/82:384 |  |
| Polar Generator | Webb | 2/82:204 |  |
| Random Picture | Swarts | 2/82:194 |  |
| Shady Characters | Ramella | 3/82:258 | 6/82:26 |
| Smooth Graphics | Goodman | 3/82:304 |  |
| Spiromania, Pt. I | Commander | 5/82:88 |  |
| Spiromania, Pt. II | Commander | 6/82:106 |  |
| Sublime Simulations | Keough | 4/82:258 |  |
| Super Banner | Balewski | 5/82:282 |  |
| When Black Is White | Tache | 3/82:294 |  |

## HARDWARE



Bare-bones

## Author

Hart

Issue/Page Debug
6/82:128

## Annotation

Get 3-D geometric shapes on the screen. (Model I/III)
See Programming Techniques.
See Utilities.

Using graphics on the CC.
Use the DMP-3 digital plotter to get color graphics. (Model II)
Twenty-one graphics programs. (CC)
See Part I.

See Part I.
See Programming Techniques.
Bob Boothe's graphics on the CC.
Use shadows to gain perspective in graphics. (Model I)
Graphic patterns. (CC)
Plot airfoils for planes on your Epson printer. (Model I)
Graphics techniques. (CC)
Earlier 80 Micro graphics programs converted to the CC.
the CC.
Draw on the screen with joysticks. (CC)
Plot spheres, paraboloids, and other high-resolution shapes for the Epson. (Model I)
See Utilities.
Bob Boothe's techniques on a Model II.
Send screen graphics to the printer. (Model I)
Speed up Basic displays. (Model I)
See Programming Techniques.
Let the computer be the artist. (Model I)
Get silhouette printouts. (Model I)
See Programming Techniques.
Draw spirographs on the Color Computer.
See Part I.
How computer simulation/modeling works.
Print out banners on a Centronics 737. (Model I)
Reverse graphic printouts. (Model I/III)
Model II compared to the IBM 5150 .
Annotated list of literature on the ROM. (Model I/III)
A look at the Federal DP Expo in Washington, DC.
A look at the Canadian videotext system, Telidon.
Plot maps to locate lobster pots, or anything else. (Model I)
Piece on the movie, Tron.
An alien's view of TRS-80 users-humor.
What videotext means to the home computerists. Thoughts on mail order.

7 Cl

## Annotation

Get a communications system without the expansion interface or RS-232 adapter, with software. (Model I)

| Battery Back-up | Batie | 2/82:126 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building an M-80 | Hawkes/Reese | 3/82:172 |
| Cablebrew | DeFrancis | 11/82:287 |
| Cheaper Upgrade | Tucker | 9/82:186 |
| Color Computer Upgrade | Murphy | 3/82:102 |
| Color from a Model II? | Ward/Deninger | 3/82:102 |
| Computerized Engraving | Joffe | 5/82:318 |
| Cybernetics and Jelly Beans, Pt. I | Davids | 10/82:190 |
| Cybernetics, Pt. II | Davids | 11/82:264 |
| Cybernetics, Pt. III | Davids | 12/82:312 |
| Digital Doodles | Sehmer | 1/82:244 |
| Do-it-yourself Disks | Shaefer | 1/82:172 |
| Double Your Density | Domuret | 1/82:294 |
| Four Into One Will Go, Pt, I | Hawkes/Reese | 2/82:226 |
| Handy Dandy Tandy Table | Langston | 4/82:328 |
| Hardware Hacker, Pt, I | Van Praag | 10/82:216 |
| Hardware Hacker, Pt. II | Van Praag | 11/82;112 |
| Hardware Hacker, Pt. III | Van Praag | 12/82:173 |
| Hydra-disk | Robins | 3/82:206 |
| Joy of Interfacing, The | Batie | 3/82:242 |
| Juicing Pin 18 | Gorodetzer | 9/82:288 |
| Look into Disk Drives, A | staff | 1/82:179 |
| Modem Auto-answer | Westbrook | 6/82:229 |
| Multi-programming/ <br> Micro | Genovese | 1/82:278 |
| Networking on a Shoestring | Meinke | 2/82:184 |
| New Generation of Characters | Park | 4/82:220 |
| Programmable Baud Rate | Cottle | 5/82:306 |
| RAM Wars | McClenahan | 3/82:156 |
| Singer Printer Interface | Mailhot | 6/82:374 |
| Sixteen Channel A/D Board | Haan | 6/82:310 |
| Smarten Up, Color Computer | Esposito/Thiel | 3/82:126 |
| Straight Shooter, The | Quindry | 1/82:318 |
| Telephone Dialer | Hickey | 6/82:160 |
| \$30 System Desk | Asman | 12/82:166 |
| Those CLOAD Blues | Hartjes | 1/82:288 |
| Video Snow Shovel | Smith | 3/82:290 |
| Voice-Controlled Typewriter | Rigsby | 12/82:72 |
| We Interrupt This | Workman | 11/82:396 |
| Where There's a Will... | McClenahan | 3/82:84 |

Build a battery back-up unit.
Build a single-board microprocessor with the Z80.
Make your own MX-80 cable.
Install the Extended Color Basic ROM yourself. (CC) Go from 4 K to 16 K . (CC)

See Graphics.
Drive a pantograph with your 80. (Model 111)
Build a robot to detect jelly beans. (Model I)

See Part I.
See Part I.
Build a graphics plotter. (Model I)
Install your own disk drives in a Model III.
Adding double density to your system. (Model I)
Put a 4 K program in 1 K by bank section. (Model I)

Build a desk for your computer.

Connect a Centronics-compatible printer to the Model I.
Add 32K RAM. (Model I)

Add a disk-drive controller. (Model I)

Add dual-headed drives. (Model I)
Joystick interface. (Model I)
Use pin 18 on the MX-80 printer connector with the buffered cable. (Model I)
Buyer's guide to disk drives.
Build an auto-answer device.
See Programming Techniques.

Build your own networking system. (Model I)

Install the AXX3027 character generator chip. (Model I)
Device for the LNW interface to get a programmable baud rate. (Model I)
Get 64 K RAM on the CC.
Interface the Singer printer.
Interface eight joysticks. (Model I)

Add memory to the CC.
10/82:30 Build an inexpensive light pen. (Model I)
Device to let your computer dial phone numbers. (Model I)
Build a desk for your computer.
Build a data compensator and audio amplifier. (Model I)
Get rid of those black streaks against white characters. (Model I)
Use your computer and printer as a sound-activated typewriter for the handicapped. (Model I)
Build interrupt capabilities into your Model I.
Device to let the Color Computer print while on CompuServe.

## HOME/HOBBY

## Title <br> Bringing the Supermar-

Author
Kraynak

Issue/Page Debug
4/82:270

## Annotation

Grocery-list program, (Model I)

| Computer Racing Form | Bobo | 5/82:252 |  | Handicap horse races on your micro. (Model I/III) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Family Medical History | Diaz | 11/82:90 |  | Keep your family's medical records. (Model I/III) |
| Fore! Scorekeeper | Wells | 5/82;298 |  | Keep track of your golf scores. (Model 1/III) |
| Gentle Reminder, A | Rosen | 6/82:348 |  | Schedule your work projects. (Model I/III) |
| Home BudgeteerReprise | Pablo | 5/82:238 |  | Keep track of household expenses. (Model I/III) |
| Homebrew Librarian | Hamilton | 11/82:436 |  | Keep track of your books. (Model I) |
| If This Is Tuesday, <br> It Must Be. | Atkins | 1/82:308 | 5/82:26 | Date program. (PC) |
| Income Tax Estimator | Stark | 10/82:168 |  | Figure your income tax on the CC. |
| Model III Biorhythms | Anderson | 5/82:280 |  | Find out what your good and bad days will be. (Model II) |
| No More 90-lb. | Stevens | 1/82:174 |  | Exercise log program. (PC) |
| Phonfind | Eldridge | 6/82:358 |  | Phone-log program. (Model I/III) |
| To Catch a Thief | Kuhn | 4/82:274 |  | Home-inventory program. (Model III) |
| Trick or TRS-80 | Keller | 10/82:104 |  | Have a jack-o-lantern on your screen greet trick-ortreaters. (Model I/III) |
| Two Stroke a Side | Avery | 5/82:264 |  | Figure your golf handicap. (Model 1/III) |
| Ultimate Parts Manager | McCalley | 1/82:140 |  | Keep inventory of Model T parts. (Model I) |
| You're in the Money | Montgomery | 10/82:140 |  | Project the impact of personal savings and borrowing plans. (Model III) |
| PROGRAMMING TECHNIQUES |  |  |  |  |
| Title | Author | Issue/Page | Debug | Annotation |
| Add That Professional Touch | Steelhammer | 1/82:258 |  | Make DBMs easier to use. (Model 1/1II) |
| Alpha-graphics | Basch | 1/82:190 |  | Technique to build graphic strings. (Model 1/III) |
| Basic Word Processing | Cutrona | 9/82:140 |  | See Utilities. |
| CC on Parade, Pt. I | Barden | 10/82:82 |  | See Graphics. |
| CC on Parade, Pt. II | Barden | 11/82:80 |  | Learn how to use Line, Circle, Draw, Paint, Get, and Put. (CC) |
| Colorful Computer, Pt, I | Miller | 8/82:94 |  | See Graphics. |
| Colorful Computer, Pt, II | Miller | 9/82:152 |  | See Part 1, Graphics. |
| Colorful Computer, Pt. III | Miller | 10/82:254 |  | See Part I, Graphics. |
| Computer Etch-a-sketch | Mustico | 2/82:70 |  | Add graphic routines to educational programs. <br> (Model I) |
| Conversion | Osborne | 9/82:238 |  | See Graphics. |
| Different Perspective | Nielsen | 5/82:242 |  | See Graphics. |
| Dizzy Decimals | Shore | 3/82:326 |  | Eliminate round-off errors. (Model I/III) |
| Do-it-yourself DB, Pt. I | Townsend | 6/82:176 |  |  |
| Homebrew, Part II. | Townsend | 9/82:242 |  | See Do-it-yourself DB, Part I. |
| Homebrew, Part III | Townsend | 10/82:332 |  | See Do-it-yourself DB, Part I. |
| Easy Picture Editor | Ginger | 12/82:388 |  | See Utilities. |
| Editor's Choice, The | Gesamte/Commander | 3/82:78 |  | See Graphics. |
| Flasher, The | Mickey | 1/82:276 |  | Flash prompts. (Model I) |
| Graftrax Tricks | Schneider | 12/82:118 |  | New things to do with your MX-80. (Model I) |
| 1 Have a Secret | Demberger | 10/82:296 |  | See Utilities. |
| 1 Program, Therefore ISAM | Adcock | 5/82:302 |  | Use the indexed sequential addressing mode. |
| Mirror Imagining | Boothe | 3/82:112 |  | See Graphics. |
| Model 1 Do Files | Jackisch/Knapp | 4/82:254 |  | Ease program operation by using Do files. (Model I) |
| Model III Machine- <br> Language Mods | Koch | 12/82;320 |  | Tricks to convert Model I programs to Model III |
| Multi-programming/ Micro | Genovese | 1/82:278 |  | Execute several programs simultaneously. (Model I) |
| On Break GOTO | Donais | 11/82:390 |  | Another way to use break. (Model I) |
| Ordered Chaos | Webb | 1/82:310 |  | Using randomness in programs. (Model I/III) |
| PCLEAR 0 | Heusinkveld | 9/82:282 |  | Make high-resolution graphics use high memory. (CC) |
| PEEK of Its Career, The | Wilson | 6/82:308 |  | Simulate PEEK and POKE on the Model II. |
| Performance Analysis | Ballard | 2/82:240 |  | Detail the execution path of your programs. <br> (Model I/III) |


| POKE Graphics | Schaefer | 12/82:384 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Polar Generator | Webb | 2/82:204 |
| Priming the Data Base | Ring | 3/82:152 |
| Printer Color Art | Kalinowski | 9/82:168 |
| Programmers for Hire | Gillig | 1/82:274 |
| Programming Pitch, Pt. 1 | Davis | 5/82:142 |
| Programming Pitch Pt. Il | Davis | 6/82:362 |
| Programming Pitch, Pt. III | Davis | 10/82:228 |
| ROM Breakout | Sprott | 6/82:350 |
| Screen Strings | Davidson | 12/82:360 |
| Sling Some Hash | Knecht | 9/82:124 |
| Smooth Graphics | Goodman | 3/82:304 |
| Sound OFF! | Thiel | 11/82:422 |
| Spanning of Mod II Disks | Keen/Dischert | 1/82:110 |
| Stewise Refinement | Boasso | 6/82:232 |
| STRING\$'s the Thing, The | Knight | 6/82:298 |
| Subchaser! | Steiner | 3/82:106 |
| Super Banner | Balewski | 5/82:282 |
| To Baffle a Pirate | Hawkins | 11/82;404 |
| To Err Is... Okay | Adcock | 3/82:230 |
| Total Recall | Bender | 4/82:332 |
| Using Print Using | Rende | 1/82:290 |
| Worm Pills for Basic | Keen/Dischert | 4/82:290 |

See Graphics.
Generate a map of the Arctic on the screen. (Model I)
Use prime numbers for labels in DBMs for fast sequential searches. (Model I/III)
Get color printouts on your MX-80 using colored ribbons. (Model 1/III)
Techniques of a professional programmer.
How to program pitch in music-generation programs. (Model I)
See Part I.

## See Part I.

Use the interpreter's build-in exits to make modifications. (Model I/III)
Make efficient screen routines. (Model I)
Use hashing to store and retrieve items in an unsorted list, (Model I/III)
Add precision to animation. (Model I/III)
See Education.
Link files with multi-disk Model IIs.
Exercise using psuedo-code.
Use STRING\$ to pack strings. (Model I/III)
See Games.
See Graphics.
See Utilities.
Use On Error GOTO to work out of programming problems.
Get direct access to anything in memory with Fortran. (Model I)
Tips on using the Print Using command,
Find the most efficient way to use Basic keywords.

## SCIENCE/MATH

## Title

Algebraic Archery
Analysis of Variance
Astrodynamics for
Beginners
Bemusing Triangle, The
Colorful Titrations Wood 2/82:202

DIGRAPH Digressions
Extra-terrestrial
Find a Number's Roots

| Heat Stress Index | Heckenlively, et al | $11 / 82: 148$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Learning the Elements | Wood | $2 / 82: 116$ |
| Micros in Medicine | Vose | $11 / 82 ; 74$ |
| Micros in the Lab | Hager | $11 / 82: 174$ |
| Model III Biorhythms | Anderson | $5 / 82: 280$ |
| Nike Sport Research Lab Larsen | $11 / 82: 188$ |  |
| Propagation Prediction Chipman | $6 / 82: 272$ |  |
| Relativity and the <br> $\quad$ TRS-80 | Levin | $11 / 82: 222$ |
| Sieve of Eratosthenes <br> TRS-80 Laboratory | Cecil | Keller |

## Author

Duffin
Gille
Fowler

Honess

Gorney

Keller

## Issue/Page Debug

11/82:426
11/82:392
11/82:205

2/82:210

2/82:202
6/82:192

2/82:112
11/82:440

11/82:197

## Annotation

Polynomial factoring on your TRS-80. (Model I/III)
Use this statistical method from IBM on your TRS-80. (Model I)
Explore the laws of gravitation. (CC)
Use the TRS-80 to implement the trapezoidal rule. (Model I/III)
Isolate specific elements in chemical solutions. (CC)
Use a directed graph to learn graph theory. (Model I/III)
See Education.
Five programs to give high-precision answers to roots of numbers. (Model I)
Determine if the heat generated at work is harmful to you. (Model I/III)
See Education.
How micros are used in the medical profession.
How micros are used in lab research.
See Home/Hobby.
How Nike uses computers in shoe design.
Predict high-frequency wave propagation. (Model I)
See how the theory of relativity works via your computer. (Model I/III)
Find prime numbers. (Model I/III)
How a hospital uses TRS-80s in the lab and day-today chores.


| Technological Destiny, <br> Pt, V | Dillio | $10 / 82: 246$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Things Still Crawl <br> in the LII ROM | Marshall | $11 / 82: 444$ |
| TRS-80 Tongues | Nicholas/Martel | $12 / 82: 216$ |
| Using Print Using <br> Utilities Buyer's Guide | Rende <br> staff | $1 / 82: 290$ |
| Welcome to Cobol <br> Worm Pills for Basic <br> Z80 Bit Tables | Keen/Dischert <br> Keen/Dischert <br> Robinson | $1 / 82: 135$ |
|  |  | $4 / 82: 92$ |
|  |  | $3 / 82: 260$ |

## UTILITIES

| Title | Author | Issue/Page | Debug |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $16,10,2$, or 8 -Which Base Do We Appreciate | Sarnow | 6/82:334 |  |
| Add CRC ASAP | Baker | 1/82:204 |  |
| Another Major Operation on Scripsit | Graves | 1/82:230 |  |
| Array 1/O | Neff | 1/82:200 | 5/82:26 |
| As the Screen Scrolls | Keller | 2/82:264 | 6/82:26 |
| Autokey | Rigg | 12/82:280 |  |
| Back to the Drawing Board | Rappaport | 3/82:120 |  |
| BAM! | Byrkit | 4/82:167 |  |
| Base 2 Screenprinter | Kent | 3/82:214 |  |
| Basic Communication | McGarvey | 6/82:324 |  |
| Basic Compiler in Basic | Bertsekas | 10/82:122 |  |
| Basic Translator | Miller | 6/82:194 |  |
| Basic Word Processing | Cutrona | 9/82:140 |  |
| Can You Get Me a Date? | Phillipp | 2/82:220 |  |
| Certify Your Cassettes | Bigelow | 12/82:266 |  |
| Checksum | Batie | 11/82:410 |  |
| Clean Up Your TRON/TROFF | Rohde | 11/82:406 |  |
| Color Assembler | Heusinkveld | 11/82:213 |  |
| Color Diskdump | Knecht | 12/82:354 |  |
| Colormon | Cook | 3/82:212 |  |
| Command Interpreter | Alford | 4/82:244 |  |
| CP80 | Cameron | 4/82:306 |  |
| Curse You, Cursor! | Frese | 11/82:182 |  |
| Datagen | Heusinkveld | 6/82:346 |  |
| Direct Access | Fink | 4/82:214 |  |
| Diskmap | Harrell | 12/82:236 |  |
| Does Format Get Your Backup? | Hart | 1/82:217 |  |
| Easy Picture Editor | Ginger | 12/82:388 |  |
| Error Code Expanded | Alford | 2/82:260 |  |
| Expand It-Burn It In | Alexander | 6/82:344 |  |
| Fill in the Blanks | Schuldenfrei | 1/82:224 |  |
| Forms Cleanup | Barbarello | 12/82:125 |  |
| Graphics for Profile | Wood | 3/82:284 |  |
| Half Duplexer | McGarvey | 5/82:172 |  |
| Hoodwinking TRSDOS | Anderson | 6/82:296 |  |

See Part I.
Why System loads crash. (Model I)
Intro to Basic, Fortran, Cobol, Pascal, APL, and Forth.
See Programming Techniques.
Stats on various utilities for the TRS-80.
(Model I/II/III, CC)
Introductory look at Cobol.
See Programming Techniques.
Op-code secrets revealed. (Model I)

## Annotation

Decimal to octal to hex conversion. (Model I/III)
Perform cyclical redundancy code checks for tapebased systems. (Model I)
Add serial printer capabilities to Scripsit. (Model I)
Machine-language routine for fast Basic data transfer. (Model I)
Protect some of your screen from scrolling. (Model I)
Modify Uni-key for the Model III.
Design graphic displays on the screen and let the computer produce the code for it. (Model 1)
Change one-letter commands in your monitor program to a full word. (Model I)
Get screen dumps on the Base 2 printer. (Model 1)
Terminal program in Basic. (Model I)
(Model I)
Translate different Basic dialects for communication with other computers.
Basic word processor. (CC)
Routine to let you enter a date in any format you like. (Model I)
Eliminate bad saves. (Model I)
Aid debugging by producing checksums for main listing. (Model I/III)
A trace table to avoid a cluttered screen. (Model I)

Assembler for the Color Computer.
Examine those files. (CC)
Monitor program. (CC)
Directly access machine-language routines. (Model I)
IBM-like monitor program. (Model 1)
Control your Model II's cursor.
Convert machine code to Basic statements. (CC)
Access Disk I/O routines from Basic using string variables as input buffers. (Model I)
Eliminate disk file placement worries. (Model I)
Use glitched disks. (Model I)

Simple commands for art or games graphics. (CC) Get full error messages. (Model I)
Test program for memory upgrade. (Model III)
Pack records before sending them to tape.
(Model I/III)
Printer driver. (Model II)
Get graphics with Model II Profile.
Get screen echo for typed communications. (Model 1) CP/M printer driver for Model II TRSDOS.

| Horizontal Scrolling | Foley | 6/82:318 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Have a Secret | Demberger | 10/82:296 |
| JKL Minus Blanks | Straw | 9/82:290 |
| Liberated CPU | Shield | 12/82:228 |
| Loc-Editor | O'Connor | 4/82:206 |
| Looking-for-Z\$ Blues | Hieber | 12/82:194 |
| Lost and Found | Athanasiou | 6/82:288 |
| Lost in Basic | Paxton | 1/82:304 |
| Lots of Little Letters to Litter Your Listings | Olsen | 2/82:262 |
| LP VII Patch for the CC | Degler | 10/82:304 |
| Matter of Compatibility | Huston | 12/82:146 |
| Memory Size? | Jackson | 4/82:226 |
| Micro Melodies | Gibbs | 5/82:234 |
| Model II Disassembler | Faber | 4/82:182 |
| Model II Terminal Driver | Korenthal | 4/82:176 |
| Model III Master Director | Muehlig | 4/82:250 |
| Neatlist | Ewart | 1/82:196 |
| One-drive Bulletin Board | Hodgson | 3/82:314 |
| Paper Graphics | Rosenberg | 3/82:270 |
| Play a Trick on Profile | Scott | 6/82:306 |
| Prinput | Mills | 11/82:386 |
| Print That Index | Everett | 6/82:184 |
| Print Whiz | Parker | 2/82:250 |
| Program Begat, Son of Program Begat | Christensen/Sater | 6/82:320 |
| Quicksort | Brumm | 11/82:414 |
| Rapid System Loader | Hedinger | 4/82:188 |
| Reading, Writing, and AL | Morgan | 3/82:318 |
| Recover | Gobel | 9/82:256 |
| Relocated ULCBAS | Pincus | 11/82:420 |
| Screen Veil | Keller | 9/82:286 |
| Screenplay | Merkey | 9/82:204 |
| Scroll Your Listings | Paxton | 12/82:370 |
| Search Them Strings | Gunter | 12/82:262 |
| Secrets | Mills | 3/82:216 |
| Show the Score | Battista | 11/82:272 |
| Snapshot | Rice | 2/82:272 |
| Systemized Basic | Browne | 4/82:234 |
| Tab Extender | Hedinger | 2/82:248 |
| Tape Spate | Bowman | 1/82:240 |
| TDRELO | Kornfeld | 11/82:424 |
| Test Patterns | Kilmon | 11/82:304 |
| To Baffle a Pirate | Hawkins | 11/82:404 |
| Trick Your ROM | Boothe | 11/82:190 |
| TRSDOS 2.0 Fix | Mornini | 3/82:332 |
| Two Transfers Please | Hollins | 2/82:188 |
| Using Test 1 A | Moultrie | 4/82:240 |
| Varispeed | Evans | 3/82:336 |
| Zubroutines | Ashley | 4/82:209 |

Scroll back and forth and up and down. (Model 1)
Data encryption-decryption program. (Model I/III)
Modify the NEWDOS + JKL so it doesn't print blank lines. (Model 1)
Spooler. (Model I)
A spelling checker for program listings. (Model I)
Search function. (Model I)
Disk-directory program. (Model III)
Find variables in Basic programs. (Model I)
Convert upper to lowercase. (Model I)

Eight-bit printer driver. (CC)
Make your program compatible with more systems. (Model I/III)
Store machine-language routines as string variables in Basic programs. (Model I)
Music-generation program. (Model I)
A disassembler for the Model II.
Terminal driver for use with Lifeboat's CP/M. (Model II)
A master-directory program in 32 K . (Model III)
Produce neat program listings. (Model 1)
Set up a CBBS with one disk drive. (Model I)
Get graphics printouts on an LP IV. (Model I)
Directly access profile files. (Model I)
Get enhanced printouts from a limited system. (Model I)
Print out an address file. (Model I/III)
Routine to use Electric Pencil and the RS LP IV to their full extent. (Model I)
Self-reproducing program. (Model I)

Quick-sorting algorithm. (Model I)
Software tape-load speedup. (Model 1)
Routines for disk I/O. (Model I/III)

Recover from unwanted exits from Scripsit. (Model I)
Protect high memory. (Model I)
Temporarily hide your screen's contents. (Model I/III)
Print out anything in memory. (Model I)
Scroll listings. (Model I)
String-search utility. (Model I)
Hide sensitive data and protect your software. (Model 1)
Put numbers on the screen while in the graphics mode. (CC)
See how the values of your variables change during program execution. (Model I)
Save Basic programs in System format. (Model I)
Put 127 more spaces on your tab limit. (Model I)
Shorten time for cassette data saves and recoveries. (Model 1)
Send Tape-Disk to high memory. (Model I)
Adjust color and centering with this program. (CC)
Make your programs difficult to copy. (Model I/III)
Use CHR\$(0) for speedy bit graphics on your printer. (Model I)
Keep from exiting to DOS. (Model II)
Put Eliza and Micromusic on disk. (Model I)
Use TRSDOS's memory test with other DOSes. (Model I)
Control the speed of your Basic interpreter. (Model I)
Fifty short subroutines to aid your programming. (Model I)

## 1982 Review Index

## Books

Product
101 Color Computer Programs
55 Color Computer Programs
6809 Assembly-Language Programming
8080/Z80 Assembly-Language Techniques
Basic 2nd Edition
Basic Adventures
Basic Conversions Handbook
Basic Faster and Better
Basic for Home Computers
Basic Handbook, The
Bibliography of Computer Music
Computer Programming Basic Self Instruction
CP/M Primer
Custom TRS-80 \& Other Mysteries
Data File Programming/Basic
Don't
Elementary Basic/Pascal
Fast Basic
Graphic Software/Micros
How to Make Money
Intro/8080/8085 Assembly Language Programming
Learning TRS-80 Basic I-16
Learning with Computers
Microcomputer Data Base Manager
Microcomputer Math
Microsoft Basic Decoded
Murder in the Mansion
Pascal
Pascal Handbook
Pascal Primer
Robot Intelligence/Experiments
RS Model III Service Manual
Starting Forth
TRS-80 Assembly Language Subroutines
TRS-80 Graphics
TRS-80 Means Business
Using CP/M
Videotext, Coming Revolution

| Manufacturer | Issue/Page |
| :--- | ---: |
| Arcsoft Publishers | $9 / 82: 64$ |
| Arcsoft Publishers | $3 / 82: 62$ |
| Osborne/McGraw Hill | $2 / 82: 310$ |
| John Wiley \& Sons | $2 / 82: 310$ |
| John Wiley \& Sons | $8 / 82: 37$ |
| 80-NW Publishing | $9 / 82: 66$ |
| Hayden Books | $5 / 82: 37$ |
| IJG Inc. | $2 / 82: 310$ |
| John Wiley \& Sons | $2 / 82: 312$ |
| Compusoft Publishing | $5 / 82: 36$ |
| University of Iowa Press | $4 / 82: 63$ |
| Cambridge Learning Enterprises | $4 / 82: 65$ |
| Howard W. Sams \& Co. Inc. | $10 / 82: 66$ |
| IJG Inc. | $2 / 82: 310$ |
| John Wiley \& Sons | $9 / 82: 72$ |
| Sybex | $12 / 82: 44$ |
| Random House | $11 / 82: 62$ |
| John Wiley Books | $5 / 82: 37$ |
| Kern Publications | $10 / 82: 32$ |
| Dilithium Press | $2 / 82: 310$ |
| John Wiley \& Sons | $11 / 82: 40$ |
| Compusoft Publishing | $2 / 82: 310$ |
| Digital Press | $10 / 82: 45$ |
| Howard W. Sams \& Co. | $3 / 82: 64$ |
| Micro Applications Publishers | $1 / 82: 38$ |
| IJG | $2 / 82: 326$ |
| Arcsoft Publishers | $1 / 82: 27$ |
| TAB Books | $1 / 82: 42$ |
| Sybex | $1 / 82: 40$ |
| Howard W. Sams \& Co. Inc. | $6 / 82: 51$ |
| TAB Books | $3 / 82: 65$ |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | $10 / 82: 80$ |
| Prentice-Hall | $10 / 82: 41$ |
| Prentice-Hall | $3 / 82: 63$ |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | $10 / 82: 32$ |
| John Wiley \& Sons | $2 / 82: 310$ |
| John Wiley \& Sons | $1 / 82: 36$ |
| Knowledge Industry Publications |  |
|  |  |

## Hardware

## Product

AD-III Audio Amplifier
AJ 841 I/O Terminal
AN-551 Eprom Programmer
Base2 850
C. Itoh Daisy Wheel Printer
C. Itoh 8510 Printer

Centronics 737
Cheaptalk
Color Computer Disk System
Color Computer Disk System
CPrint Parallel Printer Interface
Disk 80
Drive Control Unit
EPS-80 Word Processor
Epson MX-80
Escon Selectric Interface
ETF-80 Electric Typing Fingers

Manufacturer
Thomas Engineering/TCS
Anderson-
2- 4/82:56
Design Solutions Inc. 6/82:68
Base2 4/82:278
C. Itoh Electronics 2/82:316
C. Itoh Electronics $\quad$ 5/82:184

Centronics 4/82:278
Alan Saville $\quad$ 5/82:54
Tandy/Radio Shack 9/82:72
Tandy/Radio Shack 6/82:48
Micro Labs Inc. 3/82:56
Micromint Inc. 3/82:62
Optronics Technology 12/82:62
PMC Inc.
9/82:78
Epson of America 4/82:278
Escon Products Inc. 6/82:47
PMC Inc. 9/82:78

Floppy Disk Controller
Gold Plug 80
Hayes Stack Smartmodem
IDS 445 Paper Tiger
IDS 460 Printer
Line Printer VII
Line Printer VIII
LN Doubler 5/8
LNW-80
LSI Soft-View CRT
MDX-2
MDX-3 Interface PC Board
Memory Box, The
Micro Cue Print Buffer
Micro Mainframe Disk Controller
Microline 80
Microline 82A Printer
Micromouth
Modem 80
Modem I
Novell Image 800 Printer
Patch 2.0
Percom Doubler II
Percom SFD-51-A
PI80C Parallel Printer Interface
Plotter Printer
Plug 'N Power Controller
PMC SFD-51-A
Power Pack ROM Package
Printer/Cassette Interface/PC
QuCeS Hard Disk Subsystem
Selectronic 841
SK-2
Snapp Spooler
Sooperspooler
Sprinter II
Starbuck 8882
Strobe 100 Drum Plotter
Tandy 6-Pen Plotter
TP-1/Smith-Corona Printer
TRS-80 Color Disk System
TRZ-80
UPI-3, UPI-4 Serial Printer Interface
Video 1
Wolfbug 64 K CC Upgrade

## Software

## Product

ACCEL2
Ace Automated Communications
Aircraft Instrument Approach
Alcatraz II
Alien Defense
Ann Rose
Ants
Arcade 80
Armored Patrol
ASPTCH 3.2
Asylum
Attack Force
Auto-Writer
Autobasic
Basic Compiler (BASCOM)
Basicpro

|  |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| A.M. Electronics | $4 / 82: 53$ |
| E.A.P. Co. | $5 / 82: 50$ |
| Hayes Microcomputer Products | $10 / 82: 47$ |
| Integral Data Systems | $4 / 82: 278$ |
| Integral Data Systems. | $4 / 82: 54$ |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | $4 / 82: 82$ |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | $4 / 82: 70$ |
| LNW Research Corp. | $12 / 82: 104$ |
| LNW Research Corp. | $5 / 82: 206$ |
| Langley-St. Clair Inst. | $12 / 82: 51$ |
| Micro-Design | $4 / 82: 58$ |
| Micro-Design | $10 / 82: 60$ |
| Displayed Video | $5 / 82: 224$ |
| Microcompatible | $3 / 82: 58$ |
| Micro Mainframe | $11 / 82: 58$ |
| Okidata | $4 / 82: 278$ |
| Okidata Corp. | $5 / 82: 56$ |
| Micromint | $4 / 82: 59$ |
| ICROM Enterprises Ltd. | $6 / 82: 45$ |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | $1 / 82: 51$ |
| Novell | $5 / 82: 57$ |
| Cecdat Inc. | $6 / 82: 62$ |
| Percom Data Corp. | $12 / 82: 104$ |
| Percom Data Corp. | $12 / 82: 104$ |
| The Micro Works | $6 / 82: 46$ |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | $1 / 82: 122$ |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | $3 / 82: 61$ |
| Personal Microcomputers I | $12: 82: 104$ |
| Computerware | $6 / 82: 118$ |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | $4 / 82: 60$ |
| Quality Computer Services | $10 / 82: 154$ |
| Anderson-Jacobson | $4 / 82: 56$ |
| Mumford Micro Systems | $2 / 82: 180$ |
| Snapp Inc. | $9 / 82: 80$ |
| Compulink | $9 / 82: 66$ |
| Holmes Engineering | $11 / 82: 56$ |
| Starbuck Data Co. | $8 / 82: 42$ |
| Strobe Inc. | $9 / 82: 58$ |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | $10 / 82: 58$ |
| Smith-Corona | $11 / 82: 61$ |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | $6 / 82: 48$ |
| Speedway Electronics | $1 / 82: 218$ |
| Archbold Electronics | $2 / 82: 314$ |
| Atomic City Electronics |  |
|  |  |

Manufacturer
Allen Gelder Software
Ace Computer Products 10/82:47
J.C. Sprott 2/82:318

Spectral Associates 8/82:40
Soft Sector Marketing 8/82:50
Sturdivant and Dunn 5/82:42
Synergistic Solar Inc. 4/82:46
Datasoft Inc. 2/82:320
Adventure International $\quad 8 / 82: 36$
Byte Miser Software 2/82:322
Med Systems Software $\quad 5 / 82: 41$
Alpha Products 1/82:51
Software Options 9/82:110
Schneider Enterprises 9/82:82
Microsoft Consumer Products $\quad 5 / 82: 218$
Softworx Inc. 1/82:49

| Bounceoids | Cornsoft Group Inc. | 12/82:54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C. C. Writer | Transformation Technologies | 3/82:50 |
| Cassette Comm | Tandy/Radio Shack | 1/82:44 |
| Cave Hunter | Mark Data Products | 9/82:76 |
| CCForth | Frank Hogg Laboratory Inc. | 11/82;45 |
| Check Register Plus | Softco | 6/82:338 |
| Checkwriter 80 | Tandy/Radio Shack | 6/82:338 |
| Chextext | Apparat | 9/82:119 |
| Chextext | Apparat | 4/82:98 |
| Chromasette Magazine | CLOAD Magazine | 3/82:52 |
| Codes II | Nelson Software | 9/82:96 |
| Color Assembler | Computerware | 6/82:116 |
| Color Berserk | Mark Data Products | 9/82:76 |
| Color Editor | Computerware | 6/82:116 |
| Color Pac Attack | Computerware | 8/82:45 |
| Color Scripsit | Tandy/Radio Shack | 10/82:40 |
| Color Space Invaders | Spectral Associates | 3/82:48 |
| Colorforth | Armadillo International | 12/82:80 |
| Colorterm | Martin Consulting | 11/82:63 |
| Commbat | Adventure International | 1/82:43 |
| Compiler Basic, I \& III | Tandy/Radio Shack | 2/82:164 |
| Compiler Basic, II | Tandy/Radio Shack | 2/82:148 |
| Computer Downs | Ernest H. Fellows | 2/82:327 |
| Computer Major League | Avalon Hill | 5/82:38 |
| Conflict 2500 | Avalon Hill | 8/82:46 |
| Copyart | Simutek Computer Products | 9/82:108 |
| Crush, Crumble, and Chomp | Epyx, Automated Simulations | 2/82:324 |
| Data Ace | Computer Software Design | 10/82:266 |
| Datahandler | Miller Microcomputer Services | 6/82:150 |
| Date-O-Base Calendar | Custom Software Engineering | 12/82:61 |
| DBase II | Ashton-Tate | 6/82:53 |
| Defense Command | Big Five Software | 8/82:50 |
| Direct File Transfer/DFT | Big Systems Software | 6/82:66 |
| Disk Doctor, The | Superior Graphic Software | 12/82:54 |
| DOSPLUS 3.4 | Micro Systems Software | 10/82:244 |
| DOSPLUS 3.4 | Micro Systems Software | 12/82:104 |
| Dragons of Hong Kong | Adventure International | 8/82:52 |
| Draw5 | Wilson Software Division | 1/82:42 |
| DSMBLR | Misosys | 9/82:85 |
| Dynamic Report Generator | Dynamic Software | 10/82:56 |
| Dynasoft Pascal | Computerware | 6/82:198 |
| Edit | Southern Software | 6/82:71 |
| EDTASM +/C.C. | Tandy/Radio Shack | 11/82:142 |
| Electric Pencil 2.0 | IJG Inc. | 9/82:98 |
| Electric Spreadsheet | Exatron | 1/82:49 |
| Electric Webster | Cornucopia Software | 9/82:118 |
| Eliminator | Adventure International | 8/82:54 |
| ENHBAS | Cornsoft Group | 1/82:320 |
| Faster 1.2 | Prosoft | 4/82:40 |
| FED File Editor for LDOS | Galactic Software | 12/82:53 |
| Finance Loans \& Investment | Computerware | 11/82:58 |
| Flextext/80 | Apparat | 9/82:100 |
| GEAP | J.F. Consulting | 10/82:184 |
| Grammatik | Aspen Software | 9/82:120 |
| Graphics Editor/Programmer | J.F. Consulting | 3/82:57 |
| GRBasic 3.0 | Med Systems Software | 6/82:54 |
| Hexspell | Hexagon Systems | 4/82:98 |
| Hexspell 2 | Hexagon Systems | 9/82:116 |
| HORKS | Edu-Ware East | 9/82:70 |
| Hypergate Centurion/Patro | Synergistic Solar Inc. | 12/82:60 |
| ICL | XYZT Computer Dimensions | 6/82:64 |
| IDM/V | Micro Architect Inc. | 6/82:150 |
| Institute, The | Med Systems Software | 9/82:64 |
| INTASM 2.0 | Singular Systems | 9/82:68 |

KWICOS
Lablmaker
Laser Defense
Lazy Writer
LCA-47 Lowercase Adapter
LDOS 5.1
LDOS 5.1
Letter-Writer
Life List
LISP
Litigation Support System
Local Call for Death
LZ Patcher
Maces \& Magic
Macro-Mon, The Shadow
Mailmerge
Master Control
Master Reversi
Maxi Check Register Acct.
Maxi Manager 3.1
Maxprint
Meteoroids
Micro-Typit
Microcosm III
Microproof
Microproof
Microstat
Mind Thrust
Miz' Spell
Miz' Spell
Mod II Game Package
Multidos
muMATH/Extended
MZAL
New Starship Battles
NEWDOS80 Ver. 2.0
NEWDOS80 Ver. 2.0
NewScript
NewScript 6.0
NewScript 7.0
Newtalk
Newtrieve
Odin
Omniterm
On Her Majesty's Ship Impetuous
Orchestra-85, 90
Packer 1.5
Parsector 8
Pascal-80
Pencil Plus
Penetrator
Pensawrite 1
Pensawrite 2
Personal Finance for C.C.
PL/I-80
Powerdraw
Profile II
Profile III Plus
Profile Plus
Proofreader
Proofreader/Proof-Edit
QSD Utility Disk \#1
Quest

| Kwik Software | 2/82:322 |
| :---: | :---: |
| ETS Center | 10/82:34 |
| Med Systems Software | 8/82:39 |
| Soft Sector Marketing | 9/82:102 |
| Micro Technical Products | 12:82/56 |
| Logical Systems Inc. | 9/82:252 |
| Logical Systems Software | 12/82:104 |
| Astro-Star Enterprises | 9/82:112 |
| Manhattan Software | 5/82:46 |
| Supersoft | 12/82:46 |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | 6/82:50 |
| Adventure International | 8/82:52 |
| Imaginuity Inc. | 9/82:104 |
| Adventure Int./Chameleon | 8/82:38 |
| Advanced Operating Systems | 9/82:292 |
| Micropro | 9/82:94 |
| Soft Sector Marketing | 3/82:49 |
| Instant Software | 11/82:66 |
| Exador/Adventure Intnl. | 6/82:338 |
| Adventure International | 6/82:150 |
| Peggytronics | 10/82:33 |
| Spectral Associates | 3/82:48 |
| Coolidge \& Associates | 9/82:114 |
| Basics \& Beyond Inc. | 1/82:48 |
| Cornucopia Software | 9/82:116 |
| Cornucopia Software | 4/82:98 |
| Ecosoft | 6/82:280 |
| Hayden Software | 8/82:56 |
| Programs Unlimited | 4/82:98 |
| Programs Unlimited | 9/82:120 |
| Small Business Systems | 5/82:52 |
| Cosmopolitan Electronics | 12/82;104 |
| Microsoft | 11/82:42 |
| Computer Applications Inc. | 10/82:160 |
| Synergistic Solar Inc. | 4/82:46 |
| Apparat Inc. | 2/82:152 |
| Apparat Inc. | 12/82:10 |
| Prosoft | 9/82:104 |
| Prosoft | 3/82:53 |
| Prosoft | 10/82:52 |
| Star-Kits | 10/82:38 |
| Unique Printing \& Stationery | 10/82:42 |
| Odesta Publishing | 11/82:66 |
| Lindberg Systems | 4/82:94 |
| Adventure International | 8/82:52 |
| Software Affair | 6/82:326 |
| Cottage Software | 6/82:60 |
| Synergistic Solar Inc. | 4/82:46 |
| New Classics Software | 12/82:210 |
| Dan Robinson | 9/82:96 |
| Melbourne House Software | 9/82:112 |
| Pensadyne Computer Services | 9/82:74 |
| Pensadyne Computer Services | 9/82:106 |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | 10/82:38 |
| Digital Research | 6/82:122 |
| Powersoft | 10/82:40 |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | 4/82:48 |
| Small Computer/Tandy | 10/82:308 |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | 4/82:48 |
| Aspen Software | 4/82:98 |
| Aspen Software | 9/82:118 |
| Quality Software Distributors | 4/82:41 |
| Aardvark-80 | 12/82:48 |

Qwerty
Qwerty
Refware Thesaurus
Robot Attack
RPM
Scarfman
Scrinput
Scriplus
Scripmod
Scripsit
Scripsit Dictionary
Scripsit, Mod II

## Scriptr

SDS80C Editor/Assem/Mon
Sea Dragon
Search and Sort
SECS
SFinks 3.0
Sigmon
Smart Terminal Program, STERM
Snapp III Extended Built-In Functions
Snapp IV Auto Map
Snapp V Extended File Map
Softext/Softscreen
Sole
Space Ace 21
Space War
Space Waste Race
Special Delivery
Spectaculator
SpellGuard
Spell 'N Fix
SpellStar
Star Blaster
Star Warrior
Starfighter
Statistical Analysis
Stud5
Super Color Writer 1.0
Super Micro Pro Football
Superscript
Supersort
Tanktics
Tape Downloading System/TDS
TASMON
Telewriter
Temple of Apshai
Tower of Orlandor
Two Heads of the Coin
Uniterm
UOLISP
Utility Pack, The
VisiGraph
Voyage of the Valkyrie
Word IV/Word V
Word Machine/The
Wordslinger/The
Wordsmith
Wordsmith
WordStar
XBug
XTEND40
ZBasic 2.0

| Med Systems Software | 10/82:34 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Med Systems Software | 9/82:102 |
| David C. Whitney Associates | 4/82:52 |
| Big 5 Software | 8/82:39 |
| Prosoft | 4/82:40 |
| The Cornsoft Group | 3/82:53 |
| ACR Consultants | 4/82:44 |
| Quality Software Distributors | 9/82:101 |
| MG Products | 9/82:102 |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | 9/82:98 |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | 9/82:120 |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | 2/82:222 |
| Pioneer Software | 9/82:102 |
| The Micro Works | 6/82:70 |
| Adventure International | 12/82:40 |
| Micro Pro Systems | 8/82:56 |
| Datasoft Inc. | 3/82:52 |
| William Fink | 9/82:80 |
| Datasoft Inc. | 3/82:52 |
| Howe Software | 6/82:60 |
| Snappware | 1/82:134 |
| Snappware | 1/82:134 |
| Snappware | 5/82:216 |
| Aspen Software | 9/82:106 |
| Misosys | 11/82:48 |
| Synergistic Solar Inc. | 4/82:46 |
| Spectral Associates | 3/82:48 |
| Storybooks of the Future | 5/82:42 |
| Software Concepts | 9/82:110 |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | 11/82:49 |
| Innovative Software Applications | 9/82:95 |
| Star-Kits | 11/82:68 |
| Micropro International | 9/82:95 |
| Micro Works | 8/82:44 |
| Automated Simulations | 4/82:50 |
| Adventure International | 2/82:320 |
| Tandy/Radio Shack | 6/82:280 |
| Wilson Software Division | 1/82:42 |
| Nelson Software | 9/82:62 |
| Micro Pro Systems | 6/82:54 |
| Acorn Software | 9/82:101 |
| Micropro International | 9/82:94 |
| Avalon Hill | 4/82:63 |
| Big Systems Software | 6/82:66 |
| Alternate Source | 1/82:126 |
| Cognitec | 5/82:208 |
| Automated Simulations | 2/82:323 |
| Compu-Things | 8/82:46 |
| Adventure International | 8/82:52 |
| B.T. Enterprises | 6/82:56 |
| Far West Systems \& Software | 12/82:46 |
| B.T. Enterprises | 4/82:42 |
| Micro Software Systems | 10/82:54 |
| Advanced Operating Systems | 5/82:44 |
| Micro Architect | 9/82;110 |
| GB Associates | 9/82:112 |
| Instant Software | 9/82:114 |
| ABS Suppliers | 6/82:63 |
| ABS Suppliers | 9/82:112 |
| Micropro International | 9/82:92 |
| Computer Applications Unlimited | 3/82:54 |
| Prosoft | 4/82:40 |
| Simutek Computer Products | 5/82:48 |


|  |  |  | Month | Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Program Name | Page Number |
|  |  |  |  | Sune/July |
|  |  |  | 1982 | SMPLZAP1 |




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| Month | Year | Program Name | Page Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| November | 1982 | MEDHIST | 90 |
|  |  | REGRESS | 96 |
|  |  | HEATSTRS | 148 |
|  |  | EINSTEIN | 222 |
|  |  | DRAWPOKR | 246 |
|  |  | BABYCASS | 282 |
|  |  | KWIKMAZE | 318 |
|  |  | PIXLPRNT | 364 |
|  |  | GENEOLOGY | 398 |
|  |  | ANCESTRY | 398 |
|  |  | FAMILY | 398 |
|  |  | TRON/SRC | 406 |
|  |  | QUIKSORT/SRC | 414 |
|  |  | BKINVTRY | 436 |
|  |  | KTAABA | 450 |
| December | 1982 | VOICE/BAS | 72 |
|  |  | MAKEGFTX/BAS | 118 |
|  |  | READGFTX/BAS | 118 |
|  |  | SPOOLER/SRC | 130 |
|  |  | DSPOOLER/SRC | 130 |
|  |  | UNIPOKE/BAS | 146 |
|  |  | LVL2SRCH/SRC | 194 |
|  |  | DISKMAP/SRC | 236 |
|  |  | SEARCH/SRC | 262 |
|  |  | SEARCHI/BAS | 262 |
|  |  | AUTOKEY/SRC | 280 |
|  |  | AUTOKEY/BAS | 280 |
|  |  | POKEGPHS/BAS | 296 |
|  |  | MAZE19/BAS | 341 |
|  |  | SCROLL/SRC | 370 |

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[^13]:    10 CLS
    26 IF INP $(253)=255$ THEN 46
    30 PRINT @ 320 ,"START SWITCH UP": GOTO 20
    40 PRINT @ 384 , "CHARGING": OUT ( 254 ), $\emptyset$
    45 IF INP $(254)<254$ THEN 46
    50 IF INP $(253)=223$ THEN 76
    60 PRINT @ 448 , "START SWITCH DOWN": GOTO 50
    60 PRINT @ 448,"START SWITCH DOWN"
    70 POKE 16448 ,6:REM ZERO THE TIMER
    76 PORE 16448, 1 : REM ZERO THE
    $80 \mathrm{~A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(16448):$ OUT (254), $\theta$
    85 IF INP $(254)>95$ THEN 80
    90 PRINT \& 512, "CAPACITY $=$ "; A; "MICROFARADS"

    Program Listing 2. A Basic program to monitor a capacitor's discharge rate using the circuit of Fig. 2

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