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The microcomputer market has developed a reputation for shifting like a sand dune. Certainly, the summer's shake-up in the low-end market and accompanying dip in high-tech stocks reinforces that impression.

But you get another perspective if you step back and view the situation in a historical context (however short that history may be). The fact is that the companies who were on top three years ago are still there. And everyone else is still scrambling to get a decent share of the market.
In 1980, the leaders were Tandy, Apple, and Commodore. The only company since then to take a significant portion of the market is, of course, IBM. Others-Sinclair, Atari, Texas Instruments, and Osbome, to name a few-have had their chance. None has done too well.
What's the secret? Why do the Big Four enjoy continued success while the rest flail around in apparent helplessness?
To begin with, the leaders offer fundamentally sound machines that promise a certain amount of longevity. Note, for instance, the number of TRS-80 Model I's still in use. Nearly half of 80 Micro's subscribers still own Tandy's original micro, which hasn't been made since 1981. Some of these machines are six years old.

Contrast this with the fate of the Timex-Sinclair 1000 , one of the hottest consumer products of any kind in 1982-83. The odds are that most will be junked or lost in a closet within a couple of years.
Second, the successful companies anticipated and addressed future markets. Tandy's Model 100 is an example; Tandy saw the need for a truly portable micro and filled the void. The 100 was an instant success, both critically and commercially.
Osborne, on the other hand, failed to follow up quickly enough on their initial success. They put out a transportable that begged to be made obsolete, and didn't have anything to take its place when interest sagged and sales dropped.

Third, Tandy et al know how to market their products. Say what you want about Tandy's chintzy newspaper in-serts-the bottom line is that the company has sold a lot of computers. One


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wonders how effective TI's ads-with Bill Cosby mugging for the Jell-O and Coke crowds-can be, or whether Atari has taken the proper steps to unburden itself of its image as a game maker.

Finally, the major computer manufacturers have managed to avoid some of the effects of the faddism that has struck the industry. The average Tandy customer puts thought into his purchase, and knows what he wants to do with his system. And he never has any problems finding new uses for it.

The average Sinclair customer, on the other hand, buys a T-S 1000 because he has vague thoughts of becoming computer literate (whatever that means), or because his kids want a microcomputer. Eventually, the computer falls into disuse because no one knows what to do with it. The Sinclair is not a machine that will engender a great deal of respect among the buying public, any more than the Chevy Vega will ever be considered a real car.

The moral of this story is that while we can expect to see a general slowdown in the entire micro market, we can also expect that Tandy will continue to be one of the more stable manufacturers, and that the TRS-80 line will hold onto a goodly portion of the market. They, along with Apple, Commodore, and IBM, stand head and shoulders above the pack, and it will require a ma-
jor effort on Tandy's part to bungle their share of the lead.

## A Blizzard of Paper

A recent report from International Resource Development of Norwalk, CT, confirms what we here have suspected for some time-that while electronic mail may be faster and more efficient, it may not necessarily be more effective. The reason, says the report, is that e-mail is impersonal, and takes "the humanity out of a communication." The result, it concludes, is that people will turn to stationery and other forms of more personal correspondence.
"[Paper] is a symbol of authority, it dispels doubt as to the existence of a transaction, it represents an extension of the individual that necessarily-by its very nature-is far more intimate than a piece of computer hardware," says IRD's press release on the report.
As members of CompuServe, we've been receiving an increasing number of query letters-letters in which authors ask us whether we're interested in articles they're working on-through e-mail. And we've noticed that our tendency is to pay less attention to these letters than to personal letters sent via the U.S. mail.

We don't do it on purpose. But all e-mail looks the same. Each letter pops up on the screen in the same fashion, and each is dumped to the same printer to be cranked out in the same dot-matrix style on the same perforated paper. A half-dozen such letters in a pile have little to distinguish themselves from one another.
A personal letter, on the other hand, says a great deal about the author. The envelope, the kind of stationery, the letterhead, the way in which the letter is formatted, the signature-together with the text, they sketch a portrait of the author. And each portrait is distinct from the next.
So the next time you're ready to send out a letter electronically, think about it first. Is the medium lessening the impact of the message? If so, perhaps you should forego the wonders of the electronic nation for the dependability of typewriter and paper. It's a means of communication that will never outlive its effectiveness.

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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.

PROOF NOTES

## The editors look at the issues

What's black and white, read all over, and has a temperature of 103? Bar code fever! If you haven't got it yet, watch out-you can catch it from these pages. In this issue we'll introduce you to bar code technology, tell you how to print and read bar codes, and provide you with all the good stuff you buy 80 Micro for: utilities, tutorials, techniques, games, news, reviews, and so on.

Bar codes provide an efficient and reliable means of data entry and transfer. Already a familiar sight at the supermarket in the form of the Universal Product Code (UPC), bar codes increase productivity, security, and data integrity in controlling inventory and maintaining records.
In addition to grocery and retail applications, bar codes are used increasingly in industry, government agencies, libraries, hospitals, and laboratories.

Computers read bar codes, a series of bars and spaces, by several means. All readers use a laser beam that scans the message in the bar code and transfers it to the computer. Sure to become most popular with micro users is the handheld wand that gives bar coding the portability and versatility to make it such an attractive means of data input.

Although not a replacement for the keyboard, bar code scanners are a significant and time-saving alternative to keyboard data entry. Best of all, reading bar codes doesn't require a skilled operator-it's so easy a monkey could do it.

Here at 80 Micro, the fever has everyone thinking of how bar codes will someday improve our magazine. Imagine, if you will, opening your latest issue of 80 Micro, picking up a pen-like device attached to your TRS-80, and, with a wave of your hand, transferring entire program listings into the computer quickly, accurately, and easily.

Imagine also using bar codes to enter the table of contents into a file to build a handy, complete index to 80 Micro subjects and articles.

These are just two potential bar code applications to make 80 Micro more accessible to you. We are so excited by it all that bar codes have become an ob-

## Bar code fever

session with many of us. Members of our softball team, the Generics, proudly wear a large bar code emblazoned on our uniforms. A few of us have even thought about bar code tattoos.

This issue supplies you with enough material to bring on the initial symptoms of bar code fever. With the bar code generators on pp. 104 and 114 you can use your Model III and a dotmatrix printer to print four of the most popular bar codes, including the Universal Product Code. And "Decoding Bar Codes" on p. 128 lets your Model III read bar codes.

Although you can adapt many bar code readers to TRS-80 computers, the virtual lack of interfacing software keeps many TRS-80 owners from jumping onto the bar code bandwagon. We'd like to hear from any of you who develop bar code reader interfacing software.
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## Radio Shack Rebuttal

I would like to respond to Charles Austin's letter in Input (August 1983, p. 16). While it is true that we find it better to use sales tickets than to use a cash register (for a number of reasons), we certainly do use our own computers in-house.

Our company-owned stores each contain a Model III in what we call our store operating system. This system allows each store to do all of its daily sales receipts, payroll, and ordering via computer.

Once every day, all 4,500-plus computers communicate via a packet switching network to our main computer system in Fort Worth. We dispatch orders for quick-ship items within 24 hours of receiving the order.

In addition, we dispatch normal ship time orders more quickly than was possible when we did all of this work by mail.

This system is capable of providing us with day-to-day information on sales from various stores, even to the point of catalog numbers and sales by store salesperson.

The Fort Worth computer can update each store's inventory records with price changes, availability, and other information. We can also automatically place into those records new products as they are available in our warehouses. To our knowledge, this is the largest such computerized system in existence.

Our warranties are good (on equipment purchased from a Radio Shack store or authorized dealer) anywhere in the United States, and no warranty cards are involved.

Your warranty is based solely upon that little old-fashioned sales ticket that our store personnel give you when you make your purchase.

Were it not for that ticket, you would probably have to return your product to the store from which you bought it, because only they would know when you purchased it, and that you were the original owner.

The ticket also keeps our mailing

list up to date so that we can send you flyers announcing new and exciting products to go with your existing Radio Shack equipment.

So you see, there is a method to our madness.

## Ed Juge <br> Director, Computer Merchandising Radio Shack <br> 1500 One Tandy Center <br> Fort Worth, TX 76102

## NEWDOS/80 User's Group

I'd like to initiate a user's group through which users of NEWDOS/80 can share and exchange ideas. Anyone interested is invited to write. I'd be pleased to hear any ideas on the best way to set up an exchange, or any other ideas, tips, or questions related to NEWDOS/80.

Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope for replies.

Jack D. Feka
P.O. Box 1717

Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y1
Canada

## Fortran Addition

In "Fortran Breakout" (July 1983, p. 186), J.B. Harrell III wrote that "Fortran has 'record directed' input and output. This means each Read and Write statement produces a new record to be read or written. This is the language's most serious defect on the TRS-80-it is impossible, for example, to position the cursor and write at a specific location without disturbing the rest of the screen."

While "Fortran Breakout" was a Model I/III article, our Fortran Extension Library (\$49.95) alleviates this difficulty on the Models II/12/16. I realize that this is a new addition to Fortran, but many readers have not
only seen our ad, but have purchased and used the program.

Pierre H. Charrin<br>The Proper Touch<br>P.O. Box 13760, \#202<br>Houston, TX 77219

## Model 4 Review

After reading Michael Vose's review of the Model 4 ("Once More With Feeling," August 1983, p. 100), I feel compelled to respond. As the primary designer of the TRSDOS 6.0 operating system, I feel qualified to address the following points.

Mr. Vose says that Model III software manufactured by companies other than Radio Shack might not run on the Model 4. Has he any that will not? Tandy exerted a tremendous effort to assure compatibility with its Model III.

The Model III contains three ROM chips that store the Level II Basic interpreter as well as device Input/Output (I/O) handlers. These ROMs are designated A, B, and C.

The Model 4 uses a newer type of video control that necessitates a small change in ROM C to initialize the video chip. When booted with a Model III operating system disk, this is the only difference in ROM appearance.

Logical Systems Inc. (licensor of TRSDOS 6.0) even requested that the old Model I printer memory map address of 37E8 hexadecimal still be addressable for the printer status input.

Mr. Vose says that the Model 4 bootstrap loader is different from the Model III's. Except for the ROM change associated with the video chip initialization, loading is the same. It is extremely difficult to imagine some protected program's loading method interfering with this change.

Concerning disk booting, when you turn on the Model 4 or press the reset button, the machine runs exactly like a Model III with 14 K of ROM.

This ROM has a disk bootstrap loader that reads sector 1 of track zero into RAM. Sector 1 contains the secondary bootstrap loader common-


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ly called Boot/SYS. Thus, a Model III DOS disk boots exactly as it does on the Model III.
The Boot/SYS contained on a TRSDOS 6.0 DOS, however, has a secondary loader that switches in the full 64 K RAM and converts the video control over to an 80 -column by 24 -line display.
This is accomplished by means of control bytes output to the memory management port. It is this secondary loader that reads in the entire track zero to load the device drivers.

Basic 6.0 drops the CMD reserved word, but substitutes SYSTEM in its place. Without cassette I/O from Basic, there is no need for SYSTEM to be associated with machine language tapes.

Also, although left out of the Radio Shack manual, Basic does support sound directly. The syntax is SOUND followed by tone number and duration with the required space between the reserved word and the tone value.
Tone ranges from zero to seven while duration ranges from zero to 31 . The Quick Reference Card included with the Model 4 documentation shows the Sound reserved word in its table of reserved words. I don't recollect a Level II Basic reserved word, Rename, that Mr. Vose says was dropped.

Basic 6.0 includes Name, which allows you to rename files. A TRSDOS version 6.0.1 will be available to provide a memory size of 31932 when you enter Basic with FILES $=0$. This is approximately 3 K greater than that available under TRSDOS 6.0 , and stems from improved stack handling during video and keyboard memory management.

It is not true that you can only use MEMDISK/DCT to simulate a disk drive if the Model 4 is equipped with the full 128 K of RAM. MEMDISK also allows the simulation of a disk drive in a portion of the upper 32 K of standard RAM via a user option. Also, TAPE100 not only reads Model 100 tapes, but also writes them.

TRSDOS 6.0 is much more than an upgrade of LDOS 5.x. The 6.0 system is a low-memory resident DOS that is accessed by supervisor calls (SVCs). It is totally device-independent.

TRSDOS 6.0 offers complete compatibility of media with its forebears.

## BOALART

Occasionally, 80 Micro receives letters from readers who have had difficulties with our advertisers. Most of the time, these problems are resolved to the satisfaction of all parties, but some problems appear to be insoluble.

As a service to readers and advertisers alike, 80 Alert will pinpoint distributors who cannot be reached, by readers or by our advertising department, for customer service. Anyone who has current information about a manufacturer or distributor mentioned in the column is welcome to write and update our data.

We have been unable to contact Hurricane Labs Inc. (5149 Moorpark Ave. Ste. 105, San Jose, CA 95129). The company's telephone numbers have been disconnected, and correspondence is being returned. So far, we have not been able to obtain any further information.

Soft Sector Marketing Inc. (P.O. Box 340, Garden City, MI 48135) has gone out of business. President Vic Andrews told 80 Micro on July 7 that the firm will sell its present inventory to pay creditors, and will answer mail inquiries through the end of this year.

We have been unable to contact E-Z Tax Inc. (2444 Moorpark, San Jose, CA 95128). All phone numbers are disconnected and we have received no reply by mail. No further information was available at press time.

Its command set is a superset of earlier systems.
True, it is a powerful, complex system; however, with no more effort than that spent to learn a sophisticated spreadsheet or word processing program, you can master TRSDOS 6.0.

Roy Soltoff<br>President, Misosys<br>P.O. Box 4848<br>Alexandria, VA 22303

| $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{Q}$ | PEQV Q |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
|  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{Q}$ | $\mathbf{P I M P ~ Q ~}$ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |

Table 1. Truth tables for EQV and IMP.

## Vose Responds

Kudos to Roy Soltoff for the additional information about the TRS-80 Model 4. His willingness to share these details further demonstrates my article's point that an open door policy regarding Radio Shack's products is ultimately to their credit.

It's nice to receive information from an insider; much of my original information came from several harried Radio Shack Computer Center employees at the Boston Computer Society's hectic Model 4/Model 100 introduction.

The Model 4 I reviewed for 80 Micro would not respond to the Sound command described by Mr. Soltoff. It 's possible that the machine was defective. Nevertheless, I was unable to generate any sound. In addition, the absence from the Model 4 manual of a syntax description for the sound commands is another instance of its inadequacy.

In my review I listed Rename as a dropped keyword because I did not have access to an LDOS manual and couldn't remember if Rename was an LBASIC enhancement; the TRSDOS 6.0 manual lists Rename as an unsupported keyword.

I feel confident that 80 Micro will print a letter or article detailing the function of the Boolean operators IMP (implication) and EQV (equivalence). (Table 1 is a truth table for those of you who can't wait.)

TRSDOS 6.0 is not as easy to master as a sophisticated spreadsheet or word processor because of its confusing documentation. But my main objection to TRSDOS 6.0 is that it is

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Installation is very simple, no tools, no disassembly, no soldering Just plug it in, that's all. There is no power supply or messy cable. Newclock- 80 plugs into the rear of the keyboard 3 or side of the Exp. Int. (2. Model Ill Newclock fits the 50 pin card edge (underneath) 1

The Software: Newclock-80 is as easy to use as it is to install. - "SET", a Basic program, is used only once to set the time and date and select 12 or 24 hour format. -"TIMESTR", also in Basic, patches your computer "TIME \$" function to read Newclock-80. It also adds "TIME\$" to keyboard-only systems, a short routine is simply "poked" into low memory.

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## Frion

In "Once More, With Feeling" (August 1983, p. 100), in the sidebar, "Semi-Custom Logic Circuits" (p. 106), the Model 4 is erroneously described as containing VLSI semi-custom logic chips. The sidebar should have read, "The Model 4 makes use of new, MSI (medium scale integration (over 1,000 transistors on a chip)) semicustom logic chips."

In our 'Buyer's Guide to CoCo Utilities" (July 1983, p. 212), Data Comp and Southeast Media Supply is omitted from the Company Name column under General Utilities. Data Comp ( 5900 Cassandra Smith Road, Hixson, TN 37343, 615-842-4601) markets the following products: Basic Precompiler (\$50), F-Mate FLEX Utilities ( $\$ 75$ ), FLEX F-Mate ( $\$ 69.95$ ), F-Mate FLEX Diagnostics (\$75), Four Drives From Two (\$19.95), and Terminal CoCo (\$19.95).
not an operating system that will appeal to a computer user.
Programmers may love it, but it's unnecessarily complex for the average person. My hope is that programmers can eventually design shells-or transparent operating systems like the Model 100's-to make learning a complex system program a thing of the past.
Finally, the program I couldn't load into the Model 4 was Adventure International's Sea Dragon.

> G. Michael Vose 13 Mountain View Drive Peterborough, NH 03458

## CRT Radans Insignificant

In my article, "Making a Weak Link Stronger" (July 1983, p. 286), I omitted an item of some significance.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) study cited, in which some monitors were emitting X -rays at levels above the .5 microradans/hour standard, was done with machines

10 CLS:FOR $X=15361$ TO 15422:POKE X,131:NEXT
28 FOR $X=16321$ TO 16382: POKE X, 176:NEXT
30 FOR X=15424 TO 16256 STEP64:PORE X,149:NEXT
40 FOR $X=15487$ TO 16319 STEP64: POKE X, 170:NEXT
50 POKE 15360,151: POKE 15423,171: POKE 16326,181: POKE 16383,186 60 GOTO60
100 REM USE THE ABOVE PROGRAM TO DRAW A BOX ON YOUR CRT FOR ALIGNMENT PURPOSES. INSIDE THE KEYBOARD CASE, ON THE RIGHThand side, there are two potentiometers (pots) that you must access to make adjustments to the video output.
200 REM REMOVE THE SCREWS FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE KEYBOARD AND LIFT THE TOP OF THE KEYBOARD CASE UP SO THAT THE POTS CAN BE TURNED USING A SMALL SCREWDRIVER.
300 REM THE FRONT POT MOVES THE DISPLAY UP AND DOWN ON THE
CRT AND the rear pot moves it right and left. adjust the pots SO that the square drawn by the program is where you want it TO BE LOCATED.
406 REM I USED A SMALL, ROUND FILE TO MAKE SEMI-CIRCULAR HOLES IN THE BOTTOM EDGE OF THE TOP HALF OF THE CASE, IN LINE WITH each pot. this way, i don't need to take the case apart to make THESE ADJUSTMENTS.
500 REM SOMETIMES A JITTERY SCREEN CAN BE CURED BY SPRAYING A CLEANER LIKE TUN-O-WASH OR SIMILAR TV TUNER CLEANER ON THESE POTS AND ROTATING THEM BACK AND FORTH A FEW TIMES. 606 REM BE SURE TO TURN THE KEYBOARD OFF BEFORE USING THE SPRAY CLEANER. GOOD LUCK.

Program Listing. Display repair.
operating under stress conditions, with line voltages at higher levels than are encountered during normal operation. The goal was to simulate an equipment malfunction to determine if terminals produce X -rays when they break down.
I was relying on a union report of the FDA study, because the FDA was no longer making the information available. Since that time, I've learned that the machines were made to fail.
The current state-of-the-art monitors emit so little radiation when properly operating as to be negligible. Of course, properly operating DC-10s don't fall out of the sky either. Wherever there's technology, there's the potential for failure-but the risk to terminal operators from X-rays, relative to current standards, is small.

Thomas Hartmann South Garland St.
Plymouth, NH 03264

## Display Adjustment

I wrote Program Listing 1 in response to Mr. Frank Denigan's request in Aid (August 1983, p. 24). Mr. Denigan's display on his Model I had moved up so it was hard to read the top line.
Many Model I users might not be aware of this simple procedure.

Chuck Webb
P.O. Box 338

Prairie Grove, AR 72753

## Powersoft and Piracy

Roxton Baker's letter in Input (August 1983, p. 12) takes Powersoft to task for protecting their programs for the sole purpose of making a sale in any manner possible. Isn't the purpose of marketing to make a sale in any manner possible, as long as you don't misrepresent your product or defraud your customer? If the customer doesn't like the product, most companies will let him return the software for a refund.

I, too, wish that all protection schemes would go away and let me make copies of my programs, but I'm also realistic. Big Five Software, the Model 1/III arcade-type program publisher, has decided to drop out of the market because program theft is high, and they can't sell enough copies of their programs to recoup their program developing and advertising investments. Their last release crossed the country on the stolen program circuit faster than UPS could deliver the programs to the stores.
I know a kid who went to computer camp and came back with a Model III disk loaded with arcade programs, including all the Big Five programs. He paid $\$ 5$ for the disk. About one hundred kids attended that computer camp. Not all these kids would have bought all the programs, but if each had bought only one program (instead of stealing 18), that would amount to a lot of sales.

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Now Model III users can take advantage of the ALPHA I/O system too, Our new MOD III/I BUS CONVERTER allows most port based Model I accessories (such as our ANALOG-80, INTERFACER 2 and INTERFACER-80) to connect to the Model III bus. MOD III/I BUS CONVERTER, complete with all connectors, only $\$ 39.95$.


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Have 2 printers on line at all times and select printer 1 or 2 by means of a conveniently located switch. End the problem of constantly plugging and unplugging printer cables. PRINTSWITCH is a compact module that plugs onto the parethel printer port of your TRS-80 and provides an edge connector for each of your two printers. It works with any two types of printers: dot matrix, daisy wheel, potters. TRS-80 converted selectrics, etc. Assembiec, tested, ready to use with connector and instructions. For Model I or III (please specify). ONLY . $\$ 59.00$


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Specitications. Input range 0.5 V to 0.500 V Each channel can be set to a ditterent scale
Resolution 20 mV (on 5 V range). Accuracy. 8 bits ( $.5 \%$ ) Port Address furnper selectable Plugs into keyboard bus or $E / I$ Accreen printer port) Assembled and tested 90 day warranty Complete with power supply. connector, manual

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## User's Groups Update

80 Micro frequently receives information about user's groups from all parts of the country. The list below contains current information about these groups; it is arranged alphabetically by state.

## Topeka Computer Club

c/o Kevin Cronister
2224 Hope
Topeka, KS 66614
913-272-1353
Southern Maine TRS-80
User's Group
c/o Anthony T. Scarpelli
82 Wellington Road
Portland, ME 04103
Kansas City TRS-80 User's Group
300 N.W. 83 rd St.
Kansas City, MO 64118
Bug-80 User's Group
P.O. Box 62

Glen Gardner, NJ 08826
Midlands Computer Club
c/o Jerry Kilpatrick, President
P.O. Box 7594

Columbia, SC 29202

San Antonio TRS-80 User's
Group
c/o Gerry Sharp, Secretary
14310 Pembridge, 782
San Antonio, TX 78247

Mid-Cities TRS-80 User's Group c/o D.D. Freeman
334 Fieldside Drive
Garland, TX 75043
214-637-4510

Daltrug TRS-80 User's Group c/o Bobra Shaeper
Rt. 2 Box 374-D2
Frisco, TX 75034
214-370-2432

Fort Worth TRS-80 User's Group c/o Pat Coyne
2001 Beach St. \#626
Fort Worth, TX 76103
817-429-7055

Dal-Cliff TRS-80 User's Group
c/o David Gattis
14523 Hague
Dallas, TX 75234
214-243-6764


If I had my way, software protection wouldn't exist because it wouldn't be necessary. But it is necessary. Some people can't seem to understand that good software takes time and money to develop. They assume that software magically appears for them to take and copy as they wish. I wrote software, but I couldn't make a living at it because more people had copies of my programs than my publisher sold.

It's a problem when software is protected to the point where I can't make back-ups, but I understand why it's protected. When I break the protection, I don't spread free copies around; I use them only for myself.

I'm indebted to WittSoft for their Super Utility Plus (SU + ) back-up program, but that doesn't mean that I'm handing out duplicate programs to all my friends. SU + is a very useful program and Kim Watt deserves his royalties.

Perhaps the solution is to make all software programs as cartridges. It would make them expensive, but the publisher would know the programs wouldn't be illegally copied, and the purchaser would know the program wouldn't self-destruct.

Terry Kepner
P.O. Box 481

Peterborough, NH 03458

## Scripsit Part II Tips

Craig Lindley's article, "Inside Scripsit Part II" (October 1982, p. 276) is excellent. However, beware of these problems:

- Do not use the QD or Query function with NEWDOS.
- Never hit the break key when you are querying a directory in TRSDOS or your Model I goes nowhere.
- In line 2730, put four spaces behind the last asterisk or you'll get some surprises. Check the location where the buffer starts; if it is 8342 hexadecimal, then your program works.

Jan Vromant
P.O. Box 1023

Monrovia, Liberia
West Africa

## Name Correction

My compliments to Alan Neibauer

## PLUS ater $^{2}$ PLUS ather PLUS $^{\text {PI }}$



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Model 100 24K \$835


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| Hayes Smartmodem II | 235 |
| Hayes Smartmodem 1200 | 565 |
| Novation Smartcat 1200 | 459 |
| Novation J-Cat | 125 |
| R.S. AC-3 | 129 |
| R.S. Modem I | 89 |

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## Bulletin <br> Board <br> Update

80 Micro frequently receives information about bulletin boards from all parts of the country. Starting this month, from time to time we will publish bulletin board notices that we receive.

## TRS-80 Bulletin Board

Clark Smith II
Sioux City, IA
712-274-1933

## Sangarnet Bulletin Board

Bary L. Davis
Greenville, NC
919-758-5261
Johannesburg Bulletin Board
Johannesburg, South Africa
International dialing code 0027
011-834-5135
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Durban, South Africa
International dialing code 0027
031-66356
Cape Town Bulletin Board
Cape Town, South Africa
International dialing code 0027
021-457750

## TRS-80 Country

Reseda, CA
213-996-1977
Model 100 software available
on his informative article, "A History of Programming Languages" (July 1983, p. 228). I would like to make one minor correction, however. Dr. Hooper's name is Captain Hopper; she is a retired U.S. Navy officer.

Ed Sargent
6431 W. 74 Ave. Arvada, CO 80003

## STAR-DOS Review

I would like to thank Scott Norman for his favorable review of STARDOS (April 1983, p. 54). However, Mr . Norman tends to make STAR-

DOS look like a poor cousin to a true operating system when it is in fact a true operating system.

STAR-DOS comes in two versions: one for systems with 16 K or 32 K RAM, and the other for systems with 64K RAM. Neither version prevents the use of alternative, high-level languages.

Also, STAR-DOS places no limitations on the Assembly-language user at all. Since the Color Computer is unique in running Basic programs without additional DOS, this placement also avoids any conflict with Basic.

Peter A. Stark
STAR-Kits
P.O. Box 209

Mt. Kisco, NY 10549

## AIDS III Correction

In my AIDS III articles (March 1983, p. 136, and April 1983, p. 168), pressing the up-arrow key produces a left bracket instead of skipping back to the previous entry line. This is because the program checks whether the key is within a valid range of characters.

To eliminate this problem, make the following changes to the AIDS III, MAPS III, and CALCS III programs:

Boot up the AIDS III program and change line 170 to:

170 IF INSTR(CCS,KS)>0 THEN 200: REM ... CHECK FOR CONTROL KEY

Then save the program back to disk.
To correct MAPS III, load the program and change line 930 to:

930 IF INSTR(CCSKS) $>0$ THEN 1000 : REM $\cdot$.* CHECK FOR CONTROL KEY

Save the corrected program to disk.
Boot up the CALCSIII program and change line 12 to:

> 12 GOSUB 8: IF INSTR(CCSK $\$)>0$ THEN 18: REM** CHECK FOR CONTROL KEY

Next save the program to disk.

Robert A. Fiorelli Softrends Inc. 26111 Brush Ave. Euclid, OH 44132

## Glossary

Below is a glossary of acronyms frequently used in 80 Micro.

ASCII American Standard Code for Information Interchange. Character code that refers to the computer's internal recognition of letters, numbers, and symbols.
CP/M Control Program/Monitor or Control Program for Microcomputers. A disk operating system produced by Digital Research.
CPU Central Processing Unit. Computer module that retrieves, decodes, and executes instructions.

## CRT Cathode Ray Tube. The

 television tube used to display pictures or characters.DIP Dual In-line Package. A standard integrated circuit package with two rows of pins at $1 / 10$-inch intervals.
DOS Disk Operating System, such as DOSPLUS, NEWDOS80, TRSDOS, and LDOS.
EPROM Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory. Usually refers to a PROM that can be reused several times. It's erased with ultraviolet light and then programmed with a special PROM programmer.
K Kilobytes. $1 \mathrm{~K}=1024$ bytes. Used in referring to computer storage capacity.
RAM Random Access Memory. This is the primary storage area of a computer. The information in RAM is lost when power is disconnected.
ROM Read Only Memory. This information cannot be changed and is not lost when the power is off.

## EPSON

## FX, RX \& MX



The FX-80 features 160 cps , a correspondence font, $10,12 \& 17$ cpi, italics, double-strike/width/ emphasis, etc., dot graphics, friction pin feed (the adjustable tractor is optional) \& a 2 K buffer. The 256 programmable characters use the 2 K buffer space. The FX-100 is the 136 column version \& includes an adjustable tractor.
The RX Sories replaces the MX, \& offers 100 cps print speeds, but nothing more remarkable. RX-80
$\$ 399.88$
$\mathrm{MX}-80 \mathrm{~F} / \mathrm{T}$
$\mathrm{MX}-100$
FX-80
$\$ 469.88$

FX-80 Tractor
FX-100.
\$39.88
C. ITOH

## Prowriter


C. Itoh's venerable Prowritor has speed ( 120 cps ), a buffer (1.5K), 10, $12, \& 16 \mathrm{cpi}$ (plus a proportional font with correspondance quality) and dot graphics ( $160 \times 144 \mathrm{dpi}$ ). The Prowriter 2 is the 136 column version.
Prowriter.
Prowriter 2
$\$ 399.88$

## STAR MICRONICS

## Gemini $10 \times / 15$ Delta 10/15



The Comini 10X features 120 cps , 10, 12, 17 cpi, italics, a corres. pondance font, dot graphics \& a 1 K buffer. Friction/tractor feed. Use plain spool ribbons. The Gemini 15 is the 132 column version. The

## Smith-Corona <br> Memory Correct III Messenger

Here's the printer you've been
waiting for The Smith-Corona
Memory Correct III Messenger is ideal for the home or small office. It combines the features of an electric typewriter and a letterquality printer. And it's designed to handle both jobs with ease
Features $12 \mathrm{cps}, 3$ pitches ( 10 12 \& 15), variable line spacing, $10.5^{\prime \prime}$ writing line, backspacing \& auto-correction. Comes complete with parallel/serial interface
Memory Correct III Messenger
$\$ 629.88$
TP-1/TP-2
SCALL

Delta 10 has all the features above plus parallel \& serial interfaces, 160 cps print speed, an 8 K buffer. The Delta 15 is the 136 column version. Gemini 10X ................. $\$ 309.88$ Gemini 15 ...................... \$459.88 Delta 10 $\$ 529.88$ Delta 15 SCALL

## OKIDATA

## Microline Series



The Microline $92(80 \mathrm{col}) \& 93$ ( 132 col ) are ideal for word processing. They offer a 160 cps draft mode, a 40 cps correspondance mode, 10, $12 \& 17 \mathrm{cpi}$ (w/doublewidth), pin/friction feed (tractor is optional on the 92) \& dot-addressable graphics ( $120 \times 1444$ ). Centronics parallel interface is standard. The Microline 84 (132 col) is the Step 2 version, featuring 200 cps at $10,12, \& 17 \mathrm{cpi}$ (w/double-width), all with a correspondance mode \& dot addressable graphics. Parallel interface are standard issue.
The Microline 82A is a data cruncher, with $120 \mathrm{cps}, 10 \& 17 \mathrm{cpi}$, double-width, friction/pin feed on 80 columns. The Microline 83A is the 136 column version. Dot-addressable graphics are optional.
Microline 82A.
$\$ 389.88$ 82AV92 Tractor Microline 83A. Okigraph I Dot Graphics ROM (82A/83A). Microline 92 Microline 93 \$59.88 ........ $\$ 459.88$

## 

M


MANNESMANN TALLY

## MT-160L



The MT-160 L ( 160 cps ) has 8 fonts, parallel \& serial interfaces, friction/tractor feed, \& menu-driven installation from the control panel. The print quality is superior. The MT$\mathbf{1 8 0} \mathrm{L}$ is the 136 column version. A new, low cost draft printer, the Sprite ( 80 cps ), is also available. MT-160 L ..................... \$879.88 MT-180 L ..................... $\mathbf{\$ 8 4 9 . 8 8}$ MT-Sprite ...................... \$329.88

We sell other dot matrix printers, including the Anadex WP-8000 IDS's Prism 80, Prism 1328 MicroPrism, \& the Inforunner Riteman. Call (603) 881-9855 for technical details. For prices, or to order, call (800) 343-0726.

## Letter-Quality Printers

C. ITOH

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The C. Itoh Starwriter offers top speed ( 40 cps ) at a good price. Starwriters use Diablo code, wheels \& ribbons, $1 / 48^{\prime \prime}$ line space. 1/120" horizontal spacing-ideal for proportional modes. (For high speed output, there's the Printmaster, at 55 cps . Same specs as above.) Starwriter Parallel........ \$1219.88 Printmaster Parallel...... \$1679.88

SILVER REED

## EXP-550



The Silver Reed EXP-550 is a 16 cps, 132 column letter-quality printer with true Diablo 1610/1620 emulation (sub/super scripts \& underlining), making it compatible with most word processing software. If's ideal for medium duty office work. For light duty, there's the EXP-500 at $12 \mathrm{cps}(100 \mathrm{col})$ EXP-550 (Parallel) $\$ 719.88$ EXP-500 (Parallel) $\$ 459.88$

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We prepared this ad in September \& prices do change, so call to verity them.
Our Computer Showroom is now open in Amherst, NH .

## Save Me from Work!

Has anyone developed an RTTY program for the Color Computer using the Baudot Code for input and output? A copy of this program would save me weeks of work.

B. Kevin McCarthy<br>U.S. Coast Guard Loran Station<br>St. Paul Island, AK 99660

## A Protective Case

I'm searching for a protective case for my Color Computer keyboard so that I can use it with hotel systems on trips. Does anyone know where I can find such a case?

Stan Williams
Route 1, Box 94-70
Manakin-Sabot, VA 23103


## Searching for answers

## Transferring Profile

Our organization has several large Profile files that we'd like to convert to Profile III Plus without having to
reenter all the data. We would appreciate any information on a Basic Model III program that would allow such a transfer.

Richard J. Paul
Regional Emergency
Communications Network 1200 Meadowdale Drive Carpentersville, IL 60110

## New Features

I'd like to hear from anyone who has found a way to add a sort verb, a search verb, and exponentiation to RSCOBOL for the Model I with NEWDOS80.

Jeff Carver
P.O. Box 1049

APO, NY 09063

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| OKIDATA 84 | SCALL | MT 180L | \$Call |
| OKIDATA 92 | \$Call | SILVER REED |  |
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| FX 80 | \$569.00 |
| FX 100 | 5789 |



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## What Is It?

In the Program Listings for J.B. Harrell's "A Pascal Primer" (July 1983, p. 94), you can easily mistake the lowercase l's for numeral 1's. If you encounter problems in determining whether you should enter a number or letter, contact our technical department. They will provide you with a clearly marked program listing.

For those of you contemplating submitting a Pascal article for publication, please do not use the letter 1 as a variable. Thanks.-Eds.

## Better Solutions

I found and fixed some bugs in Wayne Thume's "Better CoCo Graphics" program listing (June 1983, p. 164).

First, in line 1170, change the " $P$ " to an " S ". This is the line that checks to see if the key you pressed is the one to set a point, which is $S$. The new line should read:

1170 IF CB $=$ ' S '" THEN CC $=1$ :PSET (LL + JJ,MM + KK)

If you try to transfer a section on either the extreme left line or the ex-


## Flaws and fixes

treme top line, you'll get an Illegal Function Call error. This is because the computer tries to get and put points at coordinate -4 . Removing the -4 's from lines $260,300,310$, and 380 fixes this bug without changing the transfer block.

Andy Dater
2847 La Mirada
Medford, OR 97501

## Try It My Way

The debug to the OV error in line 1160 of Lee Morgenstern's 'DualVoice Music Synthesizer" (June 1983,

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p. 22) is not recommended. Instead, rewrite line 1160 to read: 1160 READ Q : PRINT Q ;: POKE $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q}: \mathbf{P = P}+1$ : NEXT and add line 1035 to read: 1035 POKE16553,255. Some Model I's won't read data statements properly after cassette I/O. Instead, they execute a Restore command before each Read statement. The above line revisions and additions take care of this problem.

Rob Rosenbrock
1215 Echo Lane
Bluffton, IN 46714

## Put an End to It All!

There's a problem with Program Listing 4 in Philip Martel's "La Plume de Ma Tante" article (July 1983, p. 78). The program doesn't end since line 430 does not allow entry of number values greater than 19 but line 380 requires a number value of 99 to end the program. To correct this problem, reenter line 420 as both 365 and 465 , and then remove line 420 altogether.

Oscar Abraham 955 East 12th St.
Brooklyn, NY 11230

## Sketchpad Line!

A line is missing in Larry Colle's "Color Sketchpad" program listing (June 1983, p. 110). The missing line to be added is:

95 IFAS = "P'"THENPAINT(X $+3, \mathrm{Y}$ )
, $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C}: \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{C}$
$-E d s$.

## Misdeal

The following lines are missing from Program Listing 4 of Byron Lott's "Model II Casino" article (August 1983, p. 148).

## NTCHRS(1)::RETURN

1240 PRINTCHR\$(2);:L=683:GOSUB
1230: RX = R6:GOSUB1160:T\$ = MS
(R6):GOSUB1200:PRINTCHR\$(1);: RETURN

# Langley-St. Clair's* Soft-View" Replacement CRT's eliminates the strobe, flicker and fatigue from TRS-80's. 

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State-of-the-art systems such as IBM ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ and Apple IIII' do not use the less costly "P4" BEW display tube because it is actually intended for TV viewing and its rapid strobes ( 60 times per second) cause irritating eye fatigue.
No amount of "green plastic" will solve this problem. But the new Soft-View CRT display tube from Langley-St. Clair will.

- Available in slow decay Green or medium decay "European Amber" (the standard in Europe)
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- Easily installed...comes with pre-mounted hardware.
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Not long ago, a friend was modifying a complex Basic program he had written. He needed a new variable for his modification but couldn't remember which variable names he had already assigned and he didn't feel like wading through pages of program listings to find out what he had used. This month, I'll describe a solution to this problem.

Whether or not you want a utility that displays currently active variables, you should find the memory structures and ROM routines I'll discuss useful for many programming projects.

TRSDOS 1.3 has a weak CMD" X " function to search for variable names, but it doesn't differentiate between a variable and a literal string. However, with the use of low memory pointers, a knowledge of how Basic stores variables, and some help from ROM rou-


## Displaying active variables

tines, you can easily create your own programmer's utility to display all current variables and arrays.


Figure 1. TRS-80 memory usage and pointers.

The lowest section of general-purpose RAM, from 4000 hexadecimal (hex) up, is reserved for use by Basic. This area contains the restart vectors, device control blocks, and a wide range of buffers, pointers, and temporary values. Though the Models I and III handle parts of this region of RAM differently, most of it is the same on the two machines. They also construct identical tables of variables during execution of Basic programs.

Figure 1 shows the general layout of memory. Except for ROM, the screen and keyboard, and the reserved low memory area, everything in the memory map is movable. Basic keeps track of it all with pointers; the values at the side of the map show these pointers' locations. The Basic interpreter is flexible enough to let each section of the map be any required size (until memory is full). It only needs to keep track of the various areas by adjusting its own pointers.

Of interest this month are the simple variable table (SVT) and array variable table (AVT). Both tables are built and filled during execution of a Basic program; both are obliterated (i.e., the pointers set to "no table length") during programming, editing, and with the Run and Clear commands.

Whenever your computer encounters a new simple variable in a program, it checks free space, moves the AVT up in memory to make room for the variable, adds the variable to the end of the SVT, and adjusts the pointers. When the computer encounters a new array variable, it checks free space, adds the array to the end of the AVT, and adjusts the pointers. In both cases, Basic must first scan all the variables already in the tables to decide if you're using an old or new variable.

Figure 2 shows the structure of each entry in the SVT. The first byte of each variable entry is a code that identifies the variable type and equals the length of that entry after the 3-byte header:

[^3]After the variable-type code, 2 bytes
show the variable's name, but in reversed order. For example, CA\% would be represented as " 2 A C." The names of numeric variables are followed by their values. The names of string variables are followed by 3 bytes indicating the string length and its location in either the program (for a literal string) or high memory.

The structure of the AVT is somewhat different (see Fig. 3). The first 3 bytes of each entry are the same as in the SVT: type code and reversed variable name. Bytes 3 and 4 contain a 2-byte offset which, when added to the address of byte 5 , points to the next array variable entry in the table. Byte 5 holds the number of dimensions in the array.

Following byte 5 are values showing the maximum size of each dimension index plus one; however, the first size indicator is for the dimension index at the extreme right and the last indicator is for the one at the extreme left. Finally, the actual values are stored. Basic must calculate the location of each array element from the above information be-

| Program | Memory | Hex |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Statement | Location | Value |$\quad$| Comment |
| :--- |

$\mathrm{AB} \%=1$

| 6715 hex | 02 | Type Marker (40F9 hex points here) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 42 | 2nd letter of name (B) |
|  | 41 | 1st letter of name (A) |
|  | 01 | Value |
|  |  |  |
| 6719 hex | 00 | Value (expressed as integer) |

C $=$ "THE NEXT STEP"
671A hex
03 Type Marker
00 No second letter in name
43 Ist letter of name (C)
OD String length ( 13 characters)
DB Location of string
66 in memory (66CF hex)
FLAG! = 1

| 6720 hex | 04 | Type Marker |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 4 C | 2nd letter of name (L) |
|  | 46 | 1st letter of name (F) |
|  | 00 | Value |
|  | 00 | Value |
|  | 00 | Value |
| 6726 hex | 81 | Value (expressed as single- <br>  |
|  |  | precision value) |

Figure 2. Examples of Basic's technique for storing simple variables.

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NEW!! POINTER VARIABLES!

THE NEXT STEP

| Program <br> Statement | Memory <br> Location | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hex } \\ \text { Value } \end{gathered}$ | Comment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DIM XY\% $(1,2,3)$ |  |  |  |
|  | 6727 hex | 02 | Type Marker (40FB hex points here) |
|  |  | 59 | 2nd letter of name (Y) |
|  |  | 58 | 1st letter of name (X) |
|  |  | 37 | Offset to next array |
|  |  | 00 | ( $672 \mathrm{Chex}+0037$ hex $=6763$ hex) |
|  | 672C hex | 03 | Number of dimensions |
|  |  | 04 | Maximum value of right-most |
|  |  | 00 | index +1 |
|  |  | 03 | Maximum value of middle |
|  |  | 00 | index +1 |
|  |  | 02 | Maximum value for left-most |
|  |  | 00 | index +1 |
|  |  | 00 | Space for values |
|  |  | . | $\left(2^{*} 3^{*} 4^{* 2}=48\right.$ spaces) |
|  |  | - |  |
|  |  | . |  |
| DIM ZS(5) |  |  |  |
|  | 6763 hex | 03 | Type Marker |
|  |  | 00 | No second letter in name |
|  |  | 5A | 1 st letter of name ( Z ) |
|  |  | 15 | Offset to next array |
|  |  | 00 | ( 6786 hex + 0015 hex = 677D hex) |
|  | 6768 hex | 01 | Number of dimensions |
|  |  | 06 | Maximum value for |
|  |  | 00 | index +1 |
|  |  | 00 | Space for values |
|  |  | . | ( $6^{*} 3=18$ spaces) |
|  |  | - |  |
|  |  | - |  |
|  | 677D hex |  | Beginning of free space <br> (40FD hex points here) |

DIM XY\% $(\mathbf{1 , 2 , 3 )}$
6727 hex

672C hex

6763 hex

677D hex

Type Marker (40FB hex points here)
2nd letter of name (Y)
letter of name (X)
( 672 C hex +0037 hex $=6763$ hex)
Number of dimensions
Maximum value of right-most index +1
Maximum value of middle index +1
aximum value for left-most inder +1
$\left(2^{*} 3^{*} 4^{*} 2=48\right.$ spaces $)$
(40FD hex points here)

Figure 3. Examples of Basic's technique for storing array variables.
cause no other marker bytes are in the array.

The three important pointers for handling variables are stored at successive locations:

40F9 hex points to the SVT
40 FB hex points to the AVT
40FD hex points to the beginning of free space
Because space is never wasted in either the SVT or AVT, the pointer at 40 FB hex also indicates the end of the SVT, and the one at 40 FD hex indicates the end of the AVT.

Armed with the structure of the SVT and AVT, as well as their related pointers, you should have little trouble following this month's program (see Program Listing). Any time you press the shift, down-arrow, and V keys simultaneously, the program displays all active simple variables and all active arrays. The array display includes the
maximum index values for each dimension.
The first block of the program, lines $590-670$, is similar to the SETUP routine in my August column (p. 30). It hooks the program into the keyboard driver (unless it is already there) and protects the program in memory. Then control returns to either DOS or Basic.
The second block, Test, interrupts every call to the keyboard driver to see if you pressed the appropriate keys. If not, control passes to the regular keyboard driver. If you press the shift, down-arrow, and $V$ keys, the variable display program takes control. These first two sections should look familiar to regular readers.
Actual processing begins in line 870 with a call to the subroutine PUSHAL, which saves all current registers, except AF , to the stack. Then the program saves the screen and the current cursor position. By the end of this block of


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code, the program saves everything needed to return to a running program either in buffers or on the stack. Finally, the program calls the ROM routine at $01 C 9$ hex to clear the screen, and the cursor is moved toward the bottom of the screen.

The fourth program block, starting on line 1010, establishes three pointers: IX points to the simple-variable table, HL points to the present screen location, and IY indexes a table of variabletype indicators. The program maintains these three pointers throughout the simple-variable section of the program.
The main loop of the simple-variable display starts with VAR10 is line 1040. First, the program compares the AVT pointer with the present value of IX to determine if all simple variables are displayed. The RST 18 hex instruction calls a ROM routine that performs a 16 -bit compare of HL and DE and sets the status flags accordingly. If DE is larger than HL, the carry flag is set to indicate that more simple variables have to be displayed; otherwise, control passes to the array-variables display.

In line 1120, the program loads the B register with the variable's type code. Then the A register picks up the variable name and displays it on the screen at the present HL position. If the variable has a single-letter name, the place for the second letter in the SVT will contain a zero which the program won't display. After the name, the program needs to display the variable's type symbol: \%, \$, !, or \#. It finds the symbol by using the IY pointer plus an offset based on the present value in B. The Z80 chip doesn't support this kind of indirect indexing, but the indexing is a powerful tool in many programs.

After the computer displays the variable and its type symbol, it updates the IX and HL registers and checks HL. If it finds the current line full, it adjusts HL to point to the next line. If the screen is full, the program waits for you to press the enter key before it continues. Otherwise, the loop repeats and the program displays the next simple variable.

The array-variables display works a little differently. IX is still used as a pointer to the array table (now the AVT), but instead of using HL to point to the screen, the program uses the regular ROM display routine at 033A hex. The advantages are that ROM determines print positions and you can use

Program Listing. Current variables display.


| BABl | 303 E |
| :---: | :---: |
| BAB3 | DD4600 |
| BAB6 | DD7E®2 |
| BAB9 | 77 |
| BABA | 23 |
| BABB | DD7E01 |
| BABE | B7 |
| BABF | 2802 |
| BACl | 77 |
| BAC2 | 23 |
| BAC3 | 78 |
| BAC4 | 3D |
| BAC5 | 3D |
| BAC6 | 32CBBA |
| BAC9 | FD7E00 |
| BACC | 77 |
| BACD | 23 |
| BACE | 23 |
| BACF | DD23 |
| BAD1 | DD23 |
| BAD 3 | DD23 |
| BAD5 | DD23 |
| BAD7 | 10FC |
| BAD9 | 11 BB 3 F |
| BADC | DF |
| BADD | D4A4BB |
| BAE® | 7D |
| BAE1 | E63F |
| BAE3 | FE3C |
| BAE5 | 38 Cb |
| BAE7 | 114000 |
| BAEA | 19 |
| BAEB | 7D |
| BAEC | E6C0 |
| BAEE | 6 F |
| BAEF | 18B6 |

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I have installed RAM chips and two disk drives on my Model III and many times in doing so I could have used directions as good and adequate as I got with the CRT. I congratulate the writer of the instructions for doing a very good job. The directions were intelligent, well-written and described the operation very well without becoming dull or technical....
....By the way, this is the first letter l've written to a supplier of computer hardware that was in praise. I have told a few off by mail, but this is the first time I have been this pleased with a company supplying hardware for my computer. I only hope that your attitude is contagious.

Sincerely,
W.B.

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## THE NEXT STEP



ROM prinf routines; the disadvantage is that the information for some variables might be broken between two different screen lines.

The first part of the array sequence is similar to the logic in the simple-variable routine: The name and type of variables are displayed. But starting
with line 1770, the program includes some new logic to display the maximum value of each element of the array.

The C register holds the number of dimensions (1-255). Then the offset value plus five is added to the current value in IX to determine the starting address of the next array in the table. The program stores this new address on the stack.
By adjusting the IX register, the computer loads each dimension size into the HL register and prints it on the screen, followed by a comma. Because the program stores the dimension indicators in reverse order, the routine has to go through some contortions to keep the IX register correctly aligned. Finally , the program checks the current print position on the screen and then the routine loops back to display another array variable.
The last program section, Done, restores the original screen and the original cursor position. All original registers are popped off the stack and control returns to the regular keyboard scan routine and Basic. The Basic program continues functioning as if it were never interrupted.
The program's subroutines show some interesting programming techniques. PUSHAL and POPAL push or pop all registers at once. They cut down the length of the overall program.
The problem with using subroutines to push all registers is that you can bury the normal return address in the stack beneath the register values and the program won't know where to go after the return instruction. PUSHAL avoids this problem by first exchanging the return address for the value in HL, then saving all other registers, and finally putting the return address back on the stack.
The trade-off is that this subroutine changes the value in HL. If you want to save all registers but leave HL unchanged, the calling routine must save the HL value in another register, call PUSHAL, and then reclaim the HL value from that other register. The beginning of the ASCPRT routine shows how to do this.
ENDSCR saves the registers, moves the cursor position to the last line, and prints a message. Then it checks to see if you pressed the enter key, clears the screen, points HL to the top of the screen, and returns. Notice that the message is displayed by using the ROM

## Print routine at 2B75 hex.

GETENT is a simple subroutine that waits until you press and release the enter key to continue. It is important for the computer to check for the key release; otherwise, the program may go charging ahead before you have time to let go of the key. GETENT reads the keyboard directly; it doesn't use a ROM routine to read the keyboard because of a possibility that you might again press the shift, down-arrow, and V keys and cause the entire program to loop back on itself recursively.
> '‘PUSHAL and POPAL push or pop all registers at once. They cut down the length of the overall program."

The most interesting subroutine is ASCPRT, which takes the value in HL and displays it on the screen in unsigned integer format. It does so by using three crucial, though little-known, ROM routines: HLACUM (0A9A hex), ACISIN (0ACC hex), and ACUSTR (0FBD hex).

Basic maintains a buffer inside low memory called an accumulator that it uses every time it manipulates a data value. ROM routine HLACUM (0A9A hex) loads the current contents of HL into that accumulator and sets a flag to indicate that it's an integer value.

Next, ACISIN (0ACC hex) changes the integer value into single-precision form. It is the routine Basic uses for the CSNG function. However, when used this way, ACISIN treats the value in the accumulator as an unsigned integer (between 0-65535) instead of the more normal signed integer value ( -32768 32767).

Finally, ACUSTR (OFBD hex) takes the current value in the accumulator and turns it into an ASCII string so the number can be displayed on the screen. The program puts the string in another low-memory buffer at 4130 hex. Then the program returns the address of the beginning of the string in HL. Normal display format includes a leading space, which can be avoided by incrementing HL once before printing the string. Notice that ASCPRT uses the Print routine to display the number; an

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ASCII string is an ASCII stringwhether it contains letters or numerals, you can use the same display techniques.

The three ROM calls used in ASCPRT make up a very powerful, simple method for displaying any 1 - or 2-byte binary value in ASCII. Together, they are much slower than a traditional routine that subtracts successive powers of 10 to translate binary to ASCII, but they operate fast enough to satisfy most uses and only require 9 bytes of program space to perform the conversion.

To use the variables display program, enter it from DOS READY or with SYSTEM after you have assembled it. You can then observe the currently defined variables at any time a Basic program runs or after it completes running and returns to the READY prompt. This program does not search your Basic program to look for the variables; instead, it uses the tables in memory to determine which variables are defined. The variables aren't displayed until your program starts to run.

Next month I'll add the capability to display the current values of each variable by using other ROM routines, and I'll discuss ways to speed up your Basic programs by using the information shown in the variables displays.

## CompuServe Notes

Two pieces of exciting news for readers who subscribe to CompuServe. First, you may now take part in open discussions of topics covered by "The Next Step." GO PCS-117 to the Software and Authors Special Interest Group (SASIG) and leave your questions or comments addressed to me on the message board. Feel free to join in any discussions started by other readers, also.

Second (I assume you'll be reading this in October), all this month, Eric Maloney, 80 Micro's managing editor, will be a special query guest on SASIG, discussing this magazine and its policies, and the microcomputer world in general. If you have any questions about 80 Micro, here's your chance to have them answered.

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TThis month I have two innovative utility programs, Larry Preble's VDOS and Hal Snyder's MDISK. Both are virtual disk programs that let you store other programs and data in RAM for high-speed recall at a later time. Both address the question of how a cas-sette-based Color Computer can use a 64 K memory expansion.
Floppy disks have a couple of wellknown advantages as information storage media: They are relatively fast, and they permit random access. Since moving parts are involved, the access and transfer of information is always far slower than the operating speeds of computers linked to disk drives.
Computer users are never satisfied with a system's speed, so it was probably inevitable that people would hit on the idea of using blocks of RAM to simulate disk operations.
In principal, you can store information in RAM using a disk format. You can have a solid state analog of the directory track, file headers formatted just as they are on disk, and storage assigned in discrete grans, sectors, or whatever the computer's normal disk operating system uses.

Of course, the data is volatile, disappearing when you turn off the power, but you can handle that by backing up the virtual disk to a real disk or to tape whenever appropriate.
This idea has been around for a while now. A number of add-on memory boards, capable of emulating very fast disk drives, are available for computer systems that use the S-100 bus.

Color Computers are somewhat limited in the amount of memory they can address. Nevertheless, you can apply the concepts of RAM disk emulators, or virtual disks.
That's where VDOS and MDISK come in. For a modest price, they give the CoCo user the ability to load several files into RAM and forget about them until he needs them.
The files can be Basic or machinelanguage programs, or data files. You can access them in any order, and transfers to and from active memory are usually fast enough to be considered instantaneous from the user's point of


> Virtual disk systems and connectors

view. Neither utility is all powerful, but both deserve a look.

## VDOS and VDUMP

As I write this, VDOS 1.0 is only available on cassette (Dr. Preble's Programs, 6540 Outer Loop, Louisville, KY 40228, \$49.95). Its primary intent is to give cassette users a taste of the speed of disk operation.
Its name stands for Virtual Disk Operating System, indicative of the vendor's intention to support it with enough utilities to make it into a real system. Meanwhile, a disk version is also in the works to serve as an additional high-speed "drive" for disk users.

Although you could set aside any part of RAM for use as a virtual disk, the best idea is to use the upper 32 K of a 64 K machine. This is the so-called Page 1, the area not normally accessible to the Radio Shack operating system because of address conflicts with the Basic ROMs. It represents the largest single block of space the CoCo can free up.

In any case, VDOS itself determines the size of the memory in its host machine, and locates itself near the halfway point. All the memory above VDOS is available for file storage, while you can use everything below in the conventional fashion.
In a 64 K cassette system, the default partitioning is 24,733 bytes for programming, and 30,407 bytes for VDOS's files (assuming four graphics pages and 200 bytes of string storage). If necessary, you can expand the VDOS area to around 54 K at the expense of user RAM.

Once you load the program, you invoke it with the VDOS command-a new Basic command, in effect. A simple menu appears: You can view the VDOS file directory, save a Basic or machinelanguage program from user RAM to virtual disk, load a program back the other way, kill a VDOS file, or exit to Basic.

The routine for loading a series of Basic programs into the virtual disk area is to return to Basic from VDOS, load the first program, and invoke VDOS. Then select the Save a Basic Program option. Once you've saved the file, go back and repeat this whole sequence as often as necessary. The first and fourth steps require only single-digit commands.

You can save machine-language programs in much the same way, except for a couple of potential complications. Many machine-language utilities are supposed to load into high RAM; you must be certain that they don't overlay the area used by VDOS itself.

VDOS helps by informing you as to the top of available memory when you first load it. This is address 32,642 in a 64 K system. You can use the default start, end, and transfer addresses recorded along with machine-language routines on tape, or specify your own.

Even if a machine-language program seems to fit in the space below VDOS, be cautious. Some routines need stack space that interferes with VDOS's pointers, located just above user RAM. I ran into this situation with my relocated version of Master Control, as I'II describe later.

Once you actually get a collection of programs into VDOS, it's a simple matter to pull them out into Page zero (the user-accessible part of RAM) and run them. You merely get into VDOS, choose the Load a Basic Program or Load a Binary File option, and specify a file name.

Then exit to Basic (even for machinelanguage programs) and Run or EXEC as appropriate. When you're through with one program, end it and return to VDOS to select another.

In general, it's unnecessary to clear Page zero between programs. I feel uncomfortable using VDOS with pro-

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grams that disable the break key, since at best that leaves only the reset button to return control of the computer to me for further work. Although VDOS seems to survive a reset, I prefer less drastic methods for regaining con-trol-especially since reset doesn't work with some routines.
Programs with automatic loaders that seize control of the computer aren't good candidates for use with VDOS. It might be possible to load such beasts with offsets so they don't take over, and then get them into the VDOS area, but this can be touchy.
I've found VDOS to be most useful when loaded with a few of the more tractable utilities or games. However, that might reflect the complacency of someone who already has a couple of floppy drives and uses programs that require all 64 K of RAM.
If you have a favorite bunch of routines to use with VDOS, you probably won't want to load them one at a time very often-say more than once. A VDOS utility called VDUMP takes care of that.
It lets you dump everything in your virtual disk onto a single tape file, and reload the same way. Dr. Preble sells VDUMP for \$14.95.
You load VDUMP after everything is in the VDOS area. It has only two options: Dump and Load. To store your virtual disk, cue up a blank tape and press the D key. The tape records only the portion of RAM actually used for VDOS files.
When you want to reload for a new session, load VDOS, load and execute VDUMP, put the file tape in the recorder, and hit the L key. VDUMP destroys itself afterwards and returns you to the Basic command mode so you can enter VDOS.
A hitch to all of this came up during my experiments with Master Control. That utility was written for a 16 K machine, with start and finish addresses of 15104 and 16380. Standard practice with 32 K of available RAM is to load Master Control with a 16,000 -byte offset, putting it between 31104 and 32380 .
Those were the addresses I specified when I loaded it into VDOS, and everything seemed OK. Master Control worked, and the VDOS directory listed the offset addresses as it should. In particular, no conflict appeared with VDOS's lower limit of 32643 .

A problem developed with VDUMP,
though. When I tried to dump the VDOS area to tape, the recorder never stopped. Larry Preble suggested that interference was affecting some of the VDOS pointers (like the one that defines the top of the virtual disk).
He was probably right. Everything

> "The general idea of virtual disk storage is a good one, and it might make life quite a bit easier. .."
worked well when I later loaded Master Control with 8 K of offset to leave plenty of room at the top.

The moral here is that you might have to experiment a little with your favorite programs to see what works. The general idea of virtual disk storage is a good one, and it might make life quite a bit easier for cassette system users.

## MDISK

MDISK 1.1 (Skyline Marketing Corp., 4510 W. Irving Park Road, Chicago, IL 60641) provides an interesting contrast with VDOS. VDOS works with any memory size from 16 K up, but MDISK is intended for use with 64 K Color Computers alone. It only stores 15 files, too, while VDOS apparently handles as many as fit into available memory.
On the other hand, you can readily interface MDISK to Basic so one program can call another from the virtual disk area. It automatically executes programs called up in this way, too, although this function has a small bug.

MDISK also features a built-in RAM test routine to ensure that Page 1 is functional. The program is available on tape for $\$ 27.95$, and on disk for $\$ 29.95$.

The disk version of MDISK consists of a single two-granule file. Before loading it, you must reserve space at the top of the Page zero RAM with a CLEAR 200, \&H77FF command; the program issues a warning if you've set aside insufficient space.

Despite their great differences, MDISK and VDOS actually work similarly. Both have a single command menu plus a file directory display, and both have commands for saving, re-
loading, and killing Basic or machinelanguage files.

MDISK's default storage area is somewhat the larger of the two: just over 32.5 K at startup. A couple of prompts on the main menu inform the user of the number of files stored and the remaining virtual disk space.

MDISK commands consist of a single letter, sometimes followed by user responses to screen prompts: D brings up the directory of stored files, E exits to Basic command mode, S saves a file from Page 0 to Page 1, and so on.

The cycle for loading the virtual disk area is similar to that of VDOS, except the method of reentering the utility itself. MDISK requires an EXEC command; if you've loaded a machine-language program into Page zero in preparation for storage, you must use EXEC \&H7800 to ensure that you execute MDISK rather than the other program.

Since you have only one command to save a file and one to reload it into user RAM, MDISK queries you about the nature-Basic or machine-languageof any program you want saved or loaded. If you work with a machine-language file, you have to specify the start, finish, and transfer addresses as fourdigit hexadecimal (hex) numbers.

After stuffing a half-dozen or so utilities into Page 1, I noticed a significant deficiency in MDISK: It doesn't have a way to save the virtual storage area to tape or disk. That's a flaw in VDOS too, but Preble's program has VDUMP to help out.

I hope that MDISK author Hal Snyder or someone else will remedy the situation in a hurry. A dump-to-magneticmedium routine should be an integral part of any virtual disk package.

To invoke a saved program from MDISK's manual mode, you must download it to Page zero with the L (oad) command and then issue a R (un Basic) or a G (o to machine language).

An alternative is to call MDISK and perform the download from within a Basic program. The key is to use another MDISK entry point, \&H7803. This suppresses the usual menus and prompts, and lets the program accept commands from a Basic string.

Load MDISK in the usual way, storing whatever you want in the virtual disk buffer. Then load and run the Basic program that will eventually call something from storage.

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This program should define the entry point with DEFUSR0 $=\& H 7803$, and should execute the call with $\mathbf{X} \$=$ USR0 ("..."). The argument of that USR function is a string that mimics the MDISK commands you'd normally issue in manual mode.
To check this out, I loaded MDISK's storage area with a game called Joust. I then typed the calling program into Page zero:

## 10 DEFUSR0 $=$ \&H7803

20 CLS: PRINT "PRESS ANY KEY TO PLAY." 30 IS = INKEYS: IF IS $=\times$ " ' THEN 30
$40 \mathrm{XS}=$ USRO("L JOUST. B R")
The entries between quotation marks in the USR argument are, respectively, the Load a Program to Page zero command, the program's name (the period is an optional MDISK delimiter), the Basic identifier, and the MDISK command to run any Basic program in Page zero.
Pressing any key should have replaced my little program's message with the opening of Joust. It didn't work that way. Instead of the game, I got MDISK's menu, a signal that I had reached the end of my command string while MDISK was still executingdownloading the Joust file. I had to hit the R key again to run the game.
"OK," I thought, "Joust is a 4-gran file, and maybe it takes a little too long to transfer something that size. I'll try it with a smaller routine in virtual disk."

No luck. I couldn't get automatic downloading and execution for any file down to a few dozen bytes in length. Terry Haas at Skyline Marketing assured me that this feature worked perfectly in earlier versions of MDISK intended for smaller-RAM Color Computers.
It turns out that the INKEY\$ function messed up the timing. Automatic downloading and execution worked perfectly well when I did away with keyboard scanning, like this:

10 DEFUSR0 $=\$ \mathrm{H} 7803$
20 CLS
30 PRINT "HERE WE GO..."
40 FOR T $=1$ TO 500: NEXT
$50 \mathrm{X} \$=$ USRO("L JOUST. B R")
Actually, the sample program in the MDISK documentation uses this sort of syntax. People writing their own applications programs ought to be aware of the bug, though. Keyboard scanning
routines should probably branch to a short timing loop to get things into sync for a file transfer.

It's also possible to have a Basic program reserve memory, load MDISK, and upload a file to Page 1. The instruction leaflet shows how to do this for a machine-language utililty, and I found I could upload the calling program itself:

10 CLEAR 200, \&H77FF
20 LOADM "MDISK"
30 DEFUSR0 $=\& H 7803$
$40 \mathrm{XS}=\mathrm{USRO}$ ("S TESTPRO. B E")
50 CLS
60 PRINT "I JUST UPLOADED MYSELF!" 70 GOTO 70

The final E command that normally causes an exit to Basic also returns control to the calling program when you're in the automatic mode. I don't have any idea why you'd want to have such a program save itself to the virtual disk area. This exercise shows that MDISK can indeed store Basic routines in this way.
Both VDOS and MDISK are rather interesting programs, especially for those who intend to stay with cassette storage. My feeling is that some sort of cross-bred virtual disk would be even better: a VDOS with automatic execution capability, perhaps, or an MDISK with VDUMP on the side.

## Going for the Gold

In the June edition of The Color Key (p. 32), I mentioned that I was looking for gold-plated connectors for my Color Computer's disk controller. Oxidation of the base metal contacts on the controller's printed circuit board is a major cause of CoCo disk drive malfunctions; mine usually act up after I've finished polishing a long piece of text.

Out of the west rides the U.S. Cavalry in the person of Ed Pruett of the E.A.P. Company (P.O. Box 14, Keller, TX 76248). Ed manufactures the Gold Plug 80 series of add-on connectors that solve many a Model I problem, and his new product line should be a hit with any CoCo disk operator capable of a litthe soldering.

Items in the E.A.P. lineup include 34 and 40 -pin male fittings for either end of the disk controller and for the drives themselves, female connectors for the CoCo's main circuit board, and twodrive and four-drive cables with goldplated connectors of their own.

Since the controller to computer connection is the weak link in my system, I opted for installing only the 40 -pin adapter on my controller board.

It's not an especially difficult job, but it's a bit tedious. You remove the disk controller from its case, insert the cardedge connector into the open tabs on the rear of the Gold Plug, align one circuit trace to a tab, and solder away.

The tricks are avoiding solder bridges between tabs and applying enough heat to do the job without lifting the traces from the printed circuit board. If you've never worked with a fine-tip soldering iron and a PC board, you might practice on something like a Radio Shack Experimenter's Board before attacking your computer.

One additional complication is associated with the 40 -pin connector. As the instruction sheet explains, four grounding tabs are on the controller board: one on either surface of the board and on either end of the connector.

These make contact with ground connections inside the computer's cartridge slot. E.A.P. furnishes four separate extensions (base metal-not gold) that you have to solder to these tabs, if you are to keep radio frequency interference to a minimum.

This can be tricky, since you have to align the extensions with both the PC board connections and the Gold Plug itself; the extensions must protrude no more than $1 / 2$ inch from the board's edge if everything is to make contact when you reconnect the disk controller to the computer.

It's not an impossible task, though, and the increased reliability of my system makes it all worthwhile. I don't get those maddening I/O ERROR indications any more.

Gold Plugs are available individually or in combination packages, at prices from $\$ 9.95$ to $\$ 19.95$. Get in touch with E.A.P. for the details.

Incidentally, E.A.P. has a very civilized policy: If you buy connectors then get cold feet when the soldering job confronts you, you can return the undamaged hardware for a refund. I guess Ed understands that some computer users didn't come up through the ham radio ranks.

Scott Norman welcomes reader response to The Color Key. Write c/o 80 Micro, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

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Cleats thudding on turf. Linemen's grunts as they force open a hole. The thrill of victory...the agony of defeat.

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It is for the weekend warriors of the bookmaker's line that GridSoft introduced Gridstar-a convenient, fairly accurate, and versatile football data base and betting analysis program.

The data base contains the outcomes of a 10-year span of games, from 1973 to 1983. Information stored on the data base includes home and away team designations, the score, and the betting line for each game. The date and the day and week in the season are also included in the 16 -byte record for each game.

Each logical record contains information for 16 games, and is accessible either by record number or by a week/ year specification. A two-letter abbreviation specifies teams: AT for the Atlan-
ta Falcons or NE for the New England Patriots.

Included in the package is a data-base manager that lets you update, scan, or search through the data. The search function is unusually complete-it lets you specify 20 search parameters and displays all games that meet your criteria.

That's a lot of information to have on hand if you're used to basing your strategy on what you can remember of last year's season and naked intuition. To get the feel of what's in the data base, I began by scanning it 10 games at a time. The games flash by quickly unless you stop the display by hitting any key. Don't expect it to be easy to read until you know the format.
To add records, specify the last record number plus one for the edit mode, and add the new information. After completing your update, you have to manually call for an index update. The system is a trifle crude, but it gets the job done.

## Putting It Together

Trying to make all this information coherent is a little like balancing your checkbook for the first time in 10 years. Unless you're looking for data on a specific game (never a bad route to a free beer or two) or refreshing your memory, the data base is useless without some analysis. Programs that do this form the second part of Gridstar.
Using a limited amount of information for each game, Gridstar's developers came up with a multifaceted betting strategy. They include all the angles that performed better than 60 percent over

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Our reviewers use a five-star rating system. One star represents the low end of this spectrum, while five stars represent the spectacular and high end of the spectrum.

10 years with no low seasons, and that had some sort of logical backing.
The simplest of these is the point spread analysis. Granted, the results are often a matter of common sense-large home underdogs are frequently a good play, as are home-team bets on an even game.

But the analysis points out that the half-point can make a difference, something I haven't previously counted on. The only season where this strategy produced less than a 60 percent success was 1982, and that's a forgivable error.
The second analysis is a study in Monday Night Football. Again, this technique relies on some common sense: The home team is a good bet on Mondays, given the special event feeling these games have.

However, the Gridstar system doesn't include the "week-after" syndrome, a long-time favorite. Statistically, GridSoft says, the theory that teams perform poorly the week after a Monday night game is not born out. Caveat bettor.
Perhaps the strongest approach Grid-
star uses is a power rating system that you can then use to create a line more accurate than the betting line. Power rating is based on previous performance, and is a recursive function taking into account the opponent's changing power rating.

Unfortunately, the system doesn't come into its own until late in the season. Also, unlike the betting line, it doesn't take injuries into account. Your compensation appears in a linear regression that the program performs on the 10 years of information in the data base, which it also incorporates into the results.

## Time Out

All this analysis takes a long timeabout an hour-but is a sight better than trying to work it out in your head. A quicker approach is the head-to-head analysis, which relies on only the previous three years of games between any two teams.

The program calculates a short-form power rating from this information, weighted according to the game location and the previous number of games played.

The combination of these methods makes the Gridstar analysis a fairly potent system. Like all systems, it has pitfalls resulting from season events-injuries, weather, and so on-that it can't take into account. And although the manual doesn't mention it, the database search procedure provides a good way to get information for a manual or more intuitive analysis.
One way might be to write your own analysis program that uses the data base. The documentation provides all the technical details you'd need to interface your own program with the data. Then, by testing the results for success over the 10 -year span, you could refine both your personal techniques and your use of the Gridstar system analysis.

I wouldn't rely solely on Gridstar to determine my betting strategy for me. The system does allow for season budgeting, most useful if Gridstar plays a large part in your strategy. Without it, you'd send up a lot of trial balloons before finding a profitable level.

But if you combine this software with some sound judgment and you're willing to go against the calculations for deviant circumstances, you could make next season pretty profitable.

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

## Pocket Computer Model PC-4 <br> Tandy/Radio Shack <br> One Tandy Center <br> Fort Worth, TX 76102 <br> $\$ 69.95$

## by David Goodwin

TThe Radio Shack PC-4 is an ultracompact, expandable computer that's perfect for someone who wants computer power to go. It's less expensive and more powerful than a programmable calculator and it supports Basic, not some unique mnemonic language.
The PC-4 has 544 program steps and 26 variable memories (see Table 1). You can expand the memory to 1,568 steps with the optional 1 K memory pack.

You can partition the program steps into variable memories at the ratio of 8 -to-1, and set up your own memory space. Powered with a two-year battery for long life, the PC-4 retains all programs and variables when you turn it off.

An optional battery-powered cassette tape interface is available for $\$ 39.95$, as well as a printer attachment for program listings (\$79.95).

The PC-4 uses a 12 -character liquid crystal display (LCD) that acts as a window on a line that can be up to 62 characters long. The full set of keys is closely spaced and unsuitable for touch typ-ing-not a serious problem on this type

## of machine.

The keyboard supports both upperand lowercase letters, and single-key entry of common Basic keywords. The PC-4 also has a set of graphics and special characters.
The PC-4 uses a derivative subset of standard Basic. The list of commands (see Table 2 ) is quite complete.

The only complaint I have is the inclusion of the CSR option in Print statements. The ROM space this command occupies could provide more common commands such as ASC, STR, and so on. I haven't found any use for a display positioning command on a 12 character display.
Another small handicap is that the length of string variables is limited to seven characters. The special string variable \$ stores one string of up to 30 characters. I think two special string variables would have been a better idea.
PC-4 Basic has all the usual functions of Basic and some that are more common to a scientific calculator. Table 3 lists the available functions. It has floating point arithmetic with 12 -digit precision.
The PC-4 supports array variables, although not in the usual manner. Arrays use up memories in order, so that $\mathrm{A}(1)$ is memory $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{A}(2)$ is memory B , and so on. The PC-4 supports only sin-gle-dimension arrays.

PC-4 Basic isn't elegant, but it gets the job done anywhere you might happen to be.
\(\left.\left.$$
\begin{array}{ll}\text { Keyboard: } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Chiclet type, } 53 \text {-key, multi-function, single stroke } \\
\text { keyword entry. } \\
\text { One line, 12-character LCD with horizontal scrolling } \\
\text { and predefined graphics. }\end{array} \\
\text { Display: } \\
\text { Memory: steps, optionally expandable to } 1,568 \text { steps maxi- } \\
\text { mum. } 26 \text { variables standard, expandable to } 94 \text { or } \\
222 \text { with expanded memory. }\end{array}
$$\right\} \begin{array}{l}10 digit mantissa, or eight digit mantissa with two <br>
digit exponent, on display. 12 digit internal calcula- <br>

tion.\end{array}\right]\)| Eight levels of subroutines. Four levels of |
| :--- |

Table 1. PC-4 specifications.
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PC-4 Basic isn't elegant, but it gets the job done anywhere you might happen to be.

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REVIEWS
charger. You can't charge while the printer is connected to the PC-4.

The printer drains the computer's battery if it's left connected for an extended period. It must use the power from the PC-4 to determine that the computer is connected, since it won't print if it's unconnected, or if the computer is off.

A paper feed key manually advances the paper. The printer uses paper made by Casio for their CP-10 Card Printer calculator.

You can use the printer for listings or calculation results. Switch it on and off with the PC-4 mode key. Mode 7 is Print On; Mode 8 is Print Off. You can also use these mode changes within programs for selective print control while a program executes. You can print all the PC-4 characters.

The only problem I have with the printer is that it sometimes doesn't make a good connection with the ex-
pansion port, and the system returns an Error 9-No Printer Connected message. A small adjustment of the printer connector usually solves this problem.

| SIN | Sine |
| :--- | :--- |
| ASN | Arcsine |
| COS | Cosine |
| ACS | Arcosine |
| TAN | Tangent |
| LOG | Logarithm |
| LN | Natural Log |
| EXP | Exponential |
| SQR | Square Root |
| SGN | Sign |
| RAN\# | Random Number Generator |
| RND | Rounding |
| ABS | Absolute Value |
| INT | Integer |
| FRAC | Remainder |
|  |  |

Table 3. PC-4 Intrinsic Basic functions.



## Softcomm Smart Terminal

Stewart Software
P.O. Box 573

Memphis, TN 38101
Models I and III
32K disk
$\$ 49.95$

## by Mel Patrick

Scoftcomm 3.0 is a smart terminal program that adds communications capabilities to your computer system. Smart terminal programs allow options like saving and loading files for uploading and downloading, changing RS-232 parameters, and programming buffers for auto log-on or simple text transmission.

As with all smart terminal programs, Softcomm has a command mode and a communications mode. The command mode selects one of many optional functions, such as loading a file in preparation for transfer to another system.

You enter the command mode by pressing the clear key. You return to the communications mode when you hit the break key or when the program completes the option you've selected. Table 4 provides an overview of the available commands.

## Using Softcomm

Any software with complex options available has room for improvement, and Softcomm is no exception. A situation I found particularly annoying is when you have information stored in the main buffer that you want to review.

At present, Softcomm won't let you view the contents of the main buffer. To get around this problem, I save the buffer to disk and, since Softcomm supports DOS commands, I use List to see the file.
Softcomm also has many advantages. One is its ability to transfer binary (/CMD) files without additional utility programs for file conversion between two systems (as long as both use Softcomm).

Also, you can use the programmable buffers as a phone number directory (since you can save them, it's possible to have multiple directories), and dial the Hayes Smart Modem or the Radio Shack Modem II.

You can also use the buffers to simplify leaving a message on a remote bulletin board system. The buffers allow 255 characters (with carriage returns where necessary) and most bulletin boards use the message format of 16 lines with 64 characters per line.

It's a simple task to program the mes-
Continued on p. 54

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* WEEKL.Y HANDICAPPER
- This program handicaps a full week of games using the GRIDSTAR" STRATEGY
$\star$ GRIDSTAR ${ }^{* *}$ DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS All programs used to develop and test the GRIDSTAR* STRATEGY.
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This is your Sunday morning predictor program. The program applies the GRIDSTAR ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ STRATEGY to each upcoming game and tells you which teams to bet. It will indicate 5 to 10 bets each week determined by the five analysis angles of the GRIDSTAR" STRATEGY, Your only responsibility is to keep the Data Base current, by keying in the lines and scores each

The GRIDSTAR ${ }^{\text {* }}$ STRATEGY
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- STREAK ANALYSIS
- POINTSPREAD ANALYSIS
- HEAD-TO-HEAD ANALYSIS
- MONDAY NIGHT ANALYSIS

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THE GRIDSTAR"
STRATEGY
10-YEAR
PERFORMANCE VS.
THE SPREAD

|  | Games | Win | Lont | Tre | Fet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1973 | 116 | 7 | 45 | 0 | 658 |
| 1374 | 107 | 6 | 3 | , | Esp |
| 1975 | 103 | 6 | 30 | 4 | 631 |
| 1920 | 126 | 7 | 51 | 4 | 530 |
| 1937 | 130 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 631 |
| 19\% | 128 | ts | 46 | \% | 613 |
| 1979 | 143 | a: | 31 | 4 | 644 |
| heen | 131 | $\infty$ | 17 | 4 | 702 |
| 1981 | 148 | 8 | 52 | 3 | 639 |
| 1382 | 8 | म | 23 | - | Ses |
| Total | 1185 | 76 | 616 | 3 | 630 |

Performance Absolutely Verifiable
All the programs used to develop the GRIDSTAR**STRATEGY are included in the package. You can run these programs, verify the results, and trace the entire developmental process. The seven strategy development programs not only provide proof of performance, but can form the basis for further research.

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The accompanying OPERATIONS MANUAL is extensive. Over 100 pages of text take you through the Data Base layout, operation of each program, and the fine points of computer sports analysis. Over 30 charts and illustrations highlight the presentation.

## System Requirements

TRS-80* MOD. I or MOD. III, 48k, 1 Drive IBM PC" ${ }^{*}, 64 \mathrm{k}$, 1 Drive
Every program in the GRIDSTAR ${ }^{\text {w }}$ package is in BASIC, structured, modular, and fully commented. Easy to use, each program is userfriendly, menu-driven, with air tight error-trapping.
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> Macro-Systems Software P.O. Box 1734 Wichita, Kansas 67201-1734 Copyright 1983. by J. Russell Jones.


Arex, Adventure International, A Division of Scott Adams Inc., P.O. Box 3435, Longwood, FL 32750, Models I and III, 48K, \$34.95 disk.

## by Amy Campbell

Arex requires that you develop a unique combination of skills. At times it teases you to be hasty, but patience and cautious planning are the keys to success.

You play the game on a square grid. By moving your Arex ship in horizontal and vertical directions, you leave a white trail that fills the screen. When you fill 90 percent of the board, you advance to the next level.

It's a simple premise, but the game's unpredictable special features keep it from becoming monotonous.

For instance, at the start of each level, various good guys (Snarfs) appear. As you fill the screen, intercepting these characters increases your point value.

If Snarfs elude you too long, they turn into one of two bad guys: Snuffers move in right angles across the screen, and Diagons move diagonally. Both are deadly. To overcome them, you must box them in by surrounding them with your impenetrable trail or avoid them long enough to complete the screen and move on to the next level.

If you remain still for too long, the trail left by your ship begins to burn like a fuse and can destroy you from behind. The burnt portion of your trail is deadly, but a Snarf can eat away at it, freeing more space to maneuver the Arex. This feature sometimes gets you out of a real jam.

There's one more feature with which you must contend. When Snarfs appear on the screen and interact with another character, they can metamorphose. Sometimes both characters turn good; other times they both turn bad. This adds an interesting twist.

Once you understand the basics, Arex becomes a game of filling space and capturing enemies in the most efficient nanner. The key to efficiency isn't necessarily speed or caution or luck or strategy: It's all of these.

Emperor, Computer Shack, 1691 Eason, Pontiac, MI 48054, Models I and III, \$19.95 cassette, \$24.95 disk.

## by Thomas L. Quindry

Emperor is a Basic game of strategy that taxes your ability to wage war against enemy barbarians. You are the Emperor. Your objective is to campaign for more territory, protect the Roman Empire from the barbarians, and keep its populace from revolting.

The Empire appears semigraphically on the screen at all times. Under each province is a list of data indicating its number of loyal Roman legions, revolting legions, and invading barbarians.

You must decide where to put your loyal legions, keep them loyal by providing food and entertainment, watch your generals, and protect your grain source (which grows in a province highly subject to enemy intrusion). You raise money through taxation, a predictable cause for revolt.
Raising legions and moving them to crucial provinces is no simple task. You raise all legions in Italia, the center of the Roman Empire. You must move them through adjacent provinces to their destination.
You can move as many legions as you wish during each turn, but you have only one move per legion. On the other hand, you can dispatch generals anywhere at a moment's notice.
Armies of four or more legions must have a general. Otherwise, a general is optional. Your generals all have ratings for fighting ability and loyalty, so each one might be a hindrance or a help during battle.
The loyalty rating should influence the power you give each general. If you give the disloyal ones too many legions, they might revolt. If you campaign with them, you can prevent them from revolting.

This game is a sleeper. It doesn't seem very interesting at first exposure, but if you take the time to learn how to play, it can be rewarding.
It's not too user-friendly. At times you might need to take handwritten notes of the actions you've taken in order to keep track.

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## Cames Clance

Crusaders, Computer Shack, 1691 Eason, Pontiac, MI 48054, Models I and III, $\$ 19.95$ cassette, $\$ 24.95$ disk.
by Thomas L. Quindry
Crusaders tests your ability to defend your fortresses against an enemy who is trying to put them under siege. This strategy game is written in Basic.

As the crusader, you can take any or all of four options during each turn. You might raise or disband any of five available caravans that transport food from fortress to fortress.

Caravans consist of pack mules, camels, and horses that carry specified amounts of food. Certain costs are involved in raising and maintaining the caravans. You obtain money by the good graces of European aid arriving at specific intervals.

Another option is to move troops. Knights, infantry, and horses travel
along specified routes depending on their current location. If you try to move to a besieged fortress, you must battle the enemy.

You can also buy food for caravans, knights, infantry, and horses. The fourth option is to build defenses. You gain defense points by spending money, so you must ration your available funds between the four options.

When you decide to end your turn, the program computes resulting actions based on your decisions. Two maps are available that indicate locations of various fortresses. These maps are also displayed during options to list crusader controlled lands and enemy controlled lands.

This program is not very userfriendly. You need an appendix, given in the instructions, to learn certain beginning information about each fortress. If you move troops or change defenses, you must have a good memory or take notes. This information is not updated for display.

You have to keep track of a large
number of fortresses. Information about actions at these fortresses scrolls by and is hard to remember.
In my opinion the game is too busy. It's long and events occur slowly.

The Search for Elsoliado, Adventure International, P.O. Box 3435, Longwood, FL 32750, Models I and III, $\$ 29.95$.

## by Michael E. Nadeau

The Search for Elsoliado attempts to combine arcade action with an adventure theme. It succeeds, but the game sacrifices some of the finer aspects of each genre in the process.

You're a disgraced space captain who must find the fabled planet Elsoliado; its riches will rejuvenate a declining empire. You have a ship and 48 credits at the game's outset.

As you travel through space, you encounter space stations, freighters, and many types of hostile aliens. Your screen contains four sections: The up-

per left is your view screen and the remaining three sections provide you with various information.
In the adventure part of Elsoliado, you accumulate wealth by buying and selling certain items in a way vaguely reminiscent of playing the stock market. You use your wealth to buy information on Elsoliado's location.
This isn't a real puzzle like you'd find in true adventures. You quickly learn when to buy and sell, and once you can afford information, you wait for someone who is accurate.
The arcade aspect comes into play when you encounter aliens. You can offer the aliens part of your cargo or fight them. The object of the fight is to eliminate them before their volleys deplete your fuel supply. You fire at aliens by using the arrow keys to align them with the center of your view screen and firing with your space bar.

In themselves, the battles don't satisfy the criteria for a good arcade game. They're rarely a challenge unless your fuel supply is low.

The game's finish is also a disappointment. Once you discover Elsoliado (it took me about 30 minutes), you must penetrate the forces of Xyiol Rex, the planet's warlord protector, and blow up his main reactor.

You chart a zig-zag course similar to many road-race games. Eventually you come upon a \# symbol that pinpoints the reactor.

If you shoot this, you return to open space. A congratulatory message appears and the program asks if you want to play again. Not even a thanks from the emperor.

On the plus side, the game is well conceived. You can save up to 10 games in progress. The aliens differ in toughness, and the documentation gives a detailed description of each. In fact, the documentation is almost as much fun as the game.

Elsoliado is only moderately entertaining because of its compromise between an adventure and an arcade game. The first time through is fun, and the concept has potential.

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Continued from p. 48
sage into the buffers before you call. This reduces your connect time, an important consideration for long-distance calls.

A final advantage is Softcomm's ability to reserve high memory and execute DOS commands. Even if the DOS command returns an error, control usually returns to Softcomm with the error message displayed in full.

Softcomm contains a patch area for any problems that might arise, and the manual states that the normal ROM printer routine isn't used. The addresses for the printer routine in Softcomm appear in the manual, along with some of the important DOS addresses. The manual explains where the printer driver is and what the registers are doing so you can patch in your own routine.

My confusion about this results from the statement made in the copyright notice: "The customer is expressly prohibited from disassembling the supplied software." I consider this statement an
oversight on the part of the author, since without a partial disassembly a patch is difficult or impossible to make.
Stewart Software has a very inventive support idea. Softcomm's author, Bill Stewart, maintains a bulletin board service in Memphis for local Softcomm users and owners. He posts any problems or errors discovered in Softcomm on his system. If you have any questions, you can easily get help. The Softcomm package includes Stewart's bulletin board number.

## Summary

Using Softcomm is extremely simple. All command options are self-prompting and straightforward. The 26 -page manual that accompanies the program disk is well written, and contains explanations for each command in sufficient detail so that a beginner would have no trouble understanding an option. With Softcomm, Stewart Software has produced a viable entry into the smart terminal field.

A Defines a carriage return character in the eight programmable buffers and allows a time delay after you send the carriage return.
C Closes the main input buffer. Invoke this command from the keyboard or by the remote system (during downloading, for instance).
D Displays any of the eight buffers.
E Toggles between local echo on/off. Generally used with a half-duplex system. Lets you see what you're typing.
F Displays available free memory in main input buffer- 32,767 in a 48 K system with no memory size set.
H Displays this command list.
I Lets you alter RS-232 parameters (baud rate and stop and parity bits).
K Saves to disk the eight programmable buffers, the specified carriage return character, the pause time, and the RS- 232 configuration.
L Reloads previously saved parameter files for communication.
M Sets memory size to protect driver programs. Its drawback is that you reduce the amount of free memory in the main input buffer by the same amount.
O Manually opens the main input buffer. During information storage in this mode, a pair ir of carets alternate in the top right corner, indicating data storage.
P Toggles the printer on or off. Stops printing if the main buffer is open and resumes when it's closed.
Q Returns to DOS.
R Converts an expanded binary file in the main buffer back to its true binary form before saving files to disk.
S Saves contents of main input buffer to disk.
T Transmits any disk file directly from disk. Suboptions allow automatic opening and closing of the remote systems buffer, transmitting ASCII or binary files, and a file's prompted transmission. After the program completes file transfer, a checksum ensures that the file was received correctly at the remote system.
W Preprograms any of the eight available buffers. Accepts a maximum of 255 characters per buffer.
X Executes a DOS command with return to Softcomm. Numbers one through nine transmit any of the eight programmable buffers.

Table 4. Soficomm command list.

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BANMERS!

Scripsit-the keyboard feels mushy and occasionally drops characters, and a pause occurs after you enter each line before the cursor appears on the one below.

But the arrow keys steer you around your text adequately, and the left and right arrows team with the shift key to handle delete and insert functions. Leaning on the up arrow lifts the sluggish cursor above the text screen to revise format parameters, although you can change letter size only by starting over.

Pressing the shift and clear keys lets you enter special commands. New or N erases everything; Gopy or C duplicates an existing line on one below.

Format ( F ) changes the standard justification, first letter on left margin, of each line. You can center or right-justify (last letter at right margin) a line, or
use Tab to set two columns against the left and right margins respectively, as in a list of items and prices.
The manual, which contains handy samples of every border and letter size, explains your options completely, but is a bit vague on directions for a couple of the Format commands.
The last step is printing your sign. The Banner Machine requires an Epson MX-80 or MX-100 with Graftrax or Graftrax Plus.

Virginia Micro Systems says that the new FX printers support the program, and that a patch is on the way for Star Gemini owners. (I tried printing a sign on a Gemini 15 and got an extra line feed after every printing pass, resulting in spread-out letters like those painted on roads at crosswalks.)
After you've given the print com-
mand and entered the number of copies desired (one to 10 ), the program displays the reassuring message "I'm working!" while it prepares program instructions-a pause of half a minute for a modest sign, longer for giant banners.
Then the Epson takes over, producing impressively legible, high-resolution hard copy while you go have a sandwich or raise a family.
The Banner Machine prints unidirectionally and slowly. A simple "Read 80 Micro" sign with a thin border took eight minutes; a long banner for a company softball game took the better part of an hour. The program's dense dot pattern is also hard on ribbons.
But if you have fresh ribbons and sufficient patience, the Banner Machine makes your words look good. Schools and store owners who have to post a lot of bills and who can afford $\$ 49.95$ are probably its most likely buyers, but interested amateurs might like to play with it, too. The banner was better than the softball game.


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

Electronically Speaking: Computer Speech Generation John P. Cater<br>Howard W. Sams \& Co. Inc. 4300 West 62nd St.<br>Indianapolis, IN 46268<br>Softcover, $\mathbf{2 3 0} \mathbf{~ p p}$.<br>$\$ 14.95$

## by Jerome I. Weintraub

Electronically Speaking provides you with a great deal of information on speech generation with your computer. The book details the physiology of human speech, the history of synthetic speech, human speech reproduction, and synthetic speech generation. It also reviews current synthetic speech technology, describes a variety of uses for synthetic speech, and outlines the etiquette associated with synthetic speech.

Electronically Speaking uses many photographs, charts, diagrams, tables, flowcharts, wiring circuit diagrams, and

other visual aids to give you a comprehensive guide to speech production. It is technically complete and exact, yet surprisingly easy to read and understand.

If you'd like to develop your own
synthetic speech generator, you'll want to study the chapters that analyze creation of human speech. Cater clearly explains the complex mechanics required to produce various vowel and consonant sounds. The detailed description of the relationship of human to computer speech production shows you what you'll need to make your computer speech sound human.

The book includes tables of the 100 most frequently spoken words and their frequencies, the 39 speech sounds that occur most often, and the relative power (loudness) of 32 speech sounds to help you construct your own synthetic speech system. These tables are followed by a comprehensive list of words you can use to test your system or one you might be thinking of buying.

Some hints help you avoid programming regional dialects into your system. On the other hand, maybe you'd like to know how to give your computer a southern accent.

It's not enough to teach your computer to speak. You need to get people


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to listen attentively and understand its speech. One of the more interesting chapters discusses these issues under the topic of computer speech etiquette.

By etiquette, Cater means getting someone's attention, interrupting, adjusting speech volume to overcome other sounds in the area, and knowing when to repeat something. This chapter helps resolve these issues for a computer speaker.

## Speech Generation Types

Cater discusses the three fundamental types of speech generation. The waveform encoder converts actual speech into digital code that you record on disk and play back as you wish. Cater compares this method to a photograph of human speech.

Phonetic synthesis produces synthetic computer-generated speech. This method is like an oil painting of human speech.

Mathematical reconstruction of actual speech (called LPC synthesis) is the technique used by Texas Instruments in their Speak and Spell game and by automobile manufacturers in warnings or safety checks.

Cater deals with these three techniques in great detail. He uses a tachometer analogy to explain the relative bits per second (bps) usage of each: The phonetic synthesis type uses $100-800$ bps of speech, LPC synthesis uses $1,200-$ 5,000 , and the waveform coding uses 16,000-120,000.

For example, the word Hello uses 4-30 bytes for the first speech type, 45-188 for the second, and 600-4,500 for the last type. On a 48 K computer, you can store over one hour of speech using the phonetic type, up to 5.3 minutes using the LPC type, and up to 24 seconds using the waveform coding method.
The waveform coding system uses a speech sampling approach, converting each sample to digital code for computer purposes. The more often it samples the actual speech, the closer the computer's speech approximates the human's speech input. Flowcharts, programming samples, and circuit wiring diagrams give you the necessary information to produce waveform coded speech.

Electronically Speaking describes phonetic synthesis in text and diagrams that show you how to get your computer to
produce vowel and consonant sounds that approximate human speech. Cater points out the need for a sufficient number of sounds or phonemes (discrete, fundamental speech sounds) to make the speech more intelligible.

Some commercial synthesizers use only 32 phonemes, while others provide hundreds. You should be aware of this
> 'It's not enough to teach your computer to speak. You need to get people to listen attentively. .."

important characteristic of a commercial synthesizer when shopping for a unit.

The LPC speech method is characterized as ". . .one of the most rapidly growing techniques for speech synthesis." Because of its complexity, Cater describes only some of the hardware available, and doesn't give the ". .. 10 to 20 pages of...nothing but equations" needed to construct an LPC speech generator; he does provide a bibliography to guide you to the necessary mathematics.

Cater points out the advantages and disadvantages of each system. For example, a disadvantage of LPC is its reliance on a prerecorded vocabulary: "To the home computer enthusiast, the encoding cost of $\$ 20$ to $\$ 200$ per word becomes rather prohibitive." To an automobile or toy manufacturer who produces thousands of units with the same vocabulary, the unit cost is quite reasonable.

## More Information

Chapter 7 describes and analyzes off-the-shelf speech synthesis systems of all three types. Photos, diagrams, and textual descriptions are helpful.

Specific information includes type, size, speech capability, compatible computers, and prices of seven waveform coding systems: Centigram's Lisa, Cheaptalk TRS-80, Computalker Consultants' Compucorder, Micromint's Micromouth, National Semiconductor's Digitalker, Telesensory Speech System's Series III, and Voicetek's Cognivox VIO.

The four phonetic synthesizers reviewed include: Kurzweil Reading Machine KRM, Micromint's Sweet Talker, the Votrax SC-01A, and the Votrax Type ' N Talk. Since I own and use the Type 'N Talk extensively, I can verify that Cater's description of it is completely accurate.
The commercially available LPC synthesizers reviewed include two by Hitachi, three by Telesensory Speech Systems, three by Texas Instruments (including Speak and Spell), the Echo II and Echo-GP by Street Electronics, and two systems by Speech Technology Corp.
Manufacturers' addresses are listed in Appendix C for easy reference if you're interested in sending for literature or ordering units.
If you don't have a computer-produced speech application in mind before you read the book, Cater covers several interesting ideas in Chapter 8. He describes a talking clock, games, fun projects like a Halloween greeting for trick-or-treaters, aids to the handicapped, a talking home security system, and a voice security lock.

As in other chapters, flowcharts describe most of these applications. I'm fascinated by Cater's idea of using the computer to teach a talking bird to speak. You can set up the monotonous repetitions while you're at work, but your bird might sound like a robot when it finally speaks!

Appendix A contains a 14-page glossary of terms, Appendix B is a bibliography, and Appendix D is a collection of 13 everyday working circuit diagrams that you might use separately or in conjunction with other speech synthesis circuits.
This book's only shortcoming, which Cater himself points out, is that the state of the art for computer-produced speech is constantly changing and improving. Although the book is copyrighted 1983, some of the material seems to be late 1982.
All the contents are significant, but future developments could make some of the present hardware obsolete. However, this same comment applies to every aspect of the computer field, so I won't overemphasize it. Electronically Speaking is an extremely valuable guide to teaching your computer how to talk.

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## by John B. Harrell III

Unlike many of its competitors, Logical Systems Inc. provides its operating system with comprehensive utilities that are totally integrated into LDOS. You'll appreciate how this excellent user support enhances LDOS's powerful manipulation of your computer.

The utilities package I received from Logical Systems contains a wealth of software at affordable prices. I'll present a concise evaluation of each utility so you can judge its worth for your system.

## LED-The LDOS Editor

LED is a general purpose screen-oriented text editor that lets you generate standard ASCII files rapidly. It's useful for preparing KSM (keystroke multiply) and JCL (job control language) files. Unlike the Build command, you have full control of entering, deleting, and editing a file.

LED allows easy creation and editing of large ASCII text files. Text files are limited only by the amount of free memory. On a 48 K machine, approximately 36 K is available for text buffer. This includes preparing text files for EDAS (the editor/assembler, MISOSYS), Pascal source files, and a variety of other uses. Full cursor positioning and other features such as auto-indentation are available through the arrow keys.

With the LDOS keyboard driver (KI/DVR) installed, all ASCII characters are available from the keyboard. LED displays all characters in the range of X'20' (blank) to X'BF' (large graphics block).

You access all LED's commands using the keyboard's numeric row, the
clear key, and the shift and clear keys. If you must enter special codes not available from the keyboard, LED provides a HEX function to let you enter bytes as hexadecimal (hex) digit pairs.

LED supports generation of KSM files. When you use them with the KSM filter, these files allow entry of phrases with a single keystroke combined with the shift and clear keys. LED allows quick generation of KSM files by providing you with a prompt containing the key labels ready for entry of the string values.

When you complete the KSM file, you can easily remove the KSM labels by using the UNMK (unmark) command to remove the block markers and all data contained between them. LED enters this mode automatically whenever the input file name contains the extension /KSM.
If you've used a screen-oriented word processor such as Electric Pencil, you're already quite familiar with LED's operation. The documentation is of the same high quality as that provided with LDOS, and you'll have no trouble learning the commands.

## FED-The LDOS File Editor

FED is an all-purpose file-oriented editor that provides the advanced user with the necessary resources to manipulate files. Even the novice user will find it easy to experiment with FED and learn more about file structure.
The original version of FED is a file editor that doesn't allow manipulation of disk structures at the cylinder/sector level. LSI has announced an enhancement called FEDII (\$39) that provides all these capabilities.
FED has some powerful functions not found in other file editors. These are particularly useful to the Assembly/ machine-language programmer. Various functions display the load address of the byte currently under the cursor, locate the byte at the specified load address, and position the file to the beginning of the next load block.
I can't imagine how much time I've spent looking through a CMD file for the appropriate load point to make a modification. This feature is a tremendous help.

## LDOS Utility Disk \#1

The LDOS Utility Disk provides you with 14 utilities specifically written for

LDOS. See Table 5 for a complete listing of these utilities and their functions.
One of the simplest, most useful routines, High/CMD, displays the value of HIGH\$ (4049 hex) and then displays the load address and name of each active routine. Routines must conform to the linkage specified for LDOS filters and drivers to have displayed names.

This routine, coupled with the Device command, lets you maintain full control of the routines you've activated and the special features in effect.
DCT/CMD displays the Drive Code Table information for any of the eight logical drives allowed in the system. The display is fully formatted and quite comprehensible. Once the information is displayed, you can edit and modify any parameter in the DCT.
You edit by answering basic questions; DCT performs the actual modification of the bit patterns. This is an extremely powerful option for the advanced user.

## LDOS Filter Packages \#1 and \#2

The LDOS Filter Packages \#1 and \#2 provide a comprehensive set of filters (and some other routines) designed to efficiently process input and output character streams. See Tables 6 and 7 for a complete listing of the filters and routines in each package, with a brief description of each filter's function.

A filter is a machine-language routine that monitors input from or output to a device and performs some special function when it recognizes specific characters. You can use these functions to perform control functions such as shifting printer fonts or to perform an alteration of the data in the input/output stream.

The two most powerful filters, XLATE and MAXLATE, allow code translation of any and all characters appearing in the input/output stream of any device.

Picture the simple task of communicating between computers. If both computers process ASCII data, communication is simple assuming that the machines are properly configured. Now imagine the TRS-80 (in ASCII format) attempting to communicate with an IBM host computer (in EBCDIC format). You must translate information from ASCII to EBCDIC to send it to the host and from EBCDIC to ASCII so it is received by the TRS-80.

XLATE can easily perform this
function using a translation table. Translation tables for XLATE and MAXLATE are ASCII character files containing the replacement instructions. You can create them using the Build command or LED.

MAXLATE expands the power of XLATE by allowing the substitution of zero to 255 characters (bytes) for any intercepted byte. For example, MAXLATE can automatically expand simple 1-byte control codes into the multibyte sequences required to control your
printer's special features. MAXLATE provides all XLATE's other functions as well. The power of this filter is boundless.
One excellent feature of both filter disks is inclusion of the source code for all the filter files in EDAS assembler format. You can easily modify any of the filters to include features important to you. This is a valuable way to study the principles of good programming. Each of these source files is well written and highly documented.

## MEMDISK-Disk Drive in Memory

It's exceptionally easy for an advanced programmer to integrate anything into the LDOS system due to its clear technical documentation. The MEMDISK/DCT driver provides evidence of this by implementing a small RAM disk in high memory (the user selects variable size).

MEMDISK is easy to install using the System command and functions similar to any other disk drive. All standard disk input/output commands operate

| File Name | Description <br> COMP/CMD <br> Compares two files, parts of files, disks, or <br> parts of disks in a character-by-character <br> match, displaying areas where the two don't <br> match. <br> Displays the Drive Code Table for any of <br> the eight logical drive numbers to the <br> screen. Allows direct modification of the |
| :--- | :--- |
| DCT/CMD |  |
| DCT. |  |

Table 5. LDOS Utility Package \#1.

| File Name | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| CALC/FLT | A keyboard filter used in conjunction with KI/DVR to perform hexadecimal/deci$\mathrm{mal} /$ binary conversions and hexadecimal arithmetic. |
| LINEFEED/FLT | An output device filter to remove or add a line feed ( 0 A hex) after each end-of-line character ( 0 D hex). |
| LISTBAS/FLT | A filter used with the display or printer to restructure the appearance of packed Basic programs. |
| LOWER/FLT | Two filters used with any device to convert |
| UPPER/FLT | alphabetic characters in the range of A to Z to all upper- or lowercase letters. |
| MONITOR/FLT | Filters any device capable of output, monitors for special characters, and substitutes special symbols for the characters. |
| PAGEPAWS/FLT | Filters the printer output and causes the system to pause whenever a top-of-form character is encountered, allowing page changing. |
| REMOVE/CMD | Reads a specified file and removes all the specified characters. Essentially a copy function with bytes matching the specified pattern not copied. |
| SLASH0/FLT | Allows those printers capable of backspacing to print a slashed zero character if that character isn't part of the normal character set. |
| STRIP7/FLT | Used with any device to strip (remove) the high bit off each character passed, converting characters outside the normal ASCII range to ASCII. |
| STRIPCNT/FLT | Applied to any output device to convert control characters and characters outside the normal ASCII range to a pound sign (i). |
| TITLE/FLT | Used with the printer to allow titling of printed output. You can include the system date and time as part of the title. |
| TRAP/FLT | Used with any output device to trap and throw away any character passing through it. |
| XLATE/FLT | Used in the input and output path of any device to perform a code translation. Two translation tables convert the keyboard into Dvorak and translate to/from ASCII/EBCDIC codes. |

Table 6. LDOS Filter Package \#1.

on MEMDISK, with the exception of functions such as Backup and Format that are specific to floppy drives.

MEMDISK consists of a short driver program and the memory allocated for disk storage. MEMDISK allocates disk tracks with one or two sectors ( 256 bytes) per granule, and each track consists of six granules.

This means that each track takes 1.5 K or 3 K bytes respectively. The number of granules per track and the number of tracks are selected after the driver is initialized on loading.

Forcing the disk operating system to use a combination of MEMDISK and system resident files as the system drive provides an overall speed increase that's hard to believe.

It isn't possible to copy all the disk

## 'Monitor aids in the recovery of a file that has a parity error."

operating system files to MEMDISK due to the file allocation methods used for disk files and the system's memory constraints.
For example, none of the system modules are exact multiples of 1.5 K and each file contains wasted space. Therefore, the memory resources are expended rapidly. Also, because SYS6/ SYS and SYS7/SYS (the library files) are ISAM (indexed sequential access method) files, you can't force them to reside in memory using the System

MARGIN/FLT Provides an additional method of establish-

File Name
COMM1/FLT

DICTATE/FLT

DOSPEED/FLT

KSMPLUS/FLT

LCOUNT/FLT

MAXLATE/FLT

SLOSTEP/DCT

VIDSAV/CMD

## Description

A communications filter designed for use with the LDOS RS-232 drivers. Provides testing for modem carriers, delay between characters, and line feeds and nulls after carriage returns.
Provides the ability to turn on/off the cassette recorder from the keyboard. Allows a typist to type dictation from the cassette recorder into a word processor.
Regulates the speed of any LDOS output device, controlling the rate of characters output to the device. Useful for regulating the speed of the video display while allowing a long file listing to scroll.
Works essentially the same as the KSM/ FLT provided with LDOS. Extended features include editing the KSM filter table, recall of date and time, and recall of the last LDOS command.
Writes a line number preceding every line of text written to an output device. ing the left margin of printer output. Allows output of control codes to the printer, if needed, prior to printing the blanks for the left margin.
Used with any device to provide translation of any byte (user defined key) into a group of characters from zero to 255 characters in length.
A high memory disk driver to allow proper functioning of certain disk drives. Provides the capability to store the contents of the video screen in memory and swap screen contents with the stored screen at the touch of a key. Proper use of the control codes allows similar processing from Basic.

Table 7. LDOS Filter Package \#2.
(SYSRES $=\mathbf{x}$ ) command.
If you combine the features of the MEMDISK driver and the SYSRES option, you can store the entire disk operating system files in memory (on the MEMDISK or as resident system files). Once you've accomplished this, the System (SYSTEM $=\mathrm{x}$ ) command can force execution of the operating system from MEMDISK and the files resident in memory. You can then remove the system disk in drive zero.

MEMDISK is also available on the Model 4 under TRSDOS 6.0. This lets you use the additional 64 K of available memory for a RAM disk and increase system execution speed significantly.

## I/O Monitor

The I/O Monitor monitors disk input and output operations, intercepts disk read and/or write errors, and offers you error recovery options.

Part of Monitor's operation is the display of a long form error message containing the error number with a full length error description, the filespec of the errant file, and the address of the call to the disk I/O routine.

You then have the option of ignoring the error, retrying the operation, continuing with the application program, or aborting the current program. These options provide valuable opportunities for you to manipulate files that otherwise might not be available.

For example, Monitor aids in the recovery of a file that has a parity error. Normally, reading this file gives a PARITY ERROR DURING READ message when the program encounters a bad sector. By ignoring the error during a file copy operation, Monitor transfers the file with no parity errors.
Some sectors might still have bad information, but FED can reconstruct them. This is an exceptional time saver when you're manipulating large files.

## The Bottom Line

Many software houses produce good operating systems for the TRS-80. However, Logical Systems provides full support of the operating system, full user services, completely integrated utility support, and a desire to please their paying customers.

Their LDOS utilities are reasonably priced and, best of all, they work exactly as documented with no modifications by the user.

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| Card ___ Exp. date | Card\#___ Exp. date |
| Signature | Signature |
| Name | Name |
| Address | Address |
| City ___ State__ Zip | City __ State__ Zip |

## $\star \star \star$

Quill<br>Growth Associates<br>1901 East 1st<br>Box 467<br>Newton, KS 67114<br>Model 100<br>$\$ 24.95$ cassette<br>by Scott L. Norman

TThe Model 100 sorely needs an auxiliary program to format printed output. Its built-in Text program has only one formatting command to control the length of a printed line.

Quill is a compact Basic program for the Model 100 that does the job. It gives you control over margins, line spacing, page length in lines, numbers, footers, and right justification. The footers are right-justified after the page numbers at the bottom of each sheet.

Quill is completely menu driven, and is small enough (roughly 1 K ) to be left permanently in memory. Since it's written in Basic, you can easily customize
the default settings for various format parameters.

You load and save the program just like any other Model 100 Cassette Basic file: type in LOAD"CAS:QUILL BA" followed by "SAVE QUILL BA". To use it, point the cursor to QUILL.BA on the computer's main menu and hit the enter key. The program prompts you for the name of the do-file you want printed, then displays the format menu.

Quill has defaults for all nine format parameters, and controls them with the computer's eight function keys. You can change a default for a single print ing session by pressing the associated F key. F3 redefines both the top and bottom margins.

If you want to change one of the pair, you have to specify the other as well. When you're satisfied with the parameters, press the enter key to print.

The default parameters include double line spacing, the left margin at six spaces, the right margin at 70 spaces, top and bottom margins of four lines, 1
as the first page number, the page length equal to 66 lines, no right justification, and the footer equal to the file name.

Each parameter is associated with a Basic variable defined in a single line of the program. If you edit the line and exit to the Model 100's menu, you save your customized version of Quill; the eightpage instruction leaflet shows you how.

Most of the text I generate on my Model 100 is draft material, so I prefer a left margin of 10 spaces and a bottom margin of six lines. It took me just a few moments to change the program line accordingly, using Basic's Edit function. I can always override my new settings for any particular printout: I might like single spacing and right justification for correspondence.

Quill is essentially a Basic charactercounting routine, so you might expect it to slow up printing operations. It does, but not by much.

As a test, I printed a 335 -word file with the standard Print command and with Quill. I used my old Line Printer VII at 600 baud, and kept the number of

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line feeds constant by specifying a line length of 60 spaces for both printouts.

I set up Quill for single spacing, no justification, and a top margin of zero to further equalize the amount of printhead motion. I set left and right margins at 10 and 70.

The standard Model 100 printout took one minute and 17 seconds, while Quill required an additional 23 seconds. This isn't a trivial difference, but the Model 100 is still faster than my big writing machine, a Color Computer with Telewriter. Of course, the Model 100's parallel printer port has something to do with that.

Quill is a straightforward program that fills an obvious need. Its use quickly becomes intuitive; in fact, the existence of default settings means that most users won't have to think about Quill at all once they install it. Quill is a worthwhile acquisition for text-oriented Model 100 users.

Quill includes a second program, Size, that counts the number of characters in a do-file.

Prospective Quill users should be aware of one limitation: The program doesn't recognize Model 100 tab codes
so you should indent paragraphs by hand, using the space bar. It won't print most graphics characters either.
$\star \star \star \star \star$

## Radio Shack DMP-2100

Tandy/Radio Shack
One Tandy Center
Fort Worth, TX 76102
Computer with standard parallel

## Centronics

\$1,995

## by Jerry L. Latham

The Radio Shack DMP-2100 printer rivals daisy-wheel printers and IBM Selectrics that use standard ribbons. The secret of the extraordinary capabilities is the print head. Instead of the usual seven-, eight-, or nine-wire print head, the DMP-2100 uses a 24 -wire print head. The fine print wire makes a dense character, and thus, a
high quality of print in certain modes.
The printer has several print modes: standard 10 characters per inch (cpi), standard 12 cpi , condensed 16.7 cpi , proportional printing, correspondence 10 cpi , and correspondence 12 cpi modes. A normal or elongated (double width) character print option is available for each mode. The printer also has two dot-addressable graphics modes.

The printer's maximum speed is 192 characters per second (cps) in standard 12 cpi mode. The slowest speed is 26 cps in elongated correspondence 10 cpi mode when set to print two or three carbon copies. In the proportional mode, the average speed for a single-part document is 100 cps .

Depending on the mode you select, the DMP-2100 prints anywhere from 68 to 226 characters per line. The standard


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length is 136 characters, and in the proportional mode you get an average of 174 characters per line. Maximum line length is 13.6 inches.

The printer's character set includes the standard alphanumeric and punctuation characters. Additionally symbols for pounds sterling, cents, one-quarter, one-half, three-quarters, copyright, trademark, and registered trademark are included.

Some scientific, some word processing, and some foreign language characters are also included in the character set. Characters 224-254 decimal are a special group of limited use graphics characters (see examples in Fig. 1).

The printer switches from one mode to another through software control. Control codes perform operations such as backspacing, form feed, begin and end underlining, half or full forward or reverse line feeds (for super- and subscripting), and executing a $1 / 20$ or $4 / 5$ forward line feed. The DMP-2100 also has a bold (double strike) print capability.

You can use control code sequences to enter and exit either of the two graphics modes. However, you can't use some control codes in the printer. An hourglass symbol on the paper tells you that the computer doesn't recognize a certain control code. The most notable of these codes is 09 (horizontal tab).

Another quirk is that it's difficult to print a slashed zero because the printer handles the backspace character (08) in a unique way. Instead of backspacing one character width, then printing the next character received, the DMP-2100
looks for a dot count to follow the 08 code. It backspaces that number of dots, then prints the next character. This machine needs a hardware switch to provide a slashed zero.

## Graphics

With its fine print head and graphics abilities, this printer has incredible graphics possibilities. The two graphics modes include a 7 -bit, low-resolution mode, and a high-resolution mode. The 7-bit mode is the standard graphics mode as in other Radio Shack printers. The high-resolution mode takes advantage of the DMP-2100's almost unique 24 -wire print head.

Positioning the print head requires that you specify the number of dot widths to space over before printing a graphics code. The low-resolution mode has 816 addressable dot columns across a single line, and you address any of seven dot positions in a column.

You use the low resolution mode by entering a CHR\$(18) command. Position the print head with a control 16 n n sequence, and begin entering your graphics. Because you can't specify a number larger than 255 in a single byte, you must use a special two-number sequence that tells the printer where to go on the line.

First, send the printer a control character, CHR\$(27), followed by a CHR\$(16) to prepare it for 2 bytes of data that specify where it positions the print head. The next byte of data must be zero, 1,2 , or 3 . The second byte of information can be in the range of $0-255$ if the first byte is zero, 1 , or 2 . If the first
byte is a 3 , the second must be in the range of zero through 47.

This divides the page into three 256 -column areas, and one 48 -column area. The first byte after the control sequence tells the printer to which general area to go and the second byte specifies the exact dot within that area.

You enter the high resolution mode by sending the printer control characters CHR\$(27) and CHR\$(73), followed by the dot position information in 2 bytes. In this mode, you have 2,448 points across the page, and you can use any of the 24 print head pins.

For dot positioning, your line is now divided into 16 separate areas. The first 15 are 256 dots wide and the last is 240 dots wide. The first dot-positioning value byte must be in the zero to 15 range, and the second byte in the zero to 255 range for first byte values of less than 15 , and in the zero to 239 range for a first byte value of 15 .

To pick out separate print wires to fire, you send the printer 3 bytes of information: 1 byte for the top group of eight wires, 1 for the second group of eight wires, and the third for the lowest group of eight wires on the head.

You can mix dot-addressable graphics with standard print, and dot positioning the head is possible in standard text modes. The special line feed commands give you solid looking graphic print outs.

## Evaluation

The manual that comes with the printer is filled with typographical errors. However, so far the manual hasn't

THIS 15 THE STANDARD 10 CPI MODE
THIS IS ELONGATED 1 ID CPI MODE
 THIS IS STANDARD 12 CPI MODE
THIS IS ELONGATED 12 CPI MODE
This is done in the condensed (16.7) character node
This is elongated condensed character mode
This is correspondence 10 CPI mode
And this is the proportional print mode
Here come the special characters available, in 10 CPI mode:

Followed by the special graphics characters:

Figure 1. Sample print modes and special characters.


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G170 \%
misled me.
The hardware is more carefully constructed than the manual. It comes in a grey case, and is 21.7 inches wide by 15 inches deep by 5.9 inches high without sheet feeder or tractor feed. The DMP2100 weighs in at 42 pounds. You can switch it between $110 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and $220 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for overseas travel.
The print head is rated for 200 million standard 10 cpi characters. Depending on whether your paper is single thickness or multicopy, it handles paper from 10 to 22 pound weight, in widths from 4 to 15 inches.
Controls on the printer are somewhat limited. An eight-position DIP (dual inline package) switch inside the cover lets you choose the default parameters for print style, character set, and line feeds.
On the front of the machine are four controls: Test, Paper Feed, Restart, and On/Off Line. The Test and On/Off Line switches are obvious, but the other two deserve a few words.
The Restart control clears the out of paper alarm and the carriage overrun error. It also clears the paper jam alert condition, and stops the self-test func-
> ' 'Overall, I am impressed with this printer. It's fast and rivals many daisy-wheel printers in quality. You also have the added plus of dot matrix versatility."
tion. In most cases any data in the 136 character buffer is lost when you use this control.

You can use the Paper Feed control when the printer is off line to advance the paper. Pressing and quickly releasing this control advances the paper $1 / 24$ inch. Holding down the control continuously advances the paper.
The printer doesn't have a specific form feed control. Press in and turn the large carriage knob to align your paper. You can do this with the printer in the on or off line mode.

Four indicator lights on the front panel include separate Power and On

Line indicators, an Alert light, and a Paper End light. The Alert light handles all error conditions except Paper End.

Although the printer comes set up for friction feed paper, tractor feed is available at a reasonable price. The tractor feed is very reliable as long as the tension bar isn't so tight that it causes page slippage.

The ribbons for the DMP-2100 list for $\$ 13.95$ each and are rated for 3 million characters. I assume that's $3 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion characters in standard 10 cpi mode. In the word processing mode using proportional print, the ribbon starts getting noticeably dim after about 100 pages. A ribbon re-inker is a wise investment with this machine.

Overall, I am impressed with this printer. It's fast and rivals many daisywheel printers in quality. You also have the added plus of dot matrix versatility.

Some improvements are still needed, but they're not in the area of print quality or dependability. If you're ready to spend over $\$ 2,000$ for a printer capable of business correspondence quality printing, this is one machine you should seriously consider.

## Speed-Up Kit 2.X

Racet Computes Ltd.
1855 West Katella Ave.

## Suite 255

Orange, CA 92665
Models II, 12, and 16
$\$ 99.95$

## by Caddy McCall

TThe Speed-Up Kit from Racet Computes is a series of enhancements to TRSDOS 2.0, 2.0a, and 2.0 b that considerably improves some of the operating system's more exasperating quirks. Its main accomplishment is speeding up TRSDOS's notoriously slow performance.
The kit isn't available for TRSDOS II 4.1, but it lets you use double-sided drives on the Models 12 and 16.
The Speed-Up Kit first changes the date and time entry routine. You make these entries only once when you turn on the system, and don't need to enter them again unless you turn off the system. Each reboot bypasses the request
for date and time, and uses the current settings.

The Verify Detect patch makes the system run faster than it normally would without Verify Detect while retaining this feature. The Logo patch eliminates the logo when you boot up TRSDOS.

With the Diagnostics patch you choose whether TRSDOS performs the diagnostics routines at each boot, only on power up, or not at all. The Fast System Load patch loads the system from your disk at five times normal speed.

On the Models 12 and 16 with dou-ble-sided drives, TRSDOS 2.0 can

| Verify | Detect | TRSDOS <br> 256 Byte | Racet <br> 256 Byte |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Records | Records |
| On | On | 62 | 43 |
| On | Off | 51 | 41 |
| Off | On | 46 | 26 |
| Off | Off | 36 | 25 |
|  | $\bullet$ |  |  |

Table 8. Seconds required to copy 100 records.
I don't recommend using the Verify off mode.
access both sides of the disk. This is implemented as four single-sided drives rather than two double-sided drives.

You can assign drives zero and 2 to the left drive, and drives 1 and 3 to the right drive. This arrangement maintains total compatibility with your present system.

You can also assign drives zero and 1 to the left drive, and drives 2 and 3 to the right drive. This arrangement runs programs that require two drives, using only one real drive.

With the installation program, almost any arrangement is possible. Since you load the assignments at boot-up, you can boot one set of assignments on one disk and a different arrangement on the second disk. (This is confusing and I don't recommend it.)

Selecting the double-sided drive option displays a graphics image of the selections made. You verify that the assignments are what you want. This function helps beginners understand the concept of logical and physical devices. It's convenient for people who have trouble creating mental images of their logical assignments.

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TRSDOS 2.0 recognizes only four logical drives. If the system contains more than two double-sided drives, you can't use the extra drives.

## Speed

My main interest in this product is the increased speed of TRSDOS 2.0's disk access. Depending on the type of records you process, the difference in time is astounding. The kit improves TRSDOS's speed by changing the disk access routines in the operating system.

You can't copy Racet's distribution disk but the company will replace it for $\$ 15$ if damaged. It has one feature I haven't seen before.

Two copies of the patching program are available. Only one of them is accessible to you, but a special recovery program lets you restore the original from the back-up copy. This assumes no physical damage to the disk surface.

If you want to modify many TRSDOS disks in the same manner, the Speed-Up Kit has provisions that modify the installation program so it automatically applies your upgraded system to each disk.

The Racet license agreement doesn't limit the number of system disks it lets you modify. To make back-ups easier, the modifications carry through the back-up procedure to the new disk.

An additional installation feature is a
patching program that upgrades each registered user's systems as Racet releases future patches.
Scripsit 2.0 requires a special patch that is supplied. This requires that you apply two 1-byte patches with the TRSDOS patch utility. If your system needs these patches, remember to use a do-file to install them.

Also remember to make a copy of your working system before applying the patches. Always make patches to an extra copy, never to your working copy or to your original distribution disk.

Using a do-file considerably reduces the tension involved in patching because you can check and recheck the accuracy of the patch as many times as you want before actually installing it. After installment, your do-file contains a record of exactly what was done in case something doesn't work as expected.
Using the Racet Speed-Up Kit requires booting up the system with a Racet modified disk on logical drive zero. The initial sign-on messages identify disks as containing the Racet modification. Other than that the only difference is increased speed.
The Racet system requires no additional memory, but the contents of D000-EF00 are destroyed during the boot. This will concern you only if you work with machine-language program development. You can use an unmodi-

| Fixed Length Records Record Length in Bytes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| System | Verify | Detect | 1 | 4 | 16 | 64 |  |
| TRSDOS | On | On | 60 | 87 | 180 | 566 | 1767 |
| Racet | On | On | 60 | 87 | 127 | 467 | 400 |
| TRSDOS | Off | Off | 60 | 70 | 127 | 400 | 1770 |
| Racet | Off | Off | 67 | 87 | 127 | 430 |  |
| Table 9. Relative time required to read data files from Basic programs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  |  | Fhued Length Records <br> Record Length in Bytes |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| System | Verify | Detect | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 6}$ |  |
| TRSDOS | On | On | $\mathbf{7 3}$ | 140 | 380 | 1300 | 3460 |  |
| Racet | On | On | 67 | 110 | 240 | 933 | 2030 |  |
| TRSDOS | Off | Off | $\mathbf{6 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 0}$ | 190 | 593 | 1700 |  |
| Racet | Off | Off | 67 | 87 | 130 | 520 | 400 |  |

Table 10. Relative time required to write data files from Basic programs.
I don't recommend using the Verify off mode.

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[^5]fied TRSDOS disk to boot up if it's necessary to retain the contents of this memory segment.
The Racet speed-up modification is good, but not an unqualified success. The disk access improvements are more noticeable when writing a file than when reading one. They are also proportional to the length of the file records.
Only a very slight improvement oc-
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What Do You Do After You Plug It In? William Barden Jr.
Howard W. Sams \& Co. Inc.
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by Mary Gasiorowski

Finally, a comprehensive but enjoyable and easy-to-read book for beginners on what computers are, how to pick one, and how to use one effectively.

Bill Barden suggests that What Do You Do After You Plug It In? answers the questions a person who has just bought a personal computer asks. This is also an excellent book for the person who hasn't yet made the investment for a computer system.

What Do You Do After You Plug It In? covers the major areas of computer hardware, software, and applications in detail. The first chapter is especially good if you're looking for information before buying. It divides computer users into groups by the type of applications they need, and makes specific suggestions for each group.

A computer system for home use, for example, can be fairly small and reasonably priced, allowing for upgrading at a later date. A small businessman needs to be more concerned with speed of operation, storage capacity, and applications software.

Are the new 16 -bit computers twice as good as today's 8 -bit computers? This question has no simple answer, and Barden presents both sides of the argument clearly. He explains the workings of and options for internal (RAM and ROM) and external (cassette tape, floppy, and hard disks) data storage, as
curs in handling files with 1-byte record lengths. As the record length approaches 256 characters, however, the improvements become very noticeable.
The Racet Speed-Up Kit has considerably reduced the frustration of using TRSDOS on my machine. I recommend it to anyone running applications of the Model II, 12, or 16 using a floppy system with TRSDOS 2.0.
well as several newer developments.
Barden describes different types of printers, some special features, and items to watch out for when purchasing a printer. He discusses who needs highresolution graphics and who doesn't. He outlines additional devices that can be useful: plotters, digitizers, light pens, and clocks.

The section on software presents a brief history of computer languages, offers advice for choosing a language, explains the operating system, spells out the pros and cons of developing your own software, and provides tips on buying (and otherwise acquiring) software.
For novices, the organization of the chapters in this section could be better. Beginning the section with the chapter on programming languages gives the impression that an active choice and perhaps knowledge of that language is necessary to use a computer.

Many applications, such as bookkeeping, are possible without knowing a word of a programming language. The chapter on buying software might make a better beginning.

The third section explains disk files and those computerese terms, record, field, variable length, random access, and ISAM, as well in 10 pages as I've seen anywhere. The next chapter covers vital back-up procedures-the whys and whens.

Barden doesn't ignore one of the more powerful and useful aspects of computer use, telecommunications. He makes it easy to understand the technical considerations and the different features available. Finally, he outlines the present difficulties in getting the computer to talk (speech synthesis), to listen (voice recognition), and to control your home lights, heating, and lawn sprinkler.

The section on applications would be richer if it included explanations of
more popular applications, such as word processing and electronic spreadsheets, in addition to the technical system information it now contains.

One aspect of What Do You Do After You Plug It In? makes me slightly hesitant. Barden's expertise on the many computer systems isn't crystal clear.

In some cases he tosses around the various computer names as if he knows all their features well; in other places he quotes an example based on one system or one specific brand of peripheral
> ''Barden provides general and detailed information; he answers the necessary questions to make the computer novice comfortable..."

device-a quotation that, as worded, isn't applicable on other systems. However, as long as you're reading What Do You Do After You Plug It In? for gen-
eral information, this is no problem.
What Do You Do After You Plug It In? is a worthwhile book if you're just beginning to explore computers. Barden provides general and detailed information; he answers the necessary questions to make the computer novice comfortable with his system.

He explains the major computer terms, and discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the many options. His informative and humorous style makes reading this book an enjoyable experience.

## The Benchmark 3.0M Metasoft Corp. 711 E. Cottonwood, Suite E <br> Casa Grande, AZ 85222 <br> Model II, CP/M $\$ 499$

by Charles R. Perelman

TThe Benchmark is a sophisticated, comprehensive word processor for CP/M systems. It offers a wealth of performance options that are flexible and easy to learn. It performs well in a business environment with heavy and varied word processing demands.

Benchmark's many functions and sin-gle-key commands are easy to learn. The program runs smoothly with logically organized menu panels and a good help screen. It offers a variety of form features and formatting controls are extensive.

Installation for a Model II with CP/M requires only a menu selection. The drivers accommodate most widely used printers and terminals, and $51 / 4$ - and 8 -inch disks are available. Dual disk drives help you make a copy of the distribution disk and get the most out of the software, but Benchmark also runs on a single 8 -inch drive.

A minimum of 64 K of memory suffices for typical CP/M systems. With its run time module, Benchmark occupies about 108 K of disk space. To take advantage of complex Benchmark formatting, you need a full-function printer.

## Using Benchmark

You enter the system through a series of menus that let you name your file
with up to 30 characters, then date and tag the document with the author and operator names. Edit an existing document by accessing the directory that lists file names, date begun, latest revision date, and size.
You select the overall function: Create, Revise, View, Print, Merge, or additional specialized procedures. Then specify the working file by document number.
With the View option, you make changes in a file and print it out as modified without changing the original document or saving the revised file to disk.
Additional procedures include ASCII formatting; time, date, and storage unit assignments; indexing; and deleting files. The program increments the alphabetical version letter and you choose whether to retain the old file for backup on completion of each edit.
Before file changes become permanent, you must either execute or cancel the modifications. This safeguards against inadvertent errors, especially for a beginner. However, you sacrifice the speed of a word processor that acts immediately upon command entry.
Initial set up creates a data storage unit, a CP/M file that contains all the documents you produce with Benchmark. Each floppy drive can exist as a separate storage unit and you can divide a hard disk into several units.
This is one of Benchmark's unusual aspects. Files aren't in ASCII format, and CP/M facilities can't read them directly; a Benchmark utility converts the files to and from ASCII.
One of your first tasks is to identify Execute and Cancel command keys. The TRS-80 Model II with Pickles and Trout CP/M assigns these functions to
hold and escape keys. I quickly became accustomed to their use. The location of designated keys affects Benchmark's convenience.

Benchmark operates at two levels: In the control mode you choose the operation you need, and in the active mode you alter text. Except for creating a document, which puts you into Insert, the keyboard isn't initially active and you choose a command to begin operation.

Commands operate when you press a single key, generally the first letter of a descriptive word. The plain English terminology of the commands is helpful. Pressing the question mark key calls up an alphabetically ordered help screen.

Benchmark assigns edit functions to terminal function keys. In addition to the arrow keys, you can use the numeric keypad for alternate cursor movement. This is particularly useful if your arrow keys are not in a convenient cross arrangement and if your numbers repeat when you hold them down.

Single stroke commands move the cursor to the top, bottom, or next screen. Benchmark monitors the page number at the top of the screen, and you can jump to any page in the document. Enter a number higher than the last page to jump to the file's end. Depending on the file size and distance from the current page, jumping might generate some disk thrashing.

For line width format exceeding 80 spaces, the screen scrolls horizontally as required. You can abort an Edit or Erase command to the end of a file with one key, but you must confirm the choice before the program acts.

Deleting, moving, copying, and exchanging text is consistent, so you master the technique rapidlv. Benchmark
highlights affected text with inverse video before you execute a command for permanent change. You make interactive insertion mode changes by backing up the cursor to delete text.

Benchmark contains full facilities to locate and format multiple line headers, footers, and footnotes with automatic page and footnote numbering. The default setting doesn't number pages. At any point in the file, you can insert nonprinting directions or comments.
The search and replace functions are thorough. You decide on matches with or without regard to upper- or lowercase, for whole words only, with question marks as wild cards for one or more letters, for any digit, or for paragraph terminators. Automatic global replacement is optional.

Interactive printing lets you produce a printout of the screen at any time, and print any part of a document without first saving the file. This is a convenient feature that makes testing the appearance of a portion of your document quick and easy.

You toggle print control status, noted at the screen's upper right corner, from off to single-page to continuous printing (to end of the current document) by using the P key. In the separate print mode you must start at the beginning of each file, but you can interrupt printing at any point. You can also queue any number of files for sequential printing.

Indicate changes in your files with the Edit Marking function. It places a character in the margin column of your choice for each altered line. You can remove or retain markers from prior edits.
The Library, Append, and related indexing features help with cut and paste and forms operations. You assign any upper- or lowercase letter a control character, word, or group of words up to 2,000 characters long by using the Li brary command.

While inserting, hit Cancel and the single letter for the program to write your library phrase. Speed up editing by assigning single keys to print commands for underlining, boldface, and so on as part of the library.

Unfortunately, you can't review the library contents from the program. You should assign letters mnemonically related to the main idea to refresh your memory. For example, use $U$ for underline, B for boldface, A for acknowledg-
ment, and H for header. Using this shortcut for more than a few phrases necessitates maintaining a printed master list of the library.

At any time you can Append a document from a storage unit on any drive. You can piece portions of text together by judiciously using the Erase to end of file command.

You can accomplish fast deletion of other sections by marking the end of the section you want deleted with a special character, such as @, and instructing Benchmark to define the text you want deleted from the cursor position to that character.

## Forms and Formats

To construct form letters or documents from a bank of standard provisions, create master indexed files by following a prescribed format and call-
> 'You can build a file of standard letters for common business situations. . ."

ing the Index facility. Type the identification tag assigned to selected master file provisions, and Benchmark assembles your completed document.

Although you can scan the whole collection of standardized provisions on the screen by going to the master file, a looseleaf reference book is more efficient.

Arrange your forms with fill-in variables, then Quick Search with one key to each variable in sequence. Using View and interactive printing, you run through the form each time you need it.

This leaves the original in the file with bracketed generic variables for future use. You can build a file of standard letters for common business situations that you can personalize at printout.

A more sophisticated forms feature sets up an information file with just the variables. Index this file, combine it with a form, and you automatically substitute all variables with one stroke.
For example, assemble the boilerplate waiver of notice of a corporate meeting with fill-in variables such as date and company. Enter date, place, company, officers' names, and all the
other variables in your data information file and index it. Use the index procedures to join the two files, press the Q key, and your minutes are complete.

Initial steps for indexing are difficult, so effective use of this feature takes practice. It's a powerful tool when you prepare similar documentation for a number of clients.

At an additional cost, Benchmark has a mail list option that merges a list of names and addresses with form letters. Benchmark lets you manually insert variables such as names, addresses, and other specific data into a number of the same form letters.

Preparing the master form, referred to as a pattern document, follows the same rules for variables entry as indexing. The Merge command generates form letters by responding to prompts for names and other fill-in variables.

You can print the letters as you go along, save them to disk, or both. Saving to disk first lets you review for errors or insert comments before printing.

With Merge, you must answer each variable prompt even if you repeat the same variable. Merge is handy for typical customer response letters sent out a few at a time as opposed to bulk mailing.

Benchmark has extensive formatting capabilities. You can center pages between margins or headings, or center titles on a line.

Top, bottom, right, and left margins are individually adjustable. Benchmark accommodates line widths of up to 155 characters. The program retains margins as part of the file and sets them automatically for your next edit.

By using the interplay between lines per inch and single- and double-spaced lines, you can produce the spacing you need. The amount of blank space at the end of ragged lines, right justification with whole spaces, and hyphenation are controllable. If you use single-sheet feeders, you can cue up to three trays by using software commands.

Automatic widow/orphan control settings assure that a minimum number of paragraph lines begin or end a page. You demarcate any group of lines that must remain on the same page or any word grouping that you want printed on the same line.

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[^6]vides shadow printing (double strike with the second impression slightly to the right of the first) and stop print for change of fonts or ribbons.

You insert a caret at the beginning and ending limits for print changes, but you must call another screen to determine the type of special print change involved.

Benchmark has several choices in tabs: regular, indent for outlining or inserting quotations, numeric for lining up decimals, centering for column headings, dot and underline for creating tables of contents, and right-justified to line up paragraph numbers in contractual documents or page numbers in tables of contents.

Business Graphics is an ingenious utility for drawing rectangular boxes to emphasize enclosed text. Actually, you can print text mixed with any line configuration you build from thin vertical and horizontal lines at 90 -degree angles.

Constructing this takes a considerable amount of time and patience, and therefore might be of limited practical use, but the function shows what clever programming can do with a daisy-wheel printer and ordinary characters.

A real boon is the well-implemented Calculator. You can enter a list of bills, expense reimbursements, or costs and quantities needing extensions in a letter, voucher, or statement, and calculate the figures without ever leaving Benchmark. Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, subtotals, and totals are available in horizontal and vertical directions.

Accumulated totals and subtotals are in real time at the bottom of the screen and you can write them anywhere in your text. Enhance Calculator with column formatting that permits insertion, deletion, transposition, and spacing changes of columns of figures. This is quite a versatile package.

Benchmark claims to support proportional printing for the more popular Diablo, Qume, or NEC daisy-wheel printers listed in the documentation, but it didn't work with my Qume Sprint 5.

Daisy wheels for most Diablo and Qumes use a different sequence for proportional wheels than regular fonts. Proportional printing wasn't possible and Metasoft couldn't find anyone who could explain or correct the problem.

My other disappointment was the inoperable special print option for Spanish diacritical marks, the accent and
tilde. Benchmark instructs you to use the grave accent to implement this feature, but the grave is the one character that you can't access from the keyboard. You can use overstrike procedures to produce diacritical marks provided they are on your print wheel.

## Documentation

The manual's opening section on start-up information apparently changes for each major version of the software. It's not up to the quality of the remainder of the manual and would benefit from screen reproductions or reference to the manual sections that cover the same information.

A short introduction on computer use is followed by an overview of essential procedures, a reiteration of $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ information, and the initial steps in running the word processor.
> '. . . Benchmark is quality software that you should consider if you need a high level of sophistication and flexibility in your word processing."

The next 10 chapters each tackles a separate essential program aspect. With the exception of the section on tabs, descriptions are straightforward and explicit, though they lack sufficient examples. The manual should describe what happens when you hit the wrong key and indicate which commands are sensitive to case of letters.

The central portion of the documentation contains excellent reproductions of program screens. It includes a detailed table of contents, and a fair-sized index, immediately preceded by two pages listing brief descriptions for all commands and a page of system error codes. Other program error messages tend to be cryptic and need further explanation.

Considering the complexity of Benchmark, I feel that the index is sparse and needs expansion. Neither proportional printing nor foreign language features are in the index though they appear in the table of contents. However, the manual's organization is logical and helps
compensate for the skimpiness of the index references.

The remaining 16 chapters that describe advanced techniques are adequate. A cardboard quick-reference command sheet helps you avoid jumping to the help screen. The last section of the manual consists of command sheets describing key assignments and similar information for approximately 30 different terminals.

Overall, the tutorial and reference aspects are well done. Metasoft's planned revisions should bring the documentation up to the level the software deserves.

## Criticism

With my 8 -inch floppy system, loading and saving files and jumping to pages in documents move slowly if the text is more than a few pages long. Presumably a hard disk would improve this facet of performance.

When you save to disk and want to continue with the edit, you must reload initial menus. It seems like an eternity until you get back to the end of a long file. Until you save the file, any power glitch or fatal error in processing wipes out memory and all current edit changes.

Most file transfer programs using modems require ASCII. Additionally, you can quickly skim any ASCII format file from $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ with Type without entering your word processor. Benchmark files require time and disk space to convert to ASCII before this type of processing.

To examine headers, footers, embedded print style changes (underline, boldface), and line spacing, you must call a secondary display. Also, Benchmark's full space justification doesn't produce as professional looking documents as partial microspace justification.
Few micro word processors presently incorporate full software spooling, and Benchmark isn't one of them. If your word processing is continuous, you might want to consider a hardware solution.
As indicated by the four-star rating, I consider Benchmark one of the better micro word processing packages. It needs some improvements and has some drawbacks, particularly in speed of certain operations. However, Benchmark is quality software that you should seriously consider if you need a high level of sophistication and flexibility in your word processing.

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## REVIEWS

Finger Print<br>Epson Printer Adapter Dresselhaus Computer Products<br>837 East Alosta Ave.<br>Glendora, CA 91740<br>$\$ 59.95$

## by Alan Neibauer

Fringer Print, an inexpensive hardware modification for Epson printers (with or without Graftrax), controls all print functions from the printer's panel switches.

For word processing systems that don't allow user print codes, and for all other data processing work, Finger Print makes it easy to select a full range of available fonts: double strike, emphasized, compressed, double width, and any combination of these.

While the modification does not replace embedded print codes in word processing, it has many useful features for both the writer and programmer, and is a valuable but inexpensive investment.

In addition to switching between fonts, Finger Print provides for perforation shipover, eight or six lines per inch, and has a selectable six-space indentation. The panel switches used to select these options still perform the normal functions of line and form feed.

At first, I was hesitant about opening up my Epson and installing Finger Print. However, the instructions are easy to understand and include photographs that illustrate each step.

Finger Print is supplied on a small circuit board with three integrated circuits and two leads attached. Remove one integrated circuit from the Epson and plug the Finger Print board into its location.

| Number of Beeps | Function |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Reset |
| 2 | Compressed |
| 3 | Double width |
| 4 | Emphasized |
| 5 | Double strike |
| 6 | Perforation Skip |
| 7 | Indentation (six spaces) |
| 8 | Eight lines per inch |
| 9 | Italic |
| 10 | Fine Print |
| Table 11. Number of beeps necessary to select |  |
| Finger Print functions. |  |

Before you insert the original Epson chip into a spot on the Finger Print board, you must bend one pin out at a 90 -degree angle. Attach one of the leads with an easy to insert terminal to the bent pin.

Clip the other lead, complete with a spring hook, to a pin on another circuit. The entire modification takes only 15 minutes.

## Using Finger Print

It took about the same length of time to understand how the modification works. Pressing specific patterns on the printer's panel switches gives you Epson fonts and functions.

You invoke Finger Print by holding down the on line button until a beep sounds. The beep means that Finger Print is ready to accept commands.

Select a particular function by holding the on line button until a series of beeps sounds. Pressing the form feed button activates the function and pressing line feed returns control to the printer (see Table 11).

For example, if you want a listing in emphasized type, you press the on line button until four beeps sound, press the FF (form feed) button to activate the font, and the LF (line feed) button to pass control back to the printer.

Activate several options at once by combining button sequences. Two beeps turn on compressed print, while five activate double strike. Press the on line button until two beeps sound, press the FF button, then hold the on line button until you hear five beeps, press the FF and LL buttons, and the printer produces double-strike compressed type.

Finger Print leaves the double width function on even after line feeds. Instead of returning to standard size after each line, double width printing stays in effect until you reset the function.

Features like italic and fine print type are only available on Graftrax models.

Since I do a great deal of programming, I appreciate Finger Print's perforation skipover abilities. After I turn the function on, it automatically leaves a 1 -inch margin, neatly skipping perforations. I even use the indentation feature to make room for three-ring binding of my listings.

I am as pleased with the performance of Finger Print as I am with its ease of installation.


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The Reader's Guide to<br>Microcomputer Books<br>Michael Nicita and Ronald Petrusha<br>Golden-Lee Book<br>1000 Dean St.<br>Brooklyn, NY 11238<br>Softcover, 410 pp.<br>$\$ 9.95$

by Eric Grevstad
80 Micro staff

Michael Nicita and Ronald Petrusha have reason to be proud. They've read over 400 of the computer books flooding the market, assessed each one's strengths and weaknesses, and compiled a helpful, perceptive guide for readers ranging from novice micro shoppers to MC68000 Assembly-language programmers.

They're sometimes more pleased with themselves for being cute than for their good work, but that detracts only slightly from this guide's value.

## 'While the 100-point scale is a handy shortcut, the guide's merit rests in the reviews."

The Reader's Guide to Microcomputer Books rates books on six topics: computer introductions, CPUs, operating systems and hardware design, programming, software and applications, and specific micro systems. The latter sections are subdivided to let you, for instance, find books on Basic or Pascal rather than hunt through all language entries.

VisiCalc and word processing get separate mention in the software category, and TRS-80, Apple, IBM, Atari, Commodore, and Timex owners can turn to their sections of the systems chapter.

The guide's format is laudably complete. In addition to a short review, Nicita and Petrusha give each book a
numerical rating from 10 to 100 (awarding 100 s to only four books, including David Lien's The Basic Handbook and Lewis Rosenfelder's Basic Faster and Better \& Other Mysteries).

Besides title, author, publisher, and price, each entry lists page count, size, and ISBN number-everything a bookseller needs to order the volume you desire. The guide includes indexes by title, author, subject, and rating, and even suggested stock lists for owners of small, medium, and large bookstores.
While the 100 -point scale is a handy shortcut, the guide's merit rests in the reviews. As they're limited to a few paragraphs, Nicita and Petrusha sometimes bounce back and forth abruptly, praising a book's good points and then adding reservations about its flaws.
This flip-flopping in the name of fairness is most disturbing in reviews of books that fall in the middle range of their scale (roughly between 60 and 80 points)
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best audience, whether elementary computer students or S-100 interface architects, is excellent, and their knowl-edge-or at least the range of topics on which they're willing to express opin-ions-is encyclopedic.

The reviewers praise Thomas Whiteside's Computer Capers, a 1978 book about mainframe embezzling schemes, and general-audience works such as Tracy Kidder's The Soul of a New Machine, as well as more technical entries.

Thomas Crowley's Understanding Computers (1967) is "an almost archaeological curiosity," to be "avoided for its technological obsolescence," but at the same time is "a rare window into an earlier generation of computer technology."

Also, Nicita and Petrusha are concise and witty writers. They say of an otherwise respectable work, " $C P / M$ Simplified is at times CP/M disorganized." Dismissing Dune author Frank Herbert's Without Me You're Nothing, they quip, "We can only hope that [this
> ". . . the authors. . .clearly relish every opportunity to lash bad books with smart remarks."

book] is not the beginning of a new tetralogy."

Herbert's not the only author who draws their scorn by trying to cash in on computers without caring about books' quality. T.G. Lewis' How to Profit from Your Personal Computer, the reviewers say, should be titled How to Profit from Writing About Personal Computers by Including the Word "Profit" in the Title.

This is fun, but it grows a little tiring. "We make no apologies for the sometimes acerbic opinions expressed in this first edition," the authors boast in their introduction, and they clearly relish every opportunity to lash bad books with smart remarks.

Explaining their rating system, they say that a score of 90-100 means "excellent," 80-90 "superior," and 10-40 "the best thing about these books may be the reviews."

But, if you can tolerate the authors' vanity, the Reader's Guide is a valuable reference work. No one will ever be in the market for every book reviewed here-there are 29 specific TRS-80 books, plus Z 80 - and language-oriented works that Tandy owners might use-but someone could conceivably use this book to decide which introduction to computers to buy, then what software guides to buy after getting a micro, and finally the best books to help in advanced programming and hardware practice.

The average micro owner, Computerworld says, will buy eight books as well as peripherals and software. If you're a beginner, the Reader's Guide deserves to be your first. If you're a veteran, it might deserve a place as your ninth.

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## by Thomas L. Quindry

Draw and Kwikdraw are screen editing programs that let even novice users create and simultaneously display both graphics and text on either a screen display or an Epson MX-80 printer (except the MX-80 with Graftrax Plus). While both are good programs, Kwikdraw is written in machine language and is faster and more versatile than Draw.

Each program comes on a data disk. While you need only one disk drive to use either program, you need two disk drives to transfer the programs to a TRSDOS disk.

You can easily combine text and graphics in either Basic or machine-language programs. Draw offers adequate but minimal drawing capabilities; Kwik-
draw offers two or three times the versatility and much greater speed.

## Draw

Draw provides 20 commands. You use the arrow keys and numeric keys 1-9 to position the cursor. The numeric keys locate the cursor at positions relative to the key's location on the keyboard; for instance, the 5 key positions the cursor at center screen.

The arrow keys display information according to how three display keys are set. The V key generates a conventional display of white on black, the I key displays inverse video, and the N key allows the cursor to move across the screen without affecting the display.

Draw's most useful command is for circle drawing. It produces circles of almost any diameter and obviates the tedium of trying to draw circles freehand.

Draw's fill command is another useful feature. It fills in areas of the display in either black on white or white on black. Switch between these two modes with the Reverse Screen command.

To draw diagonal lines, you have to specify the beginning and end points. Other commands let you draw horizontal or vertical lines to the screen edge or the nearest intersection of the same specified color.

You can also specify the character mode to add text to your display. In the
character mode, it's fairly easy to enter commands and return to the graphic mode.

The @ key acts as a control key for commands. You can also enter all the available Model III special characters by special command.

You can load your display into an ASCII disk file to save it for later retrieval. You can read this file from your Basic program, and so transport your art work to another program. You can also insert a display into machine language programs, but that's beyond the scope of Draw's instruction manual.
With Draw, you can overlay any saved file over an existing display. By creating modular shapes and patterns in different files, you can overlay them for a more interesting effect. You can always undo the display if you've saved the original.

If you want a printout of your display, you have a printer selection of TRS-80 mode or MX-80 mode. Draw uses the TRS-80 graphic capabilities of the MX- 80 printers.
The mode you select depends on your printer's interior switch settings. You can set the Epson switches to either mode. Epson's TRS-80 mode recognizes the graphics character codes in your TRS-80 manual.
The MX-80 mode recognizes the graphics character codes as having a


Figure 2. Space city mural is three screen displays drawn sideways and printed continuously.
value of 32 higher than the TRS- 80 graphic characters. You get the Epson's most useful mode if you use software and switch selection to choose MX-80 mode.

When you give the command to line print the display, Draw's current printer default settings appear. The printer mode you're using determines the available settings.

You can change the settings for condensed character, normal, or double mode, and for emphasized or doublestrike. The double mode is actually 66 characters per inch (cpi) rather than 40 cpi. The condensed printing mode has a printout display that closely approximates the video screen display.

Now you can choose to start the printout flush left, centered, or flush right. A good error-checking routine tells you when you can't use a printer setting.

Unfortunately, you can't set the MX-80 or TRS-80 mode at this time. You must make that selection at the earlier stage of the program.

You'll probably need to read Draw's 21-page manual only once. It explains the commands adequately, and the program is user friendly.

While creating your graphics display, you can return to the menu at any time to call up files that give you helpful information. One such file provides all the ASCII codes and indicates what appears on the screen if you use the special character command.

You can draw circles or change the printer mode only from the menu. After you finish using the menu, Draw restores your graphics screen.

A program listing in the manual shows how to use your displays in a Basic program. I don't know why this listing isn't on the disk as a user convenience.

In addition to the seven files that comprise Draw, the disk contains 10 sample display files and a display file that illustrates the fill routine.
The greatest inconvenience in programming with Draw is that you must protect high memory. You must remember what value to set since no remark statement in the program indicates that value.

I've corrected this in my copy by adding the following line to Draw, then saving the modified program:


2,000 new programs for your TRS-80 ${ }^{\text {® }} 12$.
$\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ is the runaway leader in disk operating systems, but until now owners of Radio Shack computers have been locked out of the thousands of useful programs that operate on CP/M.
Now you can put the power of CP/M into your Radio Shack TRS-80 II, 12, or 16 , and be able to use all the popular and useful softwareand hardware-that has been previously out of your reach.

## Use any printer.

Instead of being chained to Radio Shack hardware, you'll be able to add a video terminal, any printer (serial or parallel) and several Winchester hard disk drives with storage up to 80 megabytes.

Yes! Send me free information
 about CP/M for Radio Shack.
Name $\qquad$
Address
City
$\qquad$

Phone
or send us your business card.
Pickles \& Trout ${ }^{\text { }}$, P.O. Box 1206. Goleta.


CA 93116 (805) $685 \cdot 4641$

[^7]Draw works very well, and meets the needs of the casual programmer. It's painfully slow, but it provides an alternative to a more expensive graphic and text editor program.

## Kwikdraw

Kwikdraw is faster, more powerful, and more expensive than Draw. Drawing a large circle takes only a few seconds with Kwikdraw; Draw needs one to two minutes for the same task. Kwikdraw includes all Draw's functions, and many more sophisticated capabilities.

One useful command moves one figure, text, or the entire display to another location on the screen. For example, you can move a cloud from the left side of the screen to the right side without altering the rest of the display.

The wraparound feature lets you put half of the cloud on each side of the screen. Another option moves the outline of an object and leaves its contents intact at the original location. You can also duplicate an object and leave the original in place.

One command shifts the whole screen right, left, up, or down. With this command, you can reposition a symmetrical pattern for different graphic effects.

You can save Kwikdraw displays in two ways: to a disk file or to memory buffers. You can save up to 10 displays in memory. Kwikdraw will overlay any of these displays or one from a disk file on the current screen display. With Kwikdraw's settings, you determine which part of the overlay dominates when the display characters or graphics conflict.

The Juxtapose routine places any buffer displays over the screen display, but not permanently. The buffer you select for juxtaposing flashes over the display.

You can use this feature to copy part of the display from the buffer to your screen display manually or to see how the combination might look. I find it useful to juxtapose a buffer to see what it contains before I save my current screen display to it.

One feature of Kwikdraw reverses the image of your display around a horizontal or vertical axis. I'd like a command that provides a mirror image of the left side of the screen on the right side without eliminating the left side. Then you'd get some great symmetrical or kaleidoscopic designs.

## 'Kwikdraw offers much more control than Draw."

Line printer control is better with Kwikdraw than with Draw. You can print specified buffers on the screen display. Printing any of the buffers is a


Figure 3. Window command shifts symmetrical display for different effects.
background operation. You select which buffers you want printed, then return to the screen display or perform any other function while printing resumes.

You can even change the contents of the buffers you've selected for printout. After a buffer has been printed, you can fill it with another display and reselect
the buffer for printing. You can do all this before the current printing operation is complete.

Kwikdraw has three file saving options. In addition to an ASCII file, you can save the display as a Basic subroutine file or an object code file. The three files load back into the Kwikdraw program without conversion.

You can merge the Basic subroutine with your Basic program and call it. The ASCII file is called from Basic in much the same way as in Draw. The object code file is placed anywhere in memory for later use by your Basic or machine language program.

The manual gives examples of each type of file. Four examples are on the disk as demonstration programs. You can easily incorporate these demonstration files into your program to save typing and eliminate keying in errors.

Kwikdraw offers much more control than Draw. As in Draw, you display programming information on the screen to give you the command codes available or the current settings for the controls.

If you don't like the default settings in Kwikdraw, you can change them and save your own file with the specified settings in it. You do the same for printer settings.

The manual for Kwikdraw is 54 pages and full of information. Kwikdraw is very user friendly, so you'll probably read its manual only once also.

I find no major faults with Draw or Kwikdraw. Some idiosyncracies do exist. Using Draw for circles that don't reside entirely on the screen can produce some unexpected results.

Using the routine to move a figure outline without moving its contents sometimes causes problems. Also moving a figure that extends to the edge of the screen doesn't always work. After you experiment, you'll learn what to expect and how to avoid any surprises.

If you expect to use graphics displays only on a limited basis, Draw is a good bargain. If you plan to use extensive graphics displays, spend the extra money for Kwikdraw. Both are good programs and will serve you well.

Nearly any display you create with Kwikdraw you can also create with Draw. It just takes longer with Draw and requires more ingenuity to accomplish the same results.

# REVIEW DIGEST 

Radio Shack Model 4, Tandy/Radio Shack, One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102, \$1,999.
". . .the Model 4 is a very powerful, flexible computer system. It can be used equally as well in a home as in a place of business. Either way, it is well worth the . . price." Interface Age, September, p. 79.

The Official Silicon Valley Guy Handbook, Patty Bell and Doug Myrland, Avon Books, New York, NY, 105 pp., \$3.95.
". . .the authors have managed to produce a gentle and surprisingly sensitive spoof of the stereotypical computer wunderkind lurking about laboratories and back rooms...: average-looking, bespectacled, his pale-blue polyester trousers a trifle too short, a wrinkled corduroy jacket ( $\tan$, of course), and a plastic pocket protector abulge with writing implements. And an ID badge. And a clip-on tie. And a beeper on his belt.
"...About the only people who won't appreciate it are in-house systems analysts, programmers, field engineers..." Personal Computing, September, p. 164.

CoCo-Cooler, Rem Industries Inc., 9420 "B" Lurline Ave., Chatsworth, CA 91311, Color Computer, \$39.95.
"...Thank goodness for CoCoCooler, a cooling fan from Rem Industries.
". ...If you use your Color Computer for serious functions such as word processing, programming, or setting high game scores, you should invest in a CoCo -Cooler. The rea-
sonable price of $\$ 39.95$ may save you from your next system crash..." Creative Computing, September, p. 64.

The Computer Camp Book, Yellow Springs Computer Camp Inc., Yellow Springs, OH, 227 pp., \$12.95.
". ...There's no quarrel with the information in this book.... Even educators and planners interested in establishing an extracurricular activity could gain a wealth of ideas and insight from The Computer Camp Book.
"...Sounds like a fine book, doesn't it? It is, if one stops at content and organization and has no interest in the quality of the physical product. ...the overall design suggests a cheapness unworthy of the book." Personal Computing, September, p. 167.

Martian Patrol, Melbourne House, Dept. CS 347 Reedwood Drive, Nashville, TN 37217, Models I and III, 32K, \$19.95 disk, \$15.95 cassette.
"You man a sophisticated land rover that just happens to be well armed and highly maneuverable.
". . . The object of Martian Patrol is to explore various sections of the planet surface. ...As you bounce along the surface you must avoid large craters, outcroppings of rocks, and land mines. ...Combine all of these hazards with concentrated air attacks from enemy ships, and you have one heck of a game." Creative Computing, September, p. 161.

Thesaurus and Thesaurus Builder, Refware, POB 451, Chappaqua, NY 10514, Models I and III, \$89.95 and $\$ 149.95$.
" . . . is Refware's Thesaurus genuinely practical?...I don't think so.
". . .Some TRS-80 owners will enjoy the novelty...while others will howl about the price-more than 10 times the cost of a Roget paperback." Popular Computing, September, p. 197.

Moptown, The Learning Company, Follett Library Book Company, 4506 Northwest Highway, Crystal Lake, IL 60014, Color Computer, 16K Extended Color Basic, $\$ 45$ disk, $\$ 40$ cassette.
". . The Moptown program is a series of eleven learning activities, each designed to be progressively more difficult. Students from ages six to thirteen will have a challenging experience working through the Moptown activities.
"...As the activities progress, the students must learn to identify differences and patterns, and develop strategies to solve more complex problems." The Color Computer Magazine, September, p. 115.

Penguin, Displayed Video, 111 Marshall St., Litchfield, MI 49252, Models I and III, $48 \mathrm{~K}, \$ 19.95$ disk, $\$ 15.95$ cassette.
"The graphics in Penguin are cute, and the gameplay is lighthearted, but the sound effects are definitely lacking in intensity and complexity. ...Penguin is still a quality game that deserves a place in any software library." Creative Computing, September, p. 158.

## "'PRODUCER The Professional Program Writer. ..

What has your computer done for you lately? You bought it to be a powerful and time saving tool. But if lack of good software keeps you frustrated and makes your computer an expensive and idle gadget, The PRODUCER is here to solve your problem.

Now you can design and produce professional quality programs that meet your exact specifications and you don't even need to understand programming at all.

THE PRODUCER IS A SOFTWARE PACKAGE THAT WRITES PROGRAMS FOR YOU.
Even though you have no knowledge about how to write programs, you can now create impressive, sophisticated and functional software to manage your data. You answer simple English questions, draw your screen on your monitor exactly like you want it, and The PRODUCER writes the entire BASIC program by itself.

THE PRODUCER WAS DESIGNED FOR MICRO COMPUTER OWNERS WHO CAN'T FIND THE SOFTWARE PROGRAM TO DO WHAT THEY WANT IT TO DO.
You may never need to buy another computer program to store and retrieve information, perform calculations on your data and get displayed and printed reports. The PRODUCER can create customized software of truly professional quality.

The PRODUCER makes the micro computer a useful tool to the novice and saves many hours of programming time for the experienced computer professional.

## IF YOU ARE A NOVICE

The PRODUCER can make you feel like a pro. The Basic code is written for you. You push buttons, answer questions and watch the program develop in this remarkable process.

## IF YOU ARE A PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMMER

The PRODUCER can be the time-saver you need to increase your productivity and make your job easier. The PRODUCER provides many of the advanced features found on products that cost many thousands of dollars more. You'll be proud to show your clients the professional quality programs created by The PRODUCER.


Listen to what one of our users wrote recently:
The PRODUCER has proven to be the greatest. I used to spend $70 \%$ of my time writing programs to create, maintain, sort, and list data. No More. Days and weeks of programming are now reduced to minutes and hours. The PRODUCER has increased the productivity of my custom softuare firm by 400\%. This product is in a class reserved for the best.
A. Copelle, Northbrook, Illinois.

## HOW DO I LEARN TO USE THE PRODUCER

In each TRS-80 version, we have provided a systematic guided tour of The PRODUCER program generator process. For the Model I and III, an audio cassette tape tutorial is part of your package. One of your fellow PRODUCER owners talks to you as you go through the step-by-step lessons. The tapes not only teach you the operating process, they enable you to actually create a program of your own design while you learn.

We have provided over 200 pages of thorough documentation in The PRODUCER Reference Manual, but we encourage you not to read the manual until after you have completed the tutorial. We've had many rave reviews from our users, like this one from S.R. Foster of Pensacola, Florida:
The tutorial was an excellent starter. It enabled me to get on with it without days and days of reading. Veryhelpful.

## WHAT DO YOU GET WITH THE PRODUCER?

You will be impressed with the professionalism of the PRODUCER package:
DISKETTE(s) containing PRODUCER Program Development System.
REFERENCE MANUAL of over 200 pages of extensive, easy to read, well organized material. Attractive hardback 3 -ring binder. Color keyed index tabs separate the chapters. Comprehensive alphabetical Index reters to specific chapter subsections. QUICK REFERENCE CARD

## REGISTRATION CARD

TUTORIAL SESSION including audio cassettes and detailed follow-along outline, written and produced by fellow PRODUCER user.
FREE HOME INVENTORY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ( $\$ 59.95$ value as a sample) allowing you to use a finished program immediately.
ONE YEAR SUBSCRIPTION to the PRODUCER newsletter
TOLL FREE NUMBER for technical assistance, available only to registered PRODUCER owners.


## HOW THE PRODUCER WORKS

We think you will be impressed with the ease of operation and the amazing versatility of features you get with the PRODUCER. Here is a step by step overview of the program writing process. The screen shown is an unretouched photo of the Master Menu from which each of these steps is selected.

## ㅁ Planning Your Program

The PRODUCER provides a helpful planning form you can print on your own printer. It helps you organize your thoughts to create a tailor made program to meet your needs

## ㅁ Creating The Screen

Visible on your monitor will be the screen where information will be entered, edited and displayed. There are six simple steps to follow in creating your screen

## 1. Draw Your Screen

Using the arrow keys construct the screen in any configuration you desire With single keystrokes. enter large graphic letters and borders. Edit at will until you are satisfied.

## 2. Define Message Areas

Select an area of your screen where The PRODUCER messages to you will appear.

## 3. Define Input Fields

The PRODUCER will ask you questions about the areas where you will enter the data. You specify the length of each area or field, as well as acceptable characters in each fieid

## 4. Define Display Fields

Locate the dispiay fields anywhere you want on your screen. These show the results of the calculations you want made on your data

## 5. Define Custom Prompts

You select an area where help messages to yourself can be displayed
6. Save Your Results

Assign a working name for your program and save it to disk.


## Editing Basic Data

1. Edit any part of The PRODUCER program you have created -- screen field names. lengths. prompt areas, etc.
2 Type in any help message you want as a custom prompt to help you operate the program.
3 Easily create calculations for your program using actual field names. You can use the contents of any numeric field and all math operations including logical operators

## $\square$ Making Basic Code

Press a key. sit back and watch The PRODUCER do all the work of creating BASIC code for your program. You can see the program lines appear on your screen. Complete error checking is done for you

## $\square$ Building Reports

Virtually any report is available to you thru our NEW free form report generator it works with any size paper. You are allowed up to 100 calculations with the report You can specify exact position of any text information to any position on your paper (even preprinted forms, checks, etc.). An amazingly versatile tool

## ㅁ Building The Program

Put the finishing touches on your program by selecting cursor type, size, flashing speed, auto messages. custom logos, etc. After your selections have been made, press a key and your entire finished program is created in less than 5 minutes. That's all there is to this remarkably simple program generation process.

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The PRODUCER provides many advanced features which allow you to do "magic" with the programs you create.

## The SCREEN GENERATOR

*Use the full screen (all lines and column positions)

- Create a professional well organized screen with graphics
*Save up to 9 separate screens in memory at one time and get instant access to each
- Move the cursor to any location on the screen
-Replicate bars/lines/graphics to define certain screen areas
*Access an instantly available Help Menu of all Screen Editor commands
*Insert and delete any character with a single keystroke
* Clear or erase selected areas of any screen
*Insert and delete whole lines on the screen
* Center any text on the screen
*Move any rectangular block of text anywhere on the screen (block move)
- Create titles with a single keystroke large graphic letter alphabet
- Move portions of screens between different screens (cut and paste)
*Save any number of screens to disk at any time
-Recall any screen from disk any time
*Create BASIC lines to re-create any screen


## FILE and RECORD HANDLING

- Rapidly access records with BTREE File structure
- Search for a record with only the first few letters of the name or key (partial key) (Example: locate PRODUCER by typing PR)
*Recall and edit duplicate and multiple keys (Example: Several last names may be the same on a file and you can find and edit them individually
*Fully edit any part of a previously entered record
-Recover unused space automatically upon deletion of a record
*Enter data very fast with the special batch mode
*Recall immediately any record after it's been entered, eliminating time consuming sorting and indexing
*Rapidly access any record anytime (2-4 seconds average) *Globally search and replace data in certain fields in selected record range
*Automatically rebuild any file to meet new specifications. No need to re-enter data when a file needs to be restructured.
*Balance any BTREE file automatically to reorganize and speed up file access time
-Recover from power failure and easily rebuild files that have been damaged. Avoid laborious re-entry of long data files


## SCREEN ORIENTED INPUT <br> and EDITING of DATA

*Insert and delete characters at any position in any field. No "back to start" retyping of data

- Move forward or back to previously entered fields to edit using the arrow keys. Totally non-destructive cursor. Does not require re-entering of each data field
-Move within any field using the arrow keys
*Move instantly to any field with Control G command
'Exit from input/edit mode at any point allowing immediate escape from data entry mode. Allows partial information to be entered for each record without the annoying, time
consuming need to press ENTER for each blank field not used at the time of entry
- Duplicate field information from a previous record with one keystroke. No need to re-enter duplicate information, addresses, etc. on consecutive records
- View a custom prompt, your own custom reminder or help message for each field with 1 keystroke
- Verify each character typed automatically
- Enter data as fast as you want, even if you are a speed typist -View visible display of automatic field length restrictions
*View prompts for each field showing number of characters allowed


## PRINTED REPORTS

* Create up to 9 separate reports at a time in a finished program
- Generate any number of reports you want (no limit)
-Select reports by name from a report menu in the program
-Select from six different automatic report formats including custom mailing labels
-Instantly print reports by key with no time consuming sort necessary
*Sort and print any other (non key) field with the fast machine language sort
-Sort only records that meet your search criteria
- Sort on more than one field if desired
- Use any restrictions or search criteria to determine which records will be included in a report
*Use any number of multiple search criteriea (including logical) (Example: You can search for all the males who are single. and drive a car that are over 24 years old but less than 35 years old
- Send any special command to your printer before or after any report
-Specify any line length needed and any page length desired
- Select single line or multiple lines per record, even one page per record
*Total any fields during the report (running totals)


## FREEFORM REPORT GENERATOR

- Specify column and row of every heading and field
- Allow up to 100 of interfield calculations, even string calculations
* Include any text anywhere on the screen
- Keep sub-totals on any field and print at any time in any format
- Format any numeric fields anyway you wish
- Print reports on pre-printed forms, checks, etc.
-Create form letters with merged field data, with no word processing necessary
-Put any field anywhere on the page. No limitations


## ADVANCED CALCULATIONS

- Globally recalculate any field in any or all records. (Example: If file is a list of gold assets and the spot price changes, each separate asset may be recalculated with a new value for the spot price)
*Use all math operations including exponentiation and trigonometry
- Use logical calculations such as And, Or, Not, etc.
*Use any level of parenthesis in calculation formulas
-Save results in any field and display results in any field
- Store temporary results in several extra memory slots
*Pass calculation results between records
- Determine the exact order of calculations
- Display or save results at your option in the finished record


## OTHER ADVANCED FEATURES

-Edit any part of any program without starting over or redefining the entire program

- Create screen and input modules only (for professional programmers)
- Create Calculate-only programs with the easy desk-top super calculator program
- Design custom logos for your program
- Control cursor type, size, flash speed, etc.
-Design custom prompts or help info for any field

[^8]
## WHAT ARE PRODUCER USERS SAYING?

We continue to receive testimonials from satisfied users almost every day.
Here's a sampling of the feedback we are receiving:

## VALUE

VERY impressive! No matter how much I use the PRODUCER, there is no doubt Igot my money's worth. It is clear the program, packaging and tutorial are developed with lots of thought....Very user friendly! Congratulations!
R. N. Forbes, Los Altos Hills, California

The PRODUCER package I received was excellent. The finest software package I have ever purchased. Far beyond my expectations.
S. R. Foster, Pensacola, Florida

I think the PRODUCER will save me so much time that it will give me the time to do the more important tasks that my business calls for and the money I'll save from not having to buy canned programs that are overpriced. Now with the PRODUCER I can write a program overnight to do almost anything I want it to do and with written reports to boot. Talk about saving time and money. I feel the PRODUCER will pay for itself with my first three programs.
S. Tornatore, Canastota, New York

The PRODUCER is a very impressive software package. It is well worth the money. While other micro owners are printing mailing labels, I am now selling them programs to use. I now have more time to spend enjoying my computer.
V. E. Ryberg. Bloomington, Illinois

Im in love with the PRODUCER. It's one of my favorite programs.
R. Selsback, Burlingame, California

It was very complete and professionally done. The packaging and program seem to have been thought out before assembly and sale. The value of the deal. everything included was the best rue seen to date.
G. Slusher, Martin, Kentucky

Very professional packaging. It gave the feeling of getting your money's worth before even running the program...Very easy to use and leaves veryfew questions unanswered..As you can see, I like the PRODUCER and was impressed with how trouble free it is.
A. C. Vincent, Napa, California

Excellent. Above and beyond other softuare.
R. Hapgood, Henrietta, Texas

## VERSATILITY

The PRODUCER is the best all purpose program generator I have used. (We have tried almost all of them.) The generated code is bug free, well commented and efficient.
R. A. Copella, Northbrook, Ilinois

I bought the PRODUCER to save time. I feel capable of being able to write almost all programs I need. The PRODUCER generated programs will save a lot of time writing basic code and debugging. Using the PRODUCER I can write a good database type program using math calculation in about three hours. I don't have to tell you how long it would take writing the same program from scratch.
S. Tornatore. Canastota, New York

A special thanks to Roger and all of you. You ve made my computing life easier and better. My 10 year old can't wait to get his hands on the PRODUCER.
J. D. Konkler, Columbus, Ohio

## DOCUMENTATION

The Reference Manual is a work of art. Not only is it attractive and easy to use, it is so well organized, documented and logically written that the manual is a rarity in the software market place.
S. R. Foster, Pensacola, Florida

One of the best rive seen. We write about 20 volumes of material per year. Take it from a 'pro', it's good!
J. Crespi. Sherman Oaks, California

The PRODUCER Reference Manual is professionally written to provide ready acess to easily understood answers to questions which arise during use of the PRODUCER.
R. A. Copella. Northbrook, Illinois

The Reference Manual is supreme and superior to anything I have worked with.
R. A. Neuman, Okemos, Michigan

Very well laid out and organized. One of the best rve seen.
J. D. Konkler, Columbus, Ohio

## QUALITY

Thank you for an excellent program. I agree that The PRODUCER will change the entire concept of program creation in the entire concept of program creation in
the future. But for now. you stand as the best data-base-management-system I can buy.
E. Sung. Vancouver, B.C.

Your system really is Software of the Future. Your staff has insight others of us only dream of. Congratulations on a product of extraordinary design.
S. R. Foster. Pensacola, Florida

This is an excellent program. At this point I am totally pleased. This is by far my number one software and I will use it anywhere and everywhere I possibly can both personal and business. Once again congratulations to all of the people involved.
R. A. Neuman. Okemos, Michigan

Comparison shopping indicates the PRODUCER's superiority to all others. And I already oun most of the others.
R. A. Copella, Northbrook, Ilinois

Glad to see you take an interest in what some of us hackers are up against. Ithink the PRODUCER will make the software hackers upgrade their products to this high level quality of the PRODUCER. I'm sure you realize that there is a lot of garbage on the market.
D. J. Smith, Lombard, Ilinois
$I$ was impressed by the professional appearance of your program. Other software I have received were on copy paper and stapled into a booklet with very vague instructions.
W. J. Mahaffey, Absecon, N. J.

## USE

The program is almost idiot proof.
J. Crespi. Sherman Oaks, California

It is a very friendly friend and we will be working together for some time to come. R. A. Neuman, Okemos, Michigan

Very easy to use and leaves very few questions unanswered.
A. C. Vincent, Napa. California


## The PRODUCER

MODEL I version . . . . . . \$149.95
MODEL III version . . . . . \$149.95
Available FALL/83 for
MODEL II
$\$ 299.95$
MODELIV
\$199.95
MODEL 12 . . . . . . . . . . . . \$299.95
MODEL 16 . . . . . . . . . . . \$299.95
MODEL 16 XENIX . . . . . $\$ 499.95$
IBM - PC. . . . . . . . . . . . . \$299.95

PRODUCER SOFTWARE
Box 1245
Arlington, Texas
76004-1245
Texas 817-274-6998
800-433-5355

# Hello Bar Codes, Goodbye Keyboard? 

by Hermes S. Mendez



253t大人 $2 \times 5$

Human error. That's what can make the keyboard, the most common means of entering data into a computer. inefficient. That's alko why industries whose business requires a great deal of data imput have encouraged other, more consistently accurate, means of data entry.

Optical scanning represents such a means. In optical scanning, the computer reads data directly; bypassing the keyboard and the possibility of humat error. One method of optical scanning that currently enjoys widespread implementation and is expected to have a bright future is bar code technology.
Bar codes are graphical representations of binary coded data in the form

TThrough bar code fechnology you can input data faster and more efficiently than by keyboard.
of black and white spaces. The data can comprise anything adaptable to binary encoding inventory numbers, prices, product identification, and so on. A haser
reads the bar code, translating and transferring the information to a computer in a virtually error-free envirominent.

## A Brief Bistory

Before getting into the basics of bat code technology, you should firse rake a look at its history. I checked the patents granted to bar code tecinology and found that in 1949, the U.S. Patent Office issued a patent for circular bar codes. By 1900 , it patented the Rail Identification Symbol by Sylvaria: Following this code was a protiferation of different bar code techmiques.
By 1970 an ad hoc committee for U.S. supermarkets brought about the Universal Product Code (UPC) - the

most widely known code due to its use in grocery stores. The UPC, formally adopted in the U.S. in 1973, was closely followed by a European version of the code in 1977.

The early 1980s brought wider acceptance of bar codes as the Defense Department adopted bar codes to keep track of supplies and equipment. Bar codes have grown to wide acceptance and use within such industries.

The general public became aware of bar codes only when grocery chains converted their checkout counters to automatically read bar code information. A laser beam, which crisscrosses on the food item, detects the bar code pattern, deciphers it, and accesses the computer's memory for specific information on the item.

By 1981, over 4,000 U.S. and Canadian supermarkets implemented the necessary scanning equipment.

## Who Benefits?

Some of the obvious consumer benefits of grocery-store bar codes are: - almost flawless entry of the price information;
-the name and price of the specific item on the cash register tape;

- less time standing in the checkout line (studies show a 42 percent average savings in time);
- the promise of lower cost due to savings in personnel needed at the store.

The most obvious vendor benefits include:

- keeping track of inventory and taking less store personnel time;
- checking the movement of each specific item to determine which are just "warming the bench";
- automatically ordering items needed from a central warehouse when a minimum is reached;
- controlling shoplifting by tracking the placement of items.
There are also benefits that apply equally to the consumer and the vendor. One is the electronic transfer of funds between accounts. At the checkout

A bar code reader for the Model 100 was not available at press time. The topic will be covered in a future isoue.-Eds.
counter this system debits your bank account for the total price of groceries and instantly credits the store's account by the same amount.
The railway system has also put bar codes to good use. By reading the horizontal bar codes on the side of the car, automatic laser scanners along the track of a station can detect what cars are on the line and their locations. This can also keep track of the contents of each specific car.
Many libraries around the nation are converting their card catalogs to computerized systems. Recently, I became familiar with this at the University of Central Florida and found it a great help in research work. Many of these same libraries use bar codes on the books to help increase the speed and efficiency of checking books in and out.

Even the health care industry has discovered how bar codes can increase the efficiency of the hospital as well as keep costs down due to loss of items or the failure to charge patients for goods used. The hospital issues each patient a bar code symbol at the time of admittance. With bar coded items, the hospital can easily charge the individual by running the scanner over the patient's

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Figure 1. 2 of 5 code.
code, the item's code, and the employee's code.

Another example of the health industry using bar codes is in keeping track of units of blood. Workers tag units with a bar code symbol that, when scanned, provides pertinent information as to blood type, source, and blood donor. This method uses the Codabar symbol. Health agencies nationwide use it to provide accurate and rapid processing of blood and related products. This code is also known as 3 of 9 Code.
Magazines and paperbacks sold in most stores already use UPC coding. Magazines add another portion to the


Figure 2. Interleaved 2 of 5 code.

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```

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| 2/11/83 | $\$ 1.500 .00$ $\$ 390.00$ | Davis. N |
| 2/15/83 | \$390.00 | Franks. B . |
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[^9]code called the UPC Addendum which indicates the issue date. You can find this type of code on the cover of this magazine.

The military has adopted a bar code called LOGMARS (Logistics Applications of Automated Marketing and Reading Symbols). This method provides a standard for identifying all shipments to the Defense Department and promises to provide greater efficiency in the management of U.S. supplies and materials on a worldwide basis. The U.S. Armed Forces require all manufacturers providing goods to their branches to use the code.

Manufacturing in general greatly benefits from bar code techniques. For example, the Chevrolet Motor Division in Buffalo, NY, has used bar code labels on its axle assemblies since 1975. The scanner reads the label, sorts, and routes the axle assemblies to their proper locations. To identify 33 possible combinations of carburetors, distributors, and exhaust gas recirculation valves, the Pontiac Motor Division uses bar codes on its engine blocks. It identifies any mismatching in the assembly instantly.

Another example is the employees at the Research Center of Xerox Corporation in Webster, NY, who have bar codes on their I.D. cards. When supplies are distributed, an attendant scans the bar codes on the supplies and on the employee's I.D. card. The computer automatically bills the appropriate department for the supplies.

The list goes on and on. As you can tell, many bar code applications already exist and many more will come.

## Why Bar Codes?

Basically, reading bar codes is fast and accurate. Keyboard entry ranges from one character per second (cps) to several cps , depending on the speed of the operator, the complexity of the data, and the environment. Keyboard entry in general is subject to many mistakes, estimated at one error for every few hundred keystrokes.

For example, Bell Telephone Laboratories reports that the uncorrected numeric keying errors in typing mailing addresses range from .42 to .48 percent of the total numeric keystrokes; that's about one error to every 208-230 characters typed. Other research finds lower accuracy.

Contrast this to industrial bar code reading, accurate to one error for every several million characters entered. Research, according to Datalogic, shows errors per 3 million entries to be: 10,000
using keyboard; 300 using OCR; one using Code 39 bar codes.

There are many types of bar codes in use, most evolving from specific applications and methods of interpretation. I'll briefly describe a few of the many different bar codes presently in use.

## 2 of 5 Code

This code originated in the late 1960 s for use in warehouse systems. Companies also use it to identify envelopes as well as airline tickets. This is a very simple code in which the information depends on the width of the bars (see Fig. 1). The bars are either narrow or wide, the wide bars being three times the size of the narrow bars. The narrow bar is equivalent to a zero bit and the wide bar to a 1 bit. Spaces are equal to the width of the narrow bar but do not contain any information. For this reason, the 2 of 5 code is called a discrete code.

## Interieaved 2 of 5 Code

This code is similar to 2 of 5 codes except that the spaces between the bars do contain information. Warehousing and heavy industry use this code widely (especially the automotive industry). Bars represent odd-numbered digits, and spaces represent even-numbered digits.

On the left, the start character consists of a narrow bar, narrow space, narrow bar, and narrow space. The stop character consists of a wide bar, narrow space, and narrow bar (see Fig. 2). It is a self-checking code since every character has a built-in check to avoid errors due to printing defects. It is continuous rather than discrete since there is information in the spaces. The width of the wide elements ranges from two to three times the narrow.

## 3 of 9 Code

The 3 of 9 code, also known as Code 39 , provides for 44 data characters. Three of the nine elements are wide and the remaining six narrow. Each character consists of five bars and four spaces (nine total characters) in which two bars and one space are wide. Digits zero through nine are represented in the same way as in the 2 of 5 code. This code is also discrete and self-checking. This is a popular code with many applications, including the health industry. It's probably the most widely used bar code in industry and the Department of Defense.

## Codabar Code

Libraries and the health field put Codabar codes to wide use. A variation of this code was one of the early con-



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[^10]tenders for the Universal Product Code. It is the standard for use on blood bags. Discrete and self-checking, Codabar codes consist of four bars with three spaces. The complete bar code symbol consists of a stop/start character, the data characters, and another stop/start character. Since it's a variable-length code, it is versatile but limited to 16 different characters-the 10 digits; the period, hyphen, and colon; and the plus, slash, and dollar signs.

## Code 11

You can find Code 11 labels on telecommunications components and equipment. The code consists of 11 different data characters, 10 digits, and the dash symbol. Each character consists of three bars with two spaces. This code is discrete but not self-checking.

## UPC/EAN Codes

After the U.S. adopted the UPC in 1973, the Europeans became interested and adopted the European Article Numbering (EAN) Code in 1976. The two are fully compatible. In fact, the UPC is a subset of the EAN.
The U.S. considered many factors in adopting the UPC, including ease of printing the codes on packages, quality of the print, and its omnidirectional scannability.

In the middle of the code two thin alignment bars project above and below the rest of the code, separating the right section from the left. You will find two similar bars at the beginning and end of the code.

A combination of seven bars and/or spaces make up the digits. The thin spaces represent a binary zero and the thin bars a binary 1. Multiple thin bars adjacent to each other appear as a wide dark bar.

The left half is coded differently from the right half. The left half identifies the manufacturer, and the right half identifies the specific item. Each half consists of six digits, with the last digit on the right half a check digit computed from the preceding 11 digits. Each character also contains a parity check giving this code a high level of error-checking. The character parity determines the scan direction instead of the start/stop character. In 1975 an addendum allowed magazines and periodicals to place information as to the specific issue number (see 80 Micro's UPC on the cover).

A number of codes exist that I won't cover here, including the Plessley Code, Ames Code, Nixdorf Code, and others. As applications grew many companies developed their own symbology, but the
basic properties are the same. A good bar code symbol should have as many of the following properties as possible:

- Self-checking
- Constant character width
- Structurally simple
- A large alphanumeric character set
- Constant number of bars
- Useful at variable scanning speeds
- Generous tolerance in printing the bar codes
- High density

Depending on the application, the potential user may trade off one property for another.

## Reading Bar Codes

In order to read bar codes you need a fixed or portable scanner and a de-coder-usually a hardware/software combination that converts the bar code into ASCII characters. A grocery checkout counter provides a good example of the fixed scanner, since the items move over the scanner itself and don't have to touch its surface. The portable scanner usually consists of a penlike instrument, or wand, and related hardware.
These wands work on a simple principle. The scanner emits light which reflects back from the code to a photo sensor inside the wand. The voltage produced by the photosensor and related electronics is proportional to the code's pattern. The black regions absorb light and the light areas reflect it. Scanners come with a white or red light source. Portables use red more often because white light requires more power. Red light reads codes printed in all colors except red.

Two factors are critical to a successful scan. First, you need high contrast between the light and dark areas of the code. Contrast ratios of 80 to 90 percent greatly improve the efficiency of the whole system.

The second critical point is the widths of the code segments. Wide bars and spaces are two, two and a half, or three times the narrow bars. For a successful read, the decoding unit must be able to distinguish a narrow bar or space from a wide.

Once the code is read, your software determines how to handle the data.

Hermes S. Mendez teaches computer science at Forest Lake Academy. He can be reached at the school at 3909 East Semoran Road, Apopka, FL 32703.

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# Bars and Stripes Forever 

by Davey S. Thornton



Bar codes-they're fast, they're efficient, they're accurate, they're everywhere! Now you can print them on the Model III-here's how.

Most people think of bar codes as the striped labels on grocery items that identify a product and its cost. But bar code applications are more exten-sive-they are used in both industrial and commercial sales, inventory control, and equipment and product status accounting.

Several different types of bar codes exist. Grocery stores use the Universal Product Code (UPC); a description of


UPCs along with a program to produce them appears on page 114. This article explains how industrial bar codes work and provides a Model III program to generate the standard bar codes: Interleaved 2 of 5, 3 of 9, and Codabar bar codes.

## How the Codes Work

A bar code is a self-contained message that rapidly transmits data between

Data Character Set
Wide bars and spaces $=$ Binary 1
Narrow bars and spaces $=$ Binary 0
Each data character contains 5 binary elements, 2 of the 5 are binary 1 s

| Data | Weighted Position |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Character | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{P}$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

independent systems with relative security and minimal hardware. Since bar codes interface with computers, binary notation is the basis for the algorithms used to encode and decode data.

The Interleaved 2 of 5 code has a maximum of 2 of 5 bits as binary 1 s (wide bar or wide space) in any code sequence. The Interleaved 2 of 5 code consists of a set of start and stop bits with a maximum of five groups of bars and spaces representing 10 numeric characters (see Fig. 1). A narrow bar or space represents a logic zero and a wide bar or space a logic 1. In each group of bars and spaces, the bars represent the first character and the spaces represent the second character. Figure 1 gives the code sequence for the Interleaved 2 of 5 code.

Interleaved 2 of 5 code represents only numeric characters while the 3 of 9 code represents both numeric and alphabetic characters. Each character in a 3 of 9 code consists of 9 bits with five bars and four spaces. The 3 of 9 code is so named because no more than 3 of 9 bits can be logic is (wide bar or wide space) in any one sequence. Further, the space between the characters is not significant because of the discrete nature of the code.

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4. Others NOT supported: CDBL, CINT, CSNG, DEFFN, FIX, FRE
5. Normal CASSETTE I/O. IZBASIC 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.
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To help give you an idea how fast compiled programs are, we have included this demo program:

## ZBASIC 2.2 DEMO PROGRAM

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(Remember that the ZBASIC program includes an 1879 byte subroutine package.) Program shown exactly as compiled and run in BASIC and ZBASIC.
 28 CLSICLEARIQe:DEFINT $A-X: D E F S T R ~ Z: D I M$ AA $(64,24), z$ (Se) : RANDOM
 48 FOR $I=1$ TO127STEP2 IFOR J§47TOISTEP-3i $x \mathrm{X}=$ POINT ( 1 , J) ISET ( 1 , J) $50 \mathrm{xx}=(1-J) / C C *(7+1+J): \mathrm{xx}=$ RBS (INT (RND $(1 * J)-$ RA $)+7)$; RESET $(1, J)$
 70 ABs $=$ STR $(1+J)$; BA\& $=L E F T *(A B 8,2) ;$ AA $(1 / 2, J / 2)=V A L$ ( $B A *)+A A * 3$
 90 BD*-MIDs (BA\& $, 2,2$ ) :MIDs (BAs, 1, 1) $=2$; IF $X X$ THEN 100 ELSE CLS 160 IF LEN (BA\&) ; 3 OR SGN ( $X X$ ) $=1$ AND ASC (BAs) $=32$ THEN PRINT"+++*; 110 IFPOS (e)) 62 THEN TRON:TROFF, ${ }^{2}$ PRINT ELSE $X X=\operatorname{NOT}(R N D(99))+10 e$
 130 RESTORE IREADA, $C, Z$ (J), D:GOSUB170,GOSUB170:GOSUBI78:GOTO210 140 NEXT : PRINT"*":NEXTI:CLS:PRINTES12, STA, "STOD TIME "ITIME:
 160 DATA $12345,-1$, "TEST",-9999
179 ON RND (6) GOTO $189,199,290,189,199$, 200
180 RETURN
190 return
200 RETURN
210 ON RND (9) GOSUB $180,190,200,180,190,209,180,190,200$ 220 вотO14e
NOTICE ZBASIC 200 WNERS you can upgrade vour ZBASIC 20 for no charge lust send us vout onginal diskette cassette and $\$ 1500$ with vour registered sertal number and copy of your invorce We will send your ZBASIC 22 and updates to vour manual VISA, MASTERCARD, AMERICAN EXPRESS, COD ORDERS CALL

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Figure 3. Codabar code sequence. (Reprinted with permission from Bar Code News.)


The 3 of 9 code uses the spaces between bars to point to one of five character groups. Within the group, the bar identifies the specific character. These bar codes use the same binary sequence as the Interleaved 2 of 5 code (see Fig. 2). This pattern holds for all but four special characters represented by bars equal to logic zero and spaces with alternate three logic 1s. Figure 2 gives the code sequences for the 3 of 9 code.

Codabar code includes a numeric set, six special characters, and four interchangeable start/stop codes. Unlike the 2 of 5 and the 3 of 9 codes, you can scan Codabar codes in either direction. The

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|  | UPC/EAN | 3 of 9 Code | Interleaved 2 of 5 | Codabar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Character Set | Numeric | Alphanumeric plus -. ${ }^{*}$ §/ $+\%$ and space | Numeric | Numeric plus \$-:/.+ |
| Number of Characters Encoded | 10 | 43 | 10 | 16 |
| Start and Stop Codes | Unique, both (101) | Unique, both (*) | Start NB/NS/ NB/NS Stop WB/NS/ NB | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4 possible } \\ & \mathrm{a} / \mathrm{t}, \mathrm{~b} / \mathrm{n}, \mathrm{c} / *, \\ & \mathrm{~d} / \mathrm{e} \end{aligned}$ |
| Number of Module Combinations Used | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Maximum Substitution Error Rate without Check Digit (CD) | CD required | 1 in $10^{\circ}$ | 1 in $10^{\circ}$ | 1 in $10^{\circ}$ |
| Maximum Substitution Error Rate with Check Digit (CD) | 1 in $10^{\circ}$ | 1 in $10^{\circ}$ | 1 in $10^{\circ}$ | 1 in $10^{\circ}$ |
| Ten-character Length for .010 Inch Module (Nominal) | . 70 inch | 1.4 inch | . 90 inch | 1.0 inch |
| Variable Length | No | Yes | May be w/CD | Yes |
| Discrete | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Self-Checking | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Date Introduced | 1973 | 1974 | 1972 | 1972 |
| Codified in Standards | UPCC/IAN | USD2\&3/ANSI/ DOD/AIAG | $\begin{aligned} & \text { USDI/ANSI/ } \\ & \text { AIAG } \end{aligned}$ | USD4/ANSI/ CCBBA |
| Market Influence | Retail | Industrial \& Government | Industrial | Medical/Photo/ <br> Libraries |

Table 1. Comparisons of popular bar-code symbologies.
length of the Codabar character isn't fixed as in the 2 of 5 and 3 of 9 codes shown below.
0 through $9,-, \$ \quad \mathrm{LI}=5^{*} \mathrm{X}+2^{*} \mathrm{~N}^{*} \mathrm{X}$
$:, /, .,+, A, B, C, D \quad L 2=4^{*} X+3^{*} \mathrm{~N}^{*} X$
The difference in L1 and L2 lengths shows up as $(\mathrm{N}-1)^{*} \mathrm{X}$, but is not significant and can be made up in the inter-
character gap. Since the code is discrete, the intercharacter gap change doesn't affect code readability. Figure 3 gives the Codabar sequence.

## Printing Code

Next, determine if you can use a specific dot-matrix printer as an inexpensive and convenient bar code printer.
CODABAR CODE

INTERLEAVED 2 OF 5 CODE


* 1234567890 *
3 OF 9 CODE
3 OF 9 CODE

Using MIL-STD-1189 (see Fig. 4) and the ANSI bar code specifications (see Table 2), you can determine the density of printable bar code characters, and whether a specific printer can print bar codes. However, the vast majority of dot-matrix printers with graphics capability are capable of printing bar codes of some density. (For a more rigorous evaluation of this subject, I recommend an article by Wellman Hoff in the winter issue of Computer Technology Review, the System Integration Source Book, West World Productions Inc. This article includes a Basic program for evaluating dot-matrix printers.)

Since my system includes an Epson MX-80 FT printer, my evaluation is limited to this printer. The MX-80 prints 120 columns per inch in the highresolution mode. This equals a horizontal spacing of .00833 inches. The vertical spacing is restricted to the minimum
platen shift, which equals .00463 inches. The dot separation, .01388 inches, defines the dot diameter.
There are two relationships you must examine to determine if a specific printer is capable of printing a bar code.
The first is the overall ratio of narrow to wide elements. This depends heavily on the ratio of the dot diameter to the vertical and horizontal spacing. With the Epson MX-80 this difference is approximately 1.6 -to-1 $\quad(.01388 / .00833=$ 1.666 ) and 3 -to-1 $(.01388 / .00463=$ 2.998) for the vertical spacing.

This amount of overlap also tells you that the second relationship-the dot gap between both vertical and horizontal dot placement is not significant because of the size of the dot diameter. With a dot radius equal to or greater than the separation between dot positions, there is little or no dot gap.

Thus, for the Epson printer, the dot over-print is the controlling factor and affects the narrow-to-wide element ratio. Table 3 gives a list of narrow- to wide-element dot-row widths and the density in characters per inch.

The Program Listing provided here produces 2 of 5,3 of 9 , and Codabar codes. The program asks for a code sequence and the input specifies the type of code you want produced. If you desire 3 of 9 code, you must use a sequence of up to 30 alphanumeric characters. (The 3 of 9 code has a restriction of 43 characters but the listing prints only 30 characters in compressed mode and 20 characters in standard mode.)
If you desire 2 of 5 code, then a period precedes the code sequence and you can use only numeric characters. With the 2 of 5 code, the sequence must be less than or equal to 10 characters.

If you want the Codabar code, then in addition to preceding the code sequence with a period, you must include a stop/start code after the period and before the code sequence. Since the Codabar start/stop codes are interchangeable, you can use a different code at either end. If you desire a different code at the end of the sequence, include it during the entry; otherwise, the program assumes that you want the code specified as a start code as a stop code.

## Scanning the Code

To help those of you who are ready to jump up and write the definitive scanning routine, here are a few tips.

First, assuming that you use a TRS-80 Model III, you can make some assumptions about the speed of the
scanning algorithm and the problems you're likely to encounter. Assume that the algorithm takes 50 microseconds to execute, then estimate that the routine has a sampling rate of about 20,000 samples per second (sps).
If you wave the reading wand at the average rate of about 30 inches per second (ips), you find that each sampling period corresponds to a wand travel of about .0015 inches ( $30 \mathrm{ips} / 20,000 \mathrm{sps}$ ). As discussed earlier, the narrow-bar spacing is .01666 inches based on a dot row equal to two dot rows for a narrow bar or space. Thus, you can see that a narrow bar or space consists of approximately 10 samples-each representing
about 10 percent of the narrow-bar/ space width.
This tells you that a read system, based on the TRS-80 Model III, is susceptible to errors in acceleration/deceleration and variable speed of wand motion. Incorrect readings used in calculations contribute to additional errors.
Bar code scanners have circular viewing areas or apertures (which vary from .0045 to .017 inches in diameter). This increases the chance for error since reflected light entering this aperture is converted from an analog signal to a binary digit. The scanner diameter adds additional error as a result of the amount of light admitted, and the size


| BAR CODE | ELLMENTS | ELEMENT WIDTH TOLERANCE T | WIDE-TO-NARROW <br> ELEMENT RATIO N* |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| INTERLEAVED 2-OF-5 | NARROW BAR W <br> NARROW SPACE W <br> WIDE BAR <br> WIDE SPACE | $\pm\left(\frac{18 \mathrm{~N}-21}{80}\right) \mathrm{W}$ | $2: 1$ TO 3:1 <br> (MUST EXCEED 2.2:1 WHEN. <br> EVER NARROW ELEMENT <br> <0.02-IN. WIDE) |
| 3-OF-9 | SAME AS ABOVE | $\pm \frac{4}{27}(\mathrm{~N}-2 / 3) \mathrm{W}$ | SAME AS ABOVE |
| CODABAR | 9 BAR WIDTHS <br> 10 SPACE WIDTHS | $\pm \frac{0.0015}{0.0065} \times$ELEMENT <br> WIDTH | DOES NOT APPLY |

$\mathrm{N}=$ THE RATIO OF THE WIDTH OF THE WIDE ELEMENT TO THE WIDTH OF THE NARROW ELEMENT
(NOMINAL RATIO:N MUST BE HELD CONSTANT WITHIN AN INTERLEAVED 2 OF 5 AND 3 OF 9 BAR CODE SYMBOL).

## FOR ALL THE ABOVE BAR CODES:

BAR CODE HEIGHT MINIMUM IS 0.25 IN . FOR HAND SCANNING OR $15 \%$ OF THE BAR CODE LENGTH, WHICHEVER IS GREATER; MINIMUM OF 1.25 IN . OR $25 \%$ OF THE BAR CODE LENGTH, WHICHEVER IS GREATER, FOR TRANSPORT PACKAGES.

MINIMUM NOMINAL WIDTH OF NARROW ELEMENTS IS 0.0075 IN. EXCEPT FOR DIRECT PRINTING ON CORRUGATED CONTAINERS, WHERE 0.040 IN . IS REQUIRED.
VOIDS OR SPOTS MEETING EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING ARE PERMITTED:
(1) CONTAINED WITHIN A CIRCLE WHOSE DIAMETER IS 0.4 TIMES THE NOMINAL WIDTH OF THE NARROW ELEMENT
(2) OCCUPIES NO MORE THAN $25 \sigma_{0}$ OF THE AREA OF A CIRCLE WHOSE DIAMETER IS 0.8 TIMES THE NOMINAL WIDTH OF THE NARROW ELEMENT.
MINIMUM PRINT CONTRAST SIGNAL IS $75 \%$ IN THE B633 SPECTRAL BAND.
Table 2. Summary of ANSI bar code specifications. (Reprinted with permission from Computer Technology Review.)
of the bar/space reflecting that light.
The elements scanned are represented by two widths. The ratio of narrow-towide should be between 2 -to-1 and 3-to-1. The algorithm should compare neighboring elements in consecutive fashion. Compare bars to bars and spaces to spaces. Comparing these elements to their nearest neighbor minimizes errors resulting from speed changes (acceleration/deceleration).
Use the start/stop code as a known to identify the start of a code sequence as well as to define the narrow and wide bar/space widths as determined by the

| Dot Row <br> Narrow <br> Elements | Dot Row <br> Wide <br> Elements | Density <br> in <br> Characters//lnch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $* 2$ | 5 | 4.1379 |
| $* *$ | 7 | 2.8583 |
| 3 | 8 | 2.6667 |
| 4 | 9 | 2.1827 |
| 4 | 10 | 2.0698 |
| 4 | 11 | 1.9680 |
|  |  |  |

${ }^{*}$ Program Listing in standard mode.
**Program Listing in compressed mode.

Table 3. MX-80 FT printer evaluation.
wanding rate. Use these values to evaluate successive code bits. All of these calculations can't be made during the scanning process without further reducing the scan rate, which is unacceptable. It is possible, however, to store the scan
data and perform the calculations after the stop code is received.

Contact Davey Thornton at 8128 Brucar Court, Gaithersburg, MD 20877.

## Program Listing. Bar code print routine.



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# Check-Out UPCs 

by Davey S. Thornton

## P <br> 

## $\square$ he Universal Product Code is probably the bar code you're most familiar with. Here's some of its history and a program that generates UPCs.

Just about everybody has seen bar codes, the most ubiquitous being the Universal Product Code (UPC) on grocery items. Their convenience is most obvious at the checkout counter, where a laser beam reads and not only rings up the item, but identifies it and adjusts the store's inventory accordingly.

The UPC seemed to come out of nowhere, but today it's commonplace. In this article I'll examine Universal Product Code technology and some of its
history, as well as provide the means to print the standard UPC-A code with a Model III and an Epson MX-80 printer with Graftrax (see Fig. 1).

## UPC History

The idea for point-of-sale data capture by bar codes isn't much more than 15 years old. The roots of the UPC go back to the early 1970s when an ad hoc committee developed and standardized a point-of-sale data system. Initially the

BAR CODE BIT PATTERN CORRESPONDING TO 3 '0-1111-0-1'

BAR CODE BIT PATTERN CORRESPONDING TO 4
committee felt that the system should provide the product name and price with a single action, thus reducing time required for product sales, improving system accuracy, and ultimately paying for the implementation cost through these savings.

The grocery industry formed the Uniform Grocery Product Code Council, comprising representatives of the grocery manufacturers and supermarket chains, to oversee the development of the UPC and to maintain code assignments. During code development, the Uniform Grocery Product Code Council established a subcommittee to oversee the development of a standard code. The subcommittee reviewed optical symbols, suggested changes, and reviewed study results. The guidelines it initially defined include:

- A successful first-read rate of 99 percent;
- A substitution rate of $1 / 10,000$;
- A scan rate from 3 to 100 inches per second; and
- A code length of 10 characters (revised to 12 ).

From its initial development, the code was meant for use with fixed scanners. Later the subcommittee, in an effort to provide versatility, included

## The Key Box

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| UP |  | Charscter Format |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Regular | SXXXXX-XXXXXC |
| B | Drug B | SXXXXX-XXXXXX |
| C | 12-character | XSXXXXX-XXXXXC |
| D | $12+\mathrm{n}$ character | SXXXXX-XXXXXCXX... |
| E | Zero suppression | XXXXX |
| $\mathrm{X}=$ information character |  |  |
| $\mathrm{S}=$ code decimal character |  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}=$ modulo 10 check character |  |  |
| Table 1. UPC character specification. |  |  |

requirements that would allow reading UPCs with a hand-held wand and the naked eye.

## Code Design

Figure 1 is an example of the UPC found on grocery products. The UPC is classified as a multilevel code, which means that the code, appearing as multiple levels of bars and spaces, uses width modulation to encode data. Each bar or space represents one bit of binary data and corresponds to a level of encoding. The binary encoded data of the UPC has reflective spaces (blank areas) that represent logic zeros, and non-reflective bars (solid lines) representing logic 1 s .

Because of the diversity of consumer product size and shape, users found that they must design more than one code to meet the needs of the whole industry. Table 1 gives the specifications of the five UPC codes developed. All versions, with the exception of E , use the number of the code symbol character to identify both the type of code and the type of item.

## Self-Testing

The UPC has a self-test feature that assures an accurate read. It's found in all UPC codes except versions B and E. The self-check feature involves a value called the modulo 10 check digit. A modulo 10 check digit verifies correctly coded data. It does so through a series of calculations, the result of which must zero out; otherwise the read is unsuccessful and a new read is required.

The modulo 10 of a number is its remainder when divided by 10 . For example, the modulo 10 of 16 is 6 .

The equation used in determining the modulo 10 of a UPC is:
modulo 10(3X(UPC symbol + UPC even digits) + UPC odd digits)

The modulo 10 of this number is its remainder when divided by 10 .

As an example, use the UPC in Fig. 2 to calculate the modulo 10. Here, the code symbol is zero and the code numbers that fall in even positions are 1,3 ,


Figure 2. Ideal UPC.
2,2 , and 0 . The UPC numbers in odd locations are $4,7,5,5$, and 1 . So the modulo 10 equation looks like
modulo $10(3 \times(0+1+3+2+2+0)+4+7+5+$ $5+1)$
or 46 divided by 10 , or 4.6 . The re-
mainder, 6 , is the modulo 10 of this UPC.
Once the computer determines the modulo 10, it uses this figure to determine the check digit using the equation

$$
0=10-(\text { modulo } 10+\text { the check digit })
$$

The check digit is encoded into the UPC so that, when the calculation uses the self-check calculation, it produces a value of zero if all the UPC numbers are properly read.

The check digit for this particular UPC is 4 . The calculation is now

$$
0=10-(6+4)
$$

Since both sides of the equation are equal to zero, the computer indicates a successful read of the UPC in the example above.

## Code Structure

The actual structure of the code makes it possible to scan from either direction. The UPC has two codes (right and left) separated by one guide strip. This guide strip is a binary representation of 01010. Guide strips appear at either end of the code sequence so that the binary code 101 identifies the start or finish of the code. Figure 1 shows these as the bars that extend below the code. Table 2 is a representation of the binary code sequences for the UPC.
These left/right bit codes provide further checks of scanning accuracy. The left code begins with a logic 1 and ends with a logic zero while the right code begins with a logic zero and ends


with a logic 1. Further, the left code has an odd parity (odd number of logic 1's) and the right code has an even parity. Uniquely identified by its structure, the code provides multiple methods to check accuracy.

Look at the code closely and notice that the 5 binary bits that represent the decimal code (excluding the first and seventh bits) provide 16 code combinations with odd parity and 16 codes with even parity. Of this 32 -code total, the UPC uses only 20 so that each code sequence has two light and two dark bars.

With the code uniquely identified, you can devise a print algorithm that

| Representation <br> Left |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Digit | 0001101 | Right |
| 0 | 0011001 | 110010 |
| 1 | 0010011 | 1101100 |
| 2 | 0111101 | 1000010 |
| 3 | 0100011 | 1011100 |
| 4 | 0110001 | 1001110 |
| 5 | 0101111 | 1010000 |
| 6 | 0111011 | 1000100 |
| 7 | 0110111 | 1001000 |
| 8 | 0001011 | 1110100 |
| 9 |  |  |

Table 2. UPC left/right bit codes.


Table 3. Dot-matrix bar/space widths.
suitably prints the desired code. I wrote the program in Assembly language in order to improve the speed at which the program prints. To print the bar codes with a dot-matrix printer, you must ensure that the bars and spaces produced by the printer are acceptable to the scanning algonithm (see the Program Listing).

## Printing the UPC

Figure 2 shows an ideal UPC bar code divided into equal segments defining the bars and spaces. The closer the printed code comes to this ideal, the greater the first-read rate.

The dot-matrix printer prints bars by using dots as shown in Fig. 3. The minimum dot separation and the dot overlap caused by the constraints cause variation in the thickness of the bars and spaces (see Table 3).

This problem also shows up in the

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Figure 3. Printer dot pattern.
definition of the spaces. Since the bordering bars define the space, the radius of a single dot at each bar/space border reduces the actual width of the space. To overcome this problem, the print algorithm inserts two additional spaces with each group of spaces.

Figure 4 outlines the algorithm for printing UPC bar codes. The flowchart shows the six major modules of the
print programs. First you enter the data and the program checks to ensure that it is an ASCII representation for decimals zero through 9. Next it converts the data from ASCII to decimal by subtracting 30 hex. It then exchanges these decimal digits for their corresponding bit patterns (see Table 2).

It loads these patterns into a bit buffer that contains the guide bar codes, and



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Figure 4. UPC print flow diagram.

passes control to the bar code print routine. The print routine passes the contents of the bit buffer to the printer substituting 255 for the logic 1 s . This drives the printer in the dot graphic mode to fire all or none of the dot print pins during the print operation.
The program has an additional feature which allows the printer to advance a line or a portion of a line to set the print head in a desired position. This is called framing and is available prior to each bar code print sequence. Another point to mention is that the printer only prints in one direction. This is because the printer drifts when it prints in two directions. This has an adverse effect on the quality of the printed bar code.
The minimum width chosen for bars and spaces fixes the length of the code. Ideally, this is easy to calculate but for the dot-matrix printer, you must take other things into consideration. The code sequence has 29 spaces and 30 bars including the guide bars. The equation below gives the overall length of the code that considers the addition of spaces to compensate for bar overlap.

$$
\mathrm{L}=.01388+95^{*}(.0083) * \mathrm{n}+29^{*}(.0083) * 2
$$

where n equals the number of dots defining minimum width. Table 4 gives

| Minimum width |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| n | Bars | Code length (inches) |  |
| 1 | .01388 | .01102 | 1.28 |
| 2 | .02221 | .01932 | 2.07 |
| 3 | .03048 | .02762 | 2.86 |
| 4 | .0388 | .0359 | 3.65 |
|  |  |  |  |

Table 4. UPC bar code lengths.
the minimum bar/space widths and lengths for each of the code specifications.

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# Decoding Bar Codes 

by Robert S. Craft and Richard G. Beplat

Okay, you've heard all about bar codes. You know they're a fast, efficient, and accurate means of data input. You've read about UPC, 2 of 5,3 of 9 , and Codabar codes, and modulo 10 s, check characters, and read rates. You know that there are many scanners and readers on the market, but as of yet you haven't found a way to use one
with a Model III.
This article brings bar code technology to Model III owners. It includes sample programs for the three types of bar code data transmission-on-line, talk-only, and block-transfer uploadsthat you use in a wide variety of applications, such as point-of-issue (or -sale) inventory control, materials tracking,

Program Listing 1.

```
1 0 ~ C L S ~
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    ON-LINE USE OF A BAR CODE READER
        in a MENU DRIVEN APPLICATION PROGRAM
        R.S. Craft by: % of: R.G. Beplat
            TAURIO CORPORATION
10,
120 ' This program is intended for use on the
130 'TRS-80 Model III / 48K ram / 2 Disks / RS-232C
140 , under the
150 ' DOSPLUS 3.5 operating system,
160 ' by Micro-Systems Software, Inc.
170'
180 CMD"RS232 (WAIT=N)"
190 CLEAR 500
200 DEFSTR A
210 INPUT@448,"Enter today's date as MM/DD/YY ",8,"$";AT
220 CMD"FORCE @KI @RS"
230 CLS
240 OPEN "D",1,"DOCDAT: 1",64
2 5 0 ~ F I E L D ~ 1 , 5 0 ~ A S ~ A A , 3 ~ A S ~ A B , 3 ~ A S ~ A C , 8 ~ A S ~ A D ~
260 Rl=LOF (1)
270 OPEN "D",2,"USRDAT:1",16
280 FIELD 2,10 AS A1,5 AS A2,1 AS A3
290 R2=LOF (2)
300 CLS
310 LPRINT "*=*=*=*=*=*"
320 PRINTCHR$(23)
330 PRINT@86,"MAIN MENU"
340 PRINT@202,"WAND: FOR:"
```

document control, property control, library status, transaction recording, and more.

## Converting to Bar Codes

Bar code readers scan and interpret bar code labels to produce a series of ASCII characters that the computer accepts and processes. An important aspect of adding bar code technology to any microcomputer application is a well-thought-out data manipulation plan.

Converting existing applications to bar code technology requires additional processing operations. It is important, therefore, that you understand how software handles bar code data.

You may have to modify your existing applications programs to accept information that you normally enter through the keyboard from the bar code reader or from a specially created file on a mass storage medium. Applications that require a software package written from scratch can use either technique.

We'll present examples of programming each way. These techniques apply not only to bar codes, but to almost any portable data collection device, and many other peripheral devices that transmit data to a microcomputer.

The key to using a bar code reader with a microcomputer is communication between the two devices. This involves both hardware and software compatibility.

## The Key Box

Model III
48K RAM
Disk Basic
DOSPLUS 3.5

# Tired of WAITING on your printer or is your printer too SLOW . . . ? CALL 1-800-231-6667 



MBIP STAND-ALONE PARALLEL PRINTER BUFFER
32K Parallel. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathbf{\$ 2 9 9 . 9 5}$
64K Parallel. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 179.95$

## How It Works

The MBIP in-line parallel buffer works with almost any computer/printer combination utilizing a Centronics type parallel interface. Available with up to 256 K of RAM for data buffering, the MBIP can accept very large files for buffering as fast as your computer can send it.

## Saves Time

Most computers are able to send data to the printer at very high speeds, usually much faster than the printer can print it. The MBIP, placed between the computer and the printer, accepts this data as fast as the computer can send it, stores it in its own memory and then sends it on to the printer at the printer's own speed. Under normal circumstances without a MBIP the computer could be tied up for hours on a large file being dumped into the printer costing you valuable time and money.

## Improves Efficiency

Using the MBIP's touch sensitive front panel controls, multiple copies of your document can be made without tying up the computer any further. Printing may be halted at any point and continued where it left off later. You can even turn your computer off and the MBIP will continue until the print job is complete.

The MBIP requires no user modifications of software and installs in seconds with virtually any computer (including TRS-80, ATARI, IBM-PC, APPLE, OSBORNE, NEC etc.) and any printer (including EPSON, CENTRONICS, NEC, C.ITOH, IDS, ANADEX, OKIDATA, IBM PERSONAL etc.), dimensions are $5 \%{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 73{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{D} \times$ $1 \% / \mathrm{H}$.



The MBP is an intelligent Centronic-Compatible parallel interface for the Epson MX-80, MX-80 F/T, and MX-100 printers, with $16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}, 64 \mathrm{~K}$ bytes of on-board RAM for data buffering. FX80 and FX100 compatible.

## Eliminates Printer Bottleneck

The buffering capability of the MBP increases your data processing efficiency by eliminating the wait normally experienced while printing. An Epson printer prints at 80 characters per second; at this speed it takes about five minutes to print a 16,000 character document. During most of this time the computer is waiting for Epson to finish one line so it can send the next. By using the MBP it takes the computer only four seconds to send a 16,000 character document. The Practical Peripherals MBP interface typically accepts data as fast as the computer can send it, until full, returning use of the computer to you while it handles the printing. You can continue with other processing while simultaneously printing data from a previous job, gaining all the time you normally would have spent waiting for the printer to finish. Any program that involves printed output will be speeded up using the MBP.

The MBP supports all standard Espon Commands, is compatible with GRAFTRAX-80, and is plug compatible with the standard Epson cable. THE MBP does not require any user software for control.

## Installs In Minutes

The MBP is easy to install - it simply plugs into the existing auxilliary interface connector inside the Epson without modification of the printer.
(\$3.00 Shipping)

```
350 PRINT@334,"1
    360 PRINTe462,"
    370 PRINTE590,"3
    380 PRINTE718,"9
    390 A=INKEY
    400 IF A<> "9" AND A<>"1" AND A<>"2" AND A<>"3" THEN GOTO 390
    410 IF A="1" THEN GOTO 540
    420 IF A=" 2" THEN GOTO 870
    4 3 0 ~ I F ~ A = " 3 " ~ T H E N ~ G O T O ~ 1 0 0 0 ~
    4 4 0 ~ C L S
    450 PRINT"CLOSING FILES*
    4 6 0 ~ C L O S E
    4 7 0 ~ P R I N T
```



```
    490 CMD"FORCE @KI QKI"
    500 PRINT
    510 PRINT"RETURNING TO DOSPLUS 3.5*
520 PRINT
530 CMD
540 CLS
50 INPUTR64,"Wand Document Id Label *,5,"$**;A
50 IF LEN(A) <>5 THEN GOTO 540
570 N=VAL(RIGHT$(A,4))
580 IF N >Rl THEN GOTO 540
590 GET#1,N
600 PRINT@192,AA:PRINT@320,AB
610 INPUT@448,"Wand User Id Label n,4,"$*";A
620 IF LEN(A)<>4 THEN GOTO 800
630 M=VAL(LEFTS(A,3))-100
640 AZ=RIGHT$(A,1)
6 5 0 ~ I F ~ M > R 2 ~ T H E N ~ G O T O ~ 8 0 0 ~
660 GET*2,M
6 7 0 \text { IF AZ<>A3 THEN GOTO 800}
680 PRINTe512,A1;A2
690 PRINT@704,"DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL APPROVED"
700 LPRINT AT
70 LPRINT "DOCUMENT RECORD # ";N
7 2 0 ~ L P R I N T ~ A A , A B
730 LPRINT "ISSUED TO ";LEFTS(A,3)
70 LPRINT Al,A2
750 LSET AC=LEFT$(A,3)
760 LSET AD=AT
70 PUT#1,N
780 CLS
790 GOTO 310
800 CLS
810 PRINTCHR$(23)
820 PRINTe320,"WITHDRAWAL DENIED"
830 PRINT@640,"USER NOT AUTHORIZED"
840 FOR I=1 TO 2500:NEXT I
850 CLS
860 GOTO 320
80 CLS
880 INPUT@64,"Wand Document Id Label n,5,"$*";A
890 N=VAL(RIGHT$(A,$))
90 IF N>RI THEN GOTO 880
910 GET*1,N
920 PRINTE192,AA:PRINT@320,AB
930 PRINTC448,"RETURNED"
940 LSET AC="
950 LSET AD="
960 PUT$1,N
9 7 0 \text { LPRINT AA,AB}
980 LPRINT"RETURNED ";AT
990 GOTO 300
1000 CLS
1010 PRINTCHR$(23)
1020 PRINTe320,"Wand 4"
1030 PRINT@448,"when the printer is ready"
1040 A=INKEY$
1050 IF A<>"4" THEN GOTO 1040
1060 CLS
1070 LPRINT
1080 LPRINT AT
1090 LPRINT
1100 LPKINT"LABEL DOCUMENT
        CPY USR DATE
1110 LPRINT
1120 FOR I=1 TO RI
1130 GET $1,I
1140 IF I<10 THEN AS="060"+RIGHT$(STR$(I),1):GOTO 1180
1150 IF I<100 THEN AS="00"+RIGHT$(STR$(I),2):GOTO 1180
1160 IF I<l000 THEN AS="g"+RIGHT$(STR$(I),3):GOTO 1180
1170 AS=RIGHT$(STR$(I),4)
1180 AR="D"+AS
1190 LPRINT AR;" "AA;" ";AB;" ";AC;" ";AD
1200 NEXT I
1210 GOTO 300
```


## Hardware Interfacing

Bar code software transfers ASCII data through an RS-232C serial input/ output (I/O) interface, available as an option for both the microcomputer and most bar code readers. Consult the technical manuals for both devices before purchasing (or fabricating) the required interconnect cable. Proper cable selection ensures that the transmit line for one device connects to and is compatible with the receive line on the other device.
For example, if transmitted data appears on pin 2 on one device and on pin 3 on the other, then received data appears on pins 3 and 2, respectively. This requires a normal straight-through RS232C cable. Should both devices use the

'Each bar code reader operates differently with modems."

data, then reverse pins 2 and 3 on one end of a normal RS-232C cable. This type of cable configuration is called null modem.

Parity, word length, baud rate, and number of stop bits are either switch- or menu-selectable on portable bar code readers and menu-selectable on the Model III. Set the same parameters for both devices.

You can also interface bar code readers with microcomputers via telephone lines. This requires a modem and modem software on the microcomputer end, and additional communication equipment on the bar code reader. Modem communication is well-suited to applications involving remote data acquisition and batch uploading.

Since each individual bar code reader operates differently with modems, the manufacturer is the best source of information concerning modem interfacing. The software discussion that follows concerns only direct connection through the RS-232C serial interface. Note that the same application programming principles apply to batch processing whether you upload data directly or through a modem link.

## Software

Program Listings 1, 2, and 3 provide the software needed to interface bar

code readers with your Model III. The data manipulation and storage techniques demonstrate the relative ease with which you can implement a plan.

After experimenting with a number of the disk operating systems available for the Model III, we found DOSPLUS 3.5 by Micro-Systems Software to be the choice for interfacing input devices through the serial port. The programs here only operate under DOSPLUS 3.5. After you boot the system and before
loading Basic, install the RS-232 driver. Do so with the command:

## ASSIGN © RS RS/DVR

If you attempt to invoke this command from Basic using the CMD function, the system performs a warm boot back to the operating system (not Basic) on completion of the driver installation.

Once you install the driver, set the communication parameters (baud rate,

```
10 CLS
!
    bar CODE DEmONSTRATION PROGRAM #2
    Batch uploading - talk only - NO CONTROL
60 '
CLEAR 10000
80 DIM AS (1008)
90 CMD "RS232 (WAIT=N)"
100 CMD "FORCE OKI ORS"
110 OPEN "D",1,"HOLDAT:1",8
120 FIELD 1,8 AS BS
136 CS="ENDENDEN"
140 I=0
150 I=I+1
160 INPUT AS(I)
170 IF AS(I)<>CS THEN GOTO 150
180 CMD "FORCE EKI EXI"
190 FOR J=1 TO (I-1)
200 LSET B$=A$(J)
218 PUT $1,J
226 NEXT J
230 PRINT "Closing FILE"
248 CLOSE
250 PRINT"RETURNING TO DOSPLUS"
260 CMD
```

Program Listing 2. Batch uploading, talk-only application.

```
10 CLS
30
40}50:BATCH UPLOADING - BLOCK TRANSMISSIO
60'
7 0 \text { CLEAR 500}
80 OPEN "D",1, "HOLDAT:1",128
90 FIELD 1,128 AS F$
109 B$=CHR$(3):T$=CHR$ (4):C$=CHR$(13):S$=CHR$ (32):2$=CHR$ (17)
110 CMD "RS232 (WAIT=N)"
120 PRINT"WHEN THE DISKS STOP SPINNING, TRANSMIT THE DATA"
130 CMD"FORCE OKI ORS"
140 CMD"FORCE @DO @RS"
150 DS=":
160 A$=INKEY$
170 IF AS=** THEN GOTO 160
180 IF AS=B$ OR AS=T$ THEN GOTO 226
190 IF AS=C$ THEN AS=S$
286 DS=DS+AS
210 GOTO }16
220 LSET FS=DS
230 PUT $1
24B DS=**
250 IF AS=B$ THEN PRINT 2$:GOTO 160
269 CMD"FORCE EDO EDO"
270 CLS
280 PRINT"DISPLAY RESTORED*
290 PRINT"RETURNING TO KEYBOARD CONTROL*
300 CMD "FORCE EKI OKI"
310 PRINT"CLOSING FILE*
320 CLOSE
330 PRINT"RETURNING TO DOSPLUS"
340 CMD
```

Program Listing 3. Batch uploading, block transmission application.
of typing DE: 1, COFY "FIESNAME": 1 TO "HIENAME": 0 , PURGE "TILENAME": 0 , LST "FILENANE": 1, LOND "FILTNAME" $(F=3)$, PDRIE $=\ldots$ and on and on and on!
Then You are ready for DOSTAMR Imagine over 140 commands that YOU detine, executed with ONLY ONE OR TWO KEYSTROKES! Instant sorted directories with 1 key Load Basic. protect memory, run your program with 2 keystrokes. List a file to the screen or the printer, print a directory. copy a file from one disk to another, copy the entire disk, and for Newdos 80 owners, change $a$ PDRIVE with 2 keystrokes
Your DOS has a lot of great features. The trouble is, you have to remember all those commands. With DOSTAMER those commands are 1 or 2 keystrokes away. Nothing to remember and nothing to forget, just use it!
DOSTAMER is configured for each DOS, that is, we use the SPECIAL features in YOUR DOS for the GREATEST utility You'll ever want. Once You use DOSTAMER You'll wonder how you got along without it. Now available for NEWDOS80. DOSPLUS. MULTIDOS and LDOS for $\$ 49.95$ complete with the easiest instructions you'll find. By the wary. DOSTAMER is written in FAST Z 80 machine code


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Now, if MAYDAY would only keep them sea dogs out of my barrel. . .

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| Variables | No. of Characters | Field Description |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| AA | 50 | Document Title |
| AB | 3 | Copy Number |
| AC | 3 | Current User |
| AD | 8 | Date Issued |

Table 1. Data base structure.
small corporation. (You can expand it for use at the circulation desk of a small lending library.) In this application, the librarian applies bar codes to all documents and affixes bar code labels to employee ID cards. The librarian issues documents to authorized employees and uses bar codes to record the date of issue and the borrower's identification. The system uses a custom-made bar code label board for entering menu selections.

A direct-access data file (DOCDAT:1) stores the document data base. Each document receives a label with the letter D and four numbers, such as D0025 or D1014. The D signifies that the label is a document, and the four numbers represent the record number of the document in the file. Opening the file sets the logical record length to 64 characters.

Table 1 shows the structure of this data base. The first two fields, AA and $A B$, don't change as they identify the document. The last two fields, AC and AD , are blank until a document is issued to a user. At this time, these two fields take on the ID number of the user and the date of issue, respectively. When the
borrower returns the document, these fields revert to their original, null values. The program also records transactions on a printout. Table 2 shows a sample of the document data base.

The program stores the employee data base in a direct-access data file (USRDAT:1). Each employee's ID card has an affixed bar code label with an encoded employee number, three digits, and an authorization letter. Employee numbers begin with 101 . Subtract 100 from the employee number to obtain the record number for that employee.

Table 3 shows the structure for the employee data base. The logical record length of this file is 16 characters. Table 4 shows a sample of the employee data base. Table 5 presents the list of general variables for this program.

This is but one of many on-line applications for a bar code reader and your Model III. The techniques it presents apply to almost any system that requires operator interaction from a peripheral data entry terminal device.

## Batch Data Entry Device

Most bar code equipment manufac-
turers market portable bar code readers. These devices are stand-alone data collection and storage devices that you can program to prompt the operator for input in a regular sequence. This is especially useful in on-the-shelf inventory data collection and similar applications. The programmability provides the options for accepting specifically formatted data, such as set field lengths and data types for each prompt. You can also collect free-form (unprompted and unformatted) data with some of these devices.

After you collect data, you subsequently upload it into the Model III for off-line processing in an applications program. Uploading and processing take place in two distinct steps. Upload and format (if necessary) all data prior to its use in the applications program. The demonstration programs present the two general methods with which you can upload and store batch data. Your choice depends on the form of data collection and method of reader transmission to the microcomputer.

The first step toward successful programming for batch data processing is the development of a data collection plan. Remember, you can collect data in either free-form or programprompted modes. The two scenarios that follow describe these approaches. The method of choice depends on programming for operator convenience or programming for assurance of correct data entry.

| Label | Document | CPR | USR | Date |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D0001 | DOSPLUS VER 3.5 USER'S MANUAL | 001 | 102 | $10 / 07 / 83$ |  |
| D0002 | MIL-STD 1189:STANDDARD SYMBOLOGY FOR MARKING UNIT P | 001 | 101 | $07 / 04 / 83$ |  |
| D0003 | MIL-STD 129H:MARKING FOR SHIPMENT AND STORAGE | 001 | 101 | $07 / 04 / 83$ |  |
| D0004 | 80MICRO OCTOBER 83 | 001 |  |  |  |
| D0005 | 80MICRO OCTOBER 83 | 002 |  |  |  |
| D0006 | 80MICRO OCTOBER 83 | 003 |  |  |  |
| D0007 | DBASE II USER'S MANUAL | 001 | 102 | $10 / 07 / 83$ |  |
| D0008 | STANDARD HANDBOOK FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERS | 001 | 105 | $04 / 14 / 83$ |  |
| D0009 | STANDARD HANDBOOK FOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS | 001 | 105 | $04 / 14 / 83$ |  |
| D0010 | STANDARD HANDBOOK FOR COMPUTER ENGINEERS | 001 |  |  |  |
| D0011 | STANDARD HANDBOOK FOR MARINE ENGINEERS | 001 | 103 | $12 / 14 / 82$ |  |
| D0012 | STANDARD HANDBOOK FOR MARINE ENGINEERS | 002 | 109 | $07 / 17 / 83$ |  |
| D0013 | STANDARD HANDBOOK FOR MARINE ENGINEERS | 003 | 113 | $09 / 17 / 83$ |  |
| D0014 | FEDERAL AVIATION REGULATIONS PART 61 | 001 | 104 | $12 / 10 / 82$ |  |
| D0015 | FEDERAL AVIATION REGULATIONS PART 91 | 001 |  |  |  |
| D0016 | FEDERAL AVIATION REGULATIONS PART 121 | 001 |  |  |  |
| D0017 | FEDERAL AVIATION REGULATIONS PART 135 | 001 |  |  |  |
| D0018 | CG-161 |  | 001 |  |  |
| D0019 | CG-232 | 001 |  |  |  |
| D0020 | CG-169 |  | 001 |  |  |
| D0021 | TRS-80 MODEL III OPERATION AND BASIC LANGUAGE REFE | 001 | 114 | $06 / 09 / 83$ |  |
| D0022 | TRS-80 MODEL III OPERATION AND BASIC LANGUAGE REFE | 002 |  |  |  |

Table 2. Sample data base printout.

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## Bold Scrupt

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## Free-Form Data Collection

Free-form data collection is possible with some portable bar code readers. In this mode, data field length, structure, and type don't affect data collection. You can't select data validity confirmation, however. This is a useful mode for collecting different types of data in a regular but uncontrolled sequence.

For example, suppose that all the furniture in a building has a bar code label

| Varrable | No. of Charncters | Field Description |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| A1 | 10 | Last Name |  |
| A2 | 5 | First Name |  |
| A3 | 1 | Authorization Letter |  |
| Table 3. Structure for employee data base. |  |  |  |

for inventory control. Each room also has a bar code label, along with the reg-

Employee \#
101
102
103
104
105
106

## 107

## 108

 109 110 111 112| Last Name | First Name | Auth |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| BEPLAT | RICHA | A |
| CRAFT | ROBER | A |
| CLARK | JAIV | A |
| MODER | KIM | A |
| MICHAUD | DENIS | A |
| CROW | VIRGI | A |
| SMYTHE | DONAL | B |
| JOHNSON | JANE | B |
| RICHARDS | SEAN | B |
| AUFRANC | ERNES | B |
| BJELKIER | SAM | D |
| FERGUSON | FRED | D |
| GEEBEE | MARG | C |
| WILLIAMS | JARRO | D |

Table 4. Employee data base sample.
ular room number tag, on its wall. You want to inventory each piece of furniture and its room location.

You can accomplish this in the freeform mode by instructing the operator to scan the room label, then scan the label on every piece of furniture in the room, repeating this for all rooms. This is more efficient than forcing the operator to scan the room label before (or after) scanning each furniture label, or predicting the average number of items in a room and scanning the room label for every $n$th furniture label.

A comprehensive data collection and processing plan establishes the labeling convention so that room and furniture labels have either different scannable field lengths or unique imbedded characters or both. This is so the microcom-

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puter can distinguish between a room number and a furniture number, and format the data so the output report accurately reflects the corresponding rooms.

## Programmed Data Collection

You can program all portable bar code readers to prompt the user for data entry and to accept specifically formatted data. The specific formats include data type, such as alphanumeric or numeric, and field length, which is a maximum and minimum, or exact number of scannable characters. The bar code reader accepts no data that doesn't meet the specified format, and usually reprompts the user with an audible tone.

An example which efficiently employs programmed data collection is an on-the-shelf inventory. Each shelf has a bar code label with the stock number of the item it houses. The quantity of items ranges from zero to 99 . This translates to a 1- to 2-character numeric variable. The reader prompts the users first for stock number and then quantity. The system defines each input differently. An attempt to input two of the same variable types consecutively results in an error message to the operator and a
reprompting for the correct input.

## Talk-Only and Block-Transfer Batch Data Transmission

The majority of portable bar code readers transmit batch data as talk-only devices, without the benefit of handshaking routines. This means that when you force the microcomputer to perform operations it can't do in the time between transmitted characters, it loses data.

For example, the Copy command seems to be the logical choice to copy data from a device to a file. Unfortunately, the storage buffer holds only 256 characters before it writes a file. As the
microcomputer performs one function at a time, it doesn't accept input while writing to the file. Meanwhile, the bar code reader continues to transmit data, resulting in data loss.

Some portables transmit data in blocks. The operator designates the size of these blocks. The bar code reader transmits one data block at a time, talkonly, and waits for a control character from the host before it transmits the next block. This allows the microcomputer to stop listening, perform any required housekeeping operations, and signal the reader when it's ready to receive another block of data.

A control character delimits the

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## Variable Purpose

AS Input Data Array
BS File Variable
CS End of File Check Variable
For. . .Next Counter
For. . .Next Counter
Table 6. Variables list for Program 2.
blocks and signals the host when the transmission is complete with an end-of-file marker. You can also use internal delimiters to separate data within the blocks.

As with on-line applications, the microcomputer must expect the incoming data from the RS-232C port. If the bar code reader requires control signals from the microcomputer, then you must also reroute output through the RS-232C port.

Do this the same way you reroute input, except that two possible output reroutings exist-to the line printer and to the display. You determine to which unit you want the output rerouted. If your system requires display prompts and status messages, then you should reroute the line printer data. If, however, you don't need the display, then

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| Variable Purpose |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| FS | File Variable |
| BS | End of Block Check Variable |
| TS | End of File Check Variable |
| CS | Carriage Return Check Variable |
| SS | Space (Replacement for carriage return in data string) |
| ZS | ASCII DCI Control Character |
| AS | INKEY\$ Assignment Variable |
| DS | Data String |

Table 7. Variables list for Program 3.
you should reroute its data.
You don't need to reroute either device until you require the control signal because I/O rerouting falls under program control as often as you need it, and the bar code reader waits as long as necessary for the control signal. We recommend, however, that you reroute one device for the duration, rather than jockeying back and forth. The Force command parameters become @PR @RS for the line printer and @DO @RS for the display.
Program Listing 2 receives the entire data set from a portable bar code reader and holds it in a one-dimensional string array. Using the string "ENDENDEN" as the end of file marker sends the data in one batch. The transmitted variables are all eight characters long and delimited by a carriage return. Make the array large enough so it loads all of the data.
Because the program is small and writes the array to a disk file, you should reserve most of the memory for string space. Too much space is better than too little. This program requires input rerouting only, and utilizes the Input command for whole variable input. A direct access data file (HOLDAT:1) with a logical record length of eight characters stores the data after a complete read to the computer.
Table 6 presents the list of general variables this program uses. Note that it requires a batch of data of fewer than 1,000 entries. You can collect this freeform or programmed.
Program Listing 3 receives blocks of data from a portable bar code reader, and signals the bar code reader when the microcomputer is ready for subsequent blocks. An ASCII carriage return (CHRS(13)) delimits data within the block although many of the available units allow the programmer to select a different delimiter if you desire.

The normal end-of-block delimiter is an ASCII ETX (CHR\$(3)) and the end-of-file delimiter is usually an ASCII EOT (CHR\$(4)). On some units these may change.

The normal signal for next block
transmission is an ASCII DC1 (CHR\$(17)). You select the number of data records to transmit in each block. Determine this number so that no character variable ends up in an overflowed condition. Also specify accordingly the logical record length of the data holding file.

The program analyzes incoming data one character at a time for delimiters and sums it to a holding variable string. It writes this string to a direct access data file (HOLDAT:1). Then it sends the control signal to the bar code reader for the next data block.

You can reformat the filed data for use in an application program, if necessary, by substring manipulation functions (such as LEFT\$, MID\$, INSTR). Table 7 represents the list of general variables the program uses.

## A Final Word

You should note that this article on bar code implementation is generic in nature and assumes the reader determine present and future growth requirements for the following:

- data base size
- code formats to be read
- label length, characters encoded and quiet zones
- batch vs. on-line processing or combination
- direct connect vs. modem or combination
- data transmission modes available
- bar code reader equipment feature, options, and capability for expansion
- bar code printing capability
- environmental considerations
- off-the-shelf application software compatibility
These considerations emphasize that bar code systems are neither inexpensive nor for everyone. But if you want to improve the efficiency and integrity of TRS-80 data input, then bar codes may be for you.

Write Robert S. Craft and Richard
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## GRAPHICS

## Graftrax Art Palette



If you have a Model I／III and an Ep－ son MX－80 or MX－100 printer with Graftrax，you can duplicate most of the expensive machines＇color outputs．You can even top them with your own fine－ art color printouts．And，you can do it without getting lost in an endless maze of data lists，without the nearly ceaseless Read／Print loops for data items，and without binary calculations to figure dot－graphic pattern ASCII values．

I＇ll describe how to develop，pro－ gram，and print Graftrax color art using direct printing statements with abbrevi－ ated codes for Graftrax patterns，mixed pattern strings，and printer control． Direct－print coding For．．．To loops and GOSUB routines repeat identical parts of color art to simplify program－ ming and coding requirements．

A reusable main program defines all printer control and Graftrax codes．It provides in－progress instructions and a fill－in area for your own color art print－ ing routines．I include three fill－in pro－ grams and their art printouts as exam－ ples．A fill－in program works when merged with the main program．

## Graftrax Art Codes

Figure 1 shows the program－defined codes for Graftrax color art．All codes consist of two alphanumeric characters； they appear directly below the column patterns they represent．The alphanu－ meric codes specify individual column patterns in LPRINT statements for col－ or print runs．

Except for zero（blank dot column） and 255 （full dot column），dot－graphics codes are assigned in double－hexadeci－ mal fashion，using starting letters A－H． Starting letter codes are incremented 32 times by sequentially adding numer－ als zero through nine，then letters A－V． In one diversion from this scheme，FW replaces reserved word FN to code CHR\＄（183）．

Each column pattern＇s assigned ASCII decimal value appears directly below its alphanumeric code．The ASCII values economically specify five or more of the same column pattern by means of the STRING $(\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{c})$ function． For example，you can specify five A1 codes as $\operatorname{STRING} \$(5,1)$ ．This example

## The Key Box

```
Model I and III
32K RAM (Cassette Basic)
48K RAM (Disk Basic)
Epson MX-80/-100 with Graftrax
```


## Program Listing 1．Main program．

$\emptyset$＇INITIALIZE THEN JUMP TO INTRODUCTION AND CODING ROUTINES 1 CLS：CLEAR $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: D E F S T R A-S, W, Z: C Y=" R E D ": G O T O 9 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing$
4 ＇SPECIFY TWO LINEFEEDS THEN DROP TO $1 \varnothing$ AND DO THEM
$5 \mathrm{~T}=2$
9 ＇DO T QUANTITY OF LINEFEEDS
$1 \varnothing$ FORU＝1TOT：LPRINT：NEXT：RETURN
14 ＇PRINT T QUANTITY OF PREDEFINED P－PATTERN STRINGS
15 FORU＝1TOT：LPRINTP；：NEXT：RETURN
19 ＇PRINT T QUANTITY OF RANDOM PATTERNS WITH ENDING SEMICOLON
$2 \emptyset$ FORU $=1$ TOT：LPRINTCHRS（RND（243）＋12）；：NEXT：RETURN
24 －PRINT T＋1 RANDOM PATTERNS WITHOUT ENDING SEMICOLON
25 GOSUB2 $\varnothing$ ：LPRINTCHR（RND（242）+12 ）：RETURN
29 ＇DISPLAY COLOR PRINT RUN INSTRUCTIONS
$3 \emptyset$ CLS：PRINT＠ $2 \varnothing$ ，＂I N S T R U C T I O N S＂：PRINT：RETURN
34 ＇TEST FOR＂DONE＂FLAG．IF NOT DONE，DISPLAY INSTRUCTIONS
35 IFCY＝＂DONE＂THEN899øELSEGOSUB3ø：PRINT＂1．TURN PRINTER POWER OFF．
$4 \emptyset$ PRINT＠258，＂2．BACKFEED PAPER AT LEAST 1／2－INCH PAST FIXED IND EX MARK．
45 PRINT＠ $386, " 3$ ．INSERT SLIPSHEET BETWEEN RIBBON GUIDE AND PAPER
$5 \emptyset$ PRINTの514，＂4．PUT＂；CY；＂COLOR RIBBON IN PRINTER．REMOVE SLIP SHEET．
55 PRINT＠642，＂5．CAREFULLY ADVANCE PAPER TO EXACTLY ALIGN INDEX MARKS．
6Ø PRINT＠77Ø，＂6．TURN PRINTER POWER ON．
65 PRINT＠898，＂7．PRESS 〈P〉 KEY TO START＂；CY；＂COLOR PRINT RUN．
69 ＇MONITOR 〈P〉 KEY FOR PRINT RUN START COMMAND
$7 \emptyset S=I N K E Y \$: I F S\langle \rangle$＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$ THEN $7 \emptyset$
74 ＇DISPLAY PRINT－RUN－IN－PROGRESS MESSAGE
75 CLS：PRINT＠65ø，＂NOW LOCAL CODING AND PRINTING＂；CY；＂COLOR．
$79{ }^{\prime}$ DEFINE COMPLEMENTARY 6－COLUMN PATTERN•STRINGS P1 AND P2
$8 \emptyset \mathrm{Pl}=\mathrm{CL}+\mathrm{FA}+\mathrm{CL}+\mathrm{FA}+\mathrm{CL}+\mathrm{FA}: \mathrm{P} 2=\mathrm{FA}+\mathrm{CL}+\mathrm{FA}+\mathrm{CL}+\mathrm{FA}+\mathrm{CL}$
$84{ }^{\prime}$ SET LINE SPACING TO 8／72 INCH
85 LPRINTLY：RETURN
89 ＇MOVE PRINTHEAD SEVEN SPACES RIGHT FOR RIBBON CHANGE $9 \emptyset$ LPRINTS7；BY；A1；Q2；：RETURN

94
＠＠＠＠＠＠＠＠＠＠＠a＠＠ヨ コ＠＠＠＠＠a
＠MAIN PROGRAM－GRAFTRAX COLOR ART
FOR 48 K LEVEL II TRS－8ø MODEL I／III＠
AND EPSON MX－8ø／1øø PRINTER WITH GRAFTRAX＠
95 • BY：FRANCIS S．KALINOWSKI＠
16 N ．ALDER DRIVE，ORLANDO，FL $328 \emptyset 7$
WITH TRS－8ø MODEL I PRINTER DRIVER＠
BY：BOB BOOTHE（SEE NOV $828 \emptyset$ MICRO．）＠
＠＠＠＠＠＠＠＠＠a＠＠a＠＠a＠a＠＠a＠

99 －FILL－IN ART PROGRAM GOSUB ROUTINES
$1 \emptyset \emptyset$－ $99 \emptyset$ ARE RESERVED FOR GOSUB ROUTINES CALLED FROM USER＇S COLOR ART FILL－IN PROGRAM．
999 －RED COLOR PRINT RUN FILL－IN AREA
1øøø CY＝＂RED＂：GOSUB7ø
$199 \emptyset$ GOSUB9ø
1999 ＇BROWN COLOR PRINT RUN FILL－IN AREA
2øøø CY＝＂BROWN＂：GOSUB35
299ø GOSUB9ø
2999 ＇BLUE COLOR PRINT RUN FILL－IN AREA
3øøø CY＝＂BLUE＂：GOSUB35
399ø GOSUB9Ø
3999 －GREEN COLOR PRINT RUN FILL－IN AREA
4øøø CY＝＂GREEN＂：GOSUB35
$499 \varnothing$ GOSUB9ø
4999 ＇BLACK COLOR PRINT RUN FILL－IN AREA
5øøø CY＝＂BLACK＂：GOSUB35
599ø GOSUB9ø
5999 ＇ADDITIONAL COLOR PRINT RUN FILL－IN AREA OR＇DONE＇FLAG
6øøø．CY＝＂DONE＂：GOSUB35
699ø GOSUB9ø
$6999^{\text {＇}}$ ADDITIONAL COLOR PRINT RUN FILL－IN AREA OR＇DONE＇FLAG
$7 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset C Y=" D O N E ":$ GOSUB35
Listing I contimued
uses 12 bytes compared to 15 bytes needed for five A1 codes with trailing semicolons.
Q- and Z-code series are assigned to blank- and full-column patterns and
pattern strings. Codes Z1-Z9 define full-column patterns 1-9 in one-column increments. ZA-ZJ codes define 10 to 100 full columns in 10 -column increments. Combine Z codes to print any
quantity of full-column patterns on a print line. Codes ZJ;ZA;Z5, for example, specify a string of 115 full-column patterns. Similarly, you can combine Q (ASCII zero) codes to leave any number

of blank columns before, between, or after printed column segments.
Six-column spacing (S) codes provide a faster means to jump wide gaps between printed column segments. The S codes may also be economically substituted for Tab commands at the start of an LPRINT statement. For example, S9 and $\mathrm{TAB}(9)$ move the print head nine spaces; but, the alphanumeric code uses only 3 bytes compared to 6 needed for TAB(9).
Bob Boothe's printer driver in the main program ('"Trick Your ROM,"' 80 Micro, November 1982, p. 190), lets Model I users send alphanumeric Q codes (ASCII zeros) plus codes AA, AB , and $\mathrm{AC}^{\prime}$ (ASCII 10, 11, and 12) to the printer directly. No more POKEs and PEEKs needed for that task. Model III users shouldn't attempt to use the AA, AB, or AC codes because AA works only occasionally, AB works unreliably, and $A C$ invariably form-feeds the paper to the next top-of-form point. Use substitute codes in critical situations. (See the section on programming differences.)

Complementary pattern codes P1 and P2 provide 50 percent color shading. Use the patterns to combine two available colors into a third. For example, blue P2 patterns printed over red Pl patterns interweave dots to produce lavender.

Printer mode control codes perform the functions listed in Fig. 1. Escape codes are already included where needed in the two-character codes.
String and integer variables used in color art fill-in programs also appear listed in Fig. 1. Use the single-letter string variables without string declaration (\$) characters. P3-P9 and PA-PV define any length pattern string used more than once in a fill-in program.

## Main Program

The main program for Graftrax color art, Program Listing 1, has three functional sections. The top section displays print/run instructions and in-progress messages, initializes the printer for each color print run, and provides useful GOSUB routines accessed from fill-in programs.

The middle section accommodates user-programmed code sequences for separate color print runs. The first part of this section allots space for usercoded GOSUB routines accessed during color print runs. Change only the middle section for different Graftrax color art printouts.

The bottom section provides code conversions for Graftrax dot-column pat-

Listing I contimued
$799 \varnothing$ GOSUB9ø
7999 ' ART-DONE FLAG
8øøø CY="DONE": GOSUB35
8989 ' DISPLAY ART-DONE MESSAGE
899ø CLS:PRINT@53ø,"GRAFTRAX COLOR ART IS DONE.":CLEAR5 $\varnothing$ :END 8999 ' DISPLAY INTRODUCTION
9øøø PRINTTAB(7);"EPSON GRAFTRAX COLOR A R T": PRINTTAB(7); STRINGS (5ø,61):PRINT@883,"CODE END";:PRINT@962 ,"** DO NOT TURN PRINTER POWER ON/OFF DURING CODING CYCLE. **"; $9 \varnothing \varnothing 5$ PRINTO132,"THIS PROGRAM PRINTS MULTICOLOR ART ON AN EPSON M $\mathrm{X}-8 \varnothing$ PRINTERWITH GRAFTRAX ROMS AND INTERCHANGEABLE COLOR RIBBON CARTRIDGES.";
$9 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ PRINT" COLORS ARE PRINTED IN SEPARATE PRINT RUNS. THE P APER MUST BEREPOSITIONED (MANUALLY BACK-FED) TO THE SAME START POINT BEFORE";
$9 \varnothing 15$ PRINT"EACH COLOR PRINT RUN. USE START POINT INDEX MARKS ON RIGHT-HANDEDGE OF PAPER AND ON RIGHT-HAND TRACTOR FEED MECHANIS M.
$9 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ PRINT" FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS DISPLAYED BEFORE EACH PRINT R UN. INITIALINSTRUCTIONS APPEAR AFTER PATTERN CODES ARE DEFINED A ND STORED."PRINT" ";STRING\$ $(62,45)$
$9 \emptyset 24$ ' DISPLAY CODING PROGRESS STATEMENT NUMBERS
$9 \varnothing 25$ PRINTSTRING $(7,92)$;" C O D ING N O W IN PRO G R E S S "; STRING\$ $(7,92)$;
$9 \emptyset 3 \varnothing$ TRON
$9 \varnothing 49$ ' DEFINE CODES FOR DOT-COLUMN PATTERNS $\varnothing$ THROUGH 255
$9 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ Q $1=\operatorname{CHRS}(\varnothing): A 1=\operatorname{CHR} \$(1): A 2=\operatorname{CHR} \$(2): A 3=\operatorname{CHR} \$(3): A 4=\operatorname{CHR} \$(4): A 5=C$ $\operatorname{HR} \$(5): A 6=\operatorname{CHR} \$(6): A 7=\operatorname{CHR} \$(7): A 8=C H R \$(8): A 9=C H R S(9): A A=C H R \$(1 \varnothing): A$

$9 \varnothing 55 \mathrm{AG}=\operatorname{CHR} \$(16): \operatorname{AH}=\operatorname{CHR} \$(17): A I=\operatorname{CHR} \$(18): A J=C H R \$(19): A K=C H R \$(2 \varnothing)$ $: A L=\operatorname{CHR} \$(21): A M=C H R \$(22): A N=C H R \$(23): A O=C H R \$(24): A P=C H R \$(25): A Q=$ $\operatorname{CHR} \$(26): \operatorname{AR}=\operatorname{CHR} \$(27): \operatorname{AS}=\operatorname{CHR} \$(28): A T=\operatorname{CHR} \$(29): A U=\operatorname{CHR} \$(3 \varnothing): A V=C H R \$$ (31)
$9 \emptyset 6 \emptyset \mathrm{~B} \emptyset=\mathrm{CHR} \$(32): \mathrm{Bl}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(33): \mathrm{B} 2=\operatorname{CHR} \$(34): \mathrm{B} 3=\mathrm{CHR} \$(35): \mathrm{B} 4=\mathrm{CHR} \$(36)$ $: \mathrm{B} 5=\mathrm{CHR} \$(37): \mathrm{B} 6=\operatorname{CHR} \$(38): \mathrm{B} 7=\mathrm{CHR} \$(39): \mathrm{B} 8=\mathrm{CHR} \$(4 \varnothing): \mathrm{B} 9=\mathrm{CHR} \$(41): \mathrm{BA}=$ $\mathrm{CHR} \$(42): \mathrm{BB}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(43): \mathrm{BC}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(44): \mathrm{BD}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(45): \mathrm{BE}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(46): \mathrm{BF}=\mathrm{CHR} \$$ (47)
$9 \emptyset 65 \mathrm{BG}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(48): \mathrm{BH}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(49): \mathrm{BI}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(5 \varnothing): \mathrm{BJ}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(51): \mathrm{BK}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(52)$ $: \mathrm{BL}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(53): \mathrm{BM}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(54): \mathrm{BN}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(55): \mathrm{BO}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(56): \mathrm{BP}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(57): \mathrm{BQ}=$ $\operatorname{CHR} \$(58): \mathrm{BR}=\mathrm{CHRS}(59): \mathrm{BS}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(6 \varnothing): \mathrm{BT}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(61): \mathrm{BU}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(62): \mathrm{BV}=\mathrm{CHR} \$$ (63)
$9 \varnothing 7 \emptyset \mathrm{C} \varnothing=\mathrm{CHR} \$(64): \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(65): \mathrm{C} 2=\mathrm{CHR} \$(66): \mathrm{C} 3=\mathrm{CHR} \$(67): \mathrm{C4}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(68)$ $: C 5=\operatorname{CHR} \$(69): C 6=\operatorname{CHR} \$(7 \varnothing): C 7=C H R \$(71): C 8=C H R \$(72): C 9=C H R \$(73): C A=$ $\operatorname{CHR} \$(74): \mathrm{CB}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(75): \mathrm{CC}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(76): \mathrm{CD}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(77): \mathrm{CE}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(78): \mathrm{CF}=\mathrm{CHR} \$$ (79)
$9 \varnothing 75 \mathrm{CG}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(8 \varnothing): \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(81): \mathrm{CI}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(82): \mathrm{CJ}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(83): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(84)$ $: C L=C H R \$(85): C M=C H R \$(86): C N=C H R \$(87): C O=C H R \$(88): C P=C H R \$(89): C Q=$ $\operatorname{CHR} \$(9 \varnothing): \mathrm{CR}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(91): \mathrm{CS}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(92): \mathrm{CT}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(93): \mathrm{CU}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(94): \mathrm{CV}=\mathrm{CHR} \$$ (95)
$9 \varnothing 8 \varnothing \mathrm{D} \varnothing=\mathrm{CHR} \$(96): \mathrm{Dl}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(97): \mathrm{D} 2=\mathrm{CHR} \$(98): \mathrm{D} 3=\mathrm{CHR} \$(99): \mathrm{D} 4=\mathrm{CHR} \$(1 \varnothing \varnothing$ ): $\mathrm{D} 5=\mathrm{CHR} \$(1 \varnothing 1): D 6=\mathrm{CHR} \$(1 \varnothing 2): D 7=\mathrm{CHR} \$(1 \varnothing 3): D 8=\mathrm{CHR} \$(1 \varnothing 4): D 9=\mathrm{CHR} \$(1 \varnothing$ 5): $\mathrm{DA}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(1 \varnothing 6): \mathrm{DB}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(1 \varnothing 7): \mathrm{DC}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(1 \varnothing 8): \mathrm{DD}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(1 \varnothing 9): \mathrm{DE}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(1$ 1ø): $D F=C H R \$$ (111)
$9 \varnothing 85 \mathrm{DG}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(112): \mathrm{DH}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(113): \mathrm{DI}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(114): \mathrm{DJ}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(115): \mathrm{DK}=\mathrm{CHR} \$$ (116): DL=CHR\$ (117): DM=CHR\$ (118): DN=CHR\$ (119):DO=CHR\$ (12ø):DP=CHR \$(121):DQ=CHR\$ (122):DR=CHR\$ (123):DS=CHR\$ (124):DT=CHR\$(125):DU=CH R\$ (126): DV=CHR\$ (127)
$9 \emptyset 9 \varnothing \mathrm{E} \emptyset=\operatorname{CHR} \$(128): E 1=\operatorname{CHR} \$(129): E 2=\operatorname{CHR} \$(13 \varnothing): E 3=\operatorname{CHR} \$(131): E 4=C H R \$$ (132):E5=CHR\$ (133):E6=CHR\$ (134):E7=CHR\$(135):E8=CHR\$(136):E9=CHR \$(137):EA=CHR\$ (138):EB=CHR\$ (139):EC=CHR\$(14ø):ED=CHR\$(141):EE=CH $\mathrm{R} \$$ (142) : $\mathrm{EF}=\mathrm{CHR} \$$ (143)
$9 \emptyset 95 \mathrm{EG}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(144): \mathrm{EH}=\operatorname{CHR} \$(145): \mathrm{EI}=\operatorname{CHR} \$(146): \mathrm{EJ}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(147): \mathrm{EK}=\mathrm{CHR} \$$ (148) : $\operatorname{EL=CHR} \$$ (149) : $\operatorname{EM=CHRS~(15\emptyset ):EN=CHR\$ (151):EO=CHR\$ (152):EP=CHR~}$ $\$(153): E Q=\operatorname{CHR} \$(154): E R=C H R \$(155): E S=C H R \$(156): E T=C H R \$(157): E U=C H$ R\$ (158):EV=CHR\$ (159)
$91 \varnothing \varnothing F \varnothing=\operatorname{CHR} \$(16 \varnothing): F 1=\operatorname{CHR} \$(161): F 2=C H R \$(162): F 3=C H R \$(163): F 4=C H R \$$ (164): $\mathrm{F} 5=\operatorname{CHR} \$(165): F 6=\operatorname{CHR} \$(166): F 7=\operatorname{CHR} \$(167): F 8=C H R \$(168): F 9=C H R$ $\$(169): \mathrm{FA}=\operatorname{CHR} \$(17 \varnothing): \mathrm{FB}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(171): \mathrm{FC}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(172): \mathrm{FD}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(173): \mathrm{FE}=\mathrm{CH}$ $\mathrm{R} \$(174): \mathrm{FF}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(175)$
$9105 \mathrm{FG}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(176): \mathrm{FH}=\operatorname{CHR} \$(177): \mathrm{FI}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(178): \mathrm{FJ}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(179): \mathrm{FK}=\mathrm{CHR} \$$

Listing I continued
terns, frequently used pattern groups, and printer mode control commands. This section also displays a program introduction, initial print run instructions, and equipment-used questions. Your responses to these questions initiate applicable code adjustment and/or printer driver loading routines.
The main program uses 7,967 bytes with remarks, 6,135 bytes without
> 'You can duplicate most of the expensive machines' output."

them. You can remove all remark statements without affecting program operation. Delete remarks between lines 9030-9145 to ensure correct sequencing

[^11]of the introductory display. The display shows in-progress which statement numbers may overrun a fixed end mark if you include remark line numbers.

Initialization line 1, clear string space, defines all letters used as string variables, and identifies the first printing color. It then jumps to title and coding routines.
Lines 9000-9025 introduce the program and display general instructions for its use. A printer power on/off precaution appears at the bottom of the screen while line 9030's TRON command pops statement numbers under a coding-in-progress message.
Lines $9050-9125$ define two-character codes for Graftrax dot-column patterns CHRS(0)-CHR\$(255), while lines 9130 and 9135 define codes for various length spacing, blank-column, and fullcolumn pattern strings. Finally, line 9140 defines abbreviated printer mode control codes for Graftrax-80.

When coding ends, - line 9145 turns off the tracer function and asks for the Graftrax version you used. If it's Graf-trax-Plus, line 9150 redefines the compressed and expanded character on/off codes.

Line 9155 asks whether you use a Model I or III. The Model I response displays a Loading Printer Driver message at line 9160 , then loops through statements 9180-9195. The four-statement routine loads a Model I printer driver into reserved but unused RAM. (See "Trick Your ROM," loc. cit.)

Lines 9165-9175 display initial color print run instructions. At that point, the fill-in area line 1000 assumes display control. See the how-to section for fillin area use and operation.
Frequently used GOSUB routines, lines 5-90, are located in the main program's top section where the program can access them faster during print runs. Remarks preceding the various routines describe their functions.

Line 90 positions the print head for easier ribbon change on an MX-80. Code BY warns the printer of dotgraphics ahead, so it responds to first code S7 and moves the print head seven spaces plus one column. S7 or TAB(7) alone won't fool the printer into moving the print head unless there's a command to execute at the end. Line 90 works only by making the print head leave a blank column after its move.
For MX-80F/T use, add SC; between the LPRINT command and spacing code S7 in line 90 . The SC;S7 combination approximately centers the print head between the two plastic rollers on


the paper scale bar. Execute the main program without a fill-in program to verify displays and uncover key-in syntax errors. Save a master copy of the main program to later reload and fill in with your own color art print run routines.

## A How-To Example

Figure 2 and Program Listing 2, Monorail Train Art, show how Graftrax color art evolves from an art sketch to coded fill-in program. An art subject is sketched and colored on a layout sheet having print lines eight dots high divided into blocks six columns wide. The layout arrangement simplifies column counts for initial coding and subsequent print run debugging.
I numbered print lines in increments of 10 . This numbering rule allows up to 10 consecutive statement numbers for coding each print line. I program numbered a print line's six-column blocks consecutively from left to right. The blocks correspond with positions allotted for normal alphanumeric characters and spaces.

I further subdivided the art sketch in Fig. 2 into horizontal areas A-B, B-C, and C-D above the monorail's lower edge and areas A-E, E-F, F-G, and G-D below the nonorail. These subdivisions allow For...To loops to repeat identical print line segments of cars, support pillars, and background.

Monorail Train Art codes and prints train-end areas A-B and C-D once for each color. It also codes upper area segment B-C and lower area segment E-F once but prints them four times for each color. Identical print lines are similarly programmed once, then repeated with GOSUBs or For. . To loops as needed.

Listing 2 includes routines for six-color print runs. The listing also includes several GOSUB routines (lines 100-500) called to print identical graphics segments during color print runs. The program divides many of the print line coding sequences into three consecutively numbered statements for clarity. In most such cases you can combine the three statements into one numbered statement.
The Monorail Train fill-in program plus the main program fill 8,861 RAM bytes and clear 3,000 bytes of string space. The combined program runs on a 16 K tape or 32 K disk system.
Detailed remarks precede all functional statements in Listing 2. Apostrophes identify numbered and unnumbered remarks. I indented the remarks

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Program Listing 2. Monorail Train program.
94 '


97 ' NOTE: ADD STATEMENTS 1-9ø OF PROGRAM LISTING 1
99 ' SPACE $1-4$, SET $48 \emptyset$-MODE FOR $4 \emptyset 5$ COLUMNS, PRINT WINDOW PANES IN 5-1ø TO B.
1øø LPRINTS4;BY;EL;A1;AE;AS;BS;DS;STRING\$ (14,252)Q5;STRINGS (5,25 2) Q8;

PRINT SEGMENT B TO C WINDOW PANES FOUR TIMES.
$1 \emptyset 1$ FORU=1TO4:LPRINTQ5; HØ; HG; HO; HS; HU; Z2; Q3; Z6;Q3;Z6;Q3;Z6;Q3; Z6 ;Q3; Z6; Q3; Z6; Q3; Z2; HU ; HS ; HO ; HG; HØ; Q8; :NEXT

1 PRINT WINDOW PANES IN 67-74 PLUS THREE COLUMNS.
$1 \not 02$ LPRINTQ5; STRING\$ $(5,252)$ Q5; STRING\$ $(14,252)$ DS; BS;AS;AE:RETURN
299 ' SET 48ø-MODE FOR 451 COLUMNS, LOOP TO PRINT 75 SIX-COLUMN PATTERNS PLUS ONE COLUMN FROM A TO D.
3øø LPRINTBY;G3;A1;:GOSUB15:LPRINTCL:RETURN
$3 \varnothing 9$ ' FROM B, SPACE 11-23, SET 48ø-MODE FOR SIX COLUMNS, PRINT THREE BLANK AND THREE FULL COLUMNS TO C. DO THIS FOUR TIMES.
$31 \varnothing$ FORU=1TO4:LPRINTSA;S3;BY;A6; Q4; Z3; :NEXT:RETURN
319 ' SET 48ด-MODE FOR 451 COLUMNS, PRINT SKY AND SUPPORT PILLAR (BLANK) FROM A TO E, ZERO VARIABLE X.
$32 \emptyset$ LPRINTBY;G3;A1;P;CL; Q4; FA; $\mathbf{X = \varnothing}$

- LOOP TO PRINT 17 SIX-COLUMN PATTERNS FROM E, THEN PRINT SUPPORT PILLAR (BLANK) IN $2 \emptyset$ ENDING AT F. DO THIS FOUR TIMES ENDING AT $G$, THEN PRINT SKY FROM G TO D.
321 GOSUB15:LPRINTCL; Q4;FA; :X=X+1:IFX<4THEN321ELSELPRINTP;CL:RET URN
399 ' SET 48ด-MODE FOR 451 COLUMNS, LOOP TO PRINT SIX RANDOM COLUMN PATTERNS FROM A, PRINT 6 BLANK COLUMNS TO E, ZERO $X$, DEFINE T.
$4 \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{~T}=6$ :LPRINTBY;G3;A1;:GOSUB2 $\varnothing: L P R I N T Q 6 ;: \mathrm{X}=\varnothing: \mathrm{T}=1 \varnothing 2$
- FROM E, LOOP TO PRINT $1 \varnothing 2$ RANDOM COLUMN PATTERNS THEN six BLANK COLUMNS TO F. DO THIS FOUR TIMES, ENDING AT G, THEN LOOP TO PRINT SEVEN RANDOM COLUMN PATTERNS FROM G TO D.
4ø1 GOSUB2ø:LPRINTQ6;:X=X+1:IFX <4THEN4ølELSET=6:GOTO25
499 ' SPACE 1, SET $48 \emptyset-M O D E$ FOR SIX COLUMNS, PRINT P PATTERN IN 2. SPACE 3-19, PRINT P PATTERN IN $2 \emptyset$ TO F. DO THIS FOUR TIMES TO POINT G.
5øø LPRINTS1;BY;A6;Q1;P;:FORU=1TO4:LPRINTSA;S7;BY;A6;Q1;P;:NEXT: LPRINT: RETURN
999 ' DEFINE CY, LOOP FOR START INSTRUCTION AND INITIALIZATION OF PRINTER, DEFINE T, LOOP TO DO THREE LINEFEEDS.
1øøø CY="RED": GOSUB7ø:T=3:GOSUB1ø
$1 \varnothing 39$ ' PRINT TRAIN'S WINDOW PANES RED. (SEE 1øø, 1ø1, AND 1ø2.)
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ GOSUBIØø
$1 \varnothing 49$ ' SPACE 1-3, SET 48ø-MODE FOR 42 COLUMNS, PRINT 4-1ø TO B. $1 \not \subset 5 \emptyset$ LPRINTS3;BY;BA; Q4;EØ;GØ;HØ;HG;HO;DO;DS;DS;DO;DO;DO;STRING\$ ( 25,112)Q3;
- SET 48 $\emptyset-M O D E$ FOR 84 COLUMNS, PRINT SEGMENT B TO C. DO THIS FOUR TIMES.
1øS1 FORU=1TO4:LPRINTBY;CK;Q1;STRINGS $(81,112)$ Q3;:NEXT
- SET 48ø-MODE FOR 36 COLUMNS, PRINT 67-72.
$1 \not \varnothing 52$ LPRINTBY;B4;Q1;STRING\$ $(25,112) D O ; D O ; D O ; D S ; D S ; D O ; H O ; H G ; H \emptyset ; G \emptyset$ ; Eø
1939 ' LOOP TO MOVE PRINTHEAD FOR RIBBON CHANGE.
199Ø GOSUB9ø
1999 ' DEFINE CY, LOOP FOR INSTRUCTIONS AND INITIALIZATION OF PRINTER, LOOP TO DO TWO LINEFEEDS.
2øøø CY="BROWN": GOSUB35:GOSUB5
$2 \not 029$ ' SPACE 1-5, SET 48ø-MODE FOR $39 \emptyset$ COLUMNS, PRINT 6-7 1 , LOOP TO DO TWO LINEFEEDS.
$2 \emptyset 3 \emptyset$ LPRINTS5; BY;E6;Al; STRING\$ $(195,2) \operatorname{STRING}(195,2): \operatorname{GOSUB5}$
$2 \emptyset 59$ ' SPACE 1-6, SET 48Ø-MODE FOR 24 COLUMNS, PRINT 7-1ø TO B. 2ø6Ø LPRINTS6;BY;AO; Q3;EØ; Gø;FØ;EG;C8;B4; STRINGS $(16,18)$;

Listing contunued

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to distinguish them from functional statements. Each remark tells what the statement directly below it does. Delete all remarks when keying in the program.

Letters A-G in the remarks identify start and end point letters on art sketch Fig. 2. Unless otherwise noted, one- and two-digit numbers identify the six-column blocks on Fig. 2 print lines. Hyphens between two such numbers denote through. For example, 1-10 means blocks 1 through 10 .

Loop means branch through one or
more GOSUB routines and return.
Set mode for a quantity of columns requires three codes. The codes activate the printer's Graftrax mode for a specified number of eight-dot columns. First code BY or BW sets a 480 or 960 mode. Second and third codes represent nl and n 2 values; both must follow a BY or BW code. The second code (obtained from Fig. 1) specifies a number of columns up to 255 . The third code specifies a number of columns in 256 -column increments. This code may be Q1 for zero columns, A1 for 256 , A2 for 512 , and A3 for 768. A2 and A3 codes may be

## Listing 2 contimued

- SET $48 \emptyset-$ MODE FOR 84 COLUMNS, PRINT B TO C. DO THIS FOUR TIMES.
$2 \emptyset 61$ FORT=1TO4:LPRINTBY;CK;Q1;STRING\$ $(12,18) \operatorname{STRING}(56,21 \varnothing) \operatorname{STRIN}$ G\$ $(16,18)$; : NEXT
- SET 48ø-MODE FOR 19 COLUMNS, PRINT 67-69 PLUS ONE COLUMN.
$2 \emptyset 62$ LPRINTBY;AJ;Q1;STRING\$ $(13,18) B 4 ; C 8 ; E G ; F \emptyset ; G \emptyset ; E \emptyset$
$2 \varnothing 69^{\prime}$ DEFINE•T, LOOP TO DO FIVE LINEFEEDS.
$2 \varnothing 7 \emptyset \mathrm{~T}=5:$ GOSUBl $\varnothing$
$2119^{\prime}$ LOOP FOUR TIMES TO PRINT LINES $12 \emptyset, 13 \emptyset, 14 \varnothing$, AND $15 \varnothing$ FROM A TO D. (SEE $4 \emptyset \varnothing$ AND $4 \emptyset 1$.
$212 \emptyset$ FORY=1TO4:GOSUB4øø:NEXTY
2989 ' LOOP TO MOVE PRINTHEAD FOR RIBBON CHANGE.
$299 \varnothing$ GOSUB9ø
2999 ' DEFINE CY, LOOP FOR INSTRUCTIONS AND INITIALIZATION OF PRINTER, DEFINE P PATTERN. (SEE PATTERN PI IN FIG. 1.)
$3 \not \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \quad \mathrm{CY}=$ "BLUE" : GOSUB35: P=P1
$3 \varnothing \emptyset 9{ }^{\prime}$ DEFINE T, LOOP TWICE TO PRINT SKY ON LINES $1 \varnothing$ AND $2 \emptyset$. (SEE 3øø.)
$3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ T=75: GOSUB3 $\varnothing \varnothing$ : GOSUB $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
$3 \not)^{\circ}$ DEFINE P PATTERN, SET $48 \emptyset-M O D E$ FOR 451 COLUMNS, PRINT A TO B, ZERO $X$, DEFINE $T$.
$3 \emptyset 3 \emptyset \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{C} \varnothing+\mathrm{F} \emptyset+C \emptyset+\mathrm{F} \varnothing+C \emptyset+F \emptyset: L P R I N T B Y ; \mathrm{G} 3 ; \mathrm{Al} ; \mathrm{Pl} ; \mathrm{Pl} ; \mathrm{Pl} ; \mathrm{Pl} ; \mathrm{Pl} ; \mathrm{CK} ; \mathrm{FA} ; \mathrm{CK}$; F3;CK;F8;CK;F8;CG;F8;CG;F8;P;P;C ; F $\varnothing$; $\varnothing$; FV;DV;FV; : $X=\varnothing: T=13$
- LOOP TO PRINT 13 P-PATTERNS PLUS SIX COLUMNS FROM B TO C. DO THIS FOUR TIMES.
$3 \emptyset 31$ GOSUB15:LPRINTC $\varnothing$; F $;$; $\varnothing$;FV;DV;FV;:X=X+1:IFX <4THEN3 $\varnothing 31$
, PRINT P AND PI PATTERNS AND SINGLE COLUMNS FROM C TO D.
$3 \emptyset 32$ LPRINTP;P;CG;Fø;CG;F8;CG;F8;CG;F8;CK;F8;CK;F8;P1;P1;Pl;Pl;P 1;CL
$3 \emptyset 39^{\prime}$ SET $48 \varnothing$-MODE FOR $6 \varnothing$ COLUMNS, PRINT FROM A TO B.
$3 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ LPRINTBY; BS; Q1;P1;P1;P1;CL;FA;CL;FA;CK;F8;CG;FØ;CØ;EØ;QB;Q9 ; 23;
- LOOP TO PRINT SEGMENT B TO C FOUR TIMES. (SEE 31ø.) $3 \emptyset 41$ GOSUB31ø
- SPACE 67-71, SET 48Ø-MODE FOR 25 COLUMNS, PRINT 72-75 PLUS ONE COLUMN.
$3 \emptyset 42$ LPRINTS5;BY;AP;Q1;Cø;Fø;CG;F8;CK;FA;Pl;Pl;Pl;CL
$3 \emptyset 49^{-}$SET $48 \emptyset-M O D E$ FOR $6 \emptyset$ COLUMNS, PRINT FROM A TO B.
$3 \emptyset 5 \emptyset$ LPRINTBY;BS;Q1;P1;P1;P1;CL;FA;CL;BA;AL;AQ;A5;A2;A1;A2;A1;A2 ;QB;Q7;Z3;
' LOOP TO PRINT SEGMENT B TO C FOUR TIMES. (SEE 31ø.) $3 \not)^{61}$ GOSUB31ø
' SPACE 67-7ø, SET 48ด-MODE FOR 31 COLUMNS, PRINT 71-75 PLUS ONE COLUMN.
$3 ø 52$ LPRINTS4;BY;AV;Q5;A1;A2;A5;A2;A5;AQ;AL;BA;P1;P1;P1;CL
$3 \not \varnothing 59$ ' DEFINE P PATTERN, SET $48 \emptyset$-MODE FOR $6 \emptyset$ COLUMNS, PRINT FROM A TO B.
$3 \not \emptyset 6 \emptyset P=Q 1+E \emptyset+Q 1+E \emptyset+Q 1+E \emptyset: L P R I N T B Y ; B S ; Q 1 ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P ; Q B ; Q 1 ; Z 3$; - LOOP TO PRINT SEGMENT B TO C FOUR TIMES.
$3 \emptyset 61$ GOSUB31ø
- SET $48 \emptyset$-MODE FOR 54 COLUMNS, FROM C PRINT 21 BLANK THEN 33 COLORED COLUMNS TO D.
used only in 960 mode. See p. 7 in the Graftrax-80 manual or appendix p. B-2 in the Graftrax-Plus manual for instructions on determining nl (second code) and n 2 (third code) values.
The program redefines integer variable $T$ and string variable $P$ and uses them throughout the program. T's numeric value denotes the number of times a function should repeat in a GOSUB routine's For...To loop. T specifies a number of line feeds at the start of most color print runs. T is subsequently redefined to specify any quantity of P-pattern strings or ran-dom-pattern columns it prints on a line.
String variable $P$ normally represents a six-column pattern string like P 1 or P 2 (see Fig. 1). You may redefine $P$ to represent any length mixed-pattern string used more than once on a print line.
The best way to see how the program codes color print runs is to compare art sketch lines with corresponding print line statements in Listing 2. Add a print run's first line number to Fig. 2's print line numbers to identify matching LPRINT statements. See Fig. 1 to identify the various two-character codes used in the statements.
Trace each print run's functional statements in turm. Divert through every GOSUB to see what the routine does and how. Along the way, verify a few dot-graphics codes by checking their patterns (Fig. 1) against corresponding print run colored column patterns in the art sketch (Fig. 2).


## Print Run Descriptions

Fill-in program execution starts at line 1000 . String variable CY defines the ribbon color used for the run. CY appears as the ribbon color in displayed instructions and in Now Printing Color messages. GOSUB70 loops through the main program's print-start routines in 70,80 , and 85 . T specifies a quantity of three, and GOSUB10 advances the paper three lines.

Line 1040 loops through statements 100,101 , and 102 to print the train's windows red for later overprint with green. Code S4 in statement 100 moves the print head four spaces. Codes BY;EL;A1 set the 480 -dot graphics mode for 405 columns. The $\mathrm{n} 1 ; \mathrm{n} 2$ codes (EL;A1) are derived using 405-256= 149, wherein EL represents 149 and A1 represents 256 . The statement's remaining codes print the left-end train windows in line 40. Last, code Q8 moves the print head eight blank columns to point B (see Fig. 2).

Line 101 prints four sets of car windows exactly like those shown between


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P.O. Box 180006

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## Name

Address


Figure 3. Monorail Train black/white art.

```
Listing 2 contimued
3\emptyset62 LPRINTBY;BM;QB;Q2;E\emptyset;Q1;E\emptyset;P;P;P;P;P
3ø69 ' DEFINE P PATTERN, SET 48\emptyset-MODE FOR 451 COLUMNS, PRINT
        FROM A TO E, ZERO X, DEFINE T.
    3\emptyset7\emptyset P=AL+AQ+AL+AQ+AL+AQ:LPRINTBY;G3;Al;P;AL;Q4;AQ;:X=\varnothing:T=17
        l LOOP TO PRINT 17 P-PATTERNS AND SIX COLUMNS FROM B TO C.
        DO THIS FOUR TIMES.
    3ø71 GOSUB15:LPRINTAL;Q4;AQ;:X=X+1:IFX<4THEN3ø71
        ' PRINT SEVEN COLORED COLUMNS FROM G TO D.
    3ด72 LPRINTP;AL
    3\emptyset79 ' DEFINE P PATTERN, DEFINE T, LOOP FOUR TIMES TO PRINT
        LINES 8\emptyset, 9\emptyset, 1\varnothing\varnothing, AND 11\varnothing. (SEE 32\emptyset AND 321.)
    3\emptyset8\emptyset P=P1:T=17:FORY=1TO4:GOSUB32\emptyset:NEXTY
    3989 ' LOOP TO MOVE PRINTHEAD FOR RIBBON CHANGE.
    399\emptyset GOSUB9\varnothing
    3999 ' DEFINE CY, LOOP FOR INSTRUCTIONS AND INITIALIZATION OF
        PRINTER, DEFINE T, LOOP TO DO THREE LINEFEEDS.
    4\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing CY="GREEN":GOSUB35:T=3:GOSUB1\varnothing
    4ø39 ' LOOP TO OVERPRINT TRAIN'S RED WINDOW PANES WITH GREEN TO
        MAKE THEM A DEEP BROWN. (SEE 1\varnothing\varnothing, 1\emptyset1, AND 1\emptyset2.)
    4ø4\emptyset GOSUBlø\emptyset
    4\varnothing49 ' DEFINE T, LOOP TO DO SEVEN LINEFEEDS.
    4ø5\emptyset T=7:GOSUBl\emptyset
    4119 ' LOOP FOUR TIMES TO OVERPRINT BROWN RANDOM-PATTERNED
        LINES 12\emptyset, 13\emptyset, 14\emptyset, AND 15\emptyset WITH GREEN PATTERNS.
        (SEE 4\emptyset\varnothing, 4\emptysetl, 4\emptyset2).
412\emptyset FORY=1TO4:GOSUB4\emptyset\emptyset:NEXTY
    4159 ' SET 96\emptyset-MODE FOR 9\emptyset2 COLUMNS, PRINT FROM A TO E.
    416\emptyset LPRINTBW;E6;A3;2A;Z2;STRING$(12,15);
        ' PRINT SEGMENT E TO F FOUR TIMES, ENDING AT POINT G
    4161 FORU=1TO4:LPRINTZJ;ZJ;Z4;STRING$ (12,15);:NEXT
        1 PRINT }14\mathrm{ DOUBLE-DENSITY GREEN COLUMNS FROM G TO D.
    4162 LPRINTZA;Z3;HF
    4989 ' LOOP TO MOVE PRINTHEAD FOR RIBBON CHANGE.
    499\emptyset GOSUB9\emptyset
    4999 ' DEFINE CY, LOOP FOR INSTRUCTIONS AND INITIALIZATION OF
        PRINTER, LOOP TO DO TWO LINEFEEDS.
    5øø\emptyset CY="BLACK":GOSUB35:GOSUB5
    5\emptyset29 ' SPACE 1-4, SET 48\emptyset-MODE FOR 4\emptysetl COLUMNS, PRINT 5-1\emptyset
        TO B, ZERO X.
    5\emptyset3\emptyset LPRINTS4;BY;EH;Al;Q4;Al;Al;A3;A3;A3;A5;A5;A5;A5;STRING$ (5,9
    )AH;AG;AG;AG;AH;STRING$ (6,33) STRING$ (7, 32) ; :X=\varnothing
        ' PRINT SEGMENT B TO C FOUR TIMES.
    5\emptyset31 LPRINTSTRING$ (5,32);:FORU=1TO8:LPRINTSTRING$ (8,33) B\emptyset;:NEXT:
    LPRINTSTRING$ (7, 32);:X=X+1:IFX <4THEN5\emptyset31
        ' FROM POINT C, PRINT 67-7\emptyset PLUS THREE COLUMNS.
    5\emptyset32 LPRINTB }\emptyset;B\emptyset;B\emptyset;B\emptyset;STRING$ (6,33)AH;AG;AG;AG;AH;STRING$ (5,9)
    5;A5;A5;A5;A3;A3;A3;Al;Al
    5\emptyset39 ' SPACE l-3, SET 48\emptyset-MODE FOR 415 COLUMNS, PRINT 4-l\emptyset,
        ZERO X.
    5ø4\emptyset LPRINTS3;BY;EV;A1;Q2;A1;A2;A4;AE;AI;B2;C2;E2;STRING$ (14,2)H
    U;Q3;HU;STRING$ (5,2)HU;Q7; :X=\varnothing
        ' PRINT WINDOW SIDES IN SEGMENT B TO C. DO THIS FOUR TIMES.
    5\emptyset41 LPRINTQ4;H\varnothing;AG;A8;A4;A2;A1;Q2;Z1;Ql;:FORU=1TO6:LPRINTZ1;Q6;
    Z1;Q1;:NEXT:LPRINTZ1;Q2;A1;A2;A4;A8;AG;H\emptyset;Q7;:X=X+1:IFX<4THEN5\emptyset4
1
```

Listing 2 contimued


Figure 4. Monorail Train five-color art.
printing routine at lines 400 and 401 to print four identical background lines. The code BY;G3;A1 in line 400 sets 480-dot graphics for the 451 columns between points A and D. A loop through main program line 20 starts line 120 by printing six random pattern columns. Code Q6 moves the print head six blank columns to point E . The semicolon after Q6 holds the print head at point E while variable X is zeroed and T is assigned a value of 102 .
Line 401 prints four 102 -column $E$ to $F$ segments, ending at point $G$, then prints seven more columns to point D. The statement first loops through line 20 to print 102 random column patterns, moves the print head six blank columns with Q6, then increments $X$ by 1. This cycle repeats until X equals 4. At that point, T is assigned a quantity of six, and a jump to statement 25 prints the seven random column patterns between points $G$ and $D$.
Figure 3 shows a black and white printout from the Monorail Train Art program, using a black ribbon for all color print runs. (Figure 4 shows a fivecolor result of the same program.) If you don't plan to get colored ribbons, try your hand at programming black and white art for a single black print run. You can even use P1 or P2 patterns (see Fig. 1) to achieve gray shading in single-run art printouts.

## Printing Graftrax Art

Graftrax color art requires a separate print run for each color. The paper's start point, established for the first print run, must be exactly the same for the remaining print runs. Use 20 -pound white bond paper.
Paper edge and fixed index marks provide a fairly accurate means to reposition the paper between print runs. Establish index marks as follows:

- Feed the paper into the printer, and engage its pinfeed holes with the pins of both tractor feed mechanisms.
- Lock the right-hand feed mechanism. Leave the left-hand mechanism un-


## Listing 2 continued

1 PRINT 67-72 PLUS ONE COLUMN.
$5 \varnothing 42$ LPRINTQ4; HU; STRING\$ $(5,2) \mathrm{HU} ; \mathrm{Q}^{3} ; \operatorname{HU} ; \operatorname{STRING}(14,2) \mathrm{E} 2 ; \mathrm{C} 2 ; B 2 ; A I ; A$ E;A4;A2;A1
$5 \not \mathbf{~}^{\prime} 9^{\prime}$ SPACE 1-3, SET $48 \varnothing$-MODE FOR 18 COLUMNS, PRINT 4-6, SPACE $7-1 \varnothing$ TO B, ZERO X .
$5 \emptyset 5 \emptyset$ LPRINTS3;BY;AI; Q3;EØ;CØ;Bø;AG;A8;A4;A4;A2;A2;A2;STRING\$ (6,1 ) S 4 ; : $\mathrm{X}=\varnothing$

1 SET $48 \emptyset-M O D E$ FOR 84 COLUMNS, PRINT SEGMENT B TO C. DO THIS FOUR TIMES.
$5 \not \subset 51$ LPRINTBY;CK;Q1;QA;EØ;EØ;EØ;Q1;:FORU=1TO6:LPRINTSTRING\$(8,12 3) $Q 1$; : NEXT : LPRINTE $\varnothing$; $\emptyset$; E $\varnothing$; QA; $Q 3$; : $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1$ : IFX<4THEN5 551

- SPACE 67-69, SET 48ø-MODE FOR 19 COLUMNS, PRINT $7 \emptyset-72$ PLUS ONE COLUMN.
$5 \emptyset 52$ LPRINTS3;BY;AJ;Q4;STRINGS $(6,1) A 2 ; A 2 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A G ; B \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; E \emptyset$ 5ø59 ' SET $48 \emptyset-M O D E$ FOR 451 COLUMNS, PRINT LINE $6 \emptyset$ FROM A TO D. $5 \emptyset 6 \emptyset$ LPRINTBY;G3;A1;STRING\$ $(36,8 \emptyset) G G ; C G ; B G ; A G ; A 8 ; A 4 ; A 2 ; \operatorname{STRING}$ (1 $7,1) \operatorname{STRING} \$(168,1) \operatorname{STRING}(168,1) \operatorname{STRING}(14,1) A 2 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A G ; B G ; C G ; G$ G;STRING\$ $(34,8 \varnothing)$
$5 \varnothing 69$ ' SET 48ø-MODE FOR 451 COLUMNS, PRINT FROM A TO E.
$5 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ LPRINTBY;G3;A1;STRING\$ $(7,144) E V ; E G ; E G ; E V ;$
' PRINT SEGMENT E TO F FOUR TIMES, ENDING AT POINT G.
$5 \varnothing 71$ FORU=1TO4:LPRINTSTRINGS $(1 \varnothing 4,144)$ EV;EG;EG;EV; :NEXT
- PRINT FROM G TO D.
$5 \emptyset 72$ LPRINTSTRING\$ $(8,144)$
$5 \varnothing 79$ ' DEFINE P PATTERN, LOOP FOUR TIMES TO PRINT IDENTICAL LINES $8 \varnothing, 9 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing$, AND $11 \varnothing$. (SEE 5øø.)
$5 \emptyset 8 \emptyset \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Q} 1+\mathrm{Z} 1+\mathrm{Q} 2+\mathrm{Z} 1+\mathrm{Q} 1: F O R X=1$ TO4: GOSUB5 $\emptyset \varnothing:$ NEXTX
$5119^{\text {. }}$ DEFINE P PATTERN, LOOP FOUR TIMES TO PRINT IDENTICAL LINES 12ø, 13ø, 14ø, AND 15ø. (SEE 5øø.)
$512 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Zl}+\mathrm{Q} 4+\mathrm{Zl}:$ FORX $=1 \mathrm{TO} 4$ : GOSUB5 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTX
5159 ' DEFINE P PATTERN, LOOP TO PRINT LINE 16ø. (SEE 5øø.)
$516 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{HG}+\mathrm{AG}+\mathrm{AG}+\mathrm{AG}+\mathrm{AG}+\mathrm{HG}$ : GOSUB5 $\varnothing \varnothing$
5989 ' LOOP TO MOVE PRINTHEAD FOR RIBBON CHANGE.
599Ø GOSUB9ø
$5999^{\text {- DEFINE CY, LOOP FOR INSTRUCTIONS AND INITIALIZATION OF }}$ PRINTER.
6øøø CY="BORDER": GOSUB35
$6 \varnothing \varnothing 99^{\prime}$ SET $48 \emptyset-M O D E$ FOR 451 COLUMNS, PRINT TOP-EDGE BORDER FROM A TO D.
$6 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ LPRINTBY;G3;A1;Z1;STRING\$ $(224,128) \operatorname{STRING}(225,128) \mathrm{Zl}$
$6 \not 19^{\prime}$ SET $48 \emptyset$-MODE FOR SIX COLUMNS, PRINT ONE FULL AND THREE BLANK COLUMNS, SPACE 2-75, SET $48 \varnothing$-MODE FOR ONE COLUMN, PRINT FIRST COLUMN OF 76. DO THIS 15 TIMES TO PRINT LEFT AND RIGHT EDGE BORDERS.
$6 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ FORU=1TO15:LPRINTBY;A6;Q1;Z1;Q5;SG;S4;BY;A1;Q1;Z1:NEXT
$6169{ }^{\prime}$ SET $48 \emptyset-M O D E$ FOR 451 COLUMNS, PRINT BOTTOM-EDGE BORDER FROM A TO D.
$617 \emptyset$ LPRINTBY;G3;A1;STRING\$ $(225,128) \operatorname{STRING}(226,128)$
6989 ' LOOP TO MOVE PRINTHEAD FOR RIBBON CHANGE.
699ø GOSUB9Ø
7999 ' ASSIGN "DONE" TO CY, LOOP THROUGH DONE-FLAG DETECT STATEMENT 35 TO ART-DONE MESSAGE DISPLAY STATEMENT $899 \varnothing$ OF MAIN PROGRAM.
8øøø CY="DONE": GOSUB35
$8 \emptyset \varnothing 9$ ' NOTE: ADD STATEMENTS 899ø-9195 OF PROGRAM LISTING 1.


## Program Listing 3. Bird of Prey program.

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99 ' NOTE: ADD STATEMENTS l-9ø OF PROGRAM LISTING 1.
3øø LPRINTS2;BY;GU;Q1;:GOSUB15:RETURN
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOSUB15:LPRINTHN: RETURN
1øøø CY="RED": GOSUB7 $\varnothing: T=6$ : GOSUB1 $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ LPRINTTAB(27)BY;AP; Q6;Al;A3;A7;A7;A7;AF;AF;AF;AV;AV;BV;BV;B U;DS;HS;HO;HG;Hø;Gø;EØ
$1 \varnothing 8 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB(26)BY;AM; $\ell 6 ; A 8 ; A G ; B G ; D G ; \operatorname{STRING} \$(1 \varnothing, 24 \varnothing) H \varnothing ; F \varnothing ; E \emptyset$
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ LPRINTTAB(37)BY;AT;Ql;Al;Al;A3;A7;A7;AF;AF;AV;BV;DV;DV;Z4;D V;DV;Z8;DV;DV;BV;AV
$11 \varnothing \varnothing$ LPRINTTAB(22)BY;AO;O5;A1;A3;A7;A7;AF;STRING\$ $(5,31) B V ; B U ; B U ;$ BS;BO;BG;BG;BØ;CØ;EØ;S4;BY;AI;Q1;A1;A3;A3;A3;STRING\$(7,7)AF;AF;A F;AE;AE;A8; Q1;S2;BY;B9;Q1;A1;A3;A3;A3;A7;AF;AV;AV;BV;DV;DV;ZB;Z6 ; HU ; HS; HG; $\mathrm{H} \varnothing$
$111 \varnothing$ LPRINTSB;BY;AU;Q6;A1;A3;A3;A7;AF;AV;AV;BV;DV;Z3;HU;HS;HS;HO ;HG;Hø;Gø;GØ;EØ;Q4;S3;BY;CE;Q4;Al;Al;Al;Al;A9;AV;BV;DV;Z7;HU;HS; HO;HG;Hø;GØ;EØ; Q6;A1;A1;A3;A3;A7;A7;AF;AV;BV;DV;ZC;Z2;HU;HS;HO;H $\varnothing$; HG
112ø LPRINTTAB(19)BY;AO;Q2;Al;A3;A7;A7;AF;AV;BV;BV;DV;Z3;HU;HS;H
 ;HS;HO;HG;HØ;GØ;EØ;A1;A1;A1;A3;A7;A7;AF;AF;AV;AU;BS;DS;DO;DG;HG;

$113 \varnothing$ LPRINTTAB(17)BY;AO;Q3;A1;A1;A3;A7;AF;AF;AV;BV;DV;DV;Z3;HU;H S;HO;HO;HG;HØ;GØ;EØ;EØ;S5;BY;B4;Q1;Al;A4;AE;AU;BU;Z9;HU;HT;HR;HJ ;H3;G7;E7;AF;AV;AV;AV;BV;DV;DV;Z2;HN;HH;HØ;GØ;GØ;EØ;S3;BY;AN;Q1; A4;Eø;Gø;HG;HO;HU;ZA;HU;HS;HO;HG;H $; G \varnothing$; $\varnothing$
$114 \varnothing$ LPRINTTAB(24)BY;BG;Q4;A1;A3;A7;A6;A4;A4;Q8;A1;A3;E7;EF;EF;E V;FV;ZB;DV;BV;AF;A3;S4;BY;A9;Q1;El;H2;HK;HO;HO;HG;HØ;GØ;EØ
115ø LPRINTTAB(25)BY;C2;Q1;A1;A1;Al;A3;A3;A7;A7;AF;AV;CV;ZC;Z3;D V;AV;AF;A3; Q 9 ; A1;A2;A2;A4;A8;AG;B $\varnothing \mathrm{C} \varnothing$; E ; $\mathrm{E} \varnothing$
$116 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB(12)BY;AO;Q3;A1;A3;A7;A7;AF;STRING\$ $(9,31) A U ; A S ; A S ;$ AO;AG;AG;BØ;CØ;S5;BY;CG;Ql;A4;A8;AH;B3;C7;EF;AF;AV;AV;BV;CV;Z1;Z F;BU;AS;A8;A8;AG;BØ;CØ;EØ
117ø LPRINTSA;BY;AU;Q4;A1;A3;A3;A7;AF;AF;AV;BV;DV; Z6;HU;HS;HS;HO ;HG;Hø;GØ;EØ;EØ;Q3;S4;BY;CJ;Q4;A3;A7;A7;B1;BG;DU;Z5;ZF;HU;HU;HS; HO; HG; Hø; Hø;Gø; $\varnothing$
118Ø LPRINTS8;BY;AU;Q6;Al;A3;A7;AF;AF;AV;BV;DV;DV;Z7;HU;HS;HS;HO ;HG;HØ;GØ;GØ;EØ;Q1;S5;BY;CF;Q6;Al;A3;AV;Z2;ZF;HU;HU;HS;HO;HG;HG; Hø;Gø;Eø
$119 \varnothing$ LPRINTS7;BY;AU;Ql;Al;Al;A3;A7;AF;AF;AV;BV;DV;ZA;HU;HS;HO;HO ;HG;HØ;GØ;EØ;BØ;EØ;AG;S5;BY;CB;Q4;Al;A3;A7;AF;AV;BV;DV;ZF;HU;HS; HO;GG;Eø
12øø LPRINTS6;BY;AO;Q1;A7;AF;AV;BU;DU;HS;HS;HO;HO;HO;STRING\$(11, 24ø) Hø;Gø;EØ;S6;BY;CO; Q1;Al;A3;A7;AF;AV;BV;DV;ZA;Z2;HU;HS;HU;Z8;

121ø LPRINTTAB(14)BY;D1;Q6;A2;A7;AF;AV;BV;DV;ZA;Z2;HU;HS;HO;HG;H

 Eø
122ø LPRINTTAB(13)BY;AU;Q1;Al;A1;A3;A7;AF;AV;BV;DV;BV;BV;DV;DV;D V;DV;Z7;HU;HS;HO;HG;Hø;Gø;EØ;Q2;S4;BY;BC;Q1;A3;A7;AF;AV;DV;ZA;Z7 ;HS;HO;HG;HØ;E3;A7;AF;AV;DV;Z8;HU;HO;H ;G ;E $\varnothing$
$123 \varnothing$ LPRINTTAB(12)BY;AU;Ql;Al;A7;AF;AV;BV;DV;HU;HU;HS;HS;HO;HO;H O;HG;HG;HG;Hø;Hø;HØ;HØ;STRING\$ (5,192)EØ; Q4;S3;BY;BI;Q6;A1;A3;A7; AV;BV;DV;ZA; Z7; HS ; HO ; HG;Gø;Eø;A8;Al;A4;DV;Z9;HS;HO;HØ; $\emptyset \varnothing$ $124 \emptyset$ LPRINTS4;BY;A6;Q1;A1;A1;A2;A2;A1;A1;S7;BY;A6;Q1;Gø;Gø;EØ;Q3 ;S6;BY;BJ;Q5;Al;A3;A7;AF;AV;DV;ZA;Z7;HU;HS;HO;HG;Gø;EØ;Q9;Gø;HØ; $H \varnothing ; H \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; E \varnothing$
$125 \varnothing$ LPRINTS4;BY;A6;Ql;GØ;GØ;BØ;BØ;GØ;GØ;SA;S3;BY;Bl; Q6;A6;AF;A V;BV;ZA;Z8;HU;HS;HO;Hø;Gø;Eø
126Ø LPRINTTAB(17)BY;Bl;Q4;Al;A3;A7;AF;BV;AF;AF;AV;AV;AV;EV;FV;Z 6; HU ; HU ; HU ; HS ; HS ; HS ; HS ; HO ; HG ; $\mathrm{H} \emptyset ; \mathrm{G} \emptyset$; $\mathrm{E} \varnothing$

Listing 3 contimued on p. 158
locked to minimize paper buckling during dense color print runs.

- Using the printer's paper feed knob, advance the paper until the first fanfold crease moves up slightly past the print head.
- Attach a short strip of white stickyblack label to the outer rear surface area on top of the right-hand feed mechanism. Position the label strip with its left-hand edge right next to the printer paper's right-hand edge.
- Using a fine-point pencil, draw a short straight index line across the paper's edge and the fixed label strip. The two resulting marks are paper repositioning indexes for subsequent color print runs.

Load and start the Graftrax color art program. Displayed instructions tell you what to do in a specific order. The last instruction tells you to press the $\mathbf{P}$ key to start the first color print run.

Instructions to turn printer power off, reposition paper, insert slipsheet, change ribbon, remove slipsheet, align index marks, turn printer power on, and start the next print run appear after each print run. Follow all instructions exactly and in the given order.

The instructions may display long before a print run ends if you use a serial interface with a large character buffer. In this case, allow enough time for the print run before complying with instructions. Play it safe by adding code A7 after LPRINT in line 90. Code A7 gives you a $1 / 3$-second beep tone when a print run ends. You must set the printer's internal DIP (dual in-line package) switch SW1-6 to on for beeper operation.

When instructed, rewind the paper by carefully backfeeding it with the paper feed knob while gently pulling straight back on the paper's trailing end. Use just enough rearward pull to eliminate paper slack in the print head area. Continue backfeeding in this manner until the paper's index mark moves at least $1 / 2$ inch past the fixed index mark.

The slipsheet mentioned in the instructions can be any thin piece of paper about 4 inches square. A slipsheet inserted between the art paper and print head ribbon guide prevents accidental color smudging during ribbon cartridge change.

When instructed, carefully advance the paper until its index mark is within $1 / 4$ inch of the fixed index mark. Stop at that point, grasp input part of paper at both edges just behind the paper separator, and pull it straight back slightly. Now, carefully and slowly advance the paper to exactly align its index mark

# Learn to Program Like a Professional! THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RANDOM ACCESS \& DATA FILE PROGRAMMING 



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Spacing Test Fill-in Program
1010 LPRINTBY;A1;Q1;21;BT;BY;A2;Q1;Z2
1020 LPRINTBY;A2;Q1;Z2;BT;BY;A2;Q1;Z2
1030 LPRINTBY;A3;Q1;Z3;BT;BY;A2;Q1;Z2
1040 LPRINTBY;A4;Q1;Z4;BT;BY;A2;Q1;Z2
1050 LPRINTBY;A5;Q1;25;BT;BY;A2;Q1;Z2
1060 LPRINTBY;A6;Q1;Z6;BT;BY;A2;Q1;Z2
1070 LPRINTBY;A7;Q1;27;BT;BY;A2;Q1;Z2
Note: Code BT is used instead of S! (Space) to print the equals sign for clarity.

Figure 5. Graftrax spacing characteristics.


Figure 6. Bird of Prey five-color art.
with the fixed index mark. If you pass the fixed mark even slightly, backfeed the paper about $1 / 2$ inch (don't forget the gentle backward pull) and try aligning the index marks again.

Don't pull on or move any part of the paper during a color print run. Let the tractor feed mechanism advance the paper normally. Any external tension on the paper may shift the slight clearance around feed pins and skew it out of alignment. Sudden misalignment causes horizontal or vertical streaking.

Displayed messages identify the color printed. When the last print run ends, you'll get a message to that effect.

Clean the print head before doing another printout that starts with a lightcolored ribbon. Fold a piece of smooth firm paper towel into three layers and crease them into a $U$ shape. With ribbon removed, slip the towel's U-creased area between the print head and its ribbon guide. Wait a few seconds and remove the towel. Repeat this action with an unused part of the towel until it comes out clean.

Flatten and smooth a color art printout with a wavy surface in two ways: Place it between two pieces of clean paper and press with a clothing iron set on low heat, or place it under a stack of magazines overnight.

## Running the Program

To merge a color art program (Listings 2-4) with the main program (Listing 1), first save the color art program in ASCII format (SAVE "file/BAS",A). Run the program; when the message Coding in Progress appears on the screen, press and hold the space bar while the program steps through the printer codes. When the coding is complete, the program prompts you through the color art printing process.

## Doing Your Own Art

Graftrax color art requires suitable sketching material, colored pencils or pens, and color ribbon cartridges. You'll need a sheet of graph paper to lay out your art sketch. Green- or blacklined paper with six or eight squares per $1 / 2$ inch is ideal. Avoid blue-lined paper; it doesn't reproduce on most copiers. Get an 11-by 17 -inch sheet for copying convenience.

Using a black ball-point or nylon tip pen, line the graph paper so that it's six squares wide by eight squares tall. See the layout sheet in Fig. 2 for examples.

Number the six-column blocks consecutively, starting with the topmost left-hand block. Number the lines in increments of 10 . Allowing a $3 / 8$-inch

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5 LEASEIMT
6 BREAKEVY
7 DEPRSL
8 DEPRSY
9 DEPRDB
10 DEPRDB
10 DEPRDDB
11 TAXDEP
13 CHECKBK1
14 MORTGAGE/A
15 MLLTMON
16 SALVAGE
17 RRVARIN
18 RRCONST
19 EFFECT
20 FVAL
21 PVAL
22 LOANPAY
23 REGWTH 24 SIMPDISK 25 DATEVAL 26 ANINUDEF 27 MARKUP 28 SINKFUND 29 BONDVAL 30 DEPLETE 31 BLACKSH 32 STOCVAL 1 33 WARVAL 34 BONDVAL2 35 EPSEST 36 BETAALPH 37 SHARPE 1 38 OPTWRITE 39 RTVAL 40 EXPVAL 41 BAYES 42 VALPRINF 43 VALADINF 44 पTแTY 45 SIMPLEX 46 TRANS 47 EOQ 48 QUEUEI 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 retum 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 return 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 model-i.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 TMEMOV
70 FUPRINF
71 MAILPAC
72 LETWRT
73 SORT3
74 LABELI
75 LABEL 2
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98 SALELEAS
99 RRCOMVBD
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
Name label maker
DOME business bookkeeping system
Computes weeks total hours from timeclock info.
In memory 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
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## Listing 3 continued from p. IS

$127 \emptyset$ LPRINTS4;BY;A6;Q1;A3;A3;A4;A4;A3;A3;S4;BY;A6;Q1;A4;AE;AH;AH ; AE;A4;S6;BY;AM;Q6;AE;AU;BU;DS;HS;HO;HO;HG;HG;HØ;HØ;HØ;GØ;GØ;EØ; EØ; E $\varnothing$
128Ø LPRINTS4;BY;A6;Q1;EØ;EØ;CØ;CØ;EØ;EØ
129ø LPRINTTAB(31)EY;C2;D9;DI;D4;S1;DF;D6;S1;CG;DI;D5;DP;EX
13øø LPRINTS9;BY;A6;Q1;A8;AS;B2;B2;AS;A8
$199 \varnothing$ GOSUB9ø
2øøø CY="BROWN": GOSUB35:T=9:GOSUB1ø: $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{A} 2+\mathrm{A} 1+\mathrm{A} 2+\mathrm{A} 1+\mathrm{A} 2+\mathrm{Al}$
21øø LPRINTTAB(41)BY;A4;Q1;A2;A4;A8;Bø
$211 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=114$ :LPRINTS2;BY;A9;A1;:GOSUB2 $\varnothing$ :LPRINTCK; $\mathrm{HK} ; \mathrm{E} 8 ; \mathrm{B} 8 ; \mathrm{BG} ; \mathrm{FG} ; \mathrm{B} \varnothing$ ; EØ; Q3;A1;A3;A3;A7;AR;AI;BL;BP;:T=3ø:GOSUB2 $\varnothing: L P R I N T F G ; B \emptyset ; G \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; Q$ 7;A1;A2;A5;A7;AI;BL; :T=9:GOSUB2ø
2111 LPRINTD1;E2;D4;CK;FG;BG;CØ;EØ;EØ;Q3;A1;A2;A1;P;P;A2;A1;A2;A 5;A2;A5;A2;A5;AQ;AL;AQ;AL;BA;CK;B8;CK;EK;B3; :T=3ø:GOSUB25
212ø T=1ø4:LPRINTS2;BY;FQ;Q1;:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTF2;GC;AS;D8;Fø;Cø;GO ;EØ; Q3;A1;A2;A5;A3;AT;A2;BO;A8;:T=29:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTF2; GC;AS;D8;F Ø; EØ; QA; Q1;A9;AJ;BL;FC;FQ;GH;DF;D1;C8;CK;FG;CG;CG;Bø;CØ;EØ;EØ;S2
 2121 LPRINTF ; CG;FØ;CG;FØ;CØ;FØ;CØ;FØ;CØ;EØ;:T=37:GOSUB25
$2130 \mathrm{~T}=94$ : LPRINTS2;BY;F8; Q1; : GOSUB2 0 : LPRINTH2;CK; BO; G8; EG;Cø; GO; EØ; Q3;A1;A2;A5;A4;AF;AK;CJ;:T=24:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTD8;CG;CØ;STRING\$ ( $5,128) H \varnothing ; B K ; G 8 ; C G ; C \varnothing ; E \varnothing ; Q 9 ; A 2 ; A 8 ; A 4 ; B K ; B 8 ; H \varnothing ; E G ; F \varnothing ; H \varnothing ; S 8 ; B Y ; B H ; Q$ 1;A7;AQ;BI;CL;:T=44:GOSUB25
$214 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=86: \mathrm{LPRINTS} 2 ; B Y ; E G ; Q 1 ;: G O S U B 2 \varnothing: L P R I N T H G ; B \varnothing ; E \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; Q 7 ; A 1$; $A E ; A L ; C L ;: T=27$ :GOSUB2 $\varnothing$ :LPRINT二D;CO; $F C ; A 8 ; E 4 ; C \emptyset ; C L ; F 8 ; B 8 ; A G ; B O ; B O$ ;Q3;SA;BY;BT;Q1;A1;A2;A2;A3;AE;A9;BE;B5;DV;:T=51:GOSUB25
$215 \emptyset T=76: L P R I N T S 2 ; B Y ; E G ; Q 1 ;: G O S U B 2 \emptyset: L P R I N T F \emptyset ; G C ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; Q 7 ; A 1 ; A 2$; A3; A4;A9; AU; BA; CL; :T=32:GOSUB2 $\varnothing: L P R I N T F C ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 6 ; A E ; A O$ ;BV;BV;BV;21;JU;HS;AG;Bø;AG;S8;BY;C9; $Q 1 ; E \emptyset ; A G ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 5 ; A 9$; AN;DO; :T=62:GOSUB25
$216 \emptyset T=63: L P R I N T S 2 ; B Y ; D O ; Q 1 ;: G O S U B 2 \emptyset: L P R I N T B K ; F 8 ; H O ; C G ; F \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; S T R$ ING§ $(6,128) A 1 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 1 ; A 5 ; A 6 ; A 9 ; B A ; C L ;: T=33: G O S U B 2 \emptyset: L P R I N T F 8 ; C 8 ;$ Fø;S2;BY;A6;Q5;A1;A5;S8;BY;CF;Q1;A1;A2;A7;A3;A9;AK;B8; :T=71:GOSU B25
$217 \emptyset T=52: L P R I N T S 2 ; B Y ; D C ; Q 1 ;: G O S U B 2 \emptyset: L P R I N T F A ; C K ; E 8 ; H G ; C G ; D \varnothing ; E \emptyset ;$ EØ; Q6;A1;A2;A1;A2;A4;A3;AQ;:T=33:GOSUB2Ø:LPRINTFC;FO;S3;BY;AI;Q3 ;A1;A2;A5;BA;CL;FA;CL;F8;CG;Q7;S5;BY;CR;Q1;A1;A1;A1;A2;A4;A9;AQ; AL; BI;CL; :T=8Ø:GOSUB25
$218 \emptyset T=42: L P R I N T S 2 ; B Y ; D C ; Q 1 ;: G O S U B 2 \varnothing: L P R I N T C K ; H K ; E 8 ; B 8 ; B G ; F G ; B \varnothing$; EØ; Q9;A5;AQ;AL;CJ;DA;:T=38:GOSUB2Ø:LPRINTBø;EØ; Q4;S2;BY;AI;Q1;A1 ;A2;A5;BA;CL;FA;P1;CK;F1;Q4;S5;BY;D1;Q1;A3;A4;A9;AQ;B5;DJ;:T=9Ø: GOSUB25
219ø T=32:LPRINTS2;BY;D6;Q1;:GOSUB2 $\varnothing$ :LPRINTHK;E8;B8;BG;EG;Cø;EØ; Q9; A1; A1; A2; A8; AD; AL; BN; :T=39:GOSUB2 $\varnothing: L P R I N T G A ; C K ; B O ; F \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; Q 2$ ;S2;BY;AI;Q1;A5;A2;AL;FA;CL;FA;P1;CL;FA;CL;FA;CK;Fl;S5;BY;D7;Q1; A4; B2; :T=1øø:GOSUB25
22øø T=25:LPRINTS2;BY;CQ;Q1;:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTHG;BØ;GO;E1;A2;A1;A5; A4;A2;A9;AR;A8;AO;A2;A1;A8;A9;AE;A2;A4;AH;BP; T=38:GOSUB2ø:LPRIN TEA; $\mathrm{HK} ; \mathrm{CO} ; \mathrm{BO} ; \mathrm{G} \varnothing \mathrm{S4} ; \mathrm{BY} ; \mathrm{AI} ; \mathrm{Ql} ; \mathrm{E}$; $\mathrm{B} \emptyset ; \mathrm{C} 4 ; \mathrm{AG} ; \mathrm{C4} ; \mathrm{Fl} ; \mathrm{CK} ; \mathrm{F8} ; \mathrm{CK} ; \mathrm{FA} ; \mathrm{CK} ; \mathrm{FA}$; CK;FA;CG;E4;BØ;Al;S6;BY;D1;Ql;FØ;AG;HG; :T=93:GOSUB25
$221 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=78$ :LPRINTS2; BY;CK;Q1; :GOSUB2 $\varnothing: L P R I N T D K ; C K ; D \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; E \varnothing ; S 2$; BY; B4; Q1;A2;A5;A3;AP;DJ;:T=6:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTBP;A9;A8;A2;STRINGS (1 $\emptyset .1) A 2 ; A 2 ; A 7 ; A 4 ; A 1 ; A E ; A G ; A G ; B \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; S 2 ; B Y ; D P ; Q 5 ; A 2 ; A 5 ; A Q ; C L ; F A ;$ A8; $\emptyset \varnothing$; QA; Q6; : T=93: GOSUB25
222ø T=68:LPRINTS2;BY;C8;Q1;:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTFC;G4;B8;EG;S3;BY;B4; Q1;A9;AI;BO;:T=28:GOSUB2 1 :LPRINTBK;EO;Bø;EØ;EØ;S3;BY;DP; Q1;A9;AL ;B4;EO;CG;BØ;EØ; Q8;A1;A4;A2;A3;A2;AG;A4;A3;A8;AS;BP;:T=94;GOSUB2 5

223ø T=61:LPRINTS2;BY;DO; Q1;:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTEC;CG;Bø;CG;EØ;A1;A2; A4; A2;A5;A6;A5;AQ;A1;A8;A7;AQ;BL;B8; :T=34:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTE6;C8;BG ;GØ;CØ;EØ; S3; BY;DV;Q1;A8;AG;CG;F8;A8;BØ;EØ;Q9;A2;A5;BP; :T=1ø7:GO SUB25
224ø T=12:LPRINTS2;BY;DI;Q1;:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTF $\varnothing$; $\varnothing$; C $\varnothing$;CG; EG; $H G ;: T=$ 9Ø: GOSUB2Ø: LPRINTC8;GØ;BØ;EØ;AG;B ; S5;BY;DP;Q1;A8;A1;AS;BJ;B2;CM ;D4;DA;:T=112:GOSUB25
225ø T=12:LPRINTS2;BY;DC;Q1;:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTQ6;:T=12:GOSUB2 $0: L P R I$ NTBO; : T=7Ø:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTC8;EG;DØ;CØ;EØ;A8;AG;S2;BY;EH; Q4;A1;A2; A7; PB;AL;AN;AJ;A6;A1; Q9;A1;A2;A1;AG;A1;AE; :T=118:GOSUB25
$226 \emptyset T=8: L P R I N T S 2 ; B Y ; A 9 ; A 1 ;: G O S U B 2 \emptyset: L P R I N T C 2 ; E \emptyset ; A 1 ; E \emptyset ; Q 6 ; A 1 ; E \emptyset ; E$ $1 ; E \emptyset ; E 1 ; G 2 ; A 3 ; C 1 ; E 2 ; F 5 ; Q 4 ;: T=62: G O S U B 2 \emptyset: L P R I N T B C ; C K ; C G ; G \emptyset ; B \emptyset ; E \emptyset ;$
blank margin, an 11- by 17 -inch sheet with eight squares per $1 / 2$ inch accommodates 20 lines of 42 blocks each. A sheet with six squares per $1 / 2$ inch accommodates 15 lines of 32 blocks each.
Take your newly completed layout sheet to the nearest quick-print shop and make several copies. Save the original for more copies when needed. Work with the copies. You can tape two or more copies together for larger art sketches.
Using a penci, lightly sketch your intended art's foreground, background, and art shapes. Since graph paper has a 1-1 ratio, vertically elongate all art shapes by about 20 percent. The extra height compensates for the print head's foreshortening effect, which prints at a 1-1.2 ratio of 60 dots per inch horizontally and 72 dots per inch vertically.
To print a nearly perfect circle, for example, you must sketch a 50 -degree ellipse on a graph paper layout sheet. That's an oval six squares tall for every five squares in width. The layout sheet in Fig. 2 has dot circles spaced at a 1-1.2 ratio for true reproduction of the art sketch upon printout.
When your sketch looks good, put a color dot in the squares that make up the art shapes. There's no need to dot every square of a full-column pattern. A vertical line through the column will do. No need to fully color a solid or background area either. Outline solid areas with their respective colors. Mark blocks of shaded areas with pattern string designators (like P1, Fig. 1), then simulate the pattern with alternately spaced color dots adjacent to art shapes. See Program Listing 2 statement 3050 and Fig. 2 print line 50 for an example. The statement prints three blue P1 patterns, then 12 simulated column patterns to shade blocks $1-5$ in line 50 . The simulated pattern codes shade the sky portions in blocks 4 and 5 .
The same technique applies to random column pattern backgrounds. Just fake some random patterns in partial background areas around an art shape. Your art sketch is ready for color-run programming when all its color areas are marked, outlined, or filled in.
A numbered guide strip or scale with six-column spacing marks simplifies the programming task. Cut the bottom line of blocks off a layout sheet copy, then paste or tape it along the edge of a cardboard strip. Number the guide strip's blocks consecutively, starting with 1 at its left-hand end. Place the finished guide strip below the art sketch line to be coded. Use it to get quick counts of consecutive spaces, columns, and pattern strings.

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227ø T=12:LPRINTS2;BY;A9;A1;:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTQ6;:T=12:GOSUB2ø:LPRI NTBE; :T=11:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTQ6; :T=42:GOSUB2 $\varnothing: L P R I N T B 1 ; G 1 ; E 2 ; A 1 ; A 8 ; A$ 2; AQ;A4;AL;B3;CM;CD;:T=162:GOSUB25:P=BC+AK+FS+AK+H4+CK
228ø T=12:LPRINTS2;BY;A9;A1;:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTA7;A3;A6;AE;A3;AF;:T= 21: GOSUB2ø:LPRINTGA; H6; H2; Q6; H6; GA; H2;AM; BC; :T=6:GOSUB2 $\varnothing$ :LPRINTH G; HO ; :T=1ø7: GOSUB2 1 : $T=14$ :GOSUB15:T=12:GOSUB25
229ø $T=39: L P R I N T S 2 ; B Y ; F 8 ; Q 1 ;: G O S U B 2 \varnothing: L P R I N T A 9 ; A R ; A E ; Q 6 ; A E ; A 9 ; A R ;$ A8; AV ; BA ; AN; BU; BL ; C8; A7; A3;A1;E3; :T=1ø6:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTSA; S4;BY;A D; Q1; :T=12: GOSUB25: P=BN+AT+BD+BL+BB+AM
23øø T=42:LPRINTS2;BY;A9;A1;:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTQ6;:T=12ø:GOSUB2ø:T=1 4:GOSUB15: T=12:GOSUB25
231ø T=43:LPRINTS2;BY;A9;A1;:GOSUB2ø:LPRINTBP;CJ; :T=219:GOSUB25
$232 \emptyset \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{C} \emptyset+\mathrm{G} \emptyset+\mathrm{G} \emptyset: T=88:$ LPRINTS2;BY;A9;A1; :GOSUB15:LPRINTG $\emptyset$
299ø GOSUB9ø
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing C Y=" B L U E ":$ GOSUB35:GOSUB5: P=P1
$3 \emptyset 3 \emptyset \mathrm{~T}=44$ :LPRINTS2; BY;A9;A1;:GOSUB15:LPRINTCL
$3 ø 4 \emptyset \mathrm{~T}=36$ :LPRINTS2;BY;A9;A1;:GOSUB15:LPRINTCL;FA;CL;FA;CK;F8;CG; $F \emptyset ; C G ; F \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; E \varnothing ; C G ; F 8 ; C G ; F 8 ; C$ K; FA; P; P; P; CL
3ø5ø T=36:LPRINTS2;BY;A9;A1;:GOSUB15:LPRINTCL;F8; QB; Q9;Eø;Cø;Fø; CG;FA;P;P;CL
3ø6ø T=36:LPRINTS2;BY;GO;Q1;:GOSUB15:LPRINTS6;BY;AD;Q2;Eø;CG;FA; CL; FA; P; CL
3ø7ø T=26:GOSUB3øø:LPRINTCM;FC;CK;FC;CO;F8;CO;FG;CG;FØ;Dø;Fø;Dl;

$3 \varnothing 8 \emptyset T=24: G O S U B 3 \varnothing \varnothing: L P R I N T C L ; F A ; C L ; F A ; C L ; F 4 ; C G ; F G ; F \varnothing ; E G ; E G ; A G ; A G ;$ $A I ; A H ; B 2 ; C 5 ; E A ; A 5 ; B A ; C L ; F A ; C L ; F A ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P ; C L ; F A ; C L ; F A ; A 5 ;$ AQ;S5; BY;AD; Q3;A5; FA;CL;FA;P;CL
3ø9ø T=23:GOSUB3øø:LPRINTCK;F8;CG;F8;CG;F9;A2;A4;A4;A8;A2;A1;A2; $E A ; A L ; B A ; C L ; F A ;: T=9: G O S U B 15: L P R I N T C L ; F A ; C M ; F C ; C K ; F 8 ; C G ; F G ; D \emptyset ; G \varnothing ;$ CØ;EØ;S4;BY;AJ;Q1;A1;A2;A1;A2;A5;BA;P;P;CL
31øØ T=21:LPRINTS2;BY;GI;Q1;:GOSUB15:LPRINTCL;FD;CR;FH;D1;F1;Cl; $E 1 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 5 ; A Q ; A L ; B A ; C L ; F A ; P ; P ; P ; P ; C L ; F B ; C N ; F B ; C M ; F C ; C K ; F C$
 ;CØ;EØ;S4;BY;AV;Q1;A1;A2;A1;AQ;CL;FA;P;P;P;P;CL
311Ø LPRINTTAB(2Ø)BY;AI;Q6;A1;A2;A2;A4;A8;AG;AG;Bø;CØ;EØ;EØ;Q2;S 5;BY;BQ;Q4;A1;A2;A4;A8;A8;AG;Bø;CØ;GØ;CØ;CØ;CØ;CØ;STRING\$(9,128) Q6;A1;A1;A2;A2;A4;A6;EA;AI;B2;C2;E2;E2;STRINGS $(5,4) \operatorname{STRING} \$(5,8) S$ TRING\$ $(5,16)$
$312 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB(19)BY;AI;Q1;A1;A1;A2;A4;A4;A8;AG;BØ;Bø;CØ;CØ;STRI NG\$ (7,64)S5;BY;C8; Q1;A1;A1;A2;A4;A8;AG;BØ;CØ;GØ;STRING\$ (13,64)EØ ; Al; A1;A1;A2;A4;A4;A8;A9;AH;AI;B4;C4;C8;EG;AG;Bø;BØ;CØ;EØ;EØ;
3121 LPRINTQ3;A1;A2;A2;A2;A4;A8;AO;AG;BØ;BØ;CØ;E1;A1;A2;A4;A4;A8 ;AG;Bø;CØ;EØ;A1;A2;A4;A8;AG
$313 \varnothing$ LPRINTTAB (17) BY;AO; Q3;A1;A1;A2;A4;A8;A8;AG;Bø;Dø;FØ;STRING\$ (9, 32) Q3; S5; BY; C9; Qi;A1;A4;A8;AC;B8;C8;E8;STRING\$ (8,8)A9;A2;A2;A $2 ; A 4 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A G ; A H ; A H ; B 2 ; B 2 ; C 4 ; E 3 ; E 8 ; A G ; A G ; B \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; Q 3 ; A 1 ; A 1 ;$
3131 LPRINTA2;A4;EØ;BØ;A1;AG;BØ;BØ;CØ;EØ;EØ;A2;A8;A4;A8;AO;AG;BØ ; B П C , E ; $E 1 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 4 ; A 3 ; A G ; B \emptyset ; B \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; E \emptyset$
$314 \varnothing$ LPRINTTAB (15) BY;AO; Q5;A1;A2;A4;A4;AE;AG;Bø;Bø;Cø;E9; STRINGS $(6,9)$ O4; S4; BY;CG;Q4;A1;A3; STRING\$ $(5,1) A 2 ; G 4 ; G 8 ; E \emptyset ; Q A ; Q 2 ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 2$ ;A2;A4;E4;E8;A8;AG;AG;BØ;BØ;CØ;EØ;EØ; $22 ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A 8 ;$ $A G ; B \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; E \varnothing ; E 1 ; Q A ; Q 3 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A G ; A G ; B \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; C \emptyset ; E \emptyset$
$315 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB(14)BY;AI;Q1;A1;A2;A4;A8;AG;AI;B2;C2;E2;A3;A2;A6;A 6;A5;Q4;S6;BY;A6;Q1;A1;Z4;EØ;S2;BY;BG;Q1;A8;AG;BØ;BØ;CØ;CØ;EØ;EØ ;Q4;A1;A1;A2;A4;A4;A8;AG;AG;BØ;BØ;CØ;EØ;EØ;A1;A1;A2;A2;A4;A8;A8; $A G ; B \emptyset ; B \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A G ; B \emptyset ; B \varnothing ; C \emptyset$
$316 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB(12)BY;AO;Q3;A1;A2;A4;A4;A8;AG;BØ;CØ;EØ;A1;EØ;EØ;E $\emptyset ; A 8 ; A 8 ; B \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; B \varnothing ; B \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; S 5 ; B Y ; C 4 ; Q 1 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A G ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 8$ ;AO;B8;C8;E8; STRINGS $(12,8) Q 5 ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A G ; A G ; A G ; B \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing$ ;EØ;EØ;A1;A1;A2;A4;A8;A3;AG;AG;BØ;CØ;CØ;EØ;
3161 LPRINTQ1;A1;A2;A2;A4;A4;A8;AG;AG;BØ;CØ;CØ;EØ
$317 \emptyset$ LPRINTSA; BY;AO; Q4;A1;A2;A2;A4;A8;A8;AG;Bø;CØ; STRING\$ (12, 128 )S6;BY;BU;Q1;A4;A2;A1;A3;A5;A9;AH;B1;Cl;E1;STRINGS (9,1)A2;A4;A1; $A 1 ; A 2 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A 8 ; A G ; A G ; B \varnothing ; B \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; E \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A 8 ; A$ $G ; B \emptyset ; B \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; E \varnothing ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A G ; A G ; B \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset$
$318 \emptyset$ LPRINTS8;BY;AO; $26 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A 8 ; A G ; B \varnothing ; C G ; C G ; E G ; \operatorname{STRING} \$(9,3$ 2) $\mathrm{S7} ; \mathrm{BY} ; \mathrm{BO} ; Q 1 ; A 2 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A G ; B \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; E \varnothing ; Q A ; Q 5 ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 1$ ;A2;A2;A4;A4;A8;A8;AG;BØ;BØ;CØ;EØ;EØ;E1;A1;A1;A1;A2;A4;A4;A8;AG; $A G ; B \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; E \varnothing$

Lsting 3 continued

Starting with line 1000 , program the lightest color for the first print run. Hold the darkest color for the last print run. The light-to-dark printing order minimizes color contamination of light ribbons by dark ones.

In line 1000, make CY equal the color for your art's first print run. If needed, add line feeds to advance the paper to the line preceding the art's first lightcolor line. Use LPRINT for one line feed, GOSUB5 for two, or define T for the needed quantity and add GOSUB10.

Start your print line coding statements with an LPRINT command. Follow that with TAB(n) or a spacing code for the number of six-column blocks that precede the first block with colored column patterns. Add a BY or BW code for setting the dot-graphics mode you want used.

Count the columns that make up the entire dot graphics segment. Include all blank and colored columns of every character block in the segment. Determine n 1 and n 2 values for the total column count, find both values' alphanumeric code equivalents (Fig. 1), and put them in the statement.

Caution: Do not count or code trailing blank columns in the last character block of the last dot-graphics segment on a print line. Graftrax ignores the trailing blank-column codes and kills an equivalent number of codes to meet its $\mathrm{n} 1 ; \mathrm{n} 2$ quota at the start of the next LPRINT statement. Spacing and BY codes would be killed, leaving the print head directionless.

Now add pattern codes for all the columns in the dot-graphics segment. Use a semicolon after every two-character code except the last code of a print line. A semicolon at the end of a print line suppresses the line feed and causes an overprint by the next LPRINT statement.

Code all print line statements for the first and subsequent print runs the same way. Make sure that the statement following the last color print run contains the end flag CY = "DONE".

Key in or load the main program, Program Listing 1 , first. If different, change CY="RED" at the end of statement 1 to $\mathrm{CY}=$ " (your first run color)".

Next, key in all color print run fill-in statements for your Graftrax art. When done, list and visually check all your keyed-in statements. Look for and delete ending semicolons in last statements for print lines. Look for accidentally inserted commas between alphanumeric codes. The comma after a spacing code adds 16 spaces, leaves a gap, and may

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## Latting 3 conthanued

319ø LPRINTS7；BY；AI；Q1；A1；A1；A2；A4；A8；A8；AG；BG；CG；EG；EG；STRING\＄（ 7，32）S7；BY；BN；Q4；A1；A2；A4；A8；AG；BG；CG；EG；STRINGS（14，16）A4；A2；A1； $A 2 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 4 ; A 3 ; A G ; A G ; B \emptyset ; B \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; Q 2 ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A 8 ; A G ; A$ G；Bø；CØ；Eg；Eg
32ØØ LPRINTS6；BY；AI；Q1；A6；A9；AO；BG；Dø；Fø；Gø；CØ；Cø；STRINGS $(9,128)$ S7；BY；AI；Q1；A1；A2；A6；EA；AI；B2；C2；E2；E2；STRINGS（9，2）S3；BY；BK；Q1；A $2 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A 8 ; A G ; A G ; B \emptyset ; B \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 8 ; A 8 ; G \emptyset ; G \varnothing ; B \emptyset ; B \emptyset ; C \emptyset$ ；A1；A1；A1；A2；A2；A2；A4；A4；A4；
32ø1 LPRINTSTRINGS（7，8）；Q3；A2；A2；A6；Aø；BC；AK；BC；A4；A4；A4；A8；A8
3210 LPRINTTAB（15）BY；AI；Q1；A5；A9；AG；B1；Cl；E2；STRINGS（12，2）S5；BY； $A V ; Q 1 ; A 1 ; A 6 ; A 8 ; A G ; B G ; C G ; E G ; B \emptyset ; B \emptyset ; B \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; C \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; S T R I N G \$(5$ ， 1）A2；A4；A8；AG；Bø；A1；A6；A8；BG；Cø
322ø LPRINTTAB（13）BY；AI；Q1；A1；A1；A2；A4；A8；AG；Bø；Cø；STRING§（6， 128 ）Q4；S6；BY；Bø；Q1；A3；A5；AP；AI；D2；E2；E4；A4；A4；A8；A8；AG；AG；AG；Bø；Bø； $B \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; E \varnothing ; E \varnothing ; A 4 ; A G ; B \varnothing ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A B ; A G ; D \varnothing ; E \emptyset$
323ø LPRINTTAB（12）BY；AO；Q1；Al；A7；EA；AK；B4；C8；E8；AG；AG；Bø；Bø；Bø；S TRING\＄$(6,64)$ STRINGS $(6,128) S 5 ; B Y ; B \emptyset ; Q 1 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A O ; B \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; Q 2 ; A 1 ; A 1$ ；A2；A2；A2；A4；A4；A4；STRINGS（9，8）A1；A2；A8；A2；A4；Bø；Eø
$324 \varnothing$ LPRINTTAB（19）BY；BE；Q5；A1；A2；A4；A8；AG；CG；EG；Bø；Bø；Bø；Cø；Cø；C Ø；E ；E $; E \varnothing ; Q A ; Q 5 ; A 4 ; A O ; H O ; H G ; D G ; A G ; A G ; B \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing$
325ø LPRINTS4；BY；A6；Q3；Eg；EØ；Q2；SA；S4；BY；B2；Q1；EC；AK；B8；G8；A8；AG ；AG；AG；Bø；Bø；Bø；Bø；STRING\＄$(5,64)$ STRING\＄（11，128）AG；Bø；BG；DO；DS；Eø 326ø LPRINTTAB（17）BY；AS；Q4；A1；A2；A4；A8；Dø；Bり；A1；A1；A1；A2；A2；A2；S TRING $(7,4)$ STRING $(6,8)$
327ø LPRINTS4；BY；A6；Q3；A1；A1；Q2；S4；BY；A6；Q3；A4；A4；Q2；S6；BY；AF；Q6 ；$E C ; A O ; B G ; C G ; F \emptyset ; B \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; E \varnothing ; E \emptyset$
33øø GOSUB5：LPRINTS9；BY；A4；Q3；A8；A8
399ø GOSUB9の
4øねø CY＝＂GREEN＂：GOSUB35：P＝CL＋FA＋CL＋EA＋CL＋BA：T＝1ø：GOSUB1ø
411ø T＝19：LPRINTS2；BY；G6；Q1；：GOSUB15：LPRINTC4；BA；CK；E8；CG；Bø；Cø；
 $B A ; P ; C 5 ; B A ; C L ; E A ; C K ; B 8 ; C 4 ; C G ; E \emptyset ; C \not ; Q 2 ; S 5 ; B Y ; B 5 ; Q 2 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 5 ; A Q ; C L$ ；P；P；P；P；P；FA
412ø $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P1}: \mathrm{T}=17$ ：LPRINTS2；BY； FQ ；Q1；：GOSUB15：LPRINTCL；FA；CK；F8；CK；$F$ Ø；CG；EØ；CØ；EØ；Q3；A1；A2；A5；AQ；AL；AL；BA；CL；FA；CL；FA；P；P；P；P；CL；FA； $C K ; F 8 ; C G ; F \emptyset ; C \not ; E \emptyset ; Q 9 ; A 2 ; A 5 ; A E ; A L ; F A ; C L ; F A ; C L ; F A ; C K ; F 8 ; C K ; F 8 ; C G ; F$ Ø；CØ；GØ；EØ；EØ；S6；BY；BB；Q1；A1；A2；A5；A2；BA；FA；P；P；P；P；P；P；HN
4130 P＝CL＋FE＋CL＋FA＋CL＋FA：T＝15：LPRINTS2；BY；FE；Q1；：GOSUB15：LPRINTC L；FE；CL；FA；CK；F8；CG；Fø；CG；EØ；CØ；EØ；Q3；A1；A2；A5；A2；A5；AQ；AL；BA；P； $P ; P ; P ; F \emptyset ; G \varnothing ; D \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; E \varnothing ; C G ; G \emptyset ; F 8 ; C G ; F \emptyset ; G \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; Q 8 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A S ; A K ; B$ 8；CK；HG；Fø；CG；Fg；Gg；GØ；EØ；A8；EØ；
4131 LPRINTS6；BY；BN；Q5；Al；A3；A5；AQ；BL；FA；CL；FA；P；P；P；P；P；P；P；HN 4140 P＝CL＋FE＋CL＋FA＋DL＋FA：T＝14：LPRINTS2；BY；EA；Q1；：GOSUB15：LPRINTC L；FE；DG；F3；Dg；EØ；Eg；Q6；A7；A3；AL；BE；FA；P；P；P；P；CL；FE；CL；FA；DK；FA； $C K ; F 3 ; C L ; F 8 ; B O ; B 8 ; S A ; S 1 ; B Y ; B T ; Q 1 ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 3 ; A 6 ; A 3 ; A Q ; B E ; D A ; C L ; F A ; D$ L；FA；：T＝8：GOSUB4 $\varnothing \varnothing$
4150 P＝CL＋HE＋CL＋FB＋DL＋FA：T＝12：LPRINTS2；BY；E4；Q1；：GOSUB15：LPRINTC

 ；Q4；A1；A1；A2；A7；AR；AL；DL；DL；FA；：T＝1ø：GOSUB4øg
416ø P＝CT＋HF＋CL＋FB＋GL＋FA：T＝1ø：LPRINTS2；BY；DO；Q1；：GOSUB15：LPRINTC
 $C J ; G 6 ; C D ; E R ; C L ; H A ; C T ; G R ; C P ; F 8 ; C T ; H E ; B V ; D 7 ; A 3 ; D 6 ; H I ; E R ; B P ; C V ; D F ; F$ L；CT； HE ；CL；FC；C8；HG；SA；Sl；BY；CF；Ql；Al；A3；A5；AE；AR；CL；
$4161 \mathrm{~T}=12$ ：GOSUB4gø
417ø $P=C T+H F+C L+F F+G L+F Q: L P R I N T S 2 ; B Y ; D C ; Q 1 ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P ; C T ; H E$
 ； $\mathrm{FF} ; \mathrm{CO} ; \mathrm{A} 7$ ； $\mathrm{AS} ; \mathrm{Dl} ; \mathrm{E} 7$ ； $\mathrm{BK} ; \mathrm{H} 3 ; \mathrm{FE} ; \mathrm{AP} ; \mathrm{H} 3$ ； $\mathrm{EF} ; \mathrm{ET} ; \mathrm{CJ} ; \mathrm{BE} ; \mathrm{BD} ; \mathrm{CB} ; \mathrm{DU} ; \mathrm{FF} ; \mathrm{DL} ; \mathrm{FQ}$ ； $S A ; S 1 ; B Y ; C R ; Q 1 ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 3 ; A 5 ; A R ; A N ; A E ; B F ; D L ; F Q$ ；
$4171 \mathrm{~T}=13$ ：GOSUB4 $9 \varnothing$
418g $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{CT}+\mathrm{HD}+\mathrm{GN}+\mathrm{FF}+\mathrm{GL}+\mathrm{FQ}: L P R I N T S 2 ; B Y ; D C ; Q 1 ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P ; C S ; G$

 A1；A2；A5；AR；AE；AR；DQ；：T＝15：GOSUB4gø
419ø $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{CT}+\mathrm{HF}+\mathrm{HL}+\mathrm{FF}+\mathrm{GL}+\mathrm{FQ}: L P R I N T S 2 ; B Y ; D 6 ; Q 1 ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P ; C T ; H E ; H K ; F 8$ ；DO；FO；Hø；CØ；EØ；Q9；A1；A1；A2；A5；AE；AR；BT；DF；HV；FF；DL；FQ；FF；P；P；P； P；CT；HE；DV；AF；HG；AV；HS；BV；CØ；G7；HS；A8；DG；CØ；BØ；EØ；Q2；SA；BY；D7；Q1 ；A4；BE；DV；FF；DL；FQ；T＝16：GOSUB4 $\varnothing \varnothing$
42øø LPRINTS2；BY；CQ；Q1；P；P；P；P；CS；H3；D1；E1；E1；A3；A2；A5；A7；A7；AD； $A F ; A S ; A E ; A J ; A 7 ; A F ; A E ; A R ; A E ; A F ; A N ; B V ; F Q ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P ; C T ; H C ; H K ; F 8 ; B$ Ø；EØ；S2；BY；A6；Q1；A1；A2；A3；A1；A1；BQ；S9；BY；D7；Q1；STRINGS $(5,128) G \varnothing ;$

Llating 3 continued

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Figure 7. Perpetual Motion five-color art.
Contimued from p. 160
stop the printer with a line overflow beep. A comma between column patterns codes prints a row of dots and shifts subsequent patterns to the right.

Save the combined program on tape, disk, or wafer. Then try running the program with the printer power off. Cy cling through all the color print runs uncovers syntax errors that occur during program key-in. Do several dry runs to become familiar with displays that appear before, during, and after various color print runs. If your TRS-80 locks up, turn the printer power on and press the break key.

After the program checks out, try separate printouts of the color sequences. Use a black ribbon without backfeeding the paper between print runs. Compare these printouts with corresponding color areas of your art sketch. Fix wrong patterns or spacing intervals by changing codes in the bad print line's statement.

With syntax errors and pattern codes fixed, try a multicolor printout. Follow and comply with all displayed instructions.

## Programming Differences

My programs don't use pattern codes $\mathrm{AA}, \mathrm{AB}$, or AC for CHR\$ 10,11 , or 12 , so you can use the programs on a Model I or III. Model I users may incorporate codes $\mathrm{AA}, \mathrm{AB}$, and AC in strictly Model I Graftrax art programs. Conversely, Model III users must avoid the three codes.
In many cases, you can substitute other codes with similar patterns (but
with an extra dot). Pick a pattern where you can hide an extra dot in a darker color. For example, column 1 of block 7 on line 50 (Fig. 2) needed an AC code to print third and fourth dots red. I substituted an AE code which also printed the second dot. The later black print run hides the extra dot while printing black window frames.

If there's a 12 -column dot graphics segment to code, you obviously cannot use code AC to specify an nl value of 12. However, you can add six blank columns to either end of the segment for a total of 18 columns, then use code AI for the nl value.

Graftrax-80 and Graftrax-Plus have different character printing and spacing characteristics on mixed graphics print lines. Figure 5 shows the printing/spacing differences. The two examples shown are enlarged replicas of printouts using the same spacing test program.

With Graftrax-80, a dot-graphics segment ends anywhere within a six-column block. The print head then jumps to the next block's first column to print a character or do a space. With Graf-trax-Plus, the print head moves to the very next column, no matter where a dot-graphics segment ends.

You may use skip- or all-column spacing to tailor programs for your version of Graftrax. But, using Q codes to account for all blank columns of an art sketch makes its program compatible with both Graftrax versions. A friend may have the other version. Or, someday you may want to upgrade or downgrade to the other version. Both have

## certain advantages.

## More Art Examples

Program Listing 3 prints a bird of prey (Fig. 6) in six-color print runs. With the main program, the Bird of Prey program requires about 30 K bytes; 26,013 for program storage and the rest for strings and overhead. The combined program runs on a 32 K tape or 48 K disk system.
A red run has coding with only one loop for initial line feeds (line 1000). Tabs space to print points beyond 10 character blocks. Line 1290 prints the art title in emphasized upper- and lowercase characters. The statement's code EY turns the emphasized mode on for printing by the next 12 codes. These codes represent title character ASCII decimal values.
A brown run mainly covers the lower background with random column patterns for later overprint with green. Frequently redefined T values and loops through main program statements 20 and 25 print most of the column patterns. Simulated random patterns fill in the partial background areas around airplane outlines. Simulated P1 column patterns provide light shadow shading under horizontal tail surfaces (statements 2110 and 2120) and center wing (statements 2170-2200). Statements 2280, 2290 , and 2300 leave a clear title window in the random patterned background.

A blue print run does the light blue sky, using 50 percent P1 patterns (see Fig. 1). Simulated P1 column patterns fill in partial sky areas around tail surfaces and right wingtips. This run also prints wing leading edge and rib lines, the windshield, and structural detail lines along the fuselage. Lines 3070, 3080, and 3090 define T values, then loop through routine 300 , which sets the 480 mode for 222 -dot columns to the rudder, then prints a T quantity of P1 patterns between the sky's left edge and the upper wing. The calling statement's codes complete the remaining sky segments to the right edge.

A green run overprints the random patterned brown background. Predefined patterns range from 50-percent green at the horizon (line 4110) to solid green in the last four print lines. Lines 4140-4270 access routine 400 to print green patterns behind the triplane on 14 lines above the title window. Defined printing patterns are altered within statements 4160-4230 to leave streaky propwash arcs around the triplane's nose.

A black run adds the pilot, guns, insignias, and all black detail lines. State-

## Listing 3 contimued

$\mathrm{H} \varnothing$; GG; HG; FF;DL;FQ; :T=15:GOSUB4 $\emptyset \varnothing$
421ø $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{CT}+\mathrm{HT}+\mathrm{HL}+\mathrm{FF}+\mathrm{GL}+\mathrm{HQ}: \mathrm{T}=13:$ LPRINTS2; BY; CK; Q1; $\mathrm{GOSUB} 15:$ LPRINTG O;HG;DØ;GØ;EØ;EØ;S2;BY;B4;Q1;A3;A4;A7;A9;BM;CP;DE;FJ;GT;DC;DN;AR
 S2;BY;DP;Q5;A3;A5;AF;AV;AR;AO;QA; 7 ; E3;DL;HQ;
$4211 \mathrm{~T}=15$ : GOSUB $\angle \varnothing \varnothing$
$422 \emptyset \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{CT}+\mathrm{HF}+\mathrm{HT}+\mathrm{FF}+\mathrm{GL}+\mathrm{Zl}: \mathrm{T}=11:$ LPRINTS2; BY;DU; Q1; :GOSUBl5:LPRINTC $T ; H E ; H S ; F C ; G O ; H \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; E \varnothing ; H \varnothing ; H \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; Q 7 ; A 1 ; A 3 ; A 7 ; A D ; A N ; B V ; B U$ ;GV;H7;DJ;GO;DE;FJ;CT;GM;DJ;BL;GQ;DD;BN;ER;HD;DM;DL;FJ; GT; GD;
4221 LPRINTET;DC;CS;CS;GO;FP;HO;DO;HG;FØ;EØ;EØ;S3;BY;DP;Q1;AF;AT ;CU; $\mathrm{HO} ; \mathrm{FG} ; \mathrm{H} \varnothing$; $\mathrm{E} \varnothing$; Q3; Al;A7; A4;A2;A3;A3;A5;A6;AF;AN;BV;FF;DL;FF;Z1; : T=15: GOSUB4 $\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{DT}+\mathrm{HF}+\mathrm{Zl}+\mathrm{FV}+\mathrm{FW}+\mathrm{Zl}$
423 $\emptyset$ T=1 $\varnothing: L P R I N T S 2 ; B Y ; D O ; Q 1 ;: G O S U B 15: L P R I N T D T ; H C ; H G ; D \emptyset ; G \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; A 1 ;$ $A 1 ; A 2 ; A 3 ; A 7 ; A 5 ; A 7 ; A F ; A E ; A D ; A V ; A T ; A V ; A N ; D V ; D U ; D V ; B V ; P ; P ; D T ; H E ; D V ;$ $A V ; G D ; H N ; C R ; H L ; G Q ; D E ; G N ; D D ; F L ; G K ; D U ; F D ; F L ; F M ; G S ; E O ; E \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; S$ 3;BY;DV;Q1;EO;DG;HO;HG;CØ;A8;EØ; Q9;A3;A7;AT;HE;Z1;FV;DN;Zl; $4231 \mathrm{~T}=17$ :GOSUB4øø
 ;Z1;FV;DN;Z1;P;P;P;P;P;P;DT;HE;Z1;FV;DU;FS;ES;GG;CØ;EØ;Q2;S5;BY; DP;Ql;A8;A1;AS;AV;BR;BV.;BU;BV;Zl;FV;DN;Z1;:T=18:GOSUB4øø
425ø $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{FV}+\mathrm{HN}+\mathrm{Zl}+\mathrm{FV}+\mathrm{DN}+\mathrm{Zl}: \mathrm{T}=1 \emptyset: \mathrm{LPRINTS} 2 ; \mathrm{BY} ; \mathrm{A} 9 ; \mathrm{Al} ; \mathrm{P} ; \mathrm{P} ; \mathrm{Q} 6 ; \mathrm{P} ; \mathrm{DT} ; \mathrm{HF} ; \mathrm{Z}$ 1;FV;DN;HU;DS;HC;Zl;FV;DN;Zl; GOSUBl5:LPRINTDT;HF;Zl;FV;DN;HO;HG ;DØ;GØ;QA;Q8;A1;A3;A7;AT;BV;AV;AE;A7;A1;QA;Q3;Al;AF;FV;DN;Zl;:T= 19:GOSUB4øø
426ø T=9:LPRINTS2;BY;A9;Al;P;DT;AG;G3;El;El;El;Q6;STRING\$ $(5,129)$ G3; G2; C3; G3; H7; Q3;AO; Zl;FV;DN;Z1; GOSUB15:LPRINTDT;HF; Zl; HU; HS; H O;DG;GØ;HG;HG;HØ;HØ;HØ;DØ;CØ;Q6;A1;A1;A1;A3;A3;A3;A3;A7;AE;AV;BV ;DV;FV;DN;Zl;P;Zl;DU;BV;BR;AV;AV;AV;AN;AV;BU;DV;DF;
$4261 \mathrm{~T}=2 \emptyset$ :GOSUB4øø
427ø $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Z} 2+\mathrm{HF}+\mathrm{Z} 3: \mathrm{T}=27: L P R I N T S 2 ; \mathrm{BY} ; \mathrm{A} 9 ; \mathrm{Al} ; \mathrm{P} ; \mathrm{P} ; \mathrm{Q} 6 ; \mathrm{P} ; \mathrm{Z5} ; \mathrm{DV} ; \mathrm{BU} ; \mathrm{BV} ; \mathrm{Z4}$; P ;Q3;EØ;EØ;EØ;P;P;P;P;P;P;DV;Z4;HJ;Hl;Gl;E3;A3;A7;A7;AF;AF;AU;AV; BV;BV;:GOSUB4øø
423Ø LPRINTS2;BY;A9;A1;ZA; Z2;A7;A7;A7;AF;AF;AF;ZB;HU;HS;HS;HS;Q6 ; STRING\$ $(5,252) \operatorname{STRING}(5,254)$ HO ; HG; Hø; Hø; ZE; Z6; ZE; STRING\$ $(84,252$ ) $\mathrm{ZA} ; \mathrm{Z2}$; HN
429ø LPRINTS2;BY;F8;Q1;ZC;Z3;AV;AF;AF;AF;Q6; $\operatorname{STRINGS}(5,15) A V ; A V ; A$ V;AV;BV;A7;A3;Al;G1;ZE;Z6;ZE;SA;S4;BY;AD;Q1;Z6;Z6;HN
43øø LPRINTS2;BY;A9;A1;ZD;Z2;Q6;ZF;ZF;STRING\$ $(84,63) \mathrm{Z6} ; \mathrm{Z6} ; \mathrm{HN}$
$431 \emptyset$ LPRINTS2;BY;A9;Al;ZD;Z2;BV;BV;BV;DV;DV;DV;ZF; HF; ZF; HF; ZF; HF ; ZC; Z3; HN
$432 \emptyset$ LPRINTS2;BY;A9;A1; $\operatorname{STRING}(99,192) \operatorname{STRING}(166,192)$
$499 \varnothing$ GOSUB9Ø
5øøø CY="BLACK": GOSUB35:T=3:GOSUB1ø
$5 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB (38) BY;AU;Q4;A1;A2;A4;A8;AG;AG;Bø;Bø;Bø;STRING\$ (9, 64) $\mathrm{B} \varnothing$; $\mathrm{B} \emptyset ; \mathrm{B} \emptyset ; A G ; A 8 ; A 8 ; A 4 ; A 4 ; A 3$
$5 \emptyset 5 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB (38) BY; B4; Q1;A3;BU;Hø;EØ; Q3;A8;AS;AU;AU;AV;BV;DV;D $V ; Z 1 ; A V ; A 3 ; Q 9 ; A 1 ; A 3 ; A 1 ; E \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; B \varnothing ; A O ; A 4 ; A 3$
5Ø6Ø LPRINTTAB(38)BY;B7;Q1;Z1;QA;EØ;GØ;HG;HS;HU;Z2;DV;AF;A3;A7;A F;AV;BV;DV;Z4;BV;AV;A7;Al;Q2;Gø;DO;AF
$5 \emptyset 7 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB(29)BY;AI;Q1;A1;A1;A2;A4;A9;AI;CK;CK;C8;AG;Bø;Bø;E $\emptyset ; E \emptyset ; Q 4 ; S 6 ; B Y ; B 7 ; Q 1 ; H O ; A E ; A 3 ; Q 2 ; A 8 ; A E ; A F ; A F ; A F ; A V ; A V ; A V ; B V ; B V ; D V$ ; HU; HS;HG;Z4;H7;H1;Gø;Gø;Gø;STRING\$ $(6,128)$ Q4; HF
$5 \emptyset 8 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB (26) BY;AO;Q1;A1;A1;A3;A3;A3;A2;Q2;A1;A1;A2;A4;A5;A 9;AI;B4;C8;EG;AG;BØ;CØ;EØ; Q2;S8;BY;B7;Q3;EØ;HØ;BG;AO;AE;A3;E3;H1 ; HS; HP; HH; G2;E2;A3;A1;A1;Q2;Hø;HO;Z4;DV;AV;AF;A7;A3;A1;Q5;AF;HO 5ø9ø LPRINTTAB (24)BY;AO;Q4;Al;A3;A7;AE;AS;AO;BO;DO;HO;GO;GT;ET;A P;AI;B7;CF;EJ;AH;B $\boldsymbol{C} ; \mathrm{C} ; E \emptyset ; S A ; S 1 ; B Y ; A V ; Q 2 ; A 1 ; E 2 ; G 4 ; E O ; B \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; S T R I N$ $G \$(7,128) \mathrm{C} \varnothing ; \mathrm{B} \varnothing ; A V ; H O ; H G ; H \emptyset ; G \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A O ; B \emptyset ; G \varnothing$
51øø LPRINTTAB(24)BY;AU;Q2;EØ;El;E2;E2;A4;A8;AG;AG;BØ;CØ;EØ;EØ;Q 5; EØ; G $\varnothing$; H ; $\mathrm{HO} ; \mathrm{DS} ; \mathrm{AU} ; \mathrm{AF} ; \mathrm{A} 7$; A3; Q3; S3; BY;A6; Q2;A1;A2;A4;A8;Q1;S5;BY ; AU;Q1;A1;A2;A4;A8;AG;BØ;GØ;Q7;A1;Al;A2;A4;A9;AI;BC;CG;GØ;STRING $\$(7,128)$
$511 \varnothing$ LPRINTTAB (22) BY;AI;Q5;A1;A2;A4;A4;A8;AG;B $; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; Q 4 ; S 3 ; B$ $Y ; C E ; Q 1 ; E \emptyset ; G \varnothing ; H G ; H S ; D V ; B V ; A V ; A F ; A 3 ; A 1 ; Q 7 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A G ; B \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset$ ;QA;Q1;STRING\$ (9,1)STRING\$ (8,2)A6;A4;A4;A4;A4;BK;C4;E4;A4;A4;A8; $A 8 ; A 8 ; A G ; A G ; A G ; B \varnothing ; B \emptyset ; B \emptyset ; C 1 ; E 2 ; A 8 ; A O ; B \varnothing ; G \varnothing$
$512 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB (21)BY;AI;Q1;A1;A2;A4;A8;A8;AG;B $\varnothing$;DV;DV;Hø;DO;AU;A $7 ; A 1 ; Q 4 ; S 5 ; B Y ; A U ; Q 4 ; A 1 ; A 3 ; A 7 ; A F ; A H ; B \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; E \varnothing ; Q A ; Q 1 ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 3 ; A 7 ; A F$ ;Q3;S4;BY;AP;Q6;A1;A2;A4;A8;AO;BO;HS;BS;AS;AE;A6;A6;STRINGS (8,3) $513 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB(19)BY;DN;Q3;A1;A2;A4;A8;A8;AG;BØ;CØ;EØ;EØ;Q7;Z2;Q

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ment 5310 prints the lower small plane's left wingtip. It also checks whether Graftrax-Plus or Graftrax-80 is used, then sends control to either 5320 or 5321. Statement 5320's code NY turns on the compressed character mode, codes AR;CJ;A1 set the subscript mode, then the last seven codes print art credit BY: KAL within the border. Or, statement 5321's codes print the art credit in compressed characters below the border. Finally, a border run frames the art in any color you choose.

Bird of Prey makes a black/white/ gray printout if you omit the green run. Just cycle through the green run with the printer power off.

Program Listing 4 prints Perpetual Motion (Fig. 7) in nine print runs. Although Fig. 7 has only the five readily available colors, you can use up to nine if you have the color ribbons. You can also use one ribbon to get a black/ white/gray printout, but skip the hair and duck-parts print runs.

Combined with the main program, Perpetual Motion needs about 26 K bytes for storage, strings, and overhead. The program runs on a 32 K tape or 48 K disk system.

A hair run prints the girl's hair a solid color with some highlights. Use a brown, yellow, or black ribbon cartridge for this run. A duck-parts run prints the ducks' feet and beaks. It also prints the cover background of the lower book on the floor. Use a red, brown, or orange ribbon.

A red run colors the hair bow and all facial, arm, and leg outlines. It also prints stripes on the rag doll's body. Use a red ribbon. Lines 2030, 2040, and 2050 print the hair bow in 960 dotgraphics mode to produce a deep red. Subsequent statements use the 480 mode for lighter red outlines.

A brown run outlines and shades the
girl's hair, colors the TV cabinet, does the floorboards, and prints the cat on the upper book's cover.

A blue run prints the background wall, using 50 percent pattern P1 (Fig. 1). This run also prints the TV screen's sky background and center part of the lower book's cover.

A green run prints the TV screen's lower background and the upper book's cover background.

A dress run colors the girl's dress and outlines her socks. Any color may be used for this print run. A border run frames the art in any color you want to use.

Finally, a black run does all black details, prints the art title, and adds the art credit. Title and art credit print as described in Bird of Prey.

The various print runs access GOSUB routines $100-760$ and the main program's routines as needed. The routines print identical dot-graphics segments or T-defined quantities of six-column patterns. For example, routines at lines 320 and 400 print a T number of patterns plus one column without an ending semicolon. The routines print the last segments of wall and floor pattern print lines.

The routine at line 700 produces identical segments of the TV's left side on three print lines. The routine at line 740 prints four identical print line segments from the TV's left edge to the screen's left edge.

## Greeting Card Procedure

Bird of Prey and Perpetual Motion are Graftrax art programs that easily fit into 32 K RAM. Their $31 / 2$ - by 4 3/4-inch dimensions are ideal for printing greeting cards with personalized messages.

Draw a sketch for color art to fit on one quarter of an $81 / 2$ - by 11 -inch print
sheet. Invert the sketch, renumber its print lines, and code the upside down column patterns in the required number of color print runs. Use few or no line feeds and spacing codes to position the inverted art within the print sheet's up-per-left quarter. In the last print run, use enough line feeds and tabs to print your personalized greeting, poem, or message within the paper's lower-right quarter. Print your art and personalized message on a single sheet. Fold the sheet twice into a $41 / 4$ by $51 / 2$-inch card. The printed art appears right side up on the card's front cover. Your message is inside.

## Graftrax Art Limits

Art printouts are limited by printer width and paper size. Vertical and horizontal printouts up to 8 by 10 inches can be made on an MX- 80 with normal fanfold paper. An MX-100 extends the limits to 10 by 13 inches. The TRS-80's 48 K capacity only limits the size of one fill-in program. You can solve the RAM limitation by using more than one fill-in program, each controlling one or more print runs.
For example, a 48K TRS-80 Model I disk system and an MX-80F/T printed the sailing ship (see the title-page illustration). The actual printout measures $75 / 8$ by $91 / 8$ inches. I used three separate fill-in programs, averaging about 25.5 K with main program routines. I loaded and executed the programs in turn.
A two-run first program printed all black details, including the frame's edges, in one run. A second run textured the frame brown. Save spacing codes by using separate runs for black details and frame outline.

The second program's first run dot shaded the sails and colored the ship's structural parts and upper hull brown.

## BTA MODEL 953B EPROM PROGRAMMER-\$359



[^12]The second run printed the hull's lower area and the masthead banner in 960 mode to produce a deep red.

The third program's first run did the sky in blue patterns progressively lighter from top to horizon. The first run also printed assorted wave patterns on the water's surface. A second run overprinted the blue wave-patterned water with assorted green patterns. I divided the water surface into four vertical areas to reduce coding requirements. The subdivisions allowed asymetrical distribution of several predefined blue wave patterns over the water's entire surface. Subsequently printing predefined green patterns over the blue ones gave the water a random wave texture.

Graftrax color art programming is neither mysterious nor difficult. Start small, just to get the feel of it. Try single color art first, then do small color art for a little practice. You'll eventually become familiar with the codes and expand into larger color art programs. Seeing the end result of a program makes all the effort very worthwhile.

If you'd like reproducible 11- by 17-inch art layout sheets in three scales, an enlarged pattern code chart (like Fig. 1 ), and some programming/debugging aids, mail $\$ 2$ to me.

Write to Francis S. Kalinowski at 16 N . Alder Drive, Orlando, FL 32807

## Listing 3 continued

3;EØ; H ; DO ; BS ; AF;A3; Q4;AF;AV;BV;DU;DT;DR;CN;BE;AD;A3;Al;Al;Al;Q8 ;A1;A2;A4;A8;AG;BØ;CØ;EØ;Q2;EØ;HØ;GØ;GØ;QA;Q1;CØ;GØ;HØ;HG;HO;HU; Z1;DV;AF;A3;Al;A3;A7;AF;AV;Zl;
5131 LPRINTBV;AV;A3;A1;QA;Q1;A1;A2;A4;A8;AG;Bø;CØ;EØ
$514 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB(15)BY;AU;Q5;Al;Al;A3;A7;AE;AE;AS;BO;AO;AG;Q3;A1;A 3;A7;AE;AJ;B3;C3;El;El;A1;Q3;S2;BY;BA;Q2;Z2;Q5;Al;A2;A4;G7;HI;DP ;AU;A7;GØ;BØ;B1;C2;G2;Z1;HU;DU;Z3;HU;HT;HQ;HK;D8;CG;CG;DØ;CØ;EØ; 5141 LPRINTQ5;S3;BY;Bl;Q1;AG;AO;AU;AV;BV;BV;BU;DS;DO;HG;HG;HU;Z2 ;GF;E3;E1;Q7;A1;A2;A4;A8;A8;AG;B $\#$ C $\varnothing$; $\varnothing$
515Ø LPRINTTAB(14)BY;CE;Ql;Al;A1;A3;A7;AE;AS;AO;BG;DG;HG;HG;HG;D G;DG;DQ;DI;D4;G8;AG;AG;BØ;CØ;EØ;EØ;EØ;HØ;DO;AU;A7;A3;EØ;EØ;EØ;GØ $; G \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; D \varnothing ; D \varnothing ; D \varnothing ; D \varnothing ; B G ; B G ; B G ; A O ; A O ; A P ; A F ; A F ; A F ; Z 2 ; A V ; B V ; B U ; A S ; Z 1 ;$ BH;AD;DV;DT;HP;HH;H7;H3;EJ;EF;Al;A2;H2;
5151 LPRINTHS;HS;HO;DO;EG;Dø;Eø;Q2;S5;BY;AO;Q4;Eø;Hø;Gø;Q6;Eø;HS ;HT;HQ;HI;H4;G8;EG;BØ;CØ;EØ;EØ
$516 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB (13)BY;C8;Q6;El;E2;E4;E4;A9;AI;A4;A4;A8;AG;AG;Bø;C $\emptyset ; E \varnothing ; Q A ; Q 5 ; E \emptyset ; G \emptyset ; H G ; D S ; A V ; A 7 ; A 1 ; Q 3 ; A l ; A F ; A F ; A V ; B V ; B U ; Z 1 ; H S ; H O ; H G$
 A8; AB; AG; $\varnothing$ П ; $C \varnothing ; E \emptyset$
$517 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB(12)BY;AI;Q1;A1;A1;A2;A4;A4;A9;AI;B4;C4;C8;EG;BØ;C Ø; EØ; EØ; Q3; S4;BY;B4;Q3;AO;GR;HK;HS;DU;GF;E3;EØ;EØ;EØ;DØ;EØ;QA;Al ;A2;A4;A8;AG;BØ;CØ;EØ;Q4;S5;BY;AH;Q8;A1;A2;A2;A4;A8;AG;BØ;BП;CØ; Eø
$518 \emptyset$ LPRINTSA;BY;AI; 25 ;Al;A2;A2;A4;A9;AJ;B7;CB;EG;Bø;CØ;C $; E \varnothing ; Q 1$ ;S6;BY;AO; Q2;AS;HØ;EØ; Q3;EØ;GØ;GØ;Q6;A1;A2;A4;A8;AG;BØ;CØ;EØ;S6; BY;AD;Q4;A1;A2;A2;A4;A3;AG;BG;BØ;CØ;E $\varnothing$
$519 \varnothing$ LPRINTS9;BY;AO;Q3;A1;A2;A4;A8;AH;B2;C4;E8;A8;AG;FØ;GØ;HØ;HG ;HO;HS;DU;AV;A7;A3;A1;Q1;S6;BY;AI;Q9;A1;A2;A4;A8;AG;BE;C3;EØ;Q2; S4;BY;AL;Q2;A1;A1;A1;A1;A2;A2;A2;A2;A4;A4;A4;A4;A8;A8;A9;AJ;AN;B R;CH;El
$52 \emptyset \varnothing$ LPRINTS6;BY;BG;Q1;A1;A1;A1;A2;A2;A4;A4;A8;A8;A8;AG;AG;AG;AG ;BG;CG;CG;CG;CG;EG;AG;BØ;CØ;EØ;QA;Q4;EØ;GØ;HØ;HG;DS;AU;AF;A3;A1; Q1;S5;BY;C6;Ql;Al;A2;A4;AE;AH;BØ;CØ;EØ;Q7;HØ;BG;AO;A6;A3;A1;A1;A 1;Al;A3;A2;A7;A2;Q2;A1;A2;A4;A8;A8;AG;AG;B $; B \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; E \varnothing ; Q 9 ; A 1 ;$ $52 \emptyset 1$ LPRINTA7;A9;BP;CD;E7;E3;El;El;El;G $; G \emptyset ; H \varnothing ; D G ; B O ; A O ; A 9 ; A 3 ; A 4$ $521 \varnothing$ LPRINTTAB(13)BY;C2;Q4;Gø;Hø;HG;BS;AV;AF;A7;A3;A1;QA;Q6;A1;A $2 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A G ; B \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; Q 4 ; E \varnothing ; D \varnothing ; A G ; A 8 ; A 4 ; A 2 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 3 ; A 7 ; A 7 ; A F ; A F ; A E$ ;A6;A4;E4;E8;E3;EG;AG;BØ;HØ;HØ;CØ;EØ;S2;BY;AS;Q4;A3;A4;A8;AG;DØ; HG; HO ; HG;STRING\$ $(8,128)$ A1;A2;A4;AO;D $\varnothing$; $1 ;$ Z2;DS
 $\emptyset ; C \varnothing ; E \varnothing ; Q 2 ; S 3 ; B Y ; A 6 ; Q 2 ; E \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; E \varnothing ; Q 2 ; S 3 ; B Y ; B 1 ; Q 4 ; A 1 ; A 7 ; A F ; A G ; D \varnothing ; E \varnothing$ ;QA;Q1;Al;A6;A8;BO;CS;BS;AS;BO;BO;DG;Hø;GØ;E $\varnothing$
$523 \varnothing$ LPRINTTAB(12)BY;AU;Q4;A1;A1;A1;A2;A2;A4;A4;A8;A8;A8;AG;AG;A
 ;AU;CE;EF;A7;Z2;Q9;A3;A4;AO;BØ;GØ
$524 \varnothing$ LPRINTS4;BY;A6;Q1;AV;AG;AG;A8;A8;AF;S7;BY;B4;Q1;GØ;CØ;EØ;QB ;Q3;EØ;GØ;HØ;DO;BS;AU;A7;A3;A1;Q1;S5;BY;AR;Q3;A1;A3;A4;A8;BG;CØ; EØ;A3;A7;A3;Q3;EØ;HØ;HO;DV;BV;B3;BØ;CØ;CØ;CØ;CØ;EØ

Listing 3 contimued

## COJJFOE SOFTMOARE

PACKER Machine language program that edits all or part of your Basic program to run faster save memory or of your Basic program to run taster save memory of
ease editing The 5 options include UNPACK-unpacks ease editing the 5 options include UNPACK-unpacks multiple statement ines into single statements maintaining logic inserts spaces and renumbers lines SHORT-deletes unnecessary words spaces and REM statements PACK-packs lines into maximum multiple statement lines including all branches MOVE-moves line or blocks of lines to any new location on program On 2 cassettes tor $16 \mathrm{~K} .32 \mathrm{~K} \& 48 \mathrm{~K}$
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$525 \varnothing$ LPRINTS4;BY;AO;Q1;Z1;Q4;Z1;QA;Q1;A1;A2;A3;Q4;S9;BY;BP;Q4;Eø ; $\mathrm{H} \varnothing ; \mathrm{HG} ; \mathrm{BS} ; \mathrm{AV} ; \mathrm{AF} ; \mathrm{A} 7 ; A 3 ; A 1 ; Q B ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A O ; B \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; H \varnothing ; H G ; D O ; A U ; A F ; A 7$; A3;A1;E1;EØ; Q2;A1;A1;A3;A7; Z1;HU;HG
526 LPRINTS3;BY;AU;Q2;Z1;BS;C2;C2;C2;Z1;Q3;BS;G3;CQ;CQ;DU;DU;C2 ;B4;B4;B4;B4;AO;Z1;Q1;AO;H7;Q4;SA;BY;BG;Q3;HG;HG;H $; H \varnothing ; H \varnothing ; D \varnothing ; C \varnothing ;$ $B \emptyset ; S T R I N G \$(5,1) A 2 ; A 2 ; A 2 ; A 4 ; A 4 ; A 4 ; A 4 ; A 8 ; A G ; B \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; Q A ; E \emptyset ; G \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; S$ TRING\$ $(6,224) \mathrm{G} \varnothing$; $\mathrm{E} \varnothing$
527 $\varnothing$ LPRINTS4;BY;B4;Q1;Z1;Q4;Z1;QA;Q1;EØ;CØ;GØ;QA;Z1;EØ;EØ;CØ;CØ ;DV;S7;BY;AG;Q1;A2;A2;A4;A4;A8;A8;AG;AG;BØ;BØ;CØ;CØ;EØ;EØ;EØ;EØ $528 \emptyset$ LPRINTS4;BY;A6;Q1;HO;A8;A8;AG;AG;HG;S3;BY;AQ;Q2;AF;A1;A2;A2 ;A2; Zl;Q3;Al;HU;A2;A2;A3;A3;A2;A1;A1;A1;A1;El;A7;A8;AG;AV
$529 \emptyset$ LPRINTS8;BY;AQ;Q2;HS;Hø;AG;AG;AG;Z1;Q3;Hø;BV;GG;GG;HG;HG;AG $; B \emptyset ; B \emptyset ; B \varnothing ; B \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; H O ; A 4 ; G 2 ; B U$
53øØ LPRINTS9;BY;A9;Q1;Z1;Q4;Z1;Q2;A8
$531 \varnothing$ LPRINTS9;BY;A6;Q1;Gø;Cø;CØ;EØ;EØ;EØ:IFNY〈〉AFTHEN5321
$532 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB (4ø)NY;AR;CJ;A1;C2;CP;BQ;S1;CB;C1;CC:GOTO599
5321 GOSUB5:LPRINTTAB (4ø)NY;C2;DP;BQ;S1;CB;D1;DC
599ø GOSUB9ø
6øøø CY="BORDER": GOSUB35:P=A3+A7+A3+A7+A3+A7:X=ø
6øø5 LPRINTBY;AU;A1;Q3;A5;A3;A7;:T=46:GOSUB15:LPRINTA3;A7;A3;A5
6ø1 $\emptyset \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1$ :LPRINTBY;A6;Q4;CL;Z2;SD;S6;BY;A4; Q2; Z2;CL:IFX<31TIEN6 ø1ø
$649 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{D} \varnothing+\mathrm{DG}+\mathrm{D} \varnothing+\mathrm{DG}+\mathrm{D} \varnothing+\mathrm{DG}:$ LPRINTBY;AU;Al;Q3;CG;Hø;HG;:T=46:GOSUBl 5:LPRINTD $\varnothing$; HG; Hø; CG
699ø GOSUB9ø
$7 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ CY="DONE" : GOSUB35
$7 \emptyset \varnothing 9$ ' NOTE: ADD STATEMENTS 899ø-9195 OF PROGRAM LISTING 1.

## Program Listing 4. Perpetual Motion program.

94 • @ @ @ @ @ @ a a @ @ @ @ a @ a @ @ @ @ @ @ @ PERPETUAL MOTION - GRAFTRAX COLOR ART @ FOR 48K LEVEL II TRS-8 $\varnothing$ MODEL I/III @ @ AND EPSON MX-8 $\varnothing / 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINTER WITH GRAFTRAX © 95 , BY: FRANCIS S. KALINOWSKI
16 N. ALDER DRIVE, ORLANDO, FL $328 \varnothing$
@ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @
99 ' NOTE: ADD STATEMENTS $1-9 \emptyset$ OF PROGRAM LISTING 1.
$1 \emptyset \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB (38)BY;AP;Q1;:RETURN
$3 \emptyset \emptyset$ LPRINTS3;BY;AI;QA;Q1;Z5;Q3;SA;S1;BY;AI;Q6;:RETURN
31ø GOSUB3øø:LPRINTZ5; Z6;Q2;:RETURN
$32 \emptyset$ GOSUB15:LPRINTGL:RETURN
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ GOSUB15:LPRINTCL:RETURN
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ LPRINTS3;BY;AI;QA;Q1;Z1;Q3;Z1;Q1;Zl;Q1; RETURN
71ø GOSUB72ø:LPRINTQ1;Z1:RETURN
$72 \emptyset$ LPRINTQ1;Zl;:RETURN
$73 \varnothing$ GOSUB72 $\varnothing: L P R I N T Q 1 ; Z 1 ;:$ RETURN

74ø GOSUB7øø:LPRINTBY;CL;Q3;Z1;:RETURN
75ø LPRINTS5;BY;AI;QA;Z1;Q2;:RETURN
$760 \mathrm{~T}=13$ :LPRINTS2;BY;A9;A1;:GOSUBl5:FORU=1TO18:LPRINTP3;:NEXT:T= 13:GOSUB32ø:RETURN
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing C Y=" H A I R ": G O S U B 7 \varnothing: T=4:$ GOSUB1 $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 4 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB(24)BY;AF;Q1;A1;A3;A3;A3;A3;STRING\$ (6,7)A3;A3;A1;A 1
1ø5ø LPRINTTAB (23) BY;BI; Ql;Al;A3;AF;BV;CV;HN;HF;HE;HF;HF;GV;GV;G $V ; G V ; H F ; H F ; H F ; D F ; D F ; C V ; Z 4 ; C V ; B V ; A V ; A F ; A 7 ; A 3 ; A 1 ; A 3 ; A 7 ; A F ; A V ; S T R I N$ $\mathrm{G} \$(8,63) \mathrm{AV} ; \mathrm{AF} ; \mathrm{AF} ; \mathrm{A} 7 ; \mathrm{A} 3 ; \mathrm{A} 3 ; \mathrm{Al}$
1ø6ø LPRINTTAB(23)BY;BQ;Ql;CV;HO;Hø;HG;EØ;A7;BV;HS;HS;HO;STRING\$ $(5,24 \varnothing) H \varnothing ; H \varnothing ; H G ; H C ; Z 3 ; H N ; H J ; B P ; D V ; D V ; D V ; F V ; G V ; S T R I N G \$(6,191) S T R I$ NG\$ $(6,223)$ STRING $(7,239)$ HJ ; HR;DT;BU;AV;AF;A7;A3;Al
$1 \varnothing 7 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB(24)BY;BN;Q1;HØ;Q2;AS;AS;AS;AE;AE;A7;A7;A3;Q3;Eø;H G;HS;HU;Z4;DV;A7;Z1;EØ;Z1;HØ;HS;Z2;A4;Z5;EØ;Zl;HØ;Z7;BV;EV;H7;HH ; HU;DV;AF;A3
$1 \varnothing 8 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB(27)BY;B9;Ql;GØ;Z5;E1;Z2;DH;BS;Eø;Z1;A1;Z1;Gø;Z2;E Ø;DV;EØ; Z1;Al;ZA;Z4;DV;BV;BV;A7
$1 \emptyset 9 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB (27) BY;B9; Q1;A1;Z6;EØ; H1; Z1;DS;DV;Z1;A2;Z1;AV;HF;Z 2;A1;22;EØ;Z7;ZA;HO
11øø LPRINTTAB(26)BY;BF;Q3;A4;AF;AV;BV;DV;Z4;H7;A4;AF;Z1;AV;A3;H U; Z1;AV;24;E3;ZB;HG;Eø
 $(8,254) \mathrm{ZA} ; \mathrm{Zl}$; HU ; HS ; HS ; HO ; HG; H $\boldsymbol{H}$; $\emptyset$
149ø GOSUB9ø
15øø CY="DUCK PARTS":GOSUB35:T=1 $\varnothing: G O S U B 1 \varnothing$
$151 \emptyset$ LPRINTS7;BY;A9;Q1;STRING\$ $(9,1)$ : $^{\prime}(\operatorname{LINE} 1 \varnothing)$
$152 \emptyset$ LPRINTS7;BY;BG;Q1;EØ;GØ;HØ;STRINGS $(5,24 \emptyset) H \varnothing ; B \emptyset ; Q A ; Q 8 ; A 3 ; A 3 ;$ A3;A3;A1;A1;Q8;BG;BO;BS;BS;AS;AS: ' (LINE 11)
$153 \emptyset$ LPRINTS7;BY;BE; Q4;Al;A7;A7;A3;Al;QB;Q1;El;Gø;GØ;GØ;GØ;Q8;A7 ;A7;A3;A1:' (LINE 12)
 ; $\mathrm{HG} ; \mathrm{DO} ; \mathrm{BG} ; Q 3 ; A F ; A E ; Q 5 ; G \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; E \varnothing ; A 4 ; A E ; A E ; D U ; D S:{ }^{\prime}(\operatorname{LINE} 13)$
155Ø LPRINTS9;BY;AR;Q1;AE;AU;BU;BU;BV;HU;HS;HO;AO;QA;Q3;CØ;HØ;Gø ; $\mathrm{H} \varnothing$;Gø:T=8:GOSUBl $\varnothing$ : (LINE 14)
156ø GOSUBløø:LPRINTAF;AF;A7;A3;A1;A1;A2;Q9;A1;A3;STRING\$(7,7): ' (LINE 13ø)
157ø GOSUBløø:LPRINTZ2;H1;H1;Hl;H1;DJ;BJ;AJ;A3;A3;A3;AJ;BJ;DJ;HJ ; H1;Gø;STRING\$ $(5,128)$ Hl;Zl:' (LINE 14ø)
$159 \varnothing$ GOSUBl $\varnothing \varnothing: \operatorname{LPRINTSTRING}(18,224) \operatorname{STRING}(5,96) \mathrm{H} \varnothing$; H $($ 'LINE $15 \emptyset)$ 199ø GOSUB9ø
2øøø CY="RED": GOSUB35:T=3:GOSUB10
$2 \emptyset 3 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB (24) BW;C4; Q7;A4;A4;A6;A6;A7;A7;A3;A3;STRING\$ (14,7) $A D ; A D ; A S ; A S ; D V ; D V ; A 7 ; A 7 ; A l ; A l ; Q A ; Q 2 ; A l ; A l ; B V ; B V ; A F ; A F ; A E ; A E ; A 7 ; A$ 7;A3;A3;STRINGS $(6,1)$
$2 \varnothing 4 \emptyset$ LPRINTTAB (25) BW;CE; Ql; $\emptyset \emptyset ; G \varnothing ; H \emptyset ; H \varnothing ; H \emptyset ; H \varnothing ; H G ; H G ; H O ; H O ; D S ; D S ; F$ $\mathrm{U} ; \mathrm{FU} ; \mathrm{GU} ; \mathrm{GU} ; \mathrm{HE} ; \mathrm{HE} ; \mathrm{DN} ; \mathrm{DN} ; \mathrm{FR} ; \mathrm{FR} ; \mathrm{GV} ; \mathrm{GV} ; \mathrm{HN} ; \mathrm{HN} ; \mathrm{DV} ; \mathrm{DV} ; \mathrm{AF} ; \mathrm{AF} ; \mathrm{Al} ; \mathrm{Al} ; \mathrm{Q} 4 ; \mathrm{A} 3$ ; A3; Z4; EU ; EU;DR;DR;HN;HN;GF; GF;FU;FU;HU;HU;HT;HT;HR;HR;H7;H7;HF; $\mathrm{HF} ; \mathrm{Z2}$; CU ; CU ; BU ; BU ; BU ; BU ; BS; BS; AS; $A S ; A O ; A O ; A G ; A G$


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A1;HU;G2;Z1;HS
31øø GOSUB3øø:LPRINTZ2;A7;A3;A1;A1;A1;A3;A7;22;Q2;S6;BY;BF;Q3;A4 ; AF;AV;BR;CH;E1;AP;H1;A3;A3;A4;A8;BØ;A1;A3;A6;A8;AO;BG;DØ;E1;A1; A2;A4;A1;A1;A1;A2;A4;AP;H2;A5;AF;H6;A8;G8;BG;H3;E7;A4;AP;B7;BU;H G;ED
$311 \varnothing$ GOSUB31 1 :LPRINTS6; BY; BB;Q5;Eø;Eø;Gø;Gø;Hø;HG;HG;HO;HO;GE;GE ;GC;G7;G3;G3;GM;GJ;G];EJ;CJ;CB;CB;GT;GT;BD;D9;Fl;Dl;G3;EB;AJ;AM; BC;DS;GO;EG;Bø;Cø;Eø
312ø GOSUB31ø:LPRINTSA;BY;A8; Q1;STRINGS $(8,128)$
$313 \varnothing$ GOSUB31ø:LPRINT:GOSUB31ø:LPRINT:P=GL+FA+GL+FA+GL+FA
 11,1) STRING $(6,3) \operatorname{STRING}(6,7) \operatorname{STRING}(7,15) \mathrm{AU} ; \mathrm{AU} ; \mathrm{AU} ; \mathrm{AU} ; \mathrm{AV} ; \mathrm{AV} ; \mathrm{AV} ; \mathrm{B}$ S;BS;DS;DS;DS;DS;STRING\$ (6,127)DG;DG
316 LPRINTS2;BY;EA;Q1;P;P;P;GL;FA;Z1;BV;BV;BL;STRING\$(9,63)BU;B V;DU;DV;DU;DV;DU;DV;DU;DV;DU;DV;HQ;HT;HQ;HT;HQ;HT;HQ;HT;HQ;HL;HQ ; HL ; HQ ; HL; HA ; HL ; HA ; HL ; HA ; HL ; HA ; GL ; HA ; GL ; HA ; GL ; HA; P; P; GL ; FA; GL; FA ;HL;HA;P;GL;FA;Z5;P;P;P;P;P;A5;Q5;S7;BY;CL;Q1;:T=14:GOSUB32ø
317 LPRINTS2;BY;EA;Q1;P;P;P;P;GL;FA;GL;Z6;FA;GL;FA;:T=1ø:GOSUB1 5:LPRINTGL;FA;GL;Z3;P;P;P;P;P;GL;FA;Q4;S7;BY;CL;Q1;AG;BA;A5;EA;G 5;F2;:T=13:GOSUB32ø
318ø LPRINTS2;BY;E4;Q1;P;P;P;P;GL;FA;GL;Z5;GL;FA;GL;FA;:T=1Ø:GOS UB15:LPRINTGL;FA;GL;HA;HL;HA;P;P;P;P;GL;FA;GG;Fø;Gø;Eø;:LPRINTS9 ;BY;CF;O1;Cø;F8;GK;FA;GL;FA;:T=12:GOSUB32ø
319 LPRINTS2;BY;EA;Q1;P;P;P;P;GL;FA;GL;Z4;FA;GL;FA;GL;FA;:T=15: GOSUB15:LPRINTGL;FA;AL;AQ;A5;AQ;AK;Bø;Dø;EØ;EØ;EØ;S8;BY;CF;Q5;EO ; $\mathrm{F} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{;}: \mathrm{T}=12$ :GOSUB32ø
32ø LPRINTS2;BY;E4;Q1;:T=21:GOSUB15:LPRINTGL;FA;GK;Fø;Gø;Eø;SA; BY;C9;Q1;EØ;Eø;GL;FA;GL;FA;:T=11:GOSUB32ø $321 \emptyset$ LPRINTS2;BY;EM;Q1;:T=21:GOSUB15:LPRINTA5;A2;A5;A2;A5;A2;A5; A2;A5;A2;A5;A2;A1;A2;A1;A2;A1;A2;A1;A2;A1;A2;A1;A2;S4;BY;CR;Q1;A 5;A2;A5;A2;A5;BA;A5;BA;A5;BA;A5;BA;AL;BA;AL;BA;GL;FA;P;P;P;P;GL; FA;GL;F8;GK;F8;GG;FØ;GG;EØ;E3;E3;A7;AF;A1;Al;A1;EØ;GØ;FØ;GG;
3211 LPRINTFG;GG;F8;GG;F8;GK;FA;GL;FA;P;P;P;GL
322ø LPRINTS2;BY;EM;Q1;:T=24:GOSUB15:LPRINTGL;FA;GL;FA;GG;Eø;S3; BY;Dl:Q1;EØ;EØ;GØ;Fø;GØ;FØ;GG;F8;GK;FA;GL;FA;P;P;P;P;P;GL;FA;GL; FØ; Gø : EØ; A3;A7;AF;AV;AV;AV;AF;A7;BV;26;HU;HS;HO;HG;Gø;Al;A2;A4;A 8;A1;A2;A5;AQ;GL;FA;P;P;P;GL
323ø LPRINTS2;BY;A9;A1;:T=24:GOSUB15:LPRINTGL;FØ;A1;Q9;A1;RA;AL; $\mathrm{BA} ; A L ; A Q ; A L ; A 9 ; A 5 ; A 2 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; Q A ; Q 2 ; E \varnothing ; E \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; F \varnothing ; C G ; F \varnothing ; C G ; F 8 ; C G ; F 8 ; G$ K;FA;P;P;P;GL;FA;GL;FA;GL;BØ;EØ;GØ;HØ;HG;HO;HS;HU;Z4;HU;HS;EØ;Q6 ;AG;BD;CG;FØ;CG;FØ;GL;FA;GL;FA;P;P;P;GL
324ø LPRINTS2;BY;A9;A1;:T=23:GOSUB15:LPRINTGL;FA;GL;FA;GH;Fø;Q9; A2;A1;A2;P;P;GL;FA;AL;BA;AL;BA;AL;AQ;A5;Q9;P;P;P;P;P;QB;Q6;GL;FA ;GL;FA;P;P;P;GL
325 $\mathrm{P} 3=\mathrm{A} 1+\mathrm{A} 2+\mathrm{A} 1+\mathrm{A} 2+\mathrm{A} 1+\mathrm{A} 2:$ LPRINTS2; BY; 9 ; $\mathrm{Al} ;: \mathrm{T}=22$ :GOSUB15:LPRINT $A 1 ; A 2 ; A 1 ; E \emptyset ; E 1 ; E \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; E \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; Q 7 ; A 2 ; A L ; B A ; G L ; F A ; P ; P ; P ; G L ; F$ $A ; Q 5 ; A D ; A 5 ; B A ; G L ; F A ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P ; P 3 ; P 3 ; P 3 ; P 3 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; G L ; F A ; G L ; F A ; P ; P ;$ P;GL
326 LPRINTS2;BY;A9;A1;:T=23:GOSUB15:LPRINTP3;A5;A2;A5;A2;A1;A8; P;P;P;P;GL;A2;A5;A2;AL;BA;:T=14:GOSUB32ø

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Lsting 4 contineed
327ø LPRINTS2；BY；A9；Al；：T＝44：GOSUB32 $\varnothing$
$328 \mathrm{P} 3=\mathrm{GK}+\mathrm{F} 8+\mathrm{GK}+\mathrm{F} 8+\mathrm{GK}+\mathrm{F} 8$ ： GOSUB 760
$329 \emptyset T=13: L P R I N T S 2 ; B Y ; C E ; Q 1 ;: G O S U B 15: L P R I N T S A ; S 8 ; B Y ; C F ; Q 1 ;$ ：GOSUB 32ø
$33 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{P} 3=A L+B A+A L+B A+A L+B A: G O S U B 76 \varnothing$
331 $P=E \emptyset+G \emptyset+E \emptyset+G \emptyset+E \emptyset+G \emptyset: T=44$ ：LPRRINTS2；BY；A9；Al；：GOSUB15：LPRINTE $g$
399ø GOSUB9ø
4øø $\varnothing$ CY＝＂BLUE＂：GOSUB35：GOSUB5：P＝P1
4ø2ø T＝44：LPRINTS2；BY；A9；A1；：GOSUB4øø
$4 \emptyset 3 \varnothing$ T＝22：LPRINTS2；BY；A9；A1；：GOSUB15：LPRINTCL；FA；CL；FA；CG；F8；CK； $F 8 ; C K ; F 8 ; C G ; F 8 ; C K ; F 8 ; C G ; F \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; F 8 ; C K ; F A ; C L ; F A ; C L ; F A ; C L ; F A ; C \emptyset ; F \emptyset ; C$ G；F8；CK；FA；CK；FA；CL；FA；：T＝16：GOSUB4 $\varnothing \varnothing$
4ø4ø T＝22：LPRINTS2；BY；A9；A1；：GOSUB15：LPRINTCK；F8；CK；F8；CK；F8；AG； $A 8 ; A G ; A 8 ; A 4 ; A 2 ; Q 7 ; E \emptyset ; C G ; F A ; C L ; F A ; C K ; Q A ; Q 3 ; A 1 ; E \not \subset ; C 1 ; E 2 ; C 1 ; F 2 ; C 5 ; F$ $A ; C L ; F A ;: T=14: G O S U B 4 \nmid \varnothing$
4ø5ø．T＝21：LPRINTS2；BY；E4；Q1；：GOSUB15：LPRINTCL；F8；CG；Eø；Q2；：T＝15； LPRINTS6；BY；D1；Q1；CØ；Fø；CG；Fø；CG；F8；：GOSUB4øø
4ø6Ø LPRINTS2；BY；AI；Q1；P；P；CL；FA；CL；FA；CG；Fø；SA；S3；BY；BA；Q1；Eø；E Ø；EØ；$E \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; F \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; F \emptyset ; C G ; F 8 ; P ; P ; P ; C \emptyset ; A 2 ; A L ; B A ; C L ; F A ; C \emptyset ; A 2 ; A 5$
 SUB4øø
4ø7ø LPRINTS2；BY；AI；Q1；P；P；CL；FA；CL；FA；Q2；S2；BY；BS；Q1；STRINGS（57 ，1）Q5；S3；BY；AU；Q1；P；P；P；P；AL；FA；CL；FØ；CØ；A8；S7；BY；CL；Q5；T＝13：LP RINTAG；Fø；：GOSUB4øø
4ø8风 LPRINTS2；BY；CQ；Q1；P；P；CL；FA；CL；FA；CL；QA；STRING\＄（7，85）CK；CG； CG；STRING\＄（12，64）CG；CG；CK；CK；STRING\＄$(7,85) C G ; C G ; C \not ; Q A ; Q 5 ; C \emptyset ; C \emptyset ; C$ $\emptyset ; C \emptyset ; C G ; \operatorname{STRING}(5,85) Q 2 ; S 3 ; B Y ; B 4 ; Q 1 ; P ; P ; P ; C L ; F 8 ; C G ; F 8 ; C G ; F 8 ; C G ; F$ 8；C ；Q2；A1；A1；Q5；S7；BY；CF；Q2；Eø；Cø；EØ；CG；FA；T＝12：GOSUB4 $\emptyset \emptyset$
4ø9ø LPRINTS2；BY；B4；Q1；P；P；CL；FA；CL；FA；CL；Q9；A5；STRING\＄$(5,85)$ Q4； S3；BY；B4；Q1；CL；CL；CL；CL；AL；AL；AL；A5；A5；A5；STRING\＄（1ø，1）STRINGS（6 ，5）AL；STRING $(7,85) Q 2 ; S 3 ; B Y ; B 4 ; Q 1 ; P ; P ; P ; C L ; B A ; A L ; B A ; A 5 ; Q 6 ; G \varnothing ; G \varnothing$ ； Q5；S7；BY；CF；Q5；A1；FA；：T＝12：GOSUB4øø
41øめ LPRINTS2；BY；B4；Q1；P；P；CL；FA；CL；FA；CL；Q9；CL；CL；CL；CL；CK；CK；C K；A4；A2；A2；S2；BY；BA；Q1；A1；A1；A1；A5；A5；STRING\＄$(9,85) \operatorname{STRING} \$(7,8 \emptyset)$ CK；CK；CL；CL；CL；CL；CØ；CØ；Q8；CØ；CG；CL；Q2；S3；BY；AO；Q1；P；P；P；CL；FA；C L；FA；CL；BA；S9；BY；CF；Q3；Al；BA；CL；FA；：T＝12；GOSUB4 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$411 \emptyset$ LPRINTS2；BY；CQ；Q1；P；P；CL；FA；CL；FA；CL；$Q 9 ; \operatorname{STRINGS}(5,85) \operatorname{STRING}$ \＄$(8,21) Q 6 ; A K ; A K ; C K ; C K ; C G ; C G ; \operatorname{STRINGS}(7,85) C K ; C K ; Q A ; Q 1 ; A 1 ; C 5 ; C 5 ; C 1$ ；A1；A1；Q7；A4；A5；AL；CL；Q2；S3；BY；AU；Q1；P；P；P；P；CL；AQ；A5；A2；Q2；S7；B Y；CL；Q1；A1；A2；A5；A2；AL；BA；：T＝13：GOSUB4øø
412ø LPRINTS2；BY；CQ；Q1；P；P；CL；FA；CL；FA；CL；Q9；STRINGS（11，64）QA；Q5 ；STRING $(8,64) Q 9 ; \operatorname{STRING}(6,64) Q 9 ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; Q 2 ; S 3 ; B Y ; B A ; Q 1 ; P ; P ;$ $P ; P ; P ; A L ; A Q ; A 5 ; A 2 ; A 5 ; A 2 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; A 1 ; A 2 ; S 2 ; B Y ; D 7 ; Q 6 ; A 2 ; A L ; B A ; C$ L；BA；CL；BA；：T＝15：GOSUB4øø
4130 LPRINTS2；BY；AI；Q1；P；P；CL；FA；CL；FA；Q2；SA；S5；BY；BG；Q1；：T＝7：GO SUB15：LPRINTCL；F8；Q4；S2；BY；D1；Q1；Bø；EØ；CØ；FØ；CØ；FØ；CG；F8；CG；F8；C K；FA；：T＝14：GOSUB4 $\varnothing \varnothing$
414』 LPRINTS2；BY；AI；Q1；P；P；CL；FA；CL；FA；Q2；SA；S5；BY；BA；Q1；P；P；P；P ；CL；FA；CL；FA；CG；FØ；CO；FØ；CØ；FØ；CØ；FØ；CØ；FØ；CG；FØ；CG；FØ；S5；BY；CL；

Q1；Cø；Eø；CK；FA；CL；FA；：T＝13：GOSUB4 $\varnothing \varnothing$
415ø LPRINTS2；BY；AO；Q1；STRINGS（16，129）A1；A1；A1；A1；Q4；SA；BY；BG；Q1 ；STRINGS $(13,1) Q 5 ; \operatorname{STRING} \$(6,1) \operatorname{STRING} \$(24,129) S 8 ; B Y ; C L ; Q 1 ; A 1 ; A 1 ; A 1$ ；STRINGS $(82,129)$
424ø T＝8：GOSUBlø：LPRINTTAB（38）BY；AO；Q1；A4；A4；AU；AU；AU；AU；STRINGS $(1 \varnothing ; 4) A U ; \operatorname{STRING}(6,63) \mathrm{AU}$
499ø GOSUB9ø
5øøø CY＝＂GREEN＂：GOSUB35：T＝12：GOSUB1 $\varnothing$＊
$512 \emptyset$ LPRINTS6；BY；Cø；Q4；STRINGS（8；63）BO；BS；AF；A3；A1；QA；A8；BO；BO；B
 ； $\mathrm{BH} ; \mathrm{BV}$ ； BV
 $\mathrm{G} \$(1 \varnothing, 1) A 3 ; A F ; Z 2 ; A V ; A F ; E 7 ; A F ; A F ; A 7 ; A 7 ; A 8 ; A 8 ; A 7 ; A 7 ; E 7 ; E F ; Z 2 ; B V ; D V$ ；DV；DV；BH；BH；A1；A3；BV；Z4
514ø LPRINTS6；BY；BV；Q5；HS；HU；Z8；Z4；HH；H1；Gg；H1；Gø；H1；A3；G7；H7；Z7 ；Z7；AV；BV ；AV；BV ；STRINGS $(5,252)$ HO ；HO；HO；HO；STRINGS $(7,24 \varnothing) \mathrm{G} \emptyset ; E \emptyset$ 515 ．LPRINTS7；BY；AU；Q1；STRINGS $(3 \varnothing, 128): T=5: G O S U B l \emptyset$
521ø LPRINTTAB（38）BY；AR；Q4；A1；A1；A3；A7；A7；AF；AS；BO；BO；Dø；GØ；HS；D U；DU；BV；BV；AV；AF；AF；A7；A7；A3；A3；Al
522ø LPRINTTAB（37）BY；B2；Q4；A8；AS；BS；BO；DG；Hø；Gø；Gø；Gø；Hø；Gø；Q8；A 1；A3；AF；BV；HU；HS；HP；HI；H4；G8；EG；Bø
523ø LPRINTTAB（39）BY；AH；Q6；Al；A7；DU；HT；HR；HM；HC；GO；FG；Dø；G凤；E

599ø GOSUB9ø
6øø $C Y=$＂DRESS＂：GOSUB35：T＝13：GOSUB1 $\varnothing$
$613 \varnothing$ LPRINTTAB（27）BY；AT； $\mathrm{Ql} ; \mathrm{Al} ; \mathrm{Al} ; \mathrm{Al} ; \mathrm{A} 3 ; A 3 ; A 3 ; A 3 ; A 6 ; A 6 ; A 6 ; A F ; A F ; A$ $V ; A V ; B V ; B V ; B V ; B V ; D N ; D N ; B J ; A T ; A P ; A D ; A E ; A 7 ; A 7 ; A 3 ; A 1$
614ø LPRINTTAB（26）BY；B7；Q5；A8；BO；DG；Gø；HS；Gø；HO；HG；El；AV；DV；HS；H $G ; H \varnothing ; H \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; E \emptyset ; E \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; E l ; G \emptyset ; H \varnothing ; H G ; H G ; H O ; H U ; B V ; B V ; E F ; G 1 ; H G ; B S ; A F$ ；A3
615』 LPRINTTAB（27）BY；Bl；Q4；BG；DS；H7；Z3；DS；AO；AO；STRINGS（6，8）G』；G ø；AV；DO；G ；DG；A3；El；Z3；AF；AF；HS；Hø
616』 LPRINTTAB（29）BY；AK；Q1；AO；AS；AS；BU；BV；BV；Z2；DV；DV；AV；AV；Z2；H H；HT；HE；E6；A3；A1
6170 LPRINTTAB（29）BY；AQ；Q1；Al；A7；A7；AF；AV；BV；A3；Z1；HO；HS；HU；Z2；H S；HU；Z2；GF；C7；Fø；GG；BG；BG；AS；A8；A4


619ø LPRINTTAB（24）BY；AI；Q1；AI；AF；DV；BU；AO；AS；AS；A6；A7；A7；AE；AE；A 3；A1；A1；Q3；S1；BY；B4；Q4；A1；A1；A3；A1；A1；EØ；EØ；EØ；GØ；GØ；DØ；BG；DØ；EØ

62øø LPRINTTAB（23）BY；C4；Q1；Al；A3；A7；AF；BS；HG；G7；DG；Gø；AE；BO；Hø；A $1 ; A 1 ; E \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; A S ; A 7 ; G \varnothing ; G \emptyset ; E \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; A 3 ; \operatorname{STRING} \$(5,32) A O ; A V ; A V ; A V ; H O ; H G ; H$ $0 ; H S ; Z 1 ; H \emptyset ; D G ; B O ; A E ; A E ; A 7 ; A 3 ; \operatorname{STRING}(5,1) A F ; A 3 ; A 1 ; A 3 ; A 7 ; A F ; A 7 ; A 1$ ；A7；AV；BV；Z1；A3；E3；G7；H7；Z2；DV
$621 \varnothing$ LPRINTTAB（23）BY；Cø；Q1；HO；HO；HO；BO；BO；DO；HO；STRINGS（5，56）DU； HO；STRING\＄$(6,14) \mathrm{HU} ; \mathrm{HU} ; \mathrm{BU} ; \mathrm{AU} ;$ A2；STRINGS $(6,1)$ AU；STRING\＄$(11,14) E S ; H$ $S ; H S ; H S ; B V ; B O ; H G ; H G ; D G ; D G ; D G ; H G ; H \varnothing ; H \varnothing ; H \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; E \varnothing ; E \emptyset ; E \emptyset$ 6220 LPRINTTAB（31）BY；A5；Q2；A1；A3；A3；A1
623 LPRINTTAB（26）BY；A6；Qi；Al；Al；Al；Q3；S3；BY；AJ；Q4；A1；AF；AS；DO；G
$\varnothing ; E \varnothing ; E \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; G \varnothing ; D \varnothing ; D \varnothing ; B G ; A O ; A S ; A E ; A 7$
$624 \varnothing$ LPRINTTAB(25)BY;AI; $55 ; A 3 ; A V ; H S ; G \emptyset ; G \emptyset ; H \varnothing ; H \emptyset ; D G ; D G ; B O ; D J ; B V ; A$ U;AS;S2;BY;AI;Q3;GØ;GØ;GØ;GП;DØ;BG;AO;AF;A3;Q6;A1
625Ø LPRINTTAB(24)BY;AO;Q1;EØ;EØ;HØ;HØ;DG;DG;BØ;BØ;BØ;BO;HØ;EØ;\&. 5;Al;AF;DO;HD;ED;Q2;S3;BY;A4;O3;Z2
 $F$
699ø GOSUB9ø
$7 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{CY}=$ "BORDER": $\operatorname{GOSUB} 35: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{A} 3+\mathrm{A} 7+\mathrm{A} 3+\mathrm{A} 7+\mathrm{A} 3+\mathrm{A} 7$
$7 \emptyset \varnothing 5$ LPRINTBY;AU;A1;Q3;A5;A3;A7;:T=46:GOSUB15:LPRINTA3;A7;A3;A5: $\mathrm{x}=\varnothing$
$7 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ X=X+1:LPRINTBY;A6; Q4;CL;Z2;SD;S6;BY;A4; $\mathrm{Q}^{2} ; Z 2 ; C L:$ IFX<31THEN7

## $\varnothing 1 \varnothing$

$749 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{D} \varnothing+\mathrm{DG}+D \varnothing+\mathrm{DG}+\mathrm{D} \varnothing+\mathrm{DG}: \mathrm{LPRINTBY} ; \mathrm{AU} ; \mathrm{Al} ; \mathrm{Q} 3 ; \mathrm{CG} ; \mathrm{H} \varnothing ; \mathrm{HG} ;: \mathrm{T}=46$ : GOSUB1 5: LPR INTD $\varnothing$; HG ; Hø; CG
7495 GOSUB9ø
$75 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{CY}=$ "BLACK": GOSUB $35: T=6$ :GOSUB1ø
756ø LPRINTS4;BY;Dl;Q5;AF;BG;CO;FA;EL;EA;E4;El;STRING\$(75,129)C1 ; Cl ; Cl ; Bl ; $\mathrm{Bl} ; \mathrm{Bl}$; $\mathrm{AH} ; \mathrm{AH} ; \mathrm{A9;} \mathrm{A7}$
757ø LPRINTS4;BY;D1;Q5;Z1;Q3;DV;EØ;EV;BП; $\operatorname{STRING\$ (5,64)C1;\operatorname {STRING}\$ ~}$ $(57,66) \mathrm{Cl} ; \mathrm{C}, C \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; C \varnothing ; D V ; C \varnothing ; D V ; \operatorname{STRING}(11,64) \mathrm{DV} ; Q 1 ; Z 1$
$758 \varnothing$ GOSUB7øø:LPRINTBY;CQ;Q4;DV;EØ;Q4;A1;A2;A4;A8;AG;STRING\$ (9,3 2) $A G ; A G ; A 8 ; A 4 ; A 2 ; A 1 ; Q A ; A E ; A O ; A G ; A G ; A 3 ; A 6 ; A 4 ; Q 3 ; A O ; B G ; B \varnothing ; A 3 ; A 6 ; A 4$ ;Q3;HO;A7;Q3;Z1;:GOSUB72ø:LPRINTQ1;AV;Dø;EE;EH;EH;EH;EE;DØ;AV;:G OSUB73ø:LPRINTQ5;S3;BY;A8; Q5;A1;A2;A2;A1
$759 \emptyset$ GOSUB7øø:LPRINTBY;AU;Q3;AF;HG;Q4;DV;EØ;QA;Q8;EØ;DV;S5;BY;AU ;Q5; Z1;Q3;Z1;:GOSUB72ø:LPRINTQ2;E3;C4;B4;B4;B4;C4;E3; Q2;Z1;:GOSU

$76 \varnothing \emptyset$ GOSUB74Ø:LPRINTQ3;A1;A1;A1;HH;AE;A2;A1;A1;D1;HG;DØ; $\mathrm{Q}^{7} ; \mathrm{Al} ; \mathrm{A} 2$ ;A4;A8;AG;HØ; $\mathbf{Q}^{7} ; A 3 ; A 4 ; \operatorname{STRING}(5,8) A 4 ; A 2 ; A 1 ; Q 4 ; A V ; B \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; S T R I N G \$(6$ ,128)C $\varnothing$; BO;A7;:GOSUB72ø:LPRINTQ3;Z1;:GOSUB72ø:LPRINTQ1; HO;A6;DI; E9;E9;E9;DI;A6; HO;:GOSUB71ø
$761 \varnothing$ GOSUB74 $\varnothing: L P R I N T Q 3 ; E \emptyset ; C \varnothing ; B \varnothing ; \operatorname{STRING}(5,16) \mathrm{H} 1 ; \mathrm{BU} ; \mathrm{B} \varnothing ; Q 3 ; \mathrm{BU} ; \mathrm{C} 2 ; \mathrm{C}$ 1;E1;A2;A4;A4;A7;Q6;A3;A2;HU;A2;A1;A1;AO;AO;Q4;A3;HS;BG;B8;B4;H4 ;AK;AT;G6;Gø;Q1;A7;A5;A5;A9;AG;HØ;:GOSUB72ø:LPRINTQ2;:GOSUB73Ø:P =AG+AV:T=5:GOSUB15:LPRINTAG;Z1;Q1;Z1
$762 \varnothing$ GOSUB74 $\varnothing$ :LPRINTQ6;A1;A7;A4;A2;DP;E6;A1; $99 ; A 8 ; B K ; G 4 ; A 4 ; A 4 ; A 8$ ;A8;AG;AV;Q1;E1;Cø;C7;C8;CG;BØ;Q2;BG;C9;EA;AK;A8;A7;A4;A3;DV;EØ; Q5;BG;CG;EH;AE;Q2;HU;Q2;:GOSUB73ø:P=A4+Z1:T=6:GOSUB15:LPRINTQ1;Z 1
$763 \emptyset$ GOSUB74ø:LPRINTQ6;FØ;DØ;AG;A8;E4;C2;F1;CH;B7;AO;A8;A4;A2;ST
 Dø;Gø;CØ;EØ;EØ;C4;CA;CA;DI;DS;CØ;EØ; Q2;:GOSUB72ø:LPRINTQ3;:GOSUB 730: P=A2+Z1:T=6:GOSUB15:LPRINTQ1;Z1
$764 \varnothing$ GOSUB7øø:LPRINTBY;CQ;Q4;HS;A2;A1;QA;Q2;AE;AI;B3;B2;B1;H2;A4

 NTQ5;S3;BY;AJ; Q3;A1;A2;A4;A8;STRING\$ $(7,16)$ A8;A8;A8;A4;A2;A1
765Ø LPRINTS4;BY;D6;Q5;GØ;DØ;BO;A6;Z1;:GOSUB72Ø:LPRINTQ7;EØ;EØ;C $\varnothing$; STRING $\$(1 \varnothing, 65) \operatorname{STRING} \$(1 \varnothing, 66) \mathrm{C} 4 ; \operatorname{STRING} \$(5,69) E 5 ; E 5 ; E 5 ;$ E5; E9; STR

INGS $(5,138)$ AI; STRINGS $(5,2 \emptyset)$ B4;
7651 LPRINTSTRINGS (7,41) C9;CI;CI;CI;CI;CN;CK;EN;F4; $44 ; \mathrm{C4} ; \mathrm{C8} ; \mathrm{C8} ; \mathrm{C}$ 8;CE;C9;C8;CG;CG;CV;CG;DG;CØ;CØ;CØ;GØ;Q5;S3;BY;B6;Q1;BV;GØ;Q2;A3 ;A2;A2;A1;Q2;BO;C4;CE;BS;AG;Q4;GØ;BG;AD;A2;A1;A1;A9;A9;A6;A6;A4; A4; STRING $(6,8)$ A 7
766 LPRINTS5; $\mathrm{BY} ; \mathrm{CQ} ; \mathrm{Q} 3 ; \mathrm{Zl} ; \mathrm{Fl} ; \mathrm{FV} ; \mathrm{FG} ; \mathrm{FC} ; \mathrm{FV} ; \mathrm{Fl} ; \mathrm{Fl} ; \mathrm{Fl} ; \mathrm{Fl} ; \mathrm{F} 2 ; \mathrm{F} 2 ; \mathrm{F3} ; \mathrm{F} 2$ ;B2;C2;C2; STRING $(8,68)$ STRING $(6,136) E G ; E G ; E G ; E G ; A G ; A G ; A G ; \operatorname{STRING}$ $\$(7,32) \operatorname{STRING}(7,64) \operatorname{STRING}(4,128) Q A ; Q 2 ; H \varnothing ; B \emptyset ; H \varnothing ; Q 7 ; Z 1 ; Q 3 ; Z 1 ; Q 5 ;$ 7661 LPRINTS4;BY;BG;Q1;HG;AE;A1;Q1;Gø;Dø;DØ;HØ;GØ;Q2;Bø;AG;DØ;Q4 ;A1;A2;AO;DП;EØ;EØ;GØ;AG;AG;AG;AG;BØ;BØ;BØ;BØ;CØ;DØ;CG;E6;E5;A2; A2;A2;A4;A4;A4;A8;A8; $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{C}}$; $\mathrm{E} \varnothing$
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799ø GOSUB9ø
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$8 \emptyset \varnothing 9$ ' NOTE: ADD STATEMENTS $899 \varnothing-9195$ OF PROGRAM LISTING 1.

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## LETTERS

This option allows the chiid to select letters at random, match the current letter cisplayed, or type in the next letter When a correct response is given, an animation associated with the letter moves across the screen. e g. $Z$ for Zebra. The computer says the letters also

## NUMBERS

This option allows the child to select the numbers zero to nine at random, match the current number displayed, or type in the next number Men walk out on the screen equal to the number chosen This section also contains speech

SHAPES
This section allows the child to control the menu-man, moving shapes from the left hand of the screen to the right hand of the screen. The first level allows the child to pick up shapes using the spacebar. The second level, in addition, allows the child to control the menu-man with the arrow keys. The third level puts a small 'Bee' on the screen which the child must avoid while manipulating the menu-man and shapes

WORDS
This final section allows the child to type in letters to form words. The first level asks for a word to be typed in then to de repeated betore another word can be tried. The second level
prompts the child with a word which must be matched betore an animation will appear on the screen The last level shows the animation on the screen Then the chid must type in the correct word before the next animation is shown this section contains speech aiso

## SPEECH

The program can be bought as a stand alone program with computer generated speech which uses your speaker amplifier However. we have also made the program compatible with an Alpha Products VS 100 speech synthesizer for improved speech quaity (This can be purchased from 'Alpha Products' subject to availability) The speech is not available for a 16 K machine
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# Data-base Duo 

by Wynne Keller

## Tf you need the speed of an in-memory data base, read this comparison between Reader's Digest's ListMaker and SofTrends' Promise!

ListMaker<br>Reader's Digest<br>Microcomputer Software Division<br>Pleasantville, NY 10570<br>Models I and III<br>$\$ 99$<br>$\star \star \star \star^{1 / 2}$<br>Promise! (formerly Aidsplus)<br>SofTrends Inc.<br>26111 Brush Ave.<br>Euclid, OH 44132<br>Models I and III<br>\$129

ListMaker and Promise! are two new in-memory data bases for the Models I and III. The programs are very similar in basic intent, but completely different in the way they accomplish in-memory data management.

ListMaker isn't a bad program. It has some nice features, including the ability to split and merge files, change field locations, and produce printouts that support both text and data base records without a word processor.

However, ListMaker can't compete with Promise!. Promise! loads more rapidly, has far better searches and data displays, is easier to add to and edit, prints files that don't fit in memory, and manipulates files and fields with great sophistication.

## In-Memory Data Bases

In-memory data bases like ListMaker and Promise! have a smaller data-handling capacity than their big brothers, random-access data bases. That's because any in-memory data base maintains all its data in the computer's ran-dom-access memory (RAM) as you work with it. When you finish working with the program, it saves the data on disk as a sequential file.

In a typical application (140 characters per record), about 200 items fit in memory. If you don't have enough room for an entire file, you divide your file in portions and work with one portion at a time.

Obviously, these programs become awkward to use if you have to split your file into too many sections. In-memory data bases have this limitation built in. (Random-access programs hold as many items as the disk allows and can access each item one at a time directly from the disk.)
But in-memory data bases have a clear advantage over random-access data bases in speed. They perform searches and sorts nearly instantaneously. And when you add records, you move from one record to the next without the brief but annoying disk access a random-access data base requires.

## ListMaker

Reader's Digest, manufacturers of ListMaker, target the package for the
educational market, emphasizing school applications. But like all data bases, you can use ListMaker for any data-base ap-plication-business, school, or home.

ListMaker comes on a TRSDOS-formatted disk. You have to specify whether you want a Model I or Model III disk when you place your order. The manual states that you can back up the disk only once; however, I wasn't able to back it up at all because the manual doesn't supply the disk's password. The usual TRSDOS password, PASSWORD, didn't work.

The program requires a separate data disk. You can run it on a single-drive machine, but this involves a lot of inconvenient disk swaps.

ListMaker's 80-page manual is attractively printed on heavy paper in a threering binder. After several introductory chapters, the manual delves into chapters on business and educational applications. Depending on your intended use, skip to the appropriate section.

Each section presents essentially simi-


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The Microwriter's print quality is identical to the finest office typewriters on the market. This machine is not only perfect for letters and manuscripts, but with it s 165 character, 12 inch print width, the machine is perfect for letter quality budget spread sheets, price lists, data sheets, and forms.

The Microwriter can tab, rule single lines both vertical and horizontally, underline and print at 10,12 , or 15 characters per inch (switch selectable)! Its ten character memory for automatic error correction, lift off correction ribbon, and fixed or programmable page formats are a few of the many features that make it a perfect office typewriter. Microwriter not only handles letter and legal size sheet paper in widths up to 12 inches wide, but also handles fanfold paper.

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lar material with either business or school examples. The final chapters provide more detailed information and include a flowchart of program operations and explanations of all menu commands.

Many sections of the manual are on the disk as a separate help option. Help isn't available from within the program; you have to save your data and return to the main menu to use this option. A Help menu lets you identify the problem and send the information provided to the printer.

## Promise!

SofTrends supplies Promise! on a special disk that boots in a Model I or III, but doesn't include a complete operating system. You supply a disk with an operating system on it and follow simple instructions to transfer the programs onto your disk. I used DOSPLUS, but the program is compatible with all major operating systems.

You still have room on a double-density disk for some files after you transfer Promise!. Promise! is easier to use than ListMaker if you have only one drive. Two-drive owners will probably want to put all the Promise! companion programs, such as CALCS and FORMAX, on the disk with Promise! and maintain a separate data disk.

Promise! isn't protected. You can move the programs that make up the Promise! system about at will to make room for files.

The Promise! manual I used was a preliminary version. The final version will be printed in a spiral-bound $51 / 2$ - by $81 / 2$-inch booklet.

The program screens display references to pages in the manual. If you have trouble with any screen, you know where to go for help. Unlike ListMaker, the Promise! Help function is available from the main menu and you don't need to save the file in memory before using it.
Another Help feature I like is the flash on the screen whenever you make a mistake. You can see the flash even if you're not looking directly at the screen. It's a warning that you're doing something wrong.

## Initialization

As its name implies, ListMaker isn't a full data-base management program. This is evident in its maximum field length ( 30 characters) and the lack of its calculation ability. The program is designed for mailing lists and similar groups of short data.

ListMaker allows no more than 12
fields and you must state at the outset how many you intend to use. Then you enter the field name and length; you have an opportunity to make corrections at the end of the initialization process.

ListMaker permits only one field type: alphanumeric. Since the program doesn't perform calculations, you have no need for numeric fields.

When you finish initializing, name the file and write it to disk. This is called the List Format File and you must load it at the beginning of every session. You can establish as many list formats as you want.

Promise! allows eight more fields

> | 'PPromise! allows |
| :---: |
| eight more fields |
| than ListMaker |
| and... you can use |
| subfields by combining |
| several short fields |
| into a single one." |

than ListMaker and, if you need more than 20 fields, you can use subfields by combining several short fields into a single one. You can still access such data separately via the subfielding search techniques. The total length for all fields can't exceed 255 characters per record.

As you initialize fields, the screen shows how many bytes you've used and how many records would fit in memory if you stopped initialization at that point. This information is highly useful. You want as many records as possible to fit in memory, and with this feature it's easy to fine tune the data base to its most efficient size.

You can edit, delete, or insert fields at any point in the initialization process. The Promise! editor is more sophisticated than ListMaker's.
Promise! supports numeric fields because even the core program provides totals and subtotals, and because the CALCS program offers more sophisticated math. During initialization, specify whether you want a decimal point and decimal-place accuracy.
As in ListMaker, you must save the field information for Promise! in a descriptor file. When you name the file, Promise! encourages you to add the suffix /DSC, so it is easy for you to distinguish descriptor files from data files.
These files are important; they are the map by which both programs read your
data. The Promise! descriptor files also contain search specifications and report formats; therefore, it's useful to keep the descriptor file up to date.

You can use both progranis for many different projects, so devise a filenaming scheme that clearly connects the descriptor file with its own data. A Model III disk holds a lot of data, and it's easy to forget which descriptor goes with which data file.

## Add, Search, Edit

To add data to ListMaker, load the appropriate list format file, then select the Add option from the main menu. The field names appear on the left side of the screen, and an adjacent line indicates the field length.

ListMaker permits very little editing. If a typing error occurs, press the left-arrow key to go back and change the error. Unfortunately, the Model III's auto repeat is disabled so you must press the key once per character. A shift/left-arrow key sequence erases the whole line.

At the end of each field, press the enter key to go to the next line. It isn't possible to return to a field once you press the enter key and you can't make corrections at the end of each record. This can be annoying, since you might not notice mistakes until the cursor is past the field in which errors occur.

Because in-memory data bases locate records very quickly, they normally don't use record numbers. To find any item in the file, the program makes a search. The search requires that upperand lowercase letters match.

ListMaker offers three types of searches: in-string, exact match, or single-character. The in-string search starts at the left and finds all records matching the search characters. For example, Smi would find Smith, Smithfield, Smithye.

The exact match search, using the same letters, wouldn't find any name but Smi; longer names wouldn't qualify.

The single-character search looks for a character in a certain position, such as $i$ as the third character. I tried the singlecharacter search several times and it always locked up the computer. The other searches worked fine, and found a record at the end of the file in about 10 seconds.

All ListMaker searches must be for an "equals" condition. Greater than or less than searches aren't supported. You can make searches on only one field at a time. This might be insufficient for some purposes. If you want to

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sort by zip code, then by last name, this isn't possible.

When ListMaker finds the record, it appears in its entirety with additional choices at the top of the screen. These include options to continue the search, move forward or back one record, edit, delete, or exit to the main menu.

It's possible to have more than one record on screen at a time, but the program displays only one field of each record. You can specify which field you want to see. For most purposes, viewing only one field is virtually useless. At the very least, you need two fields and even better would be as many fields as fit on screen.

You can customize how Promise! adds records to an amazing degree. You can decide to add only some fields of each record, and you can choose which ones you want and the order in which they appear. By customizing, you won't need to press the enter key to go past fields for which you don't have data.

Another nice feature is the automatic repeat of data in any fields you specify. If you're typing a lot of addresses in one state, you can preset the state field. If you do so for ME, for example, the program thereafter automatically prints

ME in that field until you change it. Make the change to another state by positioning the cursor over ME and typing in a new state abbreviation.

You can automatically increment number fields by one, which is very useful in entering checks, invoices, and other sequential data. It's also possible to set the program to automatically in-
> 'Very sophisticated searches are available with Promise!. No matter how complicated the search, the records appear in seconds."

voke the enter key at the end of these repeat fields.

You can make corrections at any time during the Add process, and the arrow keys move the cursor to any field on the screen. One of the big drawbacks to the original Basic version of Aids was the slow speed of cursor movement. The new Promise!, written in machine-lan-
guage code, is greatly improved in typing and cursor movement speed.

When editing records, you can specify which fields to edit. The chosen fields are the only ones that appear on screen, and the cursor is at the end of the field, ready for additional information or a shift/left-arrow key sequence to erase the field.
By pressing the clear/left-arrow keys, you can have full featured editing within the line. This new edit function permits insertion and deletion of characters.

Very sophisticated searches are available with Promise!. No matter how complicated the search, the records appear in seconds.

Promise! displays searched records with a single line for each, so it's easy to make comparisons with adjacent records. However, in most cases the entire record isn't displayed. You can choose which fields to display, or you can see fields that don't fit on screen by pressing the shift/right-arrow keys to move the fields horizontally.
You can also scan records vertically as though the screen were a cylinder. The end of the file is marked with a dashed line and the beginning reappears just below it.

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Unlike ListMaker, Promise! supports all Boolean logic (greater than, less than, equal to, not equal to) and searches multiple fields with And or Or connections between fields. It's possible to compare fields within the same record and to specify certain character positions as irrelevant to the search.

I particularly like the fact that Promise! retains search criteria for reuse. You can set up four search formulas, then start displaying records according to each formula in turn. Switching from one search to another involves pressing one key, and the results appear before you can blink.

You can easily mark or unmark records. Use this sophisticated feature on one record at a time, or on all records that satisfy the search criteria.

Once you mark records, they become a separate entity within the file and you can manipulate them as a group. Promise! also handles new (recently added) and old (previously added) records as separate groups. There is no limit to the manipulation possible with the search function.

The program retains the formula most recently specified for a search for subsequent operations, such as editing,
printing, or disk saves. Be careful here. This is powerful and useful, but it's important to pay attention to what you're doing or you might save only the records that meet some search criteria when you intend to save the whole file.
The program provides warnings to help prevent mistakes, and after some functions such as delete, the current selection changes back automatically to all records.

## Printouts

ListMaker combines limited word processing capabilities with its report function. It's possible to print explanations with each field, or even do simple form letters.
The report section is a separate program that you load from the main menu. When you're moving between different parts of ListMaker, the Reader's Digest logo appears on screen and stays long enough to be irritating. Although the manual doesn't mention it, pressing the enter key removes the logo and moves to the next section.

After the report program loads, a rather complicated menu appears. The first step is to create a print file, the list of words and field numbers you want
printed. Print files are either current or standard. The current one is in memory. The standard one is created when you originally establish the file.

Unfortunately, I couldn't find a way to make any particular file become the standard if I bypassed that option at initialization. If you want a standard print file, be sure to design it when you create the format file.

You'll need a certain amount of trial and error to create a good print file, especially if you use the word processor capability. Type any words, inserting field numbers between the $<>$ signs where you want the field contents printed.

In very simple reports, you might have no words, just field numbers. Fancier reports can include descriptive phrases for the fields.

A letter is the most difficult, because you must terminate each line with the enter key. A printout has 80 -character lines, but the screen displays only 64. You must guess or count to ensure that you press the enter key at least every 80 characters.

ListMaker tabs over any number of spaces, and even fills the blanks created with a character of your choice, such as

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a dash or dot. Sophisticated formats let you separate a field broken by a comma into its two components.

You can break up a field in the last name, first name format for the report. Place the first name in front of the last name, or print the last name or first name alone.

The report function also supports limited logic. You can print the contents of a field if there is anything in it, and a different field if the first field is empty.

When the print file is complete, you can edit for corrections. The editor is difficult to use, and I easily made a mess of my print file as I tried to edit it.

The editor is better than none at all, but considering the sophistication of most program editors these days, it's hard to see why ListMaker couldn't have a nondestructive cursor. It should be possible to make corrections within the line as you work on it, instead of typing below the line and pressing the enter key to see the effect of changes.

For the printout, you can select page size, left margin, and paper type. You have an opportunity to type a heading. I typed one in and as soon as I pressed the enter key it went directly to the paper with no warning for adjusting the paper
position.
The program is supposed to support wide type and centering for the heading. It didn't work with my printer, and I can't find any list in the manual of supported printers. The manual implies that these features work on any printer
> 'If you don't own a word processor, you might find ListMaker's print function useful indeed.'

that provides these features, but this is untrue.

The sophistication of the print package in this program is unusual for a data base. Most data bases don't allow mixing text and fields except through a separate word processor. However, the print file is difficult to set up and even more difficult to edit.

Most people who already own a word processor would find it much easier to prepare text that way. However, ListMaker has no provision for using a
word processor-created file. If you don't own a word processor, you might find ListMaker's print function useful indeed.

Promise! supports two printer routines. One is simple to use but unsophisticated; the other is sophisticated but complicated. Both routines send reports to screen, disk, or printer. The disk option prepares a report to be printed later.
The simple report is a single-line printout that supports page title, page length, left margin, and field selection. If you select more fields than fit on the page width, the programs wraparound the excess.
It isn't possible to send printer codes. This type of printout is convenient for casual use, but because of the one-line limitation, for most purposes you'll want the more sophisticated reports.

FORMAX, an integral part of the data base, creates reports in conjunction with a word processor. You design and type the form layout with any word processor, then FORMAX prints the records from within Promise! placing fields where indicated. FORMAX also prints files too large to fit in Promise! (those created by merging two or more


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## SLIM LINE DRIVES

Promise! files together).
FORMAX reads printer codes. You can move from one print size to another, underline, enhance, or do anything else your printer supports.

You can specify tabs within a line, skip any number of lines, strip trailing blanks from character fields and leading blanks from numeric fields, print part of a field, and reverse year, month, day fields to print as day, month, year.

Promise! supports logic, and you can print labels on any text on a conditional basis. For example, on an invoice form, logic can print "overdue" on any statement that shows the number of days since payment to be greater than 30. Conditional text can be any length.

It's also possible to prompt for operator entries. In this way, you can design a form that includes, for example, the current date, typed from the keyboard when you print the form.

Another unusual feature is the ability to convert numeric fields to their English equivalents. This is useful when you write checks, and Promise! does a creditable job of printing your checks on any check form you care to use.

FORMAX was designed for forms,
but you can also use it for routine reports. To format a two-line report, create only two lines in the print file, consisting of fields, tabs, and printer settings. When you want to print the report, specify the page length as two lines.

FORMAX goes through the file, considering each record as a page even though it's not printing on true separate pages. This works well with two limitations: You can't have a title or top and bottom margins. This is the only major drawback I could find in this print program
As with ListMaker, you design a printout file through trial and error. With Promise!, this process is complicated by the use of a separate word processor.

If you have any problems with the file, you must exit from Promise!, load the word processor, edit the file, reload Promise!, reload the records, and try out the report. On the plus side, however, the word processor simplifies the creation of complex reports such as form letters.

## File Functions

When you use a random-access data
base, your data is always safe because it's on the disk, not in computer memory. A power failure wouldn't cause the loss of much, if any, data.

With an in-memory data base, it's necessary to pay more attention to the file's condition. Data isn't recorded automatically; you must remember to save it at the end of each session or more frequently to prevent accidental data loss.

Promise! does have a fine utility program for data safety. After an accidental reboot or careless exit from the program, typing RECOVER/AID in DOS brings you back to Promise!, usually with the data safely in memory.

ListMaker tries to assist the operator with reminders. If you try to do anything that might destroy the items in memory, it warns you to save the records to disk. If you forget to bring an old file into memory before adding new records, you can still merge the old file with the new items.

This selection is confusing, though, because the warnings on screen imply that you'll destroy your file. If you proceed despite the warning, the program eventually asks if you want to erase the data in memory or merge the data with the file being read.

# TRS-80" "CAN YOU BUY DIRECT?" 

ListMaker also splits files that become too large. This is done alphabetically. Specify the search field and the range to be included in each new file, and ListMaker takes care of the rest.

A directory is available from the main menu. However, in many sections you must enter file names without easy access to the directory, so it's helpful to keep a printout of the directory handy.

ListMaker salvages the data in a file if you must alter the file to a new format. This is an important and useful feature. It means you can add or delete fields without retyping the previous data.

The feature is a little tricky to use, but if you follow the directions carefully, it works quite smoothly. You must first create the new format, then specify the new field number for each field from the old format. You don't have to transfer all fields.

The speed with which ListMaker loads files is very poor. A file of 100 records took one minute and 25 seconds to load. A file twice that size took an incredible four minutes and 52 seconds. The 200 -record file was almost at full disk capacity ( 222 records).

String shuffling within the computer
causes these long delays as records come from the disk. This load time is so unacceptable that most users will want to keep their file size at no more than half memory capacity.
Promise! doesn't have this problem. Initialized with a file similar to the ListMaker test file, Promise! loaded the
> '. . . speed differences are very important, as they directly affect the ease and convenience of program use."

100 -record file in 16 seconds, and the 200 -record file in a mere 31 seconds. These speed differences are very important, as they directly affect the ease and convenience of program use.
Promise! provides a complete sorted directory from the main menu. This sophisticated option allows selection by extension (all /DAT files, for example) or by file name (all files beginning with A), and by drive number.

You can use Promise! to provide an index of all your disk directories. The necessary descriptor file already exists on the disk. This disk index even reads more than one DOS. If Promise! is on DOSPLUS, for example, you can obtain a directory of a NEWDOS disk in drive 1.
Some of the file-splitting and manipulation features that are separate functions in ListMaker are an integral part of Promise!. Because file manipulation is so easy, Promise! overcomes the usual limitations of an in-memory data base to a great degree.
For example, you have a file on customers consisting of name, address, account numbers, balance, and account status. You wish to mail an advertising flyer to all customers. Your file is divided into part I (A-M) and part II ( $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Z}$ ).
With Promise! you can load only the fields you need: name and address. By loading selected fields, it might be possible to fit parts I and II in memory, which would simplify creating a zip code order sort.
An overlap option permits loading selected fields to overwrite fields in memory. For example, with fields A, B,

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$C$, and $D$ in memory, you can overwrite field B with the contents of a field from another file on the disk, leaving fields $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{C}$, and D unchanged.
You can save or load records according to any selection criteria. Since Promise! selection is very sophisticated, you can create any number of special purpose files from a master file, and simply discard them when they're no longer needed.
You can change the descriptor file, which sets up field size and type, at any time. However, any modifications can cause the data that already exists to display in the wrong fields.
To avoid this problem save the data in the special Basic format by placing commas between the field letters, then change the descriptor file as desired. Reload the data, rearranged to match the new file format. For example, you can move Field D in the old file to field A in the new file, and the data will still be exactly correct.

One of the frustrations of working with an in-memory data base is the difficulty of sorting multiple files. Suppose your customer file were in two parts as previously described. A new ad brings in 150 responses, and you need to add all these new names to the data base.

The hard way would be to load part I, type in all the new names in the range A-M, save that file, then load part II and type in the $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Z}$ names. Probably both files would grow too large in the process, and you'd have to create a third file taken from both I and II ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Z}$ ).

Promise! has simpler methods. One is to type in all the new names as a separate file and sort them. Then use the Merge program to create a master file, in sorted order, of the smaller files. After the three files are together, you can load them in selected pieces as needed.

Unfortunately, you can't select a portion of a master file, make changes, then save it back into the original file. Once you change data from a master file, you must save it into a new file name.
Eventually, after enough parts come off the master and go into new files, it becomes useful to create a new master file. These master files are also convenient for printouts.

Just how many records are practical with Promise!? In theory, you could handle something like 2,000 records of an average 150 -byte size.
The mechanics of keeping track of 10 files, however, can be overwhelming. I would suggest a practical limit of $800-1,000$ records. For ListMaker, the
limit would be much smaller, perhaps 400 records, due primarily to slow load time.

## Calculations

Promise! calculations are primitive by random-access data-base standards, but quite good for a sequential data base. The calculations are available only on printouts, through CALCS3, a separate program included on the disk.
This program gives totals and subtotals on numeric fields. In addition, it produces a balance forward column and two calculated columns.

The calculated columns use a formula of your choice, adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing field contents or constants. The second calculated column can use the results of the first calculation in its formula.

Two calculated fields are sufficient for many business purposes, such as figuring sales tax. This is probably inadequate, however, for a complex inventory system that needs percentage discounts, markups, or formula pricing.
Remember too that these calculations occur only for the printout and the results aren't saved in the data file for later on-screen manipulation or viewing.
CALCS3 produces an attractive printout, with the left column indexed (indented) if desired when there are two or more identical entries in the first field. The program isn't difficult to use, but it doesn't retain report formats, and it's necessary to start over, defining fields and formulas, each time you use the program.
CALCS3 doesn't warn if the line length exceeds 80 characters so it's easy to define a report that's too long and then have to begin again.
The CALCS3 program is the weakest link in the new Promise!. It's unchanged from the old Aids, and it's slow and awkward to use compared to the rest of the program. According to SofTrends, it will be rewritten soon.

## Conclusion

ListMaker and Promise! are two data-base management programs that provide the same basic capabilities. But Promise!'s more sophisticated features and ease of use make it the exceptional value, especially when you consider that both packages are similarly priced.

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# Space Maker 

by Jim Barbarello

## If you have trouble reading compressed Model II Basic program listings, Doculist can help by automatically inserting eye-saving spaces.

Some Basic program listings are almost impossible to read because they lack spaces between words, include several command statements on a single line, produce left-justified line numbers, and have other annoying spacesaving techniques. 80 Micro published an article ("Superlist," November 1981, p. 333) that inserted spaces into Model I/III Basic listings to solve this problem. But that left us Model II/16 owners without a solution-until now.
I call my version of Superlist Doculist. Doculist is different from Superlist in many ways, including what it does and how it works.

## The Basic Interpreter

Basic is a machine-language program that loads into the Model II's memory starting at 2800 hexadecimal (hex). The computer stores Basic instructions you key in or load from a disk in a specific area of memory in a specific format. When you issue the Run command, the computer interprets the stored code and performs the requested functions.
The first problem you encounter when working on the Model II is that the start of the storage area for the Basic code isn't always the same, as it is on the Model I/III. When you call Basic, you usually specify the maximum number of buffer areas you need for disk input and output. Each buffer takes up a certain amount of memory. The start of
the Basic storage area is adjusted depending on the number of buffers you request.
Since the Basic starting point is floating, how does the Basic interpreter know where to start reading the code? The computer stores the Basic starting address at 2B4F and 2B50 hex. The first 2 bytes in the start address indicate the memory location where the subsequent program line begins (the first 2 bytes equal zero if this is the last program line). The next 2 bytes store the program line number in hex. The actual Basic code follows that and, finally, a zero byte indicates the end of the line.

This procedure continues through the remainder of the Basic code. The computer doesn't store code in full ASCII format in memory. In fact, the computer stores most Basic commands (like $=$, For, and REM) as 1-byte tokens. Thus, if your program contains a remark statement, that notation is stored as the 1-byte token 90 hex.

The remark statement notation is the 16th entry in a table that contains all the Basic commands, spelled out back to back. This table is part of Basic and starts at memory location 2853 hex. If you inspect the table, you can recognize the command lines except for the first letter of each. In the table, 80 hex ( 128 decimal) is added to the ASCII code of the first letter of each command. This flags the beginning of each command.

To locate the ASCII key word identified by the specific token, subtract 128 from the token (by zeroing bit 7) and use the remainder to count through the table. This is how Doculist reaches the beginning of the key word. The program then stores the first letter of the key word (after reconverting it to an ASCII character), and continues to read and store ASCII characters until it reaches the beginning of the next key word.
Two Basic tokens-90 hex and 92 hex-require special treatment. When you specify Else in your program, Basic stores a colon (3A hex) and then the Else token ( 92 hex). Basic lets you precede Else with a colon manually, also. In this instance, Basic stores 3A 3A 92, which causes Doculist to print a blank line (colon only) and start the following line with :Else. To avoid this, Doculist checks for two colons before a 92 hex and, if found, deletes one.
The other token that requires special treatment is a remark statement 90 hex. For all who thought using an apostrophe (') in lieu of a remark statement saved space, here's the real story. When you cite a remark statement, Basic stores a 90 hex. When you cite an apostrophe, Basic stores 3 A 90 FF , using three times the storage space. So, Doculist checks the next byte after a 90 hex to see if it is FF. If it is, the program checks

Continued on p. 189

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the byte before 90 hex for a colon. If found, it deletes the 3A but saves the apostrophe.
Doculist places a space before and after each key word if they're not there already. It begins a new line any time it encounters a colon in the Basic code, unless the colon is within quotes or is part of a remark statement. The program right-justifies the program line numbers, making them easier to read. The printout also includes the printout date in a heading. When invoked, the program alerts you to its existence by printing DOCULIST-Press "Fl" to Halt Listing on the screen. If you press the F1 key, the listing stops and the message CONTINUE?(Y/N) $\ldots$ appears. Pressing Y lets the listing continue, and pressing N returns you to the Basic command mode (Ready). If the printer isn't available, the message reads Printer Not Available. CONTINUE?(Y/N).... To abort the program, press the N key, or prepare the printer and press the Y
key. The program benefits are evident when you compare a normal listing (Fig. 1) with a Doculist listing (Fig. 2).

## The Doculist Program

The Doculist Assembly listing (see Program Listing) contains several key points to discuss. Lines $300-380$ print the title residing at F42E-F45E hex. The large blank area in the title serves as a storage area for the Date information. Lines $260-290$ get this date information from TRSDOS supervisor call (SVC) 45 and store it in the blank title area. Space is allocated to store the 26 -byte ASCII string of date information. However, Doculist only uses the first 12 bytes of that string. Because of this, the program prints only 51 characters where 75 characters are allotted.

The actual decoding and listing process begins at START2 (line 390). A complete line is decoded and stored in the buffer. When the program encounters a line end (zero byte), execution jumps to LINEND (line 1130), which in turn calls PRINT1. After the program

```
10 CLS:CLEAR 200:PRINTTAB(16);*8 BITT BINANY CONVERSION*PRI
NTSTRING$(79,150)
20 PRINTCHRS(1);TAB(20)*Enter Number (0-255) ...*;CHRS(23);:PRINTR(ROW(0),43),;
30 INPUT A:IF A(E OR A)255 THEN 20ELSE NU=A
43 PRINTCHRS(2);'Turns off cursor
50 FOR I=7 TO ESTEP-1
60 D=AMOD2I:A(I)=1+(A<=D):A=D:'Determine if Binary Bit i is 1 or a
78 NEXT:IF ROW(0)>18 THEN PRINT(2(2,0). CHRS(24);:PRINTR(4,0),;ELSEPRINT:REM: Whe
n at end of screen, erase and start at top.
8g PRINTe(ROW(0) -2,0),CHRS(23);"DECIMAL. NUMBER:*;NU;TAB(32);"BINARY BIT **
98 PRINTTAB(20);:FOR I=7 TO STEP-1;PRINTUSING*&;|; ; ; :NEXT:PRINT
98 PRINTTAB(20);;FOR I=7 TO S ST
110 PRINTTAB(20); ;:FOR I=7 TO GSTEP-1:PRINTUSING*;!&**;A(I);:NEXT
12g PRINT: PRINTSTRINGS (79,46):GOTO 20
```

Figure 1. A compressed Basic listing, written without using spaces for clarity.

```
10 CLS
            :CLEAR 200
            :PRINT TAB(16);"8 BIT BINNARY CONVERSION*
            :PRINT STRINGS (79,150)
20 PRINT CHRS (1); TAB( 20)*Enter Number (0-255)...*; CHRS (23);
            :PRINT e( ROW (0),43).;
30 INPUT A
            IF A<0 OR A>255 THEN 20
            EELSE NU = A
40 PRINT CHRS (2); ' Turns off cursor
50 FOR I = 7 TO O STEP - 1
60 D = A MOD 2[I
            :A(1)=1 + (A<=D)
            :A = D
            :' Determine if Binary Bit I is l or a
    NEXT
        :IF ROW (0) > 18 THEN PRINT e(2,0), CHRS (24);
            :PRINT e(4,0).;
            :ELSE PRINT
            :REM : When at end of screen, erase and start at top,
80 PRINT &( ROW (e) - 2,0), CHRS (23);"DECIMAL NUMBER:*;NU; TAB( 32)
    ;"BINARY BIT "*
90 PRINT TAB( 2a);
    :FOR I = 7 TO STEP - 1
    :PRINT USING **&&*;I;
    :PRINT USING **&**'I;
    :PRINT
102 PRINT TAB( 28); STRINGS (35,45)
188 PRINT TAB( 20);
    PPOR I = 7 TO STEP - 1
    :PRINT USING *;&&*;A(I);
    MPRINT USING "*****;A(I);
120 PRINT
    MRINT
    :GOTO 20
```

Figure 2. The same listing as in Fig. I after the Doculist program has inserted spaces.

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$8208 \quad 212 D$ F4 66 8218 F7 DD 21 2A F4 AF DD 77 8228 FD 2228 F4 2186 F4 86 $\begin{array}{llllllll}8230 & 32 & \text { OE GD } & 3 E & 13 & C F & C 4 & 16\end{array}$ 8248 F4 DD 21 C7 F4 FD 4 E ge 825 B1 CA 21 F4 ED 43 28 F4 826 FD 23 DD ES E1 06 日8 3 E
 - 20 DD 77 08 DD 23 FD 7 E 08 FD 23 CB 7 F 20 -8
$P C \quad S P$ SZHPNC AF BC DE HL IX IY AF' $\quad \mathrm{BC}, \quad \mathrm{DE}$ ' HL

? P
DEBUG is now ON
TRSDOS READY
DEBUG
Figure 3. This is the first section of code to enter (at DEBUG ON) if you don't have an editor/ asembler.


Figure 4. The second section of code to enter if you don't have an editor/assembler.


Figure 5. The third section of code to enter if you don't have an editor/assembler.
finishes printing, execution returns to START2. This procedure continues until the next line address is 0000 , indicating the end of the program. Execution then jumps to QUIT, which simply restores the Basic stack pointer and jumps to the BASIC READY prompt.

During the decoding process, if the program finds a remark token ( 90 hex), it stores a OFF hex in the buffer prior to the remark. The PRINT1 routine uses this to indicate that the subsequent code is part of a remark, and the program should disregard the colons.

PRINT1 requires further explanation. When called, the first 5 bytes in the buffer represent the line number in ASCII format. Lines 1690-1760 begin testing these bytes for ASCII 0 , replacing these leading zeros with spaces. When the program locates the first nonzero number, it exits this routine.

Now lines 1770-2200 take over. This
routine requires two tests. First, if the program encounters quotes, it sets a flag. Until the flag is reset with a second set of quotes, the program prints all subsequent characters without further testing. Second, if the program finds a remark flag (OFF hex) in the buffer, it stores it in the remark statement. The program then disregards colons as line delimiters.

PRINT1 calls PRINT2. It keeps track of the number of characters printed prior to the last carriage return. Line 2290 sets the limit at 72 characters, including the line number but excluding the left margin indentation. Print commands at lines $2600-2650$ produce the printout. If the program cannot execute a Print command, it calls the Fault subroutine which prints the Printer Not Ready message through the STOPPR (Stop Print) routine.
This subroutine also reads a one-


Figure 6. The fourth section of code to enter if you don't have an editor/assembler.


Figure 7. The fifth section of code to enter if you don't have an editor/assembler.


Figure 8. The sixh section of code to enter if you don't have an editor/assembler.
character keyboard input. If it is not Y , $\mathrm{y}, \mathrm{N}$, or n , it goes back and waits for another keystroke. If you hit the N or n keys, execution jumps to Quit (lines 2870-2880). Otherwise, execution returns to Print from STOPPR through Fault.

Indent sets the left margin for the printout. Each time IND1 is executed, the program scans the keyboard. If you press the F1 key ( 01 hex), execution jumps to Stop. There, the program prints the portion of the STOP1 message (starting at F4B5 hex) that states CONTINUE ? $(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}) \ldots$ As with the STOPPR routine, a Y or N response either returns execution to the point called from or ends the program via Quit.

## Creating Doculist

An obvious way to create the Doculist program is with an editor/assem-
bler. If you don't have one, you can create Doculist using the TRSDOS Debug facility. At the TRSDOS Ready prompt, type DEBUG ON and then type DEBUG. The normal Debug screen presentation (as shown in the TRSDOS 2.0 reference manual) appears. Type M8200 and then press the F1 key. At this point, enter the code shown in Fig. 3. When you enter all 128 bytes, the cursor returns to the first byte on the 8200 line. Press F2 to save this code in memory. Note that Fig. 4 starts at address 8280 , so type M8280 and then press the F1 key. Enter these 128 bytes, type F2 and then continue this process for Figs. 5-8 until you've

Call the RAM command by pressing the M key, and double-check all entries for accuracy. You may wonder why the listing begins at 0F200 hex, though you enter the code through Debug at 8200 hex. Since Debug does not allow you to

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access the memory area above 0 F3FF hex, you must enter the code at an accessible memory area, and then relocate the code as you dump it to disk. At this point, press the escape key and then O to turn Debug off. Finally, type the following:

DUMP DOCULIST/CMD START $=8200$, END $=84 \mathrm{C} 6$, RELO $=\mathrm{F} 200$
and press the enter key. When TRSDOS READY returns, you have a stored program called Doculist/CMD.

## Using Doculist

To use Doculist, you must load it into memory, define its starting address, and then call it with the USR command. At TRSDOS READY, type LOAD DOCULIST/CMD and press the enter key. This loads the program from disk to memory. In Basic, you accomplish this by typing SYSTEM"LOAD DOCULIST/CMD" and hitting the enter key. You don't need to reload the program as long as the Model II remains powered unless you use another ma-chine-language program that resides in memory area F200-F4C6 hex.
To define its starting address, you
Contimued on p. 196

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| F24D | PD23 | 08448 | INC | IY |  |
| F24F | 78 | 68450 | LD | A, B | ; TEST IF B=0 AND C=0 |
| F250 | B1 | 90468 | OR | c | ; IF SO, END OF PROGRAM |
| F251 | CA21F4 | 68478 | JP | 2,QUIT | ; SO JUMP TO 'guit'. |
| F254 | ED4328F4 | 09488 | LD | (NXTLIN), BC | ; ElSE STORE THE ADDR. |
| F258 | PDSEE8 | 08498 | LD | E, (IY+0) | ;GET LSB OP PROGRAM |
| F25B | PD23 | 03508 | INC | IY | ; LINE NUMBER. |
| P25D | FD5600 | 04518 | LD | D, (IY+8) | ; GET MSB OF PROGRAM |
| F268 | FD23 | 30520 | INC | IY | ; LINE NUMBER. |
| P262 | DDE5 | 00538 | PUSH | IX | ; TRANSPER BUPPER ADDR |
| P264 | E1 | 20548 | POP | HL | ; TO HL REGISTER. |
| P265 | 0600 | 08558 | LD | B, ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ; HEX-->ASCII DEC CONV |
| P267 | 3815 | 04568 | LD | A, 21 | ; Of LINE NUMBER PER |
| F269 | CF | 03578 | RST | 8 | ; SVC 21. |
| F26A | 0605 | 80588 | LD | B,5 | ; INC BUPFER POINTER TO |
| P26C | DD23 | 08598 INC | INC | IX | ; byte past s digit |
| P26E | 10 PC | 09688 | DJNZ | INC | ; LINE NUMBER. THEN |
| F278 | 3 E20 | 06618 | LD | A, 20 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ; SAVE A SPACE (20H) |
| P272 | DD7700 | 00620 | LD | ( $1 \mathrm{X}+0$ ), A | , AND POINT TO NEXT |
| F275 | DD23 | 06630 | INC | ${ }_{1} \mathrm{~A}$ | ; FREE BUPPER BYTE. |
| F277 | FD7E00 | 08648 A2 | LD | A, (IY+0) | , GET NEXT Char |
| F27A | FD23 | 06650 | INC | 1 Y | ; INC Char pointer. |
| P27C | CB7F | 00660 | BIT | 7,A | ; Bit 7 SET? (TOKEN) |
| F27E | 2088 | $\begin{aligned} & 06678 \\ & 68688 \end{aligned}$ | JR | N2,TOKEN | ,YES. GOTO TOKEN |
| F288 | B7 | 08698 | OR | A | ; NO. A=0? |
| F281 | 2854 | 80780 | JR | 2,LINEND | ;YES, END OF LINE. |
| P283 | CDE日P 2 | 08718 | CALL | tab | ; CHECK FOR TAB |
| F286 | 18EF | $\begin{aligned} & 08728 \\ & 06730 \end{aligned}$ | JR | A2 | ; AND RETURN FOR NEXT CHAR |
| F288 | FE92 | 08748 TOKEN | CP | 92 H | ; ELSE? |
| F28A | 2011 | 08758 | JR | NZ, REMARK | ;NO. MAYbE REMARK |
| P28C | PD7EPD | 00760 | LD | $A_{\text {, ( }}$ IY-3) | ;YES. CHECK POR |
| F28F | FE3A | 08778 | CP | 3 AH | ; "::"? |
| F291 | 2082 | -8788 | JR | N2,NCOLON | :NO. GOTO NCOLON (NO COLON) |
|  | DD2B | $\begin{aligned} & 08790 \\ & 90898 \end{aligned}$ | DEC | 1 X | , YES. DELETE ONE OF THEM |
| F295 | FD7EFF | 08810 NCOLON | LD | A, (IY-1) | ; GEt back current char |
| F298 | CDF6F2 | 00828 | Call | SPOCK | ; DECODE TOKEN |
|  | 18DA | $\begin{aligned} & 09830 \\ & 00848 \end{aligned}$ | JR | A2 | ; RETURN FOR NEXT CHAR |
| F290 | FD7EFF | 00850 REMARK | LD | A, ( IY -1) | ; GET BACK CURRENT CHAR |
| F2Ag | FE98 | 00860 | CP | 90 H | ;REM TOKEN? |
| F2A2 | 20 Fl | 00870 | JR | N2, NCOLON | ;NO. DECODE TOKEN |
| F2A4 | FD7E00 | 00888 | LD | A, (IY+0) | , YES. GET NEXT CHAR |
| F2A7 | FEFF | 00890 | CP | OFFH | ; AND CHECK FOR '? |
| P2A9 | 2808 | 08900 | JR | 2, APOS | ; YES. DECODE APOSTROPHE |
| f 2 AB | PD7EFF | 00918 | LD | A, (IY-1) | ; NO. GET BACK CURRENT CHAR |
| P2AE | CDF6F2 | 09928 | CALL | SPOCK | ; DECODE TOKEN |
| P2B1 | 1811 | $\begin{array}{r} 09930 \\ 69940 \end{array}$ | JR | REMLIN | : REmark statement found |
| F2B3 | FD23 | 00958 APOS | INC | IY | , Make ff Current char. |
| F2B5 | FD7EFD | 00960 | LD | A, (IY-3) | ; AND CHECK FOR ": |
| F288 | FE3A | 00978 | CP | 3AH |  |
| F2BA | 2082 | 00980 | JR | N2,APOS1 | ;NO. GO FORWARD |
| F2BC | DD2B | $\begin{aligned} & 89998 \\ & 01008 \end{aligned}$ | DEC | IX | ; YES. WASTE COLON |
|  | fo7eff | 81818 APOS1 | LD | A, (IY-1) | ; CURRENT CHAR |
| F2C1 | CDF6F 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 81020 \\ & 01838 \end{aligned}$ | CALL | SPOCK | ; DECODE |
| F2C4 | DD3600FF | 01848 REMLIN | LD | ( $\mathrm{IX}+0$ ) , OPFH | ; SAVE FFH in buffer as a |
| F2C8 | DD23 | 01850 | INC | 1 x | ; START OF 'rem' flag. |
| F2CA | FD7E00 | 01068 REM1 | LD | $A_{\text {, }}(1 Y+B)$ | : CURRENT CHAR |
| F2CD | FD23 | 81870 | INC | 1 Y | ; POINT TO NEXT CHAR |
| F2CF |  | 01080 | OR | A | ; A=0? |
| F2D8 | 2805 | 01098 | JR | 2,LINEND | ;YES. END Of line |
| F2D2 | cDegf 2 | 01100 | CALL | tab |  |
| P2D5 | 18 F 3 | 01110 | JR | REM1 | ; NO. GEt next char |
|  |  | 01120 ; |  |  |  |
| F2D7 | DD770e | 01130 LINEND | LD | ( $\mathrm{IX}+$ Q), A | ;SAVE end of line byte |
| P2DA | CD3CF3 | 01148 | CALL | PRINT1 |  |
| F 2 DD | C330F2 | $\begin{aligned} & 81158 \\ & 01168 \end{aligned}$ | JP | START2 | ; PRoCess next line |
| F2E0 | FE09 | 01176 TAB | CP | 09H | ; IS CHAR A TAB (09H)? |
| P2E2 | 2886 | 81180 | JR | $2, T A B 1$ | IYES. GOTO TAB PROCESSING |
| F2E4 | DD7700 | 01190 | LD | (1x+0), A | ; NO. STORE IN BUPFER |
| P2E7 | DD23 | 01208 | INC | 1 X | ; INCREMENT BUFFER POINTER |
| F2E9 | C9 | 01210 | RET |  | ; RETURN FROM SUBROUTINE |
| F2EA | 0607 | 01220 TAB1 | LD | B,7 | ; CONVERT 09H INTO 8 SPACES |
| F2EC | 3 E 20 | 01230 | LD | A, 20 H | ; BY STORING EIGHT 20H BYTES |
| F2EE | DD7700 | 01240 TAB2 | LD | (1x+0), $A$ | : AND INCREMENTING BUFFER |
| F2F1 | DD23 | 01250 | INC | 1 I | ; EIGHT TIMES ( $7+1$ ). |
| F2F3 | 10F9 | 01260 | DJN2 | TAB2 | ; IF $\mathrm{B}<>8$, CONTINUE |
| F2F5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 01270 \\ & 01288 ; \end{aligned}$ | RET |  | ; RETURN FROM SUBROUTINE |
| F2F6 |  | Śpock | PUSH | AF | ; Save current char |
| F2F7 | DD7EFF | 01300 | LD | A, ( IX - 1 ) | ; CHECK PREVOUS BYTE FOR |
| F2FA | FE28 | 01310 | CP | 2 H | : A SPACE (20H) |
| F2FC | 2808 | 01320 | JR | 2,SP1 | ; YES. GOTO SPI |
| F2FE | FE3A | 01338 | CP | ЗАН | ; HOW ABOUT A COLON? |
| F300 | 2807 | 81340 | JR | 2, SP1 | ; YES. GOTO SP1 |
| F302 | 3E20 | 01350 | ${ }^{\text {LD }}$ | $\mathrm{A}, 2 \mathrm{OH}$ | ; NOT - - OR : SO STORE A |
| P384 | DD7700 | 01360 | LD | ( $1 \mathrm{X}+0$ ) , A | ; SPACE PRIOR TO TOKEN |
| F307 | DD23 | 01370 | INC | 1 x | ; INCREMENT BUPF POINTER |
| F309 |  | 01380 SP1 | POP | ${ }^{\text {af }}$ | ; GET BACK CURRENT CHAR |
| F30A | E67F | 01390 | AND | 7FH | ; BIT 7=0. HOW CAN USE IT |
| F30C | 47 | 01400 | LD | B, A | ; AS a pointer in token |
| F30D | 04 | 01416 | INC | B | ; TABLE AFTER ADDING 1. |
| F30E | 215328 | 01420 | LD | HL, 2853 H | , TABLE STARTS AT 2853H |
| F311 |  | 81430 SP2 | LD | A, (HL) | ; GET BYTE FROM TABLE |
| F312 | CB7F | 01448 | BIT | 7,A | : IS IT >80H (A TOKEN)? |
| F314 | 23 | 81458 | INC | HL | ; POINT TO NEXT TABLE BYTE |
| F315 | 28FA | 01468 | JR | 2,SP2 | ; No. GET NEXT TABLE ENTRY |
| F317 | 10F8 | 01478 | DJN2 | SP2 | ; $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}-1$. IF $\mathrm{B}\langle>0, \mathrm{GOTO}$ SP2 |
| F319 | 2 B | 81480 | DEC | HL | ; FOUND IT! |
|  |  |  |  |  | Lusting contunued |

## Continued from p. 192

can execute the command DEFUSR = \&HF200 either in the command mode or within a Basic program. You must redefine the entry point if you leave and return to Basic or if you redefine USR0 when using another machine-language program.

To run the program, simply type $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{USR}(0)$. You can also include this command in a Basic program. When you execute $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{USR}(0)$, the screen clears and the title shown in line 2940 of the Listing appears. The first time you run the program, it accesses the disk to obtain the date information. On further runs, disk access is not performed.

If you press F1, the Listing stops at the beginning of the next line and CONTINUE ? $(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}) \ldots$ appears on the screen. The program accepts either an
> '"To use Doculist, you must load it into memory, define its starting address, and then call it with the USR command."

upper- or lowercase $\mathbf{Y}$ or N . If you enter an N , you'll immediately return to the READY prompt. A Y entry resumes printing.

If printing is unable to resume, the screen message reads Printer Not Ready. CONTINUE ?(Y/N).... Again, pressing the N key returns you to the READY mode and a Y reinvokes the printing mode. This message continues until you can print again. When printing is done you return to the READY mode.

As with normal listing to the printer, it is advisable to perform a Forms set prior to calling Doculist. This allows proper paging of continuous form paper.

## One Modification

For those of you with 132 -column printers, a change in line 2290 is advisable. Replace the " 72 " ( 48 hex ) with "124" (7C hex). This allows a longer line to be printed, but won't force a carriage return by the printer.

Jim Barbarello can be reached at R.D. \#1, Box 241H, Tennent Road, Englishtown, NJ 07726. You can purchase Doculist on disk from him for $\$ 10$.


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| F31A | E67F | 01490 |  | AND | 7 FH | ; MAKE IT UPPER CASE ASCII |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F31C | DD7700 | 01500 |  | LD | ( $\mathrm{IX}+\mathrm{C}), \mathrm{A}$ | ; AND STORE IN BUFFER |
| F31F | DD23 | 01510 |  | INC | IX | ; Continue storing table |
| F321 | 23 | 01520 | SP3 | INC | HL | ; ENTRIES UNTIL THE NEXT |
| F322 |  | 01530 |  | LD | A, (HL) | ; TOKEN IS ENCOUNTERED. |
| F323 | CB7F | 01540 |  | BIT | 7,A | ; THIS WILL STORE THE |
| F325 | 2897 | 01550 |  | JR | N2,SP4 | ; ASCII CHARACTERS THAT |
| F327 | DD7700 | 01560 |  | LD | (IX+8) , A | ; SPELl OUT The command |
| F32A | DD23 | 01570 |  | INC | 1 I | ; KEEP GOING UNTIL DONE |
| F32C | 18F3 | 01580 |  | JR | SP3 | ; |
| F32E | FD7E06 | 01590 | SP4 | LD | A, (IY +0 ) | ; IS NEXT PROGRAM CHAR A |
| P331 | FE20 | 01600 |  | CP | ${ }_{2} 8 \mathrm{H}$ | ; SPACE (20H)? |
| F333 |  | 01610 |  | RET | 2 | ;YES. JOB DONE. RETURN |
| F334 | 3 E 20 | 01620 |  | LD | A,20H | ; NO. Save a space in |
| F336 | DD7700 | 01630 |  | LD | ( IX + O) , A | ; THE BUFFER. INCREMENT |
| F339 | DD23 | 01648 |  | INC | IX | ; BUFFER POINTER, AND |
| F33B |  | $\begin{aligned} & 01650 \\ & 01660 \end{aligned}$ |  | RET |  | ; then job done. return. |
| F33C | DD21C7F4 | 01676 | PRINTI | LD | Ix, bupf | ; POINT TO START OF BUPFER |
| F340 | CDDBF3 | 01680 |  | Call | INDENT | ; SET LEFT MARGIN |
| F343 | DDAE00 | 01698 | All | LD | c, ( IX +0 ) | ;GET FIRST CHAR IN BUFF |
| F346 | DD23 | 01700 |  | INC | IX | ; POINT TO NEXT |
| F348 | 79 | 01710 |  | LD | A, C | ; IS Char stored in C |
| P349 | FE30 | 01720 |  | CP | 30 H | ; A "0" ? |
| F34B | 200D | 01738 |  | JR | NZ,A12 | ; NO. GOTO Al2 |
| F34D | 0E20 | 01740 |  | LD | C, 20 H | ; YES. REPLACE WITH A |
| F34F | CDB8F3 | 01758 |  | Call | PRINT2 | ; SPACE AND PRINT IT. |
| F352 | 18EF | 01760 |  | JR | All | ; GO BACK FOR NEXT CHAR. |
| F354 | DD4E00 | 01778 | A6 | LD | C, ( $1 \mathrm{X}+0$ ) | ; GET FIRST CHAR |
| F357 | DD23 | 01780 |  | INC | IX | ; POINT TO NEXT ONE |
| F359 |  | 01798 |  | LD | A, C | ; TO TEST IT |
| F35A | FE22 | 01808 | Al2 | CP | ${ }^{22} 2 \mathrm{H}$ | ; FOR QUOTES |
| F35C | 2007 | 01810 |  | JR | N2, A5 | ; NO. GO Ahead |
| F35E | 3A2AF4 | 01828 |  | LD | A, (QUOTES) | ; YES. Change |
| F361 | 2F | 01830 |  | CPL |  | ; THE FLAG |
| F362 | 322AF4 | 01848 |  | LD | (QUOTES), A | ; AND STORE IT. |
| F365 | 3A2AF4 | 01858 | A5 | LD | A, (QUOTES) | ; IF WE JUMPED HERE, NO |
| F368 | B7 | 01860 |  | OR | A | ; QOUTES. |
| F369 |  | 01878 |  | LD | A, C | ; GET BACK CHAR. IF QUOTES |
| F36A | 2019 | 01889 |  | JR | N2,A7 | ; FLAG, SKIP COLON TEST |
| F36C | FEFF | 01890 |  | CP | 9 FFH | ; IS IS A "REM" FLAG? |
| F36E | 2008 | 01900 |  | JR | N2,A1 | ; NO. JUMP TO Al |
| F370 | 322BF4 | 01910 |  | LD | (REM) , A | ; YES. STORE FLAG IN (REM) |
| F373 | DD4E00 | 01920 |  | LD | C. (IX+0) | ; SKIP REM PLAG AND GET |
| F376 | DD23 | 01930 |  | INC | IX | ; NEXT CHARACTER. |
| F378 | 3A2BF4 | 81948 | A1 | LD | A, (REM) | ; IS CHAR PART Of REM LINE? |
| F378 | FE08 | 01950 |  | CP | $\mathrm{OH}^{\text {H }}$ | ; (i.e. Not equal to zero) |
| F37D | 2065 | 01960 |  | JR | N2, A3 | ; YES. SKIP COLON TEST |
| F37F | 79 | 01970 |  | LD | A, C | ; NO. GET back current char |
| F380 | FE3A | 01980 |  | CP | ЗАН | ; CHECK for colon |
| F382 | 2816 | 01998 |  | JR | 2,A8 | ; YES. JUMP TO A8. |
| F384 | 79 | 02000 | A3 | LD | A, C | ;GET BACK CURRENT CHAR |
| F385 |  | 02018 | A7 | OR | A | ; NO. IS $\mathrm{A}=0$ ? |
| F386 | 200D | 02020 |  | JR | N2, Al0 | ; NO. JUMP TO Alg (PRINT) |
| F388 | AF | 02030 |  | XOR | A | ; YES. A=0 Clears flag. |
| F389 | 322BF 4 | 82048 |  | LD | (REM) , A | ; Clear rem line flag, Save |
| F38C | 322AF4 | 02050 |  | LD | (QUOTES), A | ; Quotes flag status |
| F38F | 0E0D | 02060 |  | LD | C,0DH | ; AND SEND A CRLF |
| F391 | CDB6F3 | 02078 |  | CALL | PRINT2 | ; to the print routine. |
| F394 |  | 02080 |  | RET |  | ; RETURN |
| F395 | CDB6F3 | 02096 | A10 | CALL | PRINT2 | ; PRINT THE CHAR IF <>0 |
| F398 | 18BA | 02180 |  | JR | A6 | ; GET NEXT CHAR |
| F39A |  | 02118 | A8 | PUSH | BC | ; COLON FOUND, SO SAVE CHAR |
| F39 | 0E0D | 02128 |  | LD | C, 0DH | ; AND PRINT A CRLF. |
| F39D | CDBQF 3 | 02130 |  | call | PRINT2 | ; then set left margin. |
| F3A | $3 \mathrm{E07}$ | 02148 |  | LD | A, 7 | ; 7=5 (LINE t) + 1 (SPACE) |
| F3A2 | 322 CF 4 | 82150 |  | LD | (CHARS) , A | ; +1 (CURRENT CHAR) |
| F3A5 | 3E0B | 02160 |  | LD | A, 11 | ; $11=5$ (MARGIN) + 6 (LINE |
| F3A7 | CDDDF 3 | 02170 |  | Call | IND1 | ; AND Trailinc space) |
| F3AA | Cl | 02180 |  | POP | BC | ; GEt back char (COLON) AND |
| F3AB | CDBQf3 | 02190 |  | CALL | PRINT2 | ; PRINT IT. |
| f3AE | 18 A 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 02200 \\ & 02210 \end{aligned}$ |  | JR | A6 | ; GO back for next char. |
| F380 | 41 | 02228 | PRINT2 | LD | B, C | ; PUT Char in b. |
| F3B1 | 78 | 02230 |  | LD | A, B | ; AND ALSO IN A. |
| F3B2 | FE0D | 02240 |  | CP | 9DH | ; IS IT A CR? |
| F3B4 | 281D | 02250 |  | JR | 2,P1 | ;YES. GOTO Pl |
| F3B6 | 3 A 2 CF 4 | 02260 |  | LD | A, (CHARS) | ; No. GET CHAR COUNT. |
| F389 | 3 C | 82270 |  | INC | A | ; AND INCREMENT BY 1. |
| F3BA | 322 CF 4 | 02280 |  | LD | (CHARS), A | ; SAVE NEW Char count. |
| F3BD | FE48 | 02290 |  | CP | 72 | ; FULL LINE YET? |
| F3BF | 2016 | 02300 |  | JR | $\mathrm{N} 2, \mathrm{P} 2$ | ; NO. JUMP TO P2 |
| F3C1 | 060D | 02310 |  | LD | B,0DH | ; YES. SEND A CRLF TO |
| F3C3 | CDF 4 F 3 | 82320 |  | CALl | PRINT | ; PRINT ROUTINE. |
| F3C6 | 3 E 07 | 82330 |  | LD | A, 7 | ; $7=5$ (LINE ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ ) +1 (SPACE) |
| F3C8 | 322CF 4 | 02340 |  | LD | (CHARS) , A | ; +1 (CURRENT CHAR) |
| F3CB | 3E0B | 02350 |  | LD | A, 11 | ; $11=5$ (MARGIN) + 6 (LINE |
| F3CD | CDDDF 3 | 02360 |  | CALL | IND1 | ; AND TRAILING SPACE) |
| F3D ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | 02370 |  | LD | B, C | ; GET BACK CURRENT CHAR |
| F3D1 | 1804 | 02380 |  | JR | P2 | ; AND PRINT IT. |
| F3D3 |  | 02390 | P1 | XOR | A | ; END Of LINE. SET Chars |
| F3D4 | 322CF4 | 02480 |  | LD | (CHARS) , A | ; Counter to zero. |
| F3D7 | CDF4F3 | 02418 | P2 | Call | PRINT | ; PRINT CHAR IN B |
| F3DA |  | $\begin{aligned} & 02420 \\ & 02430 \end{aligned}$ |  | RET |  | ; AND RETURN. |
| F3DB | 3 E 55 | 02448 | INDENT | LD | A, 5 | ; SET 5 SPACES FOR INDENT |
| F3D |  | 02450 | IND1 | PUSH | AF | ; AND SAVE IT. |
| F3DE | 3 E 04 | 02460 |  | LD | A, 4 | ; PERFORM SVC 4 (CHECK |
| F3E0 | CF | 02470 |  | RST | 8 | ; KEYBOARD POR KEY |
| F3E1 |  | 02480 |  | LD | A, B | ; PRESSED (IF ANY). |
| F3E2 | FE01 | 02490 |  | CP | 01\% | ; WAS 'pl' Pressed? |
| F3E4 | CCFDF 3 | 02508 |  | CALL | 2,STOP | ; IF SO, GOSUB 'STOP' |
| F3E7 | 3E01 | 02518 | IND3 | LD | A, 1 | ; Clear keyboard of all |
| F3E9 | CF | 02520 |  | RST | 8 | ; PREVIOUS KEYSTROKES, |
| f3EA | F1 | 02538 |  | POP | Af | ; AND GET BACK A. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Listing continued |



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WE CARRY TRS 8O, BM. LNW. EPSON \& FRANKLN COMPUTERS


# Color Correction 

by Danley E. Christensen

Although I've been pleased with my Color Computer, I've been disappointed with my color television's performance as a monitor. I've adjusted the television for normal viewing only to find its color is disastrous the next time I use it as a monitor.
To solve this problem, I needed a color bar generator-an electronic tool that produces special screen designs used to adjust the picture. Lacking such a tool, I wrote a program that serves the same purpose.
My program runs in 4 K and generates

1 ONE HORIZONTAL BAR
2 THREE HORIZONTAL BARS
3 FIVE HORIZONTAL BARS
4 ONE VERTICAL BAR
5 THREE VERTICAL BARS
6 FIVE VERTICAL BARS
7 CROSSHATCH
8 MULTIPLE COLORED BARS
9 PICTURE CENTERING
10 END PROGRAM

Table 1. Lesign selection menu.

## Cet accurate color Ireproduction on your CoCo monitor using this color test pattern program.

vertical lines, horizontal lines, a crosshatch, and a solid screen in any of the colors the Color Computer supports. It also creates a set of horizontal bars showing all the computer's colors at the same time; this is particularly helpful

in adjusting a set's hue, tint, and brightness.
The bar generator is menu-driven. After you type RUN, the program displays the selection menu shown in Table 1. If you select options 1-7 or 9 , the program displays the color menu in Table 2. The program constructs the design in the color you select and then goes into a "wait" state; it remains in this state while you use the design to adjust the television. When you're done, press any key and the menu reappears. You can make another selection or end the program.

Write to Danley Christensen at 17 Walnut Hills, Springfield, IL 62707.

| Variable | Function |
| :---: | :--- |
| C | Color selection |
| K\$ | Key hit |
| L | Print location |
| S | Screen type selection |
| X | Loop index |
| Y | Loop index |

Table 3. Variables list.

```
500 CLS: PRINT
510 PRINT " 1 - ONE HORIZONTAL BAR"
520 PRINT " 2 - THREE HORIZONTAL BARS"
530 PRINT " 3 - FIVE HORIZONTAL BARS"
```

540 PRINT " 4 - ONE VERTICLE BAR"

```
Listing continued
    550 PRINT " 5 - THREE VERTICLE BARS"
    560 PRINT " 6 - FIVE VERTICLE BARS*
570 PRINT " 7 - CROSSHATCH"
580 PRINT * 8 - MULTIPLE COLORED BARS*
590 PRINT " 9 - PICTURE CENTERING"
600 PRINT "10 - END PROGRAM"
650 PRINT:INPUT"WHICH SELECTION (1-10)";S
6 6 0 ~ I F ~ S = 1 ~ T H E N ~ 1 0 0 0 ~
670 IF S=2 THEN 2800
680 IF S=3 THEN 3000
```



```
700 IF S=5 THEN 5000
710 IF S=6 THEN 6000
720 IF S=7 THEN 7000
730 IF S=8 THEN 10000
740 IF S=9 THEN 11000
750 IF S=10 THEN CLS:END
780 CLS
790 PRINT "INVALID SELECTION. TRY AGAIN.": PRINT
800 SOUND 200,5
810 GOTO 510
1000 GOSUB 12000: CLS0
1020 FOR X=0 TO 63
1030 SET(X,15,C)
1050 NEXT X: GOTO 13000
2000 GOSUB 12000: CLS0
2010 CLS0
2020 FOR X=0 TO }6
2030 SET(X,8,C):SET(X,15,C):SET(X,22,C)
2090 NEXT X: GOTO 13000
3000 GOSUB 12000: CLS0
3020 FOR X=0 TO 63
3030 SET(X,1,C):SET(X,8,C):SET(X,15,C):SET(X,22,C):SET(X,29,C)
3130 NEXT X: GOTO 13000
4000 GOSUB 12000:CLS0
4 0 1 0 ~ F O R ~ X = 0 ~ T O ~ 3 1 ~
4020 SET(31,X,C):SET (32,X,C)
4030 NEXT X:GOTO 13000
5000 GOSUB 12000:CLS0
5010 FOR X=0 TO 31
5020 SET(16,x,C):SET}(17,X,C):SET(31,X,C):SET(32,X,C):SET(46,X,C
:SET(47,X,C)
5030 NEXT X:GOTO 13000
6000 GOSUB 12000:CLS0
6010 FOR X=0 TO 31
6020 SET(1,X,C):SET(2,X,C):SET(16,x,C):SET(17,X,C):SET(31,X,C)
6030 SET(32,X,C):SET(46,X,C):SET(47,X,C):SET(61,X,C):SET(62,X,C)
6040 NEXT X:GOTO 13000
7000 GOSUB 12000:CLS0
7010 FOR X=0 TO 63
7020 SET(X,1,C):SET(X,8,C):SET(X,15,C):SET(X,22,C):SET(X,29,C)
7 0 3 0 ~ N E X T ~ X ~
7040 FOR X=0 TO 31
7050 SET(1,x,C):SET(2,x,C):SET(16,x,C):SET(17,x,C):SET(31,x,C)
7060 SET(32,X,C):SET(46,X,C):SET(47,X,C):SET(61,X,C):SET(62,X,C)
7070 NEXT X:GOTO 1300g
10600 CLS0
10010 C=127: L=-1
10020 FOR X=1 TO 8
10030 C=C+16
10040 FOR Y=1 TO 64
10050 L=L+1
10060 IF L<511 THEN PRINTEL,CHRS(C);
10070 NEXT Y
10080 NEXT X
10090 SET(62,30,8):SET(62,31,8):SET(63,30,8):SET(63,31,8)
10100 GOTO 13000
11000 GOSUB 12000: CLS(C): GOTO 13000
12000 CLS: PRINT
12010 PRINT TAB(10);"1 - GREEN"
12020 PRINT TAB(10);"2 - YELLOW"
12030 PRINT TAB(10);"3 - BLUE"
12040 PRINT TAB(10);"4 - RED"
12050 PRINT TAB(10);"5 - BUPF*
12060 PRINT TAB(10);"6 - CYAN"
12070 PRINT TAB(10);"7 - MAGENTA*
12080 PRINT TAB(10);"8 - ORANGE"
12090 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT
12095 INPUT " WHICH COLOR";C
12100 IF C<1 OR C>8 THEN CLS: PRINT" 
N.": SOUND 200,5: PRINT: GOTO 12010
12120 RETURN
13000 K$=INKEY$
13010 IF K$=** THEN 13000
13020 GOTO 500
INVALID COLOR. TRY AGAI
```




# Make Your Word(s) Count 

by Charles Knight

## If you feel you could benefit from knowing the word count of a Scripsit file, try this valuable utility on your word processor.

While Scripsit is a great word processor, it lacks one feature: it doesn't provide a word count. Professional writers, and often students, need to know the approximate word count of an article. Sure, Scripsit counts all the characters in a document, including those within format and comment lines, but that total is useless if you need to know how many characters go to the printer.

Each word is always separated by one or two spaces, and may or may not contain punctuation. Two words can also be separated by only a carriage return or other text-boundary marker.
So, then, you can count the separations between the words instead of the words themselves, but you don't want to count consecutive word separators as more than one word. If words are set apart with a hyphen and two spaces instead of parentheses, the hyphen counts as one word. Dashed lines made up of periods, or other material entered with alternating spaces, are also counted as one word.
Scripsit allows format and comment lines, so words within these lines won't be counted. Since the greater-than sign $(>)$ indicates both format and comment lines, should the program encounter that sign anywhere in the text, it skips to the next carriage return or boundarymarker before resuming the count. Block markers always contain this sign as part of their identification, so this program ignores all text between the greater-than sign and the concluding text boundary marker.

If you hyphenate your text, check the hyphenation blocks before running this
program if the words and characters in the block are to be counted. It is unnecessary to remove the hyphens themselves.
Header and footer blocks have their contents counted only once, even though they appear once on each page. They always have a format line within them, even if it is left blank.

## To Begin

To use the program, type COUNT. Then specify the name of the Scripsit file whose words are to be counted. You must have an extension on your Scripsit file. If you use/SCR, then you don't have to enter /extension when prompted for filespec. The program adds the extension /SCR for you.
The program echoes the filespec and begins scanning the file and counting the text characters and words. The count is continuously updated; when finished, it displays the final word count and number of characters in the file.
The source code for this program is written using the EDAS editor/assembler from Misosys of Alexandria, VA. This assembler is more versatile and easier to use than Radio Shack's EDTASM as modified by Apparat.

The most obvious difference lies in the fact that multiple bytes are defined on a single line, as shown by the graphics in the sign-on message. If nothing else, this program makes possible publishing programs that would otherwise be too long for the magazine whose editorial space is at a premium. The equivalent EDTASM listing is approxi-
mately 150 percent longer. However, by changing this and the length of a few labels, you can easily adapt this listing to EDTASM.

The COM and TITLE pseudo-ops at the program's beginning can be omitted since they write nonexecutable code segments into an object file. And the DB statement must be changed to DEFB or DEFM, as appropriate; each byte in a DEFB must be on a line by itself. Except for the fact that all labels must end with a colon, I can think of no other changes required to use the Radio Shack Disk Editor/Assembler by Microsoft. Anyone with editor/assembler experience can make these changes easily.

## The Program

Lines 200-430 define the external routines and values used by the code. All labels beginning with "@" are external to the program; EDTASM users should omit this sign in all labels. These routines are common to LDOS, TRSDOS, and NEWDOS $80 \mathrm{~V}_{1}$ and most DOSes for the Model I as well. If you have a Model III, check your operating system manual to see that these routines are in the same place. Model III users have to use a DOS other than TRSDOS because of the calls to the print routine at X'4467'. LDOS and NEWDOS support this system vector on the Model III, but TRSDOS does not.

You can write your own routine to accomplish the same thing. If you want to write an Assembly-language program doing disk I/O, you will need to know these routines. These DOS-callable routines need memory to store their data;

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The readers of 80 Micro were asked to select their favorite operating system for the TRS-80 Model I\&III. LDOS, DOSPLUS, TRSDOS, MULTIDOS, WOBOS I and NEWDOS/ 80 were all on the ballot. They picked NEWDOS/80.

The editors of 80 Micro have also awarded their Hall of Fame Awards. From among every software package on the market, the editors picked only six that they felt made a lasting and significant contribution to the TRS-80 computer.
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { IF YOU'RE GOING TO } \\
& \text { BE PICKY ABOUT AN } \\
& \text { OPERATING SYSTEM } \\
& \text { SEE WHICH WAS } \\
& \text { PICKED BEST. }
\end{aligned}
$$


$\qquad$


Model I and III

- Triples directory size
- Dynamically merge in BASIC (also allows merging of non ASCII format files)
- Selective variable clearing
- Can display BASIC listings page by page
- Automatic repeat function key
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space is saved for this by the DS (DEFS) statements in lines 210-230. SECBUF is a buffer for loading a complete data sector: FCB is a file control block needed for any open file, and UREC is a buffer for each logical record that will be
each character of the file in turn. UREC is needed only when the logical record length is a number other than 256.

DCONV, the first routine, is a binary-to-ASCII conversion routine. It decodes a 2-byte value passed to it in the

HL register pair and displays the ASCII equivalent at the current cursor position. It does so by checking the value of each digit in a table (DECTBL) and counting the number of times this value is subtracted from the count before the

Program Listing. Word Count.

result falls below zero. When this happens, the effect of the last subtract is reversed and the next digit is dealt with similarly. No value over 65535 is displayed because of the limitation imposed by a 16 -bit byte pair, but this is no problem since Scripsit files cannot be larger than memory anyway.

The program code begins at line 1030. The sign-on message is displayed starting with the characters 28 and 31. They clear the screen like the statement, PRINT CHR\$(28);CHR\$(31); in Basic.

The routine @DSPLY is the DOS print routine. Text printed under this routine can contain any character except the delimiters 03 or 13. If 03 is the final byte, the cursor is positioned immediately after the last character printed; if 13 is the final character, the cursor is placed at the start of the next line. To call the routine, HL must point to the first character of the text, then CALL X'4467' and the message are printed beginning at the current cursor position.

## The Input Statement

The display routine call described above displays the prompt message. A 03 terminator byte keeps the cursor on the same line and then a CALL is made
to the input routine in ROM at 0040 H . To call this routine, load HL with a buffer to receive the characters, and load B with the number of characters to allow, plus one for the concluding carriage return. The routine @KEYIN returns whenever the enter or break key is pressed. If the break key is pressed, the carry flag is set, allowing the program to be aborted at that point, if desired. Register B, on exit, contains the actual number of characters input.

If you have a filespec, and want to open that file with a logical record length of one, first move it to a file control block to determine that it is a valid filespec. The call to @FSPEC does this under LDOS and NEWDOS80, and also performs any necessary lower- or uppercase conversion.

To call this routine, load DE with the address of the FCB and HL with the location for the input data. Since HL still points there from the last call, it isn't necessary to do it again. After this call, the FCB contains the filespec followed by a carriage return. The file can now be opened, but first add a default extension, if none was supplied, and print the resulting filespec on the screen.

The DOS routine @FEXT adds the default extension only if the user did not
supply an extension. Call this routine by loading HL with the address of the three-letter extension to be added. If fewer than three letters are to be added, they should be padded on the right with blanks. After adding the default extension, the @DSPLY routine is called twice: first pointing to the message "File $=$ ", and next with HL pointing to the FCB where all characters of the filespec, up to the carriage return, are printed.

To open the file, first put the address of the 256-byte sector buffer (SECBUF) into the HL register pair. Next, load DE with the address of the FCB. Then, load the logical record length of the file into the B register-this is zero for 256-byte LRL-and you can call the @OPEN routine. The zero flag is set so that the statement in line 1260 causes an abort if the file can't be opened. Since, in the event of an error, the A register already contains the error code, all you have to do is abort to @ERROR at 4409 H , and DOS displays the proper message for you.

Up until now the DOS author has done most of the work for you. You should also have seen sufficient reason to replace that bootleg copy of XXXDOS with a legally purchased one. After all, the better they do in the finan-

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[^14]
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```
Listing continued
```



Lissing continued
cial department, the better off we'll be in the code department.

The next task is to display the word count message and enter the loop that individually reads each byte from the disk file and makes a decision regarding it.

To read a byte from an open file, load DE with the FCB and call the $@$ READ routine. If the LRL is a number other than 256 , you must tell $@$ READ where to put the logical record. This value is UREC, and its address is passed to @READ in the B register. If no error occurs, the zero flag is set. If there is an error, you can test it and branch to an error-handling routine. In line 1330, you put the character from UREC into the A register and do some decision-making. (A in line 1340 sets the zero flag if the value in $\mathbf{A}$ is zero.) Since a Scripsit file always ends with a zero-byte, this is a way to test for the end of the file.

Other word processors, such as Lazy Writer, do not use this EOF mark of zero, so this program may not work properly with them. Also, since a Scripsit file not saved in ASCII has the high bit set on all nontext characters, you must either mask out that bit, or require the operator to save the file in ASCII. The latter is easy to circumvent. By

ANDing with 7FH, which is 01111111 in binary, the seventh bit is reset and the requirement that the file be in ASCII is gracefully avoided.
To see if you're in a format line, check for the greater-than character. If you are, call a routine, FLINE, to find the end of it without counting anything. Then see if the character is a space or anything that could be a control code, since these are separate words. If you find a space or control character, call the routine BUMPIT, which increments the word counter, and find the next byte that is not a space or control character. This keeps you from counting the fivespace indent at the beginning of a paragraph as five words. The BUMPCHR routine counts each character outside a format line, thereby counting characters of actual text material.

Once the file is read, end the program. But first you want to display the final word and the final character count. The code in lines 1740-1830 does this. You should never exit a program without closing files. To close, load DE with the DCB and call @CLOSE.
There is a routine in all the popular DOSes called @CKEOF that is supposed to verify the end of the file and return the information in the flags.

Since this routine (444BH in LDOS) either varies in location or works differently among the various DOSes, I have opted for the less elegant method of checking for the EOF byte instead. Because of this, if you have a file that causes COUNT/CMD to either abort with an Input Past End error or to hang up the computer entirely, load the file back into Scripsit and save it again. Something has either happened to its EOF byte, or it wasn't a Scripsit file in the first place. This can also happen on a Scripsit file that was saved under one DOS and had its word count attempted under a different one. While you shouldn't mix DOSes or their data disks anyway, this sometimes cannot be avoided.
If you need a larger version of this program that not only counts words, but scrolls text across the screen, calculates average word length, and combines the counts from more than one file into a single total as well, send me $\$ 15$ and I'll send you both the source and object code on an LDOS data disk.

Contact Charles P. Knight at 2708 Roberts Circle, Arlington, TX 76010.

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- 70

[^15]
# Using Unix-Xenix—Part I 

by James Hawkes

## This is the first installment of a new series exploring the Unix-Xenix operating system that gives 16-bit micros mainframe capabilities.

An enormous amount of Unix thunder currently exists in the microcomputer trade press, but only a sprinkling of microcomputer systems (including Radio Shack's Model 16) actually use this powerful multi-user, multi-tasking operating system. This is bound to change as micros become 16 - and 32 -bit machines and owners want the computational power and operating system of a mainframe. Anticipating that, I'll provide an overview of the Unix system from the perspective of a new user.

Unix, originally developed on minicomputers, is now found on mainframes and microcomputers. Because of the operating system's popularity, Unix clones are abundant: Idris, Coherent, and Unous to name a few. Microsoft calls its entry into the Unix look-alike market Xenix. Radio Shack distributes Xenix with its Model 16 under the name TRS-XENIX.

There is much to learn about the Unix operating system: over 100 utilities, a shell language, a sophisticated language called C , and the responsibilities required to maintain a multi-user environment. I'll cover each facet of the Unix system in upcoming articles, but first some pros and cons and a short history of Unix development.

## Unix Pros

The Unix operating system offers a great deal of software. Its development system contains in the neighborhood of 7 million bytes of code and costs approximately $\$ 700$. Not a bad deal even though an individual user is unlikely to
use all the features the system provides.
Software written with the Unix system is portable. If you write software, then you are painfully aware of the time required to convert programs for different hardware. This problem is especially troublesome if the software is written in Basic, since most manufacturers create a dialect unique to their machines.

For example, Quant Systems just finished converting a statistical package from TRSDOS Basic to Microsoft Basic 5.0 for $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$. This process required approximately four months of tedious and unpleasant labor even though the Basics are very similar.

For programs written in C under the Unix operating system, moving the software to another hardware configuration required only a few days' work at most. I recently heard someone from a large software house say he moved a 10,000 -line program without having to make a single change. That's portability.

Because it is written in C, a structured high-level language, you can customize it and tailor the operating system commands to suit your own needs. For example, if you think a command is too cryptic to remember, you can change it in a flash. If a command doesn't exist, you can create it with existing off-theshelf utility programs. This is vaguely similar to creating do-files in TRSDOS but better because of piping, I/O independence, and a host of programs to glue together through what is called the C shell.

Unix is a multi-user, multi-tasking
operating system. Although many micro users enjoy the independence of having their own systems, there is still a strong need, especially in business, to share data. Many still regard the timesharing environment as the most effective means to accomplish this goal, although networking is an increasingly attractive alternative.

Excellent word processing tools are available, including programs that check grammar and literary style, as well as the more mundane spelling checkers and automatic index generators. However, one of the most exciting aspects is its ability to direct your output to a line printer or typesetter. You can set type directly on many different typesetters without modifying the text for the peculiarities of the typesetter. And since the system is designed for people who write scientific articles, the word processing capabilities also permit the representation of complex equations.

## Unix Cons

Unix has gone through a number of different versions; each new version corrects perceived problems in the system. The difficulty in discussing the drawbacks of the system is that it has been commercially produced without any real standards. Thus, problems inherent in one commercial adaptation are not always problems in another.

Two of the most frequently heard complaints are the complexity of command statements and the unforgiving nature of the command interpreter. In the three operating systems I frequently use (TRSDOS, CP/M, RSTS/E), none of the command interpreters are especially forgiving if you incorrectly type in a command. As for the complexity problem, almost any system that provides enormous flexibility of operation is inherently complex to use.
Two other complaints are the lack of
system security and the lack of record and file locking. These are important considerations to potential business users. However, most commercial versions of Unix successfully address these problems.
Unix is also described as featureladen. The package includes so much software that a potential purchaser might doubt the need for the entire package. At least one commercial vendor is unbundling the system and selling the writing tools or the Programmers Work Bench as separate entities.
Another legitimate complaint is the shortage of business software. The system, new in the business environment, will eventually receive serious attention from business software vendors.

## History of Unix

In 1969 one of Bell Labs' employees, Ken Thompson, tired of the operating system (more precisely, the lack of an operating system) he was using on the PDP-7 minicomputer. He created Unix to create a computing environment with which Bell could pursue its programming research.
At least one of Thompson's initial motives for creating Unix was the desire to implement a program to simulate movement in the solar system. Because the program required enormous amounts of time on the mainframe system, he decided to move the program to an infrequently used PDP-7. Because no programming environment existed on the PDP-7, he had to write and modify all his software on the mainframe, punch it out on paper tape, and load it into the PDP-7 for execution. If you have done any programming, you can imagine the frustration of such a climate. In his initial effort to develop tools, Thompson wrote an operating system, an assembler, and several utility programs for the minicomputer (there were no micros in 1969), and Unix was born.

Although micros had not yet arrived in 1969, the "micro spirit" was very much alive at Bell Labs. This spirit is more or less the desire to control our own computing destinies-to be free of the bureaucrat. Any user of a large system understands the frustration of not being able to use system resources when needed. It is ironic that Thompson's initial effort on a small single-user system grew into today's large multi-user Unix environment.
Thompson's colleague, Dennis Ritchie, took a language Thompson had developed, made significant modifications, and called it C. Ritchie then


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rewrote the Unix operating system in C. Thus, Unix is one of the first operating systems written in a high-level language. The system then moved to the PDP-11.

The first Unix system Bell used required about five man-years of work. It included an assembler, Fortran, and various utilities. During the initial years people at Bell wrote generic programs to help write other programs (bootstrapping at the software level). In the ensuing years Unix grew into a software colossus. I speculate that the current version of Unix required hundreds of man-years of labor.

Since 1969 the Unix system has gone through continuing improvements. In 1978 Bell Labs released version 7 and in 1981 System III. In January 1983, they announced System V.

The commercialization of Unix has been a slow process. At the beginning of this decade commercial vendors took Unix out of the academic setting and transported the system to the many architectures designed-the Motorola 68000 for one.

## Xenix

Thank goodness the people at Radio Shack didn't develop their own multiuser operating system for the Model 16. Rumor has it that they tried. However, at some point they decided to let Microsoft implement Xenix on the Model 16. Everyone, including Radio Shack, will benefit from this decision.

The operating systems we now see on the Model II/12/16 pale in size and function. As previously mentioned, the Xenix development system contains around 7 million bytes of code, at least 70 times more than that on either TRSDOS or CP/M.
Xenix is Microsoft's adaptation of the Unix operating system. After Tandy "postponed" development of their multi-user system they contracted with Microsoft for a version for their Model 16. One of the problems that Microsoft and other commercial developers of Unix faced is the absence of several fea-tures-such as record and file locking, and the handling of flawed disk sec-tors-which are mandatory in commercial environments.

At about the same time Microsoft developed Xenix, they were also working on PC-DOS or its generic form MSDOS. Microsoft continued development on MS-DOS and in its latest release (2.0) seems to have clearly moved in the direction of Unix/Xenix. There is even a shell language with pipes in the new MS-DOS. Microsoft's apparent intention is to make MS-DOS compatible
with the Xenix shell. This raises some interesting possibilities. Like the MSDOS applications being very portable to Xenix and the Model 16 and vice versa. This means we should see better software in a more competitive environment, which is a boon to consumers.

## Hardware Environment

Thompson and Ritchie, Unix's authors, estimated in 1979 that Unix can run on hardware costing as little as $\$ 40,000$. Things change fast in the microcomputer field. Radio Shack now offers a three-user Xenix system for about $\$ 12,000$. In addition to a Model 16 or equivalent, the Radio Shack system requires a minimum of 256 K of memory and a hard disk. Some of the applications programs require the addition of a second memory board. It would not be surprising to see some manufacturer offer a 16 -user box for under $\$ 10,000$ in the near future.
It is true that Unix and Xenix require a substantial amount of computing horsepower, but better horses seem to be designed every year. For Unix-like ports, Motorola's MC68000 is by far the most frequent target CPU. In fact, many compare the 68000 to Digital Equipment's VAX series of super minicomputers. Recently, Intel (80286) and National Semi Conductor (16000) introduced processors that they claim surpass the 68000 's capabilities. No matter the claims and counterclaims, current 16-bit CPUs are at least in a class of the mid- and late 1970 s minicomputer CPUs, and thus the operating software designed for these systems appears to be a natural transition for state-of-the-art systems.
However, there is much more to a sophisticated architecture than the CPU. Coinciding with CPU development was a significant research effort in support devices, especially in the area of memory management, floating point processors, and input/output processors offering more and more computational power for less and less money. One of the not-so-obvious reasons for this price reduction is the nonproprietary marketing effort of the integrated circuit (microchip) manufacturers. Two intelligent, hard-working individuals with sufficient background can produce a complex system architecture in a fairly short period of time, especially if the individuals have access to a sophisticated computer-assisted design work station.

Contact James Hawkes at 25 Bainbridge Drive, Charleston, SC 29407.

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The Instant Assembler package includes six separate programs. The assembler itself includes the editor and built-in debugger. The Linking Loader is included in several versions for different memory sizes. A stand-alone version of the debugger (MicroMind) is also included. MicroMind can be relocated in memory and has commands to single-step. set breakpoints, display or alter registers or memory, find bytes or words, disassemble to screen or printer, convert between hex and decimal numbers, and write SYSTEM tapes. The Instant Assembler comes with a comprehensive 65 page instruction manual with many examples. Specify Model I or Model III. TAPE INTASM 2.1 ...................... $\$ 39.95$ on tape Specify Model I or Model III. DISK INTASM 2.1
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TELCOM II is an expanded version of this program for the most demanding telecommunications applications. The terminal mode now has a help menu and a large printer spooler for high baud rates. From within the terminal mode you can load disk files into the memory buffer, type into the buffer, transmit the buffer, or view the buffer or data that has already scrolled off the screen. It has 10 different programmable messages that can each be sent with a single command for auto log-on or auto dialing, and 5 different character translation tables. TELCOM II also includes an error correction file transfer mode which is compatible with the LYNC program available on CP/M systerns and the IBM PC. TELCOM II will exchange disk files with any computer running this protocol (including another TRS-80 running TELCOM II). and will automatically detect and correct errors in transmission. Files can be sent to or fetched from an unattended computer. The extreme ease of use TELCOM I is known for has not been compromised. Reconfiguration of the programmable features is done internally from clear menus for fast, easy operation. Both versions of TELCOM come with complete instruction manuals, which are available separately for $\$ 5$ to help you decide which program is best suited to your needs.
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# Real-World Control-Part I 

by David Engelhardt

## Your Model III can give Fido some real competition in keeping an eye on your house. First in a two-part series on real-world control.

A popular item in electronics stores today is the home controller-a device that lets you operate household apparatus from a central location. Model III owners already own the centerpiece of the system, the computer controller. With a real-time clock and the hardware described here, you can put your computer to work controlling a burglar alarm and sprinkler system, as well as your own real-world applications. It might just make old Fido obsolete.

This two-part article introduces a couple of ideas for a 16 K Model III system that utilizes the real-world interface and real-time clock from the article "Real World, It's About Time" ( 80 Mi cro, March 1983, p. 342). If you have a different interface or clock, most of the information here still applies.

I include listings for each system with detailed explanations on their functions as certain parameters allow you to mod-
ify them if you require. Also included is a program called CMDTBL that lets you patch custom commands to the existing Basic command table.

This article, Part I, contains the schematic diagrams, parts list, instructions, and test program that enable you to build the hardware and test it. The application programs will appear next month in Part II.

The sprinkler and burglar alarm systems use input/output (I/O) ports to sample and control the real world via machine-language programs. I designed both systems around a constructed hardware board which I refer to as the port I/O board. I use an S-100 plug-in card as I designed the whole system around the $\mathrm{S}-100$ plug-in card concept.

The S-100 card I use, made by Vector Electronics, plugs into a Wameco QMB-12 motherboard. Feel free to lay
the board out any way you like, especially if you build the circuit on something other than an S-100 card.
If you choose a different plug-in card, it is probably smaller in physical size. You can build the port I/O board using smaller cards but you must split up the total circuit. Using smaller cards does not present any problems as you can link them together using ribbon cables. You can easily adapt the required signals to your bus configuration as I label the signals in the circuit schematics.

## The Port I/O Board

Refer to Figs. 1, 2, and 3 for the schematics of the port I/O board. It is the heart of the system involving data I/O and control. The sprinkler and burglar alarm systems' machine-language programs control this board.

Interrupts and time control these two programs. This is where the real-time clock from the March article comes into play. It supplies the required time and interrupts needed for the two programs.

## Main Decoding Section

The first and most important function of a port board is to decode the desired ports when needed. Refer to Fig. 1 for the port board's main decoding sec-


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tion. Integrated circuits U1, U4, and U5 perform the major part of this decoding function. Decoding is fairly simple and allows you the capability of many decoded outputs.

U1 is a 74154 integrated circuit with a primary function of decoding the needed ports. It causes any one of its 16 outputs to go to a logical low state in respect to its decoded input. Address lines A0 to A3, buffered and enabled through U2-a 74LS367 tri-state buffer-control U1's output.
Since the U1 uses four address lines as inputs, the combination of all four circuits gives a total of 16 different outputs or address ports-zero to 15 . Remember when you select the desired port, the designated output line goes to a logical low state. Use the rest of the address lines to make the port selection unique, and to turn on the 74154 (U1) only when you select it.
Address lines A4 to A7 complete port decoding. The U4 circuit combines these address lines to eventually give only one output which enables U1. The enable inputs of U1 (E0 and E1) are active low inputs. At the selection of ports zero to 15 address lines A4 to A7 are logical low. Since A4 to A7 are all ORed together, the resulting output is low and turns on or enables U1.

Remember that you want the decoder to decode only when you select these ports. To ensure this, use control signals In and Out. Circuit USa combines these two signals and the result combines with the output of U4d.

This combination turns on U 2 via U4c and allows the address lines to U1's inputs. You may notice that data lines D0 to D5 go through a tri-state inverter buffer and you enable the buffer with an Out command. The data lines, in conjunction with an individual port address, activate specific devices.

Refer to Fig. 2. This schematic makes up the output control section of the port I/O board. The schematic may look complicated but much of it is repetitious. Notice at the bottom of the schematic there is the Out command that includes different port addresses.
Consider that section 1 of Fig. 2 consists of the Out command with port 1 's signal. Section 2 consists of the Out command with port 2 's signal and section 3 consists of the Out command with port 3's and port 4's signals. With this in mind, consider that the output section consists of three parts which are identical in operation.

Notice the data signals on the left side of the schematic. These data lines are


Figure 1. Port board decoding section.
common to all three sections. This board uses the data signals in conjunction with the Out command and the decoded port to control a maximum of 16 external devices.

If you use all eight data lines you can control up to eight devices with just one port signal. In the case of the port I/O board, ports 1 and 2 each have six controlled outputs while ports 3 and 4 have only two, due to space requirements. It works out that when considering component placement on the board, you can use six data lines only for ports 1 and 2. It is interesting to note that if each port uses all eight data lines for control, there is a possible combination of 1,024 different controllable ports ( 128 times 8 ).

Figure 5 a is a close-up view for two control outputs. This view is a breakdown of chips U6 and U14 in Fig. 2. Notice that each set of chips consisting of a 74LS32 and a 74LS73 controls two outputs. As shown in Fig. 2, there are eight pairs consisting of one 74LS32 and one 74LS73 which provide 16 controllable outputs as shown.

The gates in Fig. 5a require synchronized reception of the appropriate signals to cause the flip-flop in U14 to switch. This flip-flop either turns on a transistor as shown or runs directly into another TTL/LS (transistor-transistor logic) device. This is up to you. I show
the outputs controlling relays via a transistor which eventually controls sprinkler system zones and burglar alarm devices.

The circuit operates as follows: When you execute an OUT 1,1 command, the required parameters consist of the port number and value sent via address and data lines. Address lines A0-A7 decode port 1 (see Fig. 1) and send the data value from the CPU through the designated data line or lines depending on the value. Remember from Fig. 1 the now inverted data lines operate in an active low state.
The appropriate port number (port 1) ties to gates U6a and U6c which are at an active low state. Soon after, data line D0 goes to a low state because you sent a value of 1 to this port. These two signals combine through U6a whose output combines with the Out signal via U6b. If all the signals are logically low at the same time, the output of U6b goes to an active low and triggers one of U14's flip-flops which turns on an external device.

U14 is a dual JK flip-flop triggered by a clock pulse input from an active falling edge signal. This means that each time the output of U6b goes to a low state, the flip-flop triggers its altemate state. For this to happen, you must tie the JK inputs together to a 5 -volt supply. To shut off the device send out the
same OUT 1,1 command. All 16 controllable outputs operate by this method.

Notice the resistor (R1) and capacitor (C1) in Figs. 2 and 5a. These two components initiate a power-up time delay that allows time for all of the flip-flops to reset themselves. Resetting the flipflops on start-up requires an active low signal. At the first supply of power Cl acts like a dead short for an instant.

At this instant, all of the flip-flops reset before Cl charges up through R1 to the 5 -volt power supply level. I feel this is a required feature to prevent external devices, like an alarm siren, from activating when you turn on the power.

As I mentioned earlier, you can apply the outputs of the 74LS73 flip-flops to transistors or other TTL/LS devices. Figure 5a shows relays being controlled. I use a transistor to drive the relay because the 74LS73 doesn't have the power capability to do it alone. The relays I control also control the sprinkler system zone valves and the alarm devices for the burglar alarm system.

Figure 4 is the schematic of the system relays. Notice the six outputs labeled 1-6. These are the same outputs decoded from Fig. 2. The outputs shown in Fig. 4 (with relays) pertain to port 1 , with activating bits of $1,2,4,8$, 16 , and 32. So, to turn on sprinkler zone

3, the command in Basic is OUT $1,4$. Zone 6 is OUT 1, 32. An Out command of OUT 1, 63 activates all the relays.
The activate bit table in Fig. 4 gives you an idea of what data value you need to control the designated relay. (See Table 2 for the master bit table on all I/O control.) Use spare outputs depicted at the lower-left comer for future control points.

I bought my relays from a local electronics surplus store. Potter \& Brumfield manufactured the relays (part numbers R10-E1-X2-V185 or R10-E1-E2-V185). They are double-pole, dou-ble-throw (DPDT) relays. Basically, for the sprinkler system, any DPDT relay with a contact rating of at least 1 amp sufficiently covers all types of sprinkler valves.

Depending on the alarm devices you use for the burglar alarm system, rate the relay contacts for at least 2 amps . Radio Shack sells a relay that works for all the above applications and is approximately the same physical size as those I use (Radio Shack part number 275-206). These relays should carry a 12 -volt rating.

Notice the diodes across each coil of the relays. The diodes eliminate most of the noise generated by the deenergized relay coil. Relay coils can generate volt-
age spikes of thousands of volts. Voltage spikes can cause major damage when induced into electronic circuits, so I highly recommend that you install diodes. Make sure you install them with reversebiased polarity as shown in Fig. 4.

I use DPDT-rated relays for a specific purpose. To do a control to a certain relay, I need to verify whether it is on or off. I use the extra set of contacts to indicate the condition of the relay. I wireground one side of the relay contacts and run the other side to an input point on the port I/O input section.

Notice the close-up view of the extra set of contacts in the lower-right comer of Fig. 4. I show the extra contacts only on relay 6 but it is the same for all the relays. I will discuss more on the extra set of contacts in the input section.

## Port I/O Input Section

To see what the real world is doing, you must be able to sample inputs somehow. The port I/O input section fulfills this requirement and Fig. 3 depicts this section. Since I use four ports to control the real world, I also use four ports to sample it. Sample through 74LS367 tri-state buffers that you turn on with the combination of the port value and INP (input) command.

Each port samples up to eight differ-


Figure 2. Port board output control section.

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Figure 3. Port board decoded input section.
ent points with the INP command. Each 74LS367 tri-state buffer inputs six points each and splits these up between four and two input enable lines. Pin 1 enables the four-input group and pin 15 the two-input group. With a combination of 6 plus 2 and 4 plus 4 , you can obtain eight inputs for each port using two chips.
Port 1 samples the sprinkler system and burglar alarm system relays. Since I currently use only six relays, I need only one tri-state buffer to obtain these external readings. Figure 3 shows this at bottom right.
The circuit works as follows: The two signals that read the ports consist of the INP command signal and the decoded port signal. Refer to Fig. 5b for a closeup view of one section of U22 in Fig. 3. The tri-state buffer requires an active low on either pin 1 or pin 15 to activate the appropriate inputs. At the coincidence of the INP and port signal, the tri-state turns on and the data line corre-
sponding to that particular input reads either a logical high or logical low.

Notice in Fig. 3 that I tie together all data lines to the computer. Since the 74LS367s are tri-state buffers, the computer only reads the activated port as all other ports are deactivated and in a high impedance state. Also notice that I label each port's input to a data line X, Y, or Z. This labeling keeps track of the inputs mixed up due to the two and six. combinations.

The resistors on the tri-state gates are pull-up resistors. If you do not ground the inputs, the computer senses a logical high. In normal operation with everything off, a value of 255 (decimal) returns with an INP command.

When you close a relay or switch to ground, that data line is low and the INP value is smaller than 255 . The best way to see which data line or lines you want to ground is to perform a PRINT 255-INP(X), where $X$ is the port number. The printed value shows exactly


Figure 4. Sprinkler head and miscellaneous control circuitry.
what corresponding data line or lines are at ground potential.
The extra relay contacts run to U27's inputs (Fig. 3) and read the relay status of the sprinkler and burglar alarm systems. Input ports 2 and 3 sample points for the burglar alarm system. Port 4 is for future applications. I don't use port zero because the Alpha Joystick uses this port.

Here I split the functions of a port. Even though I use ports 2 and 3 for burglar alarm inputs, I can still use the out-
puts for something other than a burglar alarm system. Remember the eight possible controllable outputs assigned to each port. You can use these outputs to control a train set, or whatever, as long as there is no requirement for relay status sampling.

## Port I/O Construction

Since all of the integrated circuits are either TTL or LS, don't worry about static charges as you do with CMOS chips. Refer to Fig. 6 for board layout


Figure 5a. Partial breakdown of output section.

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Figure 5b. Partial breakdown of input section.
and component placement. Be sure to use sockets for all integrated circuits and transistors. For hookup wire, I use wire-wrap from Radio Shack. This wire comes in various colors and is easy to work with if you use a wire stripper.

I recommend colored wire-wrap because if a problem arises with the circuitry, it is easier to troubleshoot and locate problems. It also makes construction easier. I use the blue for address lines, yellow for data lines, green for control signals, and red for power.

In regard to all of the control signals, I use the standard S-100 bus designations as my guideline. You can obtain this list from various manufacturers of $\mathrm{S}-100$ products or with the purchase of the Wameco QMB-12 motherboard. If you use something other than the S-100 design, the placement of these signals is at your discretion. If you use smaller boards to construct the port I/O board, use the 16 -pin DIP (dual in-line package) Jumper (Radio Shack part number 276-1976) to link the boards together.

I mounted all of the pull-up resistors ( 30 of them) for the port data inputs on the port I/O board. You can mount them as I did or mount them in 14 or 16-pin component carriers which look like IC sockets with no top. It is easier to mount them on the board next to the power supply. This makes it so the


Photo I. Relay box.
external device has only to supply a ground.

When you complete the construction, check your circuits carefully for wiring errors, opens, and shorts before you apply power to the board. If you decide to mount the 5 -volt regulator on the card as I did, be sure to measure the voltage before you plug in the integrated circuits. This is a good rule to follow at all times.

If the voltage is less than 4.9 volts, add a 75 microfarad ( $\mu \mathrm{F}$ ) electrolytic capacitor on the regulator's input lead. This boosts regulation to approximately 5 volts. Be sure to install $.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors between the power and ground pins of each integrated circuit as a filter.


Figure 6. Port I/O layout.

Sometimes when ICs switch at high speeds, they generate noise that the .01 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ capacitors help filter out.

## Relay Box

Now that you've finished the port I/O board you must interface the relays to the port board. The cable exits the top center of the port board (labeled RC \#1 in Fig. 6 ) and connects to the relay box as shown in Photo 1. This 14 wire ribbon cable supplies control for 12 relays, 12 volts, and ground to the relay box. I obtain the 12 volts I need for relay supply from the bus via one of the S-100 card edge connectors.
I use a 14 -pin socket in the relay box as shown into which I plug the ribbon cable. Take the 12 -volt line and make a common connection to one side of the relay coils for all the relays. Run each of the relay control signals from the ribbon cable to the other side of each relay coil. When you turn on the transistor, it supplies the ground needed to actuate the relay. Remember to put the noise-suppression diodes across the relay coils.
The relay contacts that I use for sprinkler control run out via two pins within the connector shown. This provides complete electrical isolation from the external hardware, especially the sprinkler system valves which operate at approximately 28 volts ac.
If you use the 12 -volt supply internal to the relay box for an alarm or buzzer, you need only one output pin instead of two. For heavy current devices, I use large connectors mounted on the back

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```
10 REM **** BASIC LISTING NUMBER 1 ****
2g REM **** PORT ACTIVATE AND STATUS READ SECTION ****
30 REM
40 CLS
5 0 \text { OUT236,16 , **** TURN ON INTERNAL BUS ****}
60 INPUT"ENTER PORT NUMBER = ";P
70 INPUT"ENTFR ACTIVATE BIT VALUE = ";AB
80 OUT P,AB
90 FOR I=1TO10:NEXT , **** RELAY CONTACT TIME DELAY ****
100 PV = 255-INP(P)
110 PRINT"PORT VALUE READ BACK IS ";PV
120 GOTO 60
130 REM
140 REM **** PORT INPUT TEST SECTION ****
150 REM
160 CLS
170 OUT236,16 , **** TURN ON INTERNAL BUS ****
180 INPUT"ENTER PORT NUMBER TO SCAN UNTIL BREAK KEY IS HIT";P
190 PRINT 255-INP(P);
200 GOTO 190
210 END
```

Program Listing. Port test program.
of the relay box instead of the small connector pins. This way you can interface the relay box for external control.

1 use the ground signal that runs to the relay box to sense the relay status via the extra set of contacts. Connect the ground to one side of the contacts and equalize all the relays from which you want status. I send the other side of the contacts back to the port board's input section. A ribbon cable connects the relay status inputs from the relay box and plugs into the socket labeled pin 2 in Fig. 6.

I use the socket labeled pin 1 in Fig. 6 for port 2's and 3's burglar alarm inputs. A ribbon cable plugs into this socket. The other end of this cable connects to a switch block that I use to attach the burglar alarm switches. I use barrier strips that Radio Shack sells
(part number 274-670). You can obtain these strips from electronics surplus stores as well.

I use quite a bit of ribbon cable, and I find it expensive to buy with 14 or 16-pin connectors on each end. So I purchase the connectors themselves and buy the ribbon cable from an electronics surplus store at a fraction of the retail cost. As it turns out, I can build each jumper at about one-fourth the retail price and I can make them specific lengths.

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# Basic, Faster and Readable-Part III 

by John Corbani

(The first two parts of this series appeared in June, p. 104, and July, p. 200.-Eds.)

Basic loops are among the most elementary of programming techniques, yet they seem to cause a lot of confusion. An inefficiently designed Basic loop deprives the user of the technique's full time-saving potential. This month I'll explain how you can use loops to improve program speed and flexibility.

In general, loops are sections of code that repeat according to some predetermined set of conditions. The conditions can be the number of times through the loop or any Boolean test (where the operators $=,>$, and $<$ are applied to variables or constants).

Loops that execute based on the number of iterations have the form:

```
(1) 10 FOR A \(=0\) TO 5
20 PRINT A
30 NEXT A
40 PRINT "ENDING VALUE IS" A
50 STOP
```

Line 10 defines the value of variable A at the start of loop execution. Unless otherwise specified in the For statement, the loop's step increment is one and the polarity positive.

Line 20 performs any useful function. If the purpose of the loop is only to mark time, you don't have to have an operand in this line.

Line 30 increments the loop variable using the indicated step and compares A to the limiting value. If the loop has not exceeded its limit, line 30 continues exe-

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$$ 

cution at the end of the For statement in line 10. Naming the loop variable in line 30 isn't necessary, but it's a good practice when you nest many loops and might get confused.

When the program satisfies the conditions of the loop, program flow proceeds to the statement following the Next command. The loop variable (A here) maintains its last value. When program execution reaches line 40 in the above example, the value of A is 6 .
The listing below illustrates an alternative form of the same loop when written in one line to count backward. The final value of A in this case is -1 .
(2) 10 FOR A $=5$ TO 0 STEP - 1: PRINT A: NEXT: PRINT "ENDING VALUE IS" A: STOP

The second Basic type of loop has the form:
(3) $10 \quad \mathrm{~A}=0$

20 PRINT A
30 A $=\mathbf{A}+1$ : IF A<5 THEN 20
40 PRINT "THE ENDING VALUE IS" A
50 STOP

This loop performs the same function as the first example, but it does so more slowly. In loops 1 and 2, Basic For... Next statements allow the program to count and compare at machine-language speed. This is at least an order of magnitude faster than the interpreted version in example 3. The advantage of loop 3 is that you can perform non-numeric tests.

The example below illustrates a keyboard polling loop using $A \$$ as the test variable.
(4) 10 A $\$=$ INKEY :

> IF AS $=$ " " THEN 10 ELSE
> IF AS $>$ "B" THEN 10 ELSE
> PRINT AS;: GOTO 10

This loop performs one or two tests on $\mathbf{A S}$ and prints a B if $\mathbf{A}$ 放 a B. No matter what the character, execution loops back to the start of line 10 . This kind of loop allows unlimited testing and break-out at any point in the loop.

## Breaking Out of a Loop

You shouldn't leave a For...Next loop in the middle of its count. You gain extra speed by storing all the loop information in an area of memory called the stack. The program removes data in the stack after executing the final Next of the loop. If the loop never reaches its natural end, that data remains in memory. If you have enough of these leftovers, they can fill memory completely, crashing your program.

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break out of a For...Next loop, but you have to know how to do it properly.

The example below provides for a timed response to the Go command.
(5) 10 PRINT "GO": FOR A = 0 TO 100

20 AS = INKEYS: IF AS $\gg$ "" THEN $A=101$
30 NEXT
40 IF A $=102$ THEN PRINT "FAST" ELSE PRINT "SLOW"

This loop increments A at every Next to provide timing. If A exceeds 100 , the loop clears the stack at line 30. A can reach its final value by incrementing according to the instructions in line 10 or by being jumped to a high value as in line 20.
The value of $\mathbf{A}$ determines how the program terminates the loop. Using the loop variable to determine multiple exits can sometimes save many variables.

A companion technique provides an indefinite loop with a quick escape:

```
(6) 10 PRINT "GO": FOR A = 0 TO 1 STEP 0
20 A \(\$=\) INKEYS: IF \(A S<>\) "" THEN A \(=4\)
30 NEXT
40 PRINT "FINALLY OUT"
```

A loop like this saves you from writing a lot of GOTO statements in a complex parsing routine. To use it, set A to a series of integers starting at 1 and use the statement ON A to point to subroutines as required.

## Loop Tests and Execution Speed

All of the examples given so far make their final loop test at the end of the loop. All programs execute at least once, even if the controlling variable exceeds the limit at the start of the routine. This causes undesirable consequences in some instances, but the solution is simple: Instead of putting a loop test in the body or at the end of a loop, make your tests before the loop executes to determine whether or not the loop is necessary to the program. Loop 7 runs much faster than loop 8 for any value of B:
(7) 10 IF B $>100$ THEN 40 ELSE FOR $A=1$ TO 10
20 PRINT AS(A)
30 NEXT
40 STOP
(8) $10 \quad$ FOR A $=1$ TO 10

20 IF B>100 THEN $A=20$ ELSE PRINT AS(A)
30 NEXT
40 STOP

Speed is always the name of the game in interpreted software, and the variables used in the loops and in the various tests can make a big difference. The fastest loop possible consists of a single-line program using a single-character integer variable counting with an implied step of one.

Loop 9 illustrates this principle.
(9) 10 FORA $\%=1$ TO10:NEXT

20 FOR A = 1 TO 10: NEXT
30 FOR AB\# = BC TO DE STEP 1.5
40 NEXT AB\#

Line 10 is the first to call $\mathrm{A} \%$, an integer variable. It occurs at the top of the variables list and is available immediately. The small integer limits convert as quickly as most interpreters can find a variable in a variables list. Here I've eliminated all spaces and combined the entire loop into a single statement.

A program processes line 20 more slowly because $A$ is the second variable in the variables list and is singleprecision.

Lines 30 and 40 are slower yet, with two-character, double-precision variables. I use a floating point number for the step size, include a lot of variables, and extend the loop over two lines.

The loop itself may be responsible for only a small part of the total time delay involved in executing a routine. Test sequences are critical. Use as many characters in a test line as possible, and work from the most probable to the least probable result. Use If...Then... Else statements wherever possible. As indicated above, design loops so that you can break out of them as fast as possible. The loop below illustrates a routine that handles yes/no replies easily.
(10) 50 PRINT "PRINTOUT(Y/N)": GOSUB 100
60 ON A\% GOTO 80, 90
70 PRINT "TIMED OUT": STOP
80 PRINT "PRINTING": STOP
90 PRINT "NO PRINT": STOP
100 FOR A $\%=-500$ TO -1
110 AS = INKEYS: IF AS $=$ "" THEN 120 ELSE IF AS = "Y" OR AS = " $y$ " THEN A\% = 0 ELSE IF AS = " $N$ " OR AS = " $n$ " THEN $A \%=1$
120 NEXT: RETURN

Line 50 prompts you, line 100 sets up a fast loop, line 110 wastes no time on unnecessary tests, and line 120 increments everything one last time and returns.


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Line 60 lets the program fall through on zero, and shunts the program to line 80 or 90 if the variable is 1 or 2 . This loop provides a clean and fast timed response.
Finally, you can use the speed inherent in a loop to reduce the time necessary in performing conventional math functions. Say you want to use POKE graphics to draw a vertical line from the third character in the first screen line to the third character in the 15th line. Let $\mathrm{YS}=1$ and $\mathrm{YF}=15$ (start and finish). XP delineates the X position. S is the address of the upper left comer of the screen and VL is the character code for a vertical line.

The listing below shows the variations.
(11) 10 CLS: DEFINT A-Z: $Y S=1: Y F=15$ : $X P=3: S=15360: V L=191$
20 FOR Y = YS TO YF: POKE S + XP $+(Y-1)^{*} 64,191:$ NEXT
$30 \quad X P=5$
$40 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XS}+\mathrm{S}: \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{X}+(\mathrm{YS}-1)^{*} 64$ TO X + $\mathrm{YF}-1)^{*} 64$ STEP 64: POKE Y,191: NEXT
50 GOTO 50
Line 40 performs two multiplication functions; line 20 involves 15.

Line 30 moves XP so you can see the
difference in execution time when you run the program. You can watch line 20 draw the line one character at a time. Line 40 displays the line in one piece. Take full advantage of the range of starting, ending, and step values and all three variable precisions.

## Using Next Statements

Deciding the number and position of Next statements can be complicated. Basic allows multiple Next statements within a single loop. This can make life easy or it can make debugging a program almost impossible. Loops 12 and 13 below illustrate this.
(12) 10 PRINT "HELLO.": FOR A = 1 TO 1000
20 IF A = 500 THEN PRINT "HOW " ;: NEXT ELSE IF A = 750 THEN PRINT "ARE ";: NEXT ELSE NEXT: PRINT "YOU ?";: INPUT AS
(13) 110 PRINT "HELLO.": FOR A=1 TO 1000
120 IF A = 500 THEN PRINT "HOW " ;: ELSE IF A=750 THEN PRINT "ARE";
130 NEXT: PRINT "YOU ?";: INPUT AS

Line 20 runs, but it's confusing to read and contains more characters and tests than required to perform the timed printing of the greeting. Lines 120 and 130 run faster, are shorter, and illustrate program logic.

When you nest loops, each variable can have a Next, or if program structure allows, a single Next can control multiple loops. The listing below illustrates the choices.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { (14) } 10 & \text { FOR } X=1 \text { TO 5: FOR Y=1 TO 30: } \\
& \text { SET(X,Y): NEXT: NEXT } \\
20 & \text { FOR X =6 TO 10: FOR Y = } 1 \text { TO } \\
& \text { 30: SET(X,Y): NEXT X: NEXT Y } \\
& 30 & \text { FOR X=11 TO 15: FOR Y=1 TO } \\
& \text { 30: SET(X,Y): NEXT X,Y }
\end{array}
$$

All three variations run at about the same speed. Line 10 is the shortest and fastest line.

Remember that Basic words are stored as 1-byte tokens. The program interprets them in this form so that adding arguments actually slows execution down.

That's enough on loops for this session. Next month I'll take a close look at variables.

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[^16]
# Scrambled Alphabets: Cryptology—Part V 

by Karl Andreassen

Be cryptic: With transposition ciphers you can create secure messages in patterns only your intended receiver can recognize and decode.

Two basic types of cipherkeys are used to construct cryptograms: substitution ciphers and transposition ciphers. In the first four articles in this series ( 80 Micro, Anniversary Issue 1983, p. 530; February 1983, p. 244; April 1983, p. 291; June 1983, p. 190) I dealt with substitution ciphers, and will return to them again. Because both types are sometimes used in the same ciphertext message, you should become acquainted with transposition cipher types and methods of analysis, so your computer can help in the tasks of creating useful ciphers and deciphering those of unknown key.

Transposition methods retain, but
scramble, the message's original letters into other-than-normal sequences within the sentence, according to a pattern understood by sender and receiver. In contrast, substitution types replace each plaintext letter with a different letter or symbol. Of the two types, transposition ciphers are probably a bit more difficult to manipulate when the key is unknown, particularly when writing a program to assist in discovering the key to an unknown ciphertext.

## The Alpha and Omega

If you store all letters composing a message in RAM as variables and pull them out one by one at random for serial


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| EFTPR | TTCSN | TCINC | EOIMT | OTRNA | BNFIE | NNEOD |
| EERUE | LTFRO | EEAPT | AINEA | ATOSN | TALIM | ANENE |
| LHTOR | HCPRD | VSILI | RRRSE | WNAOT | EESAC | EMTOE |
| LTBTS | PHUHE | MSHAS | OTTRR | SNCTI | NYMTT | EETUI |
| AOTRE | LEEET | ETOOS | DSOTS | QRWND | EONNB | YEXHL |
| BOEAT | APSCD | DRITI | TUSER | CSITR | RIRAE | HTENN |
| BROTE | CLDTL | TIEHS | INEYU | GNHAN | GSGAE | I |

Figure 2. Cryptogram produced by the Program Listing.
placement on a line, you generate a communication that is as cryptic for the sender as it is for the receiver, and is infinitely difficult to decipher. The opposite end of this extreme is a message in plain language, sent with no attempt to conceal its meaning from anyone. Somewhere between is the happy medium, an amount of concealment that satisfies the needs of both parties, with a logical pattern that enables the receiver to decipher the message in a minimum amount of time.
Randomness infers that a resulting ciphertext message has no discernible pattern, while plain language results from applying a highly complex pattern called spelling and grammar. The intelligence within the spelling and grammar carrier is retained as an increasing degree of patterned alteration of the original plain language occurs during the enciphering process. The form becomes less and less recognizable, until the needs of both parties are met at some point prior to a purely random change.

Beginning amateur and professional cryptologists tend to program greater intricacy than necessary into a cryptogram. A professional approach is to assume that someone will intercept the encrypted message, discover the pattern of alteration, and restore the carrier to plain language sooner or later. All that

[^17]you, the sender, need accomplish is to delay the inevitable, unauthorized reading long enough to accomplish your purpose.

Cryptology is a challenge worthy of the most agile minds. Solving cryptograms is almost as popular as working crossword puzzles, and now the microcomputer adds yet another dimension to its attraction. It is indeed a challenge to conceal a message to the extent that it lies open but incomprehensible to all but the intended receiver, and to discover the meaning in such a message despite the efforts of the originator to conceal it.

## Columnar Transposition

A simple yet effective method to conceal the message's meaning is to write the plaintext with a fixed number of letters per line and then place each succeeding line directly beneath to produce a stack of rows. You create the cryptogram in Fig. 1 by picking letters from the rows vertically downward, begin-
ning with Row 1.
The key to the cryptogram is a fourpart agreement between sender and receiver: use an 11 -letter line, closed letter spacing, pickoff from the top down, and left to right progression.

To restore the cryptogram to plain language, the intended receiver rearranges each five-letter code group in turn in vertical columns, and reads the message from left to right.

As you become familiar with this type of cryptogram you will recognize it almost by cursory inspection. Soon you'll be able to read the message directly from the code groups without going to the trouble of writing it down. Does this suggest a Basic routine to solve the cryptogram? While I cannot reply individually to all letters, I will use (with name credit) the best one in a future article in this series. Strive for simplicity, not elegance or fewest bytes.

Rearranging letters from their natural order may take on almost any variety of pattern and form. Use any key
agreed on between correspondents. In the foregoing example, you can begin construction of the ciphertext by starting at the upper right-hand corner of the plaintext stack and progressing in either a clockwise or counterclockwise spiral until you record the last letter. You might begin at a corner and take off letters in a zigzag pattern downward or horizontally. Beginners can see how many different patterns they can devise and then inspect their results to find the most complex and the simplest. You can devise patterns that require your correspondent to spend hours of reconstruction time, by superenciphering each ciphertext you come up with-that is, submitting each resulting ciphertext to another encipherment as though it were the original plaintext message.
> 'Solving cryptograms is almost as popular as working crossword puzzles, and now the microcomputer adds yet another dimension to its attraction."

```
\(\frac{1}{2}\) : Model I, Model III and Model 160 delete lines 76, 80, and 90
2 : Model I, Model III and Model \(10 \boxminus\) delete all TABs
3 . Model log delete all STRING\$s
9 CLEAR 100
10 CLS 'Reconfigure tabs and string lengths for Model III
20 PRINTTAB (10)STRING \(\$\left(600^{\prime \prime}={ }^{\prime \prime}\right)\) 'Title routine thru line 90
```





```
60 PRINTTAB (16) STRING \(\$\left(60,{ }^{\prime \prime}={ }^{n}\right)\) : PRINT
70 PRINT CHR\$(02) :PRINT@ (7,10).STRING\$(10," ")
80 PRINT@ \((0,24)\), CHRS \((128)\) STRING\$ \((30,150)\) CHRS \((129)\);
90 PRINTE \((4,24)\), CHR\$(131) STRING\$ \((30,150)\) CHR\$(130);
100 PRINT :PRINT 'Reduce array sizes for ModIII to conserve memory
110 CLEAR \(30 \theta \theta\) :DIM AS(20日), B\$(10日0) 'Maximum \(20 \theta\) words plaintext
```



```
138 PRINTTAB (12) "using columnar transposition with selectable row number."
140 PRINT : PRINT : INPUT "Number of rows in column, 1 to \(79^{\prime \prime}\); J 63 for ModIII
150 IF \(J=g\) THEN 1 OELSE PRINT "Enter plaintext, \(\langle *\rangle\) to end input: " :PRINT
160 Z \(\$=\) INKEY \(\$\) : IFZ \(\$=^{\text {n }}\) THEN 160
170 PRINT Z\$; 'Keyboard input routine, 160-240
180 IF \(Z \$=^{* * *}\) THEN \(220^{\prime}\) Keyboard entry closure.
190 IF \(\mathrm{Z} \$=^{\prime \prime}\). THEN \(160^{\prime}\) Keep spaces out of text, visual ok.
\(200 A=A+1: Y \$=Y \$+Z \$\) 'Row number counter; word string var.
216 IF A>J-1 THEN 220 ELSE 160
\(220 X=X+1: A S(X)=Y \$: Y \$=^{n n} \quad: A=0 \quad\) : PRINT \(Y \$\)
230 IF \(Z \$=^{* * *}\) OR X>199 THEN PRINT : PRINT : GOTO 258
240 GOTO \(160^{\prime}\) Line above for desired or auto input cutoff
250 PRINT "Ciphertext in preparation: *PRINT
260 FOR C=1 TO J 'Ciphertext preparation routine
270 IF \(D=1\) THEN 309 'Switch determines direction
286 IF \(D=0\) THEN \(339^{\prime}\) of letter takeoff from each row.
290 IF \(\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{J}\) THEN 370 ELSE NEXT C
300 FOR \(B=1\) TO X 'Collect row letters, top to bottom
310 GOSUB \(360^{\prime}\) Load ciphertext letters array, down
320 NEXT \(B: D=\emptyset\) : GOTO \(290^{\prime}\) Toggle
\(330 \mathrm{FOR} B=X\) TO 1 STEP -1 Collect letters, bottom to top
340 GOSUB \(360^{\prime}\) Load ciphertext letters array, up
350 NEXT \(B: D=1\) : GOTO \(290^{\prime}\) Toggle
\(360 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{E}+1: \mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{E})=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{~B}), \mathrm{C}, 1):\) RETURN
370 FOR \(G=1\) TO E 'Print ciphertext to screen, 5-letter groups
380 IP LEN \((B S(G))>0\) THEN PRINT \(B \$(G)\); ELSE \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-1\)
\(390 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+1\) : IF \(\mathrm{H}=5\) THEN PRINT* \({ }^{\circ}\); \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{\theta}\)
400 NEXT G : H=0 : PRINT : PRINT
410 INPUT End of cryptogram. Print hard copy < \(Y / N \gg^{*} ; Q \$\)
420 IP \(Q \$=^{*} Y^{*}\) OR \(Q \$=^{m} y^{n}\) THEN 440
430 IF \(Q \$=^{\circ} N^{*}\) OR \(Q \$=^{\circ} n\) " THEN END ELSE PRINT *Reenter instruction": GOTO 410
448 FOR \(G=1\) TO E 'Hardcopy printout option
450 IF LEN ( \(\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{G})\) ) \(>6\) THEN LPRINT \(\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{G})\); ELSE \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-1\)
```



```
\(460 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+1: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{H}=5\) THEN LPRIN
\(465 \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{I}>6\) THEN LPRINT \(: \mathrm{I}=0\)
470 NEXT G :LPRINT : END
```

squares visited in your knight's tour, you would have a cube of systematically patterned letters. Take those letters off five at a time in a prearranged manner, place them in ciphertext message, and you have a fairly secure message for transmission.
Chess can be played by mail, telephone, and radio. There is a classic numbering system for the squares, known to all chess players, whereby games can be played with players halfway around the world from each other. You can key the message to these numbers or renumber the chessboard to conform to the selected knight's tour of your cipher.

A common configuration places five letters of plaintext horizontally and the next five letters directly beneath to form a stack of five columns. Your computer can accommodate any selected number of columns with ease, and the resulting stack may be seen on screen or not, as the programmer desires. The key for encipherment is called a route transposition, because you will take a certain route around and through the stack to lay out your message in ciphertext. You may decide upon a certain route and use that same route in constructing many stacks of varying quantity of columns, thus varying the approach to each message to complicate analysis by an unauthorized person.

The agreed-on key should make provision for messages of different length. You can do this quite easily in a Basic computer program by permitting stack-
'The program can include word spacing as part of the message intelligence, or close up that spacing to solid text, the latter being the most popular form."
ing rows (horizontals) to increase infinitely, or by allowing for a variable number of columns (verticals). The program can include word spacing as part of the message intelligence, or close up that spacing to solid text, the latter being the most popular form.

## The Program

The Program Listing runs on the TRS- 80 Models II, 12, and 16, and with cosmetic adjustments to a few lines, on a Model I, III, or 100 (see the first few lines of the Listing). Taking its cue from the foregoing transposition cipher form, it simulates setting up a column with a selectable number of rows from one to 79 , and converts up to 200 words of plaintext to ciphertext.

The column generated doesn't appear on the screen as written, but the plaintext appears letter by letter as entered from the keyboard. When your

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| YFPXS | GXJSJ | IXZQP | IXDPG | JQXXU | YFPXJ |
| OSAXG | XZJDT | SBXFJ | DIXXY | HPVGQ | DZYUS |
| CHIVT | XKVGJ | ZWXMO |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure 3. A cryptogram to test your skills at cryptanalysis.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| QDIXB | ZFFBS | YPTXG | JQBXQ | JISNZ | FFYIN |  |
| HJSTZ | YDVGX | QQXXU | HSFVJ | VYZFZ | QNFFT |  |
| AXCSI | XQPGB | SOGJS | ZKSVB | YSGQX | RPXGY |  |
| XQYSP | HVGXK | VJZAF | XZDXR |  |  |  |
| Figure 4. A second cryptogram challenge. |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ODNAL | BFIDC | RSNSL | EGIER | WCDIN | EYGCY | PIVSD |
| GLEIH | IPAEE | LTIET | ONAEE | WMLHC | HECIO | TMWCL |
| OEOAT | RNRRY | OAYDT | ETROG | YFDIR | HSPCU | LRTTY |
| SCSCI | SOCAI | OOOYA | CPGPF | TLOMT | HMMLI | TRRTK |
| TOAOH | SYPUE | ANOSA | EDMGH | EROUM | CCSIR | TCERH |
| OCRAK | EMTES | AADAA | NTOML. | TAOFY |  |  |
| Figure 5. A third cryptogram challenge. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

message is complete, touch the asterisk key and the program produces the ciphertext in five-letter code groups. If your message exceeds 200 words, the program proceeds as though you had touched the asterisk, abruptly cutting off further keyboard entry. When the ciphertext is complete on screen, a prompt appears with an option to hardprint the ciphertext (see Fig. 2).

If you prefer to see the column as compiled in preparation for extracting the ciphertext, edit lines 170 and 220 to read:

170 'PRINT ZS; 'Keyboard input routine, 160-240
220 PRINT YS : $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1: \mathrm{AS}(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{YS}: \mathrm{Y} \$=\cdot{ }^{\prime} \cdot \prime$ :A = 0

The apostrophe in line 170 temporarily disables the command from printing text as entered from the keyboard, and you can remove it later to restore the original function with a minimum of editing. The program now collects a full row of entry letters before screen print occurs.

The Run command produces the program title and a prompt asking for the desired number of columns in the stack the message text forms. The prompt also advises you that the asterisk will signal the end of keyboard input. You may select any number of columns between one and 79, except that the Model III is limited to 63. If you answer the prompt with 1 , the message is written in one line, but in reverse (may be read with a mirror). The number of columns you select influences the stack depth, since the message has a finite length. If both sender and receiver are aware of this number, deciphering the message is relatively easy. A program to assist in analyzing ciphers developed by this and similar transposition methods will be the subject of a future article in this series.

Also in preparation are programs to create and help solve ciphers that employ numerals. Figures 3, 4, and 5 are enciphered challenges to your growing skill with computer-assisted cryptanalysis. 80 Micro will award a subscription or extension to the first three readers to send in correctly interpreted solutions.

An excellent book to introduce the finer points of reading the unreadable is Cryptanalysis by Helen Fouche Gaines (Dover Publications), available in most large public libraries.

Karl Andreassen can be reached at 24750 Chianti Road, Cloverdale, CA 95425.

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# REM Remover 

by Charles R. Perelman

## A Ithough remark statements are helpful, they can also waste memory space; here's a way to remove them from your Model II programs.

## Program Listing. Remover.

```
10 'REM REMOVER - FILE NAME 'REMOVER'
20 'BY CHARLES R. PERELMAN, A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
30 '9777 WILSHIRE BLVD., BEVERLY HILLS, CA. 90212 -- 1982
40 'FOR TRS-80 MODEL II
590 !*****************************
510 'INITIALIZE
520 CLEAR 1000
1008 '**************
1010 'INSTRUCTIONS
1020 CLS:PRINT" YOU MUST OPEN 2 FILES WHEN ENTERING BASIC TO USE THIS PROGRAM."
:PRINT* IF YOU DID NOT DO SO, PRESS <BREAK>, TYPE 'SYSTEM' TO GO BACK":PRINT"'O
TRSDOS. THEN TYPE 'BASIC REMOVER -F':2 AND <ENTER>.":GOSUB 6020
1030 CLS:PRINT" REM REMOVER WILL TAKE ALL REM LINES OUT OF YOUR PROGRAM EVEN":PR
INT"IF YOU ABBREVIATE WITH AN APOSTROPHE. THE FILE MUST HAVE ":PRINT"BEEN SAVED
    IN ASCII TO BE PROCESSED PROPERLY.":GOSUB 6020
2888 1***************************
2610 'INPUT DATA
2820 ON ERROR GOTO 5020 'TRAP FILES NOT OPENED, WRONG NAME, NOT ASCII
2030 CLS:LINE INPUT"PLEASE TYPE NAME OF ASCII FILE TO HAVE REM STATEMENTS REMOVE
D: ;r$
2040 N=INSTR(FS,*/*):IF N=0 THEN F1S=FS+"/RR" ELSE F1S=LEFTS(FS,N) +"RR" 'CHECK
FOR EXTENSION, FORM OUTPUT FILE NAME
2100 '***************************
2110 'OPEN SEQUENTIAL FILES
2120 OPEN "I",1,FS USE BUFFER 1 FOR ASCII FILE INPUT
2130 OPEN *O",2,F1$ 'BUFFER 2 FOR OUTPUT WITH /RR EXTENSION
2148 PRINT:PRINT CHRS(31)**** PLEASE WAIT, COMPUTER IS WORKING **** 'YES, SOME
THING'S HAPPENING
2150 IF EOF(1) THEN 2240 'LOOK FOR LAST INPUT LINE
2160 LINE INPUT$1,LS
2170 IF INSTR(LS,"'*)}>0\mathrm{ OR INSTR(LS,"REM")>0 THEN GOSUB 3120 'IF REM PROCESS
2180 IF F=1 THEN F=\emptyset:GOTO 2150 'ENTIRE LINE REM, DO NOT OUTPUT
2200 '************************
2210 'OUTPUT PROCESSED LINES
2226 PRINT 2,L$
2230 GOTO 2150
224
2250 CLS:PRINT CHR$(30)" PROCESSING COMPLETED. FILE WITHOUT REMARKS HAS BEEN
SAVED":PRINT"WITH NAME OF "FIS". ORIGINAL FILE REMAINS WITH NAME OF "F$".":GOT
O4020
3018 'PROCESS PEM LINES
3120 S=INSTR(L$,= '):LN$=LEFT$(LS,S):LR$=RIGHTS(LS,LEN(LS)-S) 'LNS=LINE NO.
3130 IF INSTR(LRS,"*)=1 OR INSTR(LRS,"REM")=1 THEN F=1:RETURN 'ENTIRE LINE REM
3140 IF INSTR(LRS,CHRS(34))>0 THEN GOSUB 3220:RETURN 'GO TO QUOTE ROUTINE
3150 N=INSTR(LR$,"'=):IF N>0 THEN LR$=LEFT$(LR$,N-1):L$=LNS+LR$:RETURN 'CHOP REM
3160 N=INSTR(LRS,"REM"):FOR X=N TO 1 STEP -1:IF MIDS(LRS,X,1)=":" THEN LS=LN$+L
EFT$(LRS, X-1):RETURN ELSE NEXT X 'REMOVE LAST COLON AND REM
3290 1********************************
3210 'QUOTE ROUTINE
3220 LQS=RIGHTS(LR$,LEN(LRS)-INSTR(LRS,CHR$(34))) 'CHOP FIRST QUOTE
3230 Q=INSTR(LQS,CHR$(34))

When I write new programs, I make liberal use of remark statements. They're helpful in identifying distinct program modules and in debugging and modifying a program. They also clarify routine logic when I haven't seen a program for a while. But program remarks take up memory, a limited resource with some programs. I wrote a Model II program that removes program remarks (see Program Listing).

Use REMOVER/BAS after you've debugged your programs. Ironically, I documented Remover with a heavy dose of remark statements so you can easily trace program flow. The program variables appear in Table 1.

This program recognizes both the REM command and the apostrophe as indicators of a remark statement. Remover ignores print statements that contain a remark. The program deletes only lines that are entirely remarks or that have comments at the end of a line.

\section*{Program Operation}

Remover treats your program as a sequential file. As with all sequential files in the body of a program, the disk directory indicates that the new file has a record length of 1 byte.

The file is in ASCII format rather than in compressed format. You must

\section*{The Key Box}

\section*{Model II}

Model I and III (with changes)
Model 100 (with changes)
32K RAM
Disk Basic

\section*{WE STOCK THESE PRINTERS!}

put your file in ASCII format to process it with Remover. Load your program in Basic and save it by adding \(A\) to the file name.

The reduced file has the same initial file name and the extension \(/ R R\), signifying that you've removed the program's remarks. You can leave the file in its ASCII format or save space by changing it back to compressed format. To do so, load the new file and save it without adding the \(A\) to the file name.

Charles R. Perelman is an attorney and CPA specializing in estate and tax planning. He can be reached at 1800 Century Park East, Suite 1105, Los Angeles, CA 90067.

\section*{Listing continued}
```

3240 IF Q=0 OR Q=LEN(LQS) THEN RETURN 'NO SECOND QUOTE OR END OF LINE
3250 LQ$=RIGHT$(LQ$,LEN(LQS)-Q) 'MOVE TO SECOND QUOTE
3260 IF INSTR(LQS,"'*)=0 AND INSTR(LQS"*REM")=0 THEN RETURN 'NO REMS AFTER Q
UOTES
3270 Q=INSTR(LQ$,CHR$(34)):IF Q>0 THEN LQS=RIGHT$(LQS,LEN(LQS)-Q):GOTO 3230
LLOOK FOR ADNITIONAL QUOTES
3280 IF INSTR(LQS,"'")>0 THEN L$=LN$+LEFT$(LRS,LEN(LRS)-LEN(LQS) +INSTR(LQS,"'")-
1): RETURN 'NO MORE QUOTES, CHOP REM
3290 FOR X=LEN(LQS) TO 1 STEP -1:IF MID$(LQS,X,1)=" ; " THEN LS=LNS+LEFTS(LRS,(LEN
(LR$)-LEN(LQ$) +X-1)):RETURN ELSE NEXT 'REMOVE LAST COLON WITH REM
(LRS)-LEN(LQS) +X-1)):RETURN ELSE NEXI
4010 'END OF PROGRAM
4020 PRINTE565,"DO YOU WANT TO PROCESS ANOTHER PROGRAM? (Y/N) n;
4030 2$=INKEY$:IF 2$="= THEN 4030
4040 IF INSTR("YN", 2$) =0 THEN PRINT CHR$(8):GOTO 4020 'TRAP BAD ENTRY
4650 IF 2S="Y* THEN 2020 ELSE PRINT:PRINT:PRINTTAB(20)*****END OF PROGRAM ****:E
ND
50日0 1*****************************
5010 'ERROR ROUTINES
5020 IF ERR=53 THEN PRINT:PRINT"FILE NOT FOUND":GOSUB 6020:RESUME 2030
5030 IF ERR=54 THEN PRINT:PRINT"FILE IS NOT ASCII FORMAT. CANNOT BE PROCESSED*:
GOSUB 6020:CLOSE:RESUME 2030
5040 IF ERR=52 THEN PRINT:PRINT"YOU DID NOT OPEN FILES. PROGRAM WILL END AND RE
TURN TO TRSDUS";:FOR X=1 TO 1500:NEXT:SYSTEM
600日 '***************************
6010 'PAUSE
6020 PRINT:PRINT*PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE",
6030 z$=INKEY$:IF z$=** THEN 6030 ELSE RETURN

```

If flag \(\mathrm{F}=1\) whole line is REM and is not output
FS Name of original ASCII file
F1\$ New file name with REMs removed and "/RR" added
LS One line of ASCII input or output file
LNS Line number
LQS Partial line which included quotes
LRS Balance of line excluding line number
N Index for INSTR in file name
Q Index for INSTR to find quotes
S Index for first space to isolate line number
X Counter variable
Z\$ INKEY\$ character input
Table 1. Variables list.

Lines 1020 and 5040 change 'SYSTEM' to 'CMD"S"'
Line 2140 change CHR\$(31) to CHR\$(23)
Line 2250 change CHRS(30) to CHRS(28)
Line 4020 change printe location from 565 to 455
Table 2. Conversions for Model I/III.

Be sure Model 100 is set at MAXFILES=2

Delete lines 1020, 2040, 2120, 2130, 5030
Reformat print lines to fit Model 100 screen.
Change :
line 2140 eliminate \(\operatorname{CHRS}(31)\)
line 2250 eliminate \(\operatorname{CHR} \$(30)\)
line 5020 change 53 to 52
line 5040 change 52 to 51

Add:
2035 FIS="RAM: " +F \$
2040 F1 \(\$=\) "RR" \(+\operatorname{LEFT}(F S, 3)+\) ". DO"
2045 FOS="RAM:"+F1\$
2120 OPEN FIS FOR INPUT AS 1
2130 OPEN FO\$ FOR OUTPUT AS 2
Table 3. Conversions for Model 100.

\section*{Why aren't you using 'Trashman'?}
1. I don't have a TRS-80
2. I don't use any BASIC programs
3. I never heard of "TRASHMAN"
4. I don't believe it will work.
5. I don't mind waiting for the computer.
6. I haven't gotten around to ordering it.
7. (your excuse here)

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\title{
Straddle the Market
}

\author{
by John Bell
}


ENTER STOCK SYMBOL \& NO SHARES? GM
?? 800
ENTER MARKET PRICE OF PUT \& CALL? 1.625
?? 3125
EXPIRATION MO. ? CURRENT MO. \& DAY? 6
?? 4
?? 17
ENTER INTEREST RATE \%? 15
IF VOLATILITY IS KNOWN ENTER TWO Os OTHERWISE ENTER THE HI AND LO STOCK PRICE? 59
?? 39
STOCK PRICE AND STRIKE PRICE AND DELTA STRIKE PRICE? 52
?? 60
?? 10.
Table 1. General Motors split straddle, April 17, 1981.
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
GM & & & \\
STOCK PRICE & STRIKE PRICE & DELTA STRIKE & DAYS \\
52 & 50 & 10 & 62.05 \\
VOLATILITY & CALL MKT & PUT MKT & STRAD MKT \\
.27 & .3125 & 1.625 & 1.9375 \\
CALL THEO & PUT THEO & STRAD THEO & DIFF \\
.46 & .98 & 1.45 & .48 \\
HI BE & LO BE & MARGIN & NO SHARES \\
61.68 & 48.31 & 9444 & 800
\end{tabular}

Table 2. A good straddle.

\section*{This quick introduction to stock options should give you some money-making ideas.}

The stock market is no place for amateurs, but with my Straddle Program and your Model I or III, Wall Street may have to make room for a few more professionals.

The program helps you select a straddle with good potential. You can profit whether the market goes up or down, as long as it does not go too far in either direction (see the Program Listing).

\section*{The Market}

A stock option is a contract to buy or sell a stock (in 100 -share lots) at a fixed price any time before a fixed date. The price is known as the strike price and the date is the expiration date.

A call is a contract to sell and a put is a contract to buy. A straddle is a call and a put covering the same stock. Straddles usually have the same expiration date but may have different strike prices. A straddle with two strike prices is a split straddle. Options on the US markets expire the third Friday of each month, usually after a nine-month life.

A naked option is one written (sold) by a person not owning the stock covered by the option. He has to deposit a cash or security margin with the broker handling the transaction. This protects the buyer.

An option is terminated by: failure

\section*{The Key Box \\ Model I and III 16K RAM \\ Cassette Basic}
of the owner to exercise before expiration, exercise of the option by the owner, or repurchase of the option by the seller. About 85 percent of all options are terminated by repurchase.

Professors Black and Scholes of the University of Chicago and MIT developed a formula to calculate an option's theoretical value. Their statistical studies indicate a profit is more probable if the options are sold when the theoretical price is below market price or bought when the theoretical price is above the market.

The computation requires stock price, strike price, days to expire, interest rate, and volatility. The stock and strike prices are readily available. Interest rates are whatever you can get for your money. The program calculates the number of days to expire and the volatility.

To save you the trouble of actually counting the number of days, the program will estimate the number of days if given the expiration month and present date. The figure may be slightly in error, but not enough to materially affect the calculated price.

To calculate volatility enter the high and low stock price from the previous year (available in The Wall Street Journal). Or enter zeros for the high and low and then enter a volatility from an option consultant. Commissions and margins are included in the calculation.

You can select a straight or split straddle. A straight straddle has the same strike price for the put and the call. A split straddle usually has a put with a lower strike price than the call. The difference is called delta strike. If you enter a split straddle in the program enter the high strike price first. For a straight straddle the delta strike is zero.
Table 1 shows data entered for a General Motors split straddle from information available on April 17, 1981. This straddle has a June 60 call and a June 50 put. Table 2 shows the completed calculation. This is a good straddle to write. The market price is above the theoretical price and more than 13 points are between the high and low break-even prices.

June 19th-the call and the put are listed at \(1 / 16\). Neither will be exercised because the price is \(551 / 2\). This means you do not have to buy them back. The profit is \(\$ 1.78\) on each of the 800 shares, or a little more than \(\$ 1,400\). This works out to about 85 percent profit on the \$9,444 margin on an annual basis.

Punch it in and good luck!
John Bell can be reached at 101 SW 58th Terrace, Cape Coral, FL 33904.

8 CLS
9 INPUT "ENTER STOCK SYMBOL \& NO SHARES" ;Al§,S
10 INPUT EENTER MARKET PRICE OF PUT \(\&\) CALL \(;\) PH,CH
11 INPUT - EXPIRATION NO. \& CURRENT MO. \(\%\) DAY" ; T,T1,T2

\(16 \mathrm{~A} 3=\mathrm{T} 3-(\mathrm{T} 2 / 365)\)
17 IPA3<0 THEN 19
18 GOTO 20
19 A3 \(=1+\) A3
20 INPUT - ENTER INTEREST RATE \%" ;A5
21 A5 = A5/160
30 INPUT IF VOLATILITY IS KNOWN ENTER TWO OS OTHERWISE ENTER
THE HI AND LO STOCK PRICE" ; V1,V2
31 IF VI \(=0\) THEN 38
\(32 \mathrm{~V} 3=\mathrm{V} 1-\mathrm{V} 2: \mathrm{V} 4=(\mathrm{V} 1+\mathrm{V} 2) / 2: \mathrm{A} 4=(\mathrm{V} 3 / \mathrm{V} 4)[(.83) * .57\)
33 GOTO 40
38 INPUT "ENTER ACTUAL VOLITILITY* ;A4
46 INPUT - STOCK PRICE AND STRIKE PRICE AND DELTA STRIKE PRICE";
A1, A2, DE
\(50 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A} 4 *(\mathrm{~A} 3[(.5)): A 7=A 5 * A 3: B=A 1 / A 2: C=1 / A *(A 7+L O G(B)): A 6=C+(A\)
12) : \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{A} 6\)

52 IF A6>6 THEN GOTO 56
54 A6=A6* (-1)
\(56 \mathrm{~A} 9=1 /((\mathrm{A} 6 * .3327)+1): D=A 9 *(-.12): I=A 9[(2) * .9371\)
\(58 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{A} 9 *(\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{I}+.4362): F=A 6[(2): G=F / 2 *-1 \quad: \mathrm{H}=2.7183[(\mathrm{G}) / 2.5066\)
59 I \(=\mathrm{E}\) * H
60 IF \(X=<0\) THEN GOTO 64
\(62 \mathrm{I}=((-1) * I+1)\)
\(64 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{I} * A 1: 26=\mathrm{C}-\quad(\mathrm{A} / 2)\)
66 IF \(26>0\) THEN GOTO 70
68 26=26* ( -1 )
\(70 \mathrm{Z9}=1 /((26 * \cdot 3327)+1)\)
72 D2=29* (-.12): I2= 29[(2)*.9371:E2=Z9*(D2+12+.4362)
\(74 \mathrm{~F} 2=26[(2): \mathrm{G} 2=\mathrm{F} 2 / 2 *(-1): \mathrm{H} 2=2.7183(\mathrm{G} 2) / 2.5066: \mathrm{I} 2=\mathrm{E} 2 * \mathrm{H} 2\)
76 IF \(\mathrm{X}<\mathrm{\theta}\) THEN GOTO 82
77 IF A1 <A2 THEN 82
78 IF I2< 12 THEN GOTO 82
80 I2 \(=12 *(-1)+1\)
\(82 \mathrm{~L} 2=\mathrm{A} 2 * 12 *(2.7183((-\mathrm{A} 7))\)
\(84 \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{L} 2: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{A} 3 * \mathrm{~A} 5 *(-1): \mathrm{P}=2.7183[(\mathrm{Y}) * \mathrm{~A} 2-\mathrm{A} 1+\mathrm{O}: \mathrm{IFQ}=10\) GOTO 89
\(86 \mathrm{Q}=10: \mathrm{Ol}=0: \mathrm{A} 2=\mathrm{A} 2-\mathrm{DE}: G O T O 50\)
\(890=01\)
\(90 \mathrm{PO}=\mathrm{PM}\)
91 GOSUB 200
\(92 \mathrm{RP}=\mathrm{PH}-\mathrm{CO}: \mathrm{PO}=\mathrm{CM}\)
93 GOSUB 260
\(94 \mathrm{RC}=\mathrm{CH}\) - \(\mathrm{CO}: \mathrm{RS}=\mathrm{RP}+\mathrm{RC}\) : \(\mathrm{PO}=\mathrm{RS}\)
95 GOSUB 200
96 BS=RS - CO: \(\mathrm{HB}=\mathrm{A} 2+\mathrm{BS}+\mathrm{DE}: \mathrm{LB}=\mathrm{A} 2-\mathrm{BS}\)
97 IF DE=0 THEN 103
98 IF A1< A2 THEN 102
99 IF A1 > A2+DE THEN 101
\(106 \mathrm{MC}=\mathrm{ABS}((\mathrm{Al}-\mathrm{A} 2)-\mathrm{DE} / 2): \mathrm{MC}=(\mathrm{DE} / 2-\mathrm{MC}) *-1\) : GOTO 105
101 MC =A1-(A2 +DE): GOTO 105
102 MC \(=\operatorname{ABS}(\mathrm{A} 2-\mathrm{Al})\) : GOTO 105
103 MC = ABS (A1-A2) : GOTO 105
\(105 \mathrm{MA}=\mathrm{Al} * 3-(\mathrm{RC}+\mathrm{RP})+\mathrm{MC}: M R=M A * S\)
\(108 \mathrm{SM}=\mathrm{CM}+\mathrm{PM}: \mathrm{ST}=0+\mathrm{P}: \mathrm{DF}=\mathrm{SM}-\mathrm{ST}\)
\(110 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{A} 3\) : GOSUB 130:A3=Y1: \(\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{A4}\) : GOSUB 130:A4=Y1: \(\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{O}\) : GOSUB130: \(\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{Y} 1\) : \(\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{P}\) : GOSUB 130: \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Y} 1\)
\(112 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{ST}: G O S U B\) 130:ST=Y1:Y=DF:GOSUB 130:DF=Y1:Y=HB:GOSUB 130:HB= Y1: \(Y=L B: G O S U B\) 130:LB=Y1
114 X1 \(\$=\) "STOCK PRICE": \(\mathrm{X} 2 \$=\) "STRIKE PRICE": X3 \(\$=\) "DELTA STRIKE": X4 ""DAYS"
116 X5\$="VOLATILITY": X6\$="CALL MKT": X7\$="PUT NKT": X8\$="STRAD MK T"
118 U1 \(\$=\) "CALL THEO": U2 \(\$={ }^{*}\) PUT THEO": U3 \(\$=\) "STRAD THEO": U4 \(\$={ }^{*}\) DIFF"

122 GOTO 148
\(130 \mathrm{Y} 1=\mathrm{Y} * 100: \mathrm{Y} 2=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{Y} 1): \mathrm{Y} 1=\mathrm{Y} 2 *\). 61
132 RETURN
148 CLS
149 PRINTAIS
150 PRINTX1 \(\$, \times 2 \$, \times 3 \$, \times 4 \$\)
152 PRINTA1, A2,DE, A3*365
154 PRINT
156 PRINTX \(5 \$, X 6 \$, X 7 \$, \times 8 \$\)
158 PRINTA4, CM, PM, SM
160 PRINT
162 PRINTU1\$,U2\$,U3\$,U4\$
164 PRINTO, P,ST,DF
165 PRINT
166 PRINTU5\$,U6\$,U7\$,U8\$
168 PRINTHB, LB, MR,S
179 END
209 IF PO<1 THEN 204
201 Sl=(LOG (S)*(.0017)*(-1)+(.0235))*PO
202 S2=1/S((.284)*.611:CO=S1+S2: GOTO 206
204 CO=PO*. 1
206 RETURN
Program Listing. Straddle.

\title{
GAME \\ Depth Charge
}


\author{
by L.B. Cebik
}

\section*{T} his simulation of a sea battle offers the beginning programmer a chance to develop his talents at moving objects on the screen.

Depth Charge is a simulation of a sea battle with you in command of the destroyer; the object is to destroy as many undersea installations as possible by using depth charges. Since depth charges aren't as accurate as missiles, it takes luck as well as skill.
The game uses under 2 K of memory, fewer if you omit the remarks.

If you're a beginning programmer in Basic, this program gives you a platform on which to experiment. You can revise the program and test your skill in handling the elements of Basic.

When running through the program,
you'll encounter both point and character graphics, and ways to make them track each other. Subroutines are used extensively to keep the graphics moving. You set up the targets with a random number routine. At the end of the program are optional explosion effects.

Print and overprint techniques pack the maximum material onto the display without restricting the action. You can vary or restructure any of these elements to improve the game, to practice programming, or just to see what will happen.

Program Listing 1 shows the pro-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Variable & Meaning & Range \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Main Game} \\
\hline A & Position of ship & 128 to 186 \\
\hline C & Number of charges fired & 0 to indefinite \\
\hline S & Number of strikes & 0 to 10 \\
\hline T & Number of targets & up to 18 \\
\hline TH & Horizontal position of target & 4 to 110 \\
\hline X & Horizontal position of charge & 0 to 119 \\
\hline Y & Vertical position of charge & 8 to 40 \\
\hline Z & Quasi-random factor & 2 or 3 \\
\hline Q & Position of "Boom" & 920 (898-946) \\
\hline A\$ & Ship characters & \\
\hline B\$ & INKEY\$ to fire (F) or slow (S) & \\
\hline C\$ & INKEYS to replay ( N ) or end ( E ) & \\
\hline QS & "Boom" & \\
\hline R\$ & Spaces to clear "Boom" & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Additions for explosion effects:} \\
\hline \(\mathrm{XA}, \mathrm{XB}\) & Horizontal position-fragments & X to \(\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{-3}\) \\
\hline YZ & Vertical position-fragments & 38 to 35 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Figure 1. Variables list.} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
gram without explosion effects.
Line 20 initializes the values. Figure 1 lists the variables and their meanings. The most important variables are C and S, for scoring, and Z.

Put the targets on line 39, and let the random number feature place them in positions 4-110. Save the first four to prevent later explosions from falling off the screen. I don't use the 17 positions to the right because the combination of the ship's size and the trajectory of the charges keeps them out of striking range. Some of the numbers in the routine may be repeats; hence, I set out 18 targets to be sure I have at least a dozen to hit.

The ship is created from the characters available from 128-191. This ship is a one-line, seven-character object. (See Fig. 2.) Note that the first character on the left is a blank. As the ship moves from left to right across the screen, this blank leaves a clean path behind. If you select the right characters, you can create a sea surface behind your vessel.

Lines 60-140 move the ship; it cycles from positions 128-186 (all on character line 3). Stop before you reach the last position (191), or a piece of the ship remains on the right edge of the screen. Remember, you count its position from its left-most character. You now have a permanent ship on the right side of the screen after the first pass. Line 80 erases it by overprinting spaces when the ship returns to the left.

While moving the ship from space to

\author{
The Key Box \\ Model I and III \\ 2K RAM \\ Level II Basic
}

for the TRS-80."
- Dan Robinson
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"M-ZAL is an extremely powerful program development tool... If you are a professional programmer, you owe it to yourself to buy this package..."

> - Bruce Douglass
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```

1 **DEPTH CHARGE**: A GAME OF SKILL \& LUCK, BY L. B. CEBIK.
CREATED 7-1-81 ON TRS-80 III USING BASIC ONLY.
2 'REQUIRES LESS THAN 2K OF MEMORY TO STORE AND RUN. USES
SUBROUTINES TO KEEP THE PACE OF THE SHIP AND CHARGES VERY
FAST. TO SLOW SHIP, ADD LINES BETWEEN 60 \& 140.
10 CLS:PRINT \& 4,"**DEPTH CHARGE***;:PRINT \& 31,"PRESS <F> TO FI
RE; <S> TO SLOW."
20 C=0:S=0:A=128: Q=920: X=0:Y=0:Z=2 'INITIALIZE VALUES
30 FOR T=1 TO 18:TH=RND(110):IF TH>3 THEN SET(TH, 39)
4 0 ~ N E X T ~ T ~
50 A $=CHR$(128) +CHR\$ (139) +CHRS(188) +CHR$(191) +CHR$(188) +CHR$(159
) +CHR$(135) 'CREATE SHIP
6 0 ~ F O R ~ A = 1 2 8 ~ T O ~ 1 8 6 : ~ I F ~ A = 1 8 6 ~ T H E N ~ A = 1 2 8
70 PRINT \& A,AS
80 IF A=129 THEN PRINT @ 186," * '6 SPACES TO BLANK SHIP
110 B$=INKEY$:IF BS="'F" OR B\$="S" THEN GOSUB 200
120 PRINT @ 64,"STRIKES:";S;:PRINT "CHARGES:" ; C
130 IF S=10 THEN 400
140 NEXT A
200 'SUBROUTINES FOR SLOW AND FIRE.
210 IF BS="S" THEN A=A-2:GOTO 350

```

```

SPACES TO ClEAR BUOM
230 Z=Z+1:IF Z=4 THEN }\textrm{Z}=
240 X=((A-128)*2)+Z
250 FOR Y=8 TO 12:SET(X,Y):IF Y>8 THEN RESET(X+1,Y-1):RESET(X,Y-
1)
260 IF X>1 THEN X=X-1 ELSE }X=
270 NEXT Y 'LOFT OF CHARGES
280 FOR Y=13 TO 20:SET(X,Y):RESET (X,Y-1):RESET(X+1,Y-1)
290 NEXT Y
300 FOR Y=21 TO 40:SET(X,Y) :RESSET(X,Y-1)
310 IF POINT (X,Y+1) THEN S=S+1:PRINT \& Q,"* * BOOM * * ";
320 NEXT Y:RESET(X,40):GOTO 350
350 RETURN
400 'CLOSEOUT ROUTINE
410 PRINT \& 104,"SCORE:";(S/C)*1000000
42g PRINT \& 970," TO PLAY AGAIN, PRESS <N>; TO END, PRESS <E>.";
430 C$=INKEY$:IF C\$="N" THEN 10
4 4 0 ~ I F ~ C \$ = " E " ~ T H E N ~ 4 5 0 ~ E L S E ~ 4 3 0 ~
450 CLS:PRINT @ 527,"THANKS, AND HOPE TO SEE YOU SOON!"
4 9 0 ~ E N D ~

```

Program Listing 1. The Basic Game
```

            Program Listing 2. Depth Charge with Sound
    1 '**DEPTH CHARGE**: A GAME OF SKILL \& LUCK, BY L. B. CEBIK.
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2 'REQUIRES LESS THAN 2K OF MEMORY TO STORE AND RUN. USES
SUBROUTINES TO KEEP THE PACE OF THE SHIP AND CHARGES VERY
FAST. TO SLOW SHIP, ADD LINES BETWEEN 60 \& 140.
10 CLS:PRINT \& 4;"**DEPTH CHARGE***;:PRINT \& 31,"PRESS <F> TO FI
RE; <S> TO SLOW."
20 C=0:S=0:A=128:Q=920:X=0:Y=0:Z=2 'INITIALIZE VALUES
30 FOR T=1 TO 18:TH=RND(110):IF TH>3 THEN SET(TH,39)
4 0 ~ N E X T ~ T ~
50 A$=CHR$(128) +CHR$(139) +CHR$(188) +CHR$(191) +CHR$(188) +CHR$(159
) +CHR$(135) 'CREATE SHIP
60 FOR A=128 TO 186:IF A=186 THEN A=128
70 PRINT \& A,AS
80 IF A=129 THEN PRINT @ 186," " '6 SPACES TO BLANK SHIP
110 BS=INKEY$:IF B$="F" OR B\$="S" THEN GOSUB 200
120 PRINT \& 64,"STRIKES:";S;:PRINT "CHARGES:";C
130 IF S=10 THEN 400
140 NEXT A
200 'SUBROUTINES FOR SLOW AND FIRE.
210 IF B $="S" THEN A=A-2:GOTO 350
22g IF B$="F" THEN R$=STRING$(12," "):PRINT \& Q,R\$;:C=C+1 '12
SPACES TO CLEAR BUOM
236 Z=Z +1:IF Z=4 THEN Z=2
240 X=((A-128)*2)+2
250 FOR Y=8 TO 12:SET(X,Y):IF Y>8 THEN RESET(X+1,Y-1):RESET(X,Y-
1)
260 IF X>1 THEN X=X-1 ELSE X=X
270 NEXT Y 'LOFT OF CHARGES
280 FOR Y=13 TO 20:SET(X,Y):RESET(X,Y-1):RESET(X+1,Y-1)
290 NEXT Y
300 FOR Y=21 TO 40:SET(X,Y) :RESET(X,Y-1)
310 IF POINT(X,Y+1) THEN GOSUB 500
320 NEXT Y:RESET(X,40):GOTO 350
350 RETURN
400 'CLOSEOUT ROUTINE
410 PRINT @ 104,"SCORE:";(S/C)*1000000

```
space, insert the INKEY\$ function for the subroutines to slow the ship and to fire the charges. Since I did not include the entire routines here, the ship moves swiftly; to slow it, insert more program lines, by dividing up instructions now appearing on one line.

Before the end of the game, you have to learn how to score, and that happens in the subroutines.

\section*{The Subroutines}

Although there appear to be only two subroutines, at lines 200 and 400, respectively, there are actually three. The first is short, but important. Line 210 moves the ship back two spaces when you press the S key. This allows another shot at almost, but not quite, the same position. Each time, line 350 returns you to the main program.

Line 220 of the program and the \(F\) key fire the depth charges. When you fire the charge, two things happen. First, the charge count goes up by one. Then 12 spaces print at position 920 to erase the boom effect. If nothing is hit the spaces don't show. After a hit, the next shot erases the boom created in line 310. Note that on this and other print lines of the program, a semi-colon sometimes prevents the cursor from moving to the next line and erasing part of the game; be sure you include these items in your version of the program.
The charges use the point graphics. Since the point graphics and the character graphics use different counting systems, you must find a way to make them track each other so the charges emerge from the ship rather than empty space. The formula is in line 240 ; it is only one of several ways to have the point position (X) track the character position (A). Without Z the formula returns only even-numbered answers. Since many of the targets are at oddnumber positions, you may never finish a game without an adjustment.

Z's job is to alternate between the value of 2 and 3 with every new shot. Use these numbers, rather than zero and 1 so the charge emerges from the ship instead of the blank space behind it. Shots alternate between odd and even places, but the values are not successive. Hence, you get a quasi-random effect in the shot pattern that causes the player to bracket a target with successive shots.

To create a depth charge with loft, you divide the task into three parts. The first part, lines 250-270, creates the loft between vertical positions 8 and 12 . Line 260 keeps the backward motion of the charge from carrying the charge off-

\section*{Listing 2 continued}
```

420 PRINT \& 970, 'TO PLAY AGAIN, PRESS <N>; TO END, PRESS <E>.";
430 C$=INKEY$:IF CS="N" THEN 10
440 IF CS="F" THEN 450 ELSE 430
450 CLS:PRINT e 527,"THANKS, AND HOPE TO SEE YOU SOON!"
4 9 0 ~ E N D
500 'SUBROUTINE FOR STRIRES
510 S=S+1: XA=X:XB=X
520 QS="* * BOOM * *":Q=INT((X-12)/2)+896:IF Q<896 THEN Q=896
5 3 0 ~ P R I N T ~ \& ~ Q , Q \$
540 FOR YZ=38 TO 35 STEP -1:IF YZ>35 THEN SET(XA,YZ):SET(XB,YZ)
550 IF YZ<38 THEN RESET(XA-1,YZ+1):RESET(XB+1,YZ+1)
560 XA=XA+1: XB=XB-1
570 NEXT YZ
580 RETURN

```


Figure 2. Construction of the ship.
screen, which would cause the computer to interrupt the program. The extra Reset instruction is needed to erase the traces of this adjustment, which occurs in horizontal positions 1-3.

Part 2 of the process is the straight drop; it has an extra Reset function to erase the remnant point created by the last vertical turn. Since this Reset might erase an extra target when you reach vertical position 39, eliminate it at vertical position 21 by entering the third part of the drop. If you hit a target, the strike count goes up by one. Add effects at position 920. You drive the charge through the target to vertical position 40, because you're resetting one point behind and the target at vertical position 39 does not go out until you hit vertical position 40 . Before leaving subroutine, erase the point at vertical position 40.

Add some explosion effects with a revision to line 310, and about eight new lines of programming. I omitted them so the game will fit in 1 K of memory once the remarks are deleted.

\section*{Closing Out}

When you get 10 strikes (or however many you wish within limits of the screen), the game ends. The maximum score is a million, but don't expect scores over a few hundred thousand until you master the slow-down movement.

Instructions are provided for either playing again or ending the program. Another INKEY\$ step provides the op-

Line 510 records your strikes and establishes two new variables, XA and tions; to play again, return to line 10 for a new batch of random targets.

To run the game with sound, see Program Listing 2. Revise line 310 to go into a new subroutine.
XB, which begin with values equal to \(X\). Before you use these variables, lines 520 and 530 reproduce the boom that used to be in line 310. The formula qualification, and the target spaces protected at either end of the line, prevent the boom from exceeding its character line at the screen edges. Lines 540-570 create angular progressions of dots (the explosion) moving up and away from the target. The effect is small, but definite. Your score goes down after adding the effects, since with each strike they distract you from the ship.

All in all, the program is pretty versatile for being so simple. There is room in this program to change many things; for example: the ship graphics, the method of selecting targets, the organization of the messages and other display elements, the trajectory of the charges, the method of scoring, and the way the ship and charges track.

There are other Basic instructions not used in this game; you might think of a good way to use them for additional effects.

Contact L.B. Cebik at 5105 Holston Hills Road, Knoxville, TN 37914.

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\title{
Extend Radio Shack's Editor/Assembler
}

\author{
by Robert J. Fleck
}

\section*{Here are some new features for the Radio Shack Editor/Assembler. Extend lets you check your object code while you use the editor/assembler.}


I wrote a modification called Extend that adds new features to version 1.2 of the Radio Shack Editor/Assembler. Extend assembles object code to memory, executes it, and returns to the Editor/Assembler. It also supports limited monitor capabilities such as setting and resetting break points. Additionally, Extend lets you display memory in hexadecimal and ASCII formats on the video monitor.

\section*{Background}

This program occupies memory normally used by the Editor/Assembler for its text buffer (see the Table). Extend can reside here because it resets begin-ning-of-text buffer and end-of-memory pointers during its initialization process. After this process is complete, the memory occupied by the Extend initialization code becomes available to the Editor/Assembler as the start of its text buffer.

By implementing Extend in this fashion, you can use it in \(16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}\), or 48 K systems without modification. Another benefit is that the program establishes the text buffer's upper boundary at power-up. This provides the different amounts of text buffer area needed by programs depending on the amount of commented source statements.

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\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{Listing contimued} \\
\hline 5 E63 & 3600 & 01760 & & LD & (HL) , 00\% & ; --output to \\
\hline 5 E 65 & 23 & 01770 & & INC & HL & ; CASSETTE \\
\hline & 3600 & 01788 & & LD & (HL) , 00\% & ; CODE-- \\
\hline 5 E 68 & 21 A 360 & 01790 & & LD & HL, MEMMSG & ; CHANGE ADDRESS PNTR TO \\
\hline 5 E 6 B & 226 C 46 & 81808 & & LD & (RDYADD) , HL & ; "LOAD TO MEMORY* MSG \\
\hline 5 E 6 E & 212F60 & 01818 & & LD & HL, TAPENO & ;MOVE "DIS" TO \\
\hline \(5 E 71\) & 11DC48 & 81828 & & LD & DE, 48 DCH & ; "Extend-tape disabled* \\
\hline & CD665F & 01830 & & CALL & move 3 & ;MESSAGE \\
\hline 5 E77 & C3485D & 01848 & & JP & GETCMD & ;GEt an extend command \\
\hline 5E7A & CD805E & 01850 & KILBRK & call & RSTBRK & \\
\hline \(5 E 7 \mathrm{D}\) & C3485D & 01868 & & JP & GETCMD & ;GEt an extend command \\
\hline \(5 \mathrm{5E88}\) & 3A1268 & 01878 & RSTBRK & LD & \({ }_{\text {A , ( }}\) (SWITCH) & \\
\hline & CB6F & 01880 & & BIT & 5, A & ; IS BRK PNT BIT SET? \\
\hline & 280 F & 01890 & & JR & 2, NOTSET & ; IF e--GET OUT \\
\hline & CBAF & 81990 & & RES & 5, A & ;RESET BRK PNT BIT TO 0 \\
\hline \(5 \mathrm{5E8C}\) & 3212268 & -1918 & & LD & (SWITCH), A & ; ADD OF OLD CODING \\
\hline 5E8F & ED5B2560 & 01930 & & LD & DE, (LOCOAD) & ; WHERE TO PUT OLD CODE \\
\hline \(5 E 93\) & CD665F & 81948 & & CALL & MOVE3 & -Where ro put old code \\
\hline \(5 E 96\) & C9 & 01958 & NOTSET & RET & & \\
\hline & 0604 & 01968 & INPTHX & LD & B, 4H & \\
\hline 5899 & \(111 \mathrm{C60}\) & 01970 & & LD & DE, HEXCHR & \\
\hline \(5 \mathrm{E9C}\) & CDF75E & 81980 & gethex & Call & INKEY & \\
\hline 5 E 9 F & FE41 & 01998 & & CP & 41 H & ; IF < A, \\
\hline 5EA1 & FAAB5E & 82888 & & JP & m, CHEK09 & ; MAY BE 0-9 \\
\hline 5EA4 & FE47 & 82018 & & CP & 47 H & ; BAD IF > G \\
\hline 5EA6 & \({ }_{\text {F29C5 }}\) & -82828 & & \({ }_{\text {JP }}\) & P,GETHEX & \\
\hline 5 EAB & FE3A & 82848 & CHEK09 & CP & 3Ah & ; BAD IF > 9 \\
\hline 5 EAD & F29C5E & 02658 & & JP & P,GETHEX & fBAD IP \\
\hline 5 EB 0 & FE38 & 02868 & & CP & Звн & ; BAD IP < \(\quad\) d \\
\hline \(5 \mathrm{EB2}\) & PA9C5E & 02878 & & JP & m, GETHEX & \\
\hline 5EB5 & 12 & 02889 & GOODHX & LD & (DE), A & ; Save ascit hex char \\
\hline SEB7 & CD0d5F & 92198 & & \({ }_{\text {CALL }}\) & \({ }_{\text {DE }}\) DSPLy & \\
\hline 5EbA & 10E® & 82118 & & DJN2 & GETHEX & \\
\hline 5 EBC & 211 C 60 & 92128 & & LD & HL, HEXCHR & \begin{tabular}{l}
; GET A ASCII HEX CHAR \\
; SET HL TO 1ST ASCII HEX
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 5 EBF & CD155F & 02138 & & Call & ASCHEX & ; CHG BYTS \(1 / 2\) TO BINARY \\
\hline 5 ECC 2 & 321D60 & 92148 & & \({ }_{\text {LD }}\) & ( \(\mathrm{EEXCHR}+1\) ), A & ; SAVE IT AS MSB \\
\hline \(5 \mathrm{EC5}\) & CD155F & 02158 & & Call & ASCHEX & ; CHG byts \(3 / 4\) TO BINARY \\
\hline 5EC8 & 321C60 & 82160 & & LD & ( EEXCHR ), A & ; SAVE IT AS LSB \\
\hline 5 SCB & 2A1C60 & 82178 & & LD & HL, (HEXCHR) & ; PLACE IN HL \\
\hline 5 ECE & CDF75E & 02180 & & Call & INKEY & \\
\hline 5ED1 & C9 & 02198 & & RET & & \\
\hline SED2 & C5 & 02208 & OTPTHX & PUSH & BC & ; SAVE MEMDMP LOOP CNTRS \\
\hline SED3 & 7 C & 82210 & & LD & A, H & ; PUT MSB OF HL IN A \\
\hline SED4 & \({ }_{7 D} \mathrm{CDE05E}\) & 02220 & & Call & formta & ; Chg binary to ascil hex \\
\hline 5 ED 8 & CDE05E & 92248 & & \({ }_{\text {LD }}^{\text {Call }}\) &  & ; PUT LSB OF hl in a \\
\hline 5 EDB & CD585F & 02250 & & CAll & SPACE & \\
\hline 5EDE & C1 & 02260 & & POP & BC & ;RSTORE MEMDMP LOOP CNTRS \\
\hline 5EDF & C9 & 02270 & & RET & & ;RSTORE MEMDMP LOOP CNTRS \\
\hline 5 EEE & 47 & 02280 & FORMTA & LD & B,A & \\
\hline 5 EE 1 & \(\mathrm{CB}^{\text {3F }}\) & 82298 & & SRL & A & ;PUT LOW-ORDER \\
\hline SEE 3 & \(\mathrm{CB3F}_{\text {CB3F }}\) & 02388 & & SRL & A & ; BITS IN \\
\hline SEE7 & CB3F & -2328 & & SRL & \({ }_{\text {A }}\) & ; HIGH-ORDER \\
\hline 5EE9 & D9 & 82330 & & EXX & & ;POSITIONS \\
\hline SEEA & CD4B5F & 82348 & & Call & otptal & ; PUT VAL OF A AT CURSR \\
\hline SEED & D9 & 02350 & & Exx & & ;PUT VAL OF A AT CURSR \\
\hline 5 EEEE & & 82360 & & LD & A, B & ;RESTORE binary value \\
\hline SEEF & E60F & 02378 & & and & OFH & ; PRSRV LOW-ORDR BITS ONLY \\
\hline SEF1 &  & 02388
82398 & & \({ }_{\text {ExX }}\) & OTPTA2 & \\
\hline 5EF5 & D9 & 02400 & & EXX & OTPTA2 & ; PUT Val of a at cursr \\
\hline SEF6 & C9 & 02410 & & RET & & \\
\hline \(5 \mathrm{EF7} 7\) & D5 & 02420 & inkey & PUSH & DE & \\
\hline 5 EF8 & C5 & 02430 & & PUSH & BC & \\
\hline 5 EF9 & CD1746 & 82448 & & Call & KEYIN & \\
\hline 5 EFC & Cl & 02458 & & POP & BC & \\
\hline 5 EFD & D1 & 02460 & & POP & DE & \\
\hline SEFE & FE01 & 02478 & & CP & & \\
\hline & ce
33
3 & 82488
82498 & & RET
INC & N2 & ;RETURN \\
\hline 5 Fed 2 & 33 & 82598 & & INC
INC & SP & ; OTHERWISE GET RID OF RET \\
\hline 5 Fe 3 & C3485D & 02518 & & \(\mathrm{JP}^{\text {J }}\) & GETCMD & \begin{tabular}{l}
;IN STACK AND \\
;GET NEW COMMAND
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \(5 \mathrm{Fe6}\) & 3 ElC & 82528 & Clscra & LD & \(\mathrm{A}, 1 \mathrm{CH}\) & ; Home Cursor \\
\hline 5 Fb 8 & CD8D5F & 02530 & & call & DSPLYA & ; home cursor \\
\hline & \({ }_{\text {3 }}\) E1F & 82548 & & LD & \(\mathrm{A}, 1 \mathrm{FH}\) & ; Clear screen \\
\hline 5 FPE & & \({ }^{82568}\) & DSPLYA & PUSH
PUSH & \({ }_{\text {de }}^{\text {D }}\) B & \\
\hline \({ }^{5 F 0 F}\) & CD3947 & 02570 & & CALL & VIDMGR & \\
\hline 5 SF 12 & C1 & 02588 & & POP & BC & \\
\hline \(5 \mathrm{SF13}\) & D1 & 02598 & & POP & DE & \\
\hline SF14 & \({ }^{\text {C9 }}\) & 02608 & & RET & & \\
\hline \(5 \mathrm{SF17}\) & \({ }^{\text {bE }}\) & \({ }_{0} 026260\) & ASchex & LD & \({ }_{\text {C, }}^{\text {A, }}\) ( HL ) & \\
\hline 5 F 18 & CD225F & 02630 & & CALL & cnvert & ; CHG ASCII HEX TO BINARY \\
\hline \(5 \mathrm{5F1B}\) & 23 & 82640 & & INC & HL & ; NEXT ASCII HEX CHAR \\
\hline 5 5F1C & & 02658 & & LD & A, (HL) & \\
\hline 5F1D & \({ }_{23}{ }^{\text {cD } 225 F}\) & \({ }^{02668}\) & & \({ }_{\text {CALL }}^{\text {INC }}\) & \(\underset{\text { CNVERT }}{ }\) & ; CHG ASCII HEX TO BINARY \\
\hline 5 F 21 & c9 & 02688 & & RET & HL & ; NEXI ASCIT HEX CHAR \\
\hline 5 F 22 & CB21 & 82698 & CNVERT & SLA & c & \\
\hline 5 F 24 & CB21 & 02780 & & SLA & c & \\
\hline 5 S 26 & CB21 & 02718 & & SLA & c & \\
\hline \(5 \mathrm{SF28}\) & CB21 & 02728 & & SLA & C & \\
\hline 5F2A
59 & D638 & 82738
02748 & & Sub & \({ }^{30 \mathrm{H}}\) & ; CHG To e-15 \\
\hline 5 F 2 E & FA335\% & \({ }^{82748}\) & & \({ }_{\text {JP }}\) & M, 18. & ; CHECK IF A-F \\
\hline 5 F 31 & D607 & 82760 & & SUB & 7 & ; CHG A-F TO 18-15 \\
\hline 5 F 33 & 81 & 02770 & ADDC & ADD & A, C & ; COMBINE VALUES IN a \\
\hline \(5 \mathrm{5F34}\) & 4F & 02780 & & LD & C, A & ; Leave in c for next time \\
\hline 5 F35 & C9 & 02790 & & RET & & \\
\hline 5 S 36 & E5 & 02880 & PTROUT & PUSH & & \\
\hline \(5 \mathrm{SF37}\) & CD405F & 02810 & & CALL & SPACE2 & \\
\hline & E1 & 02820 & & POP & HL & Listing \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

You are now in the Extend domain. The first line of the display tells you that the program is under the control of Extend rather than the Editor/Assembler, and that you can use cassette operations. The second and third lines consist of address designators and hexadecimal addresses.

As you enter source statements and assemble them, some of the addresses change, others don't. The first four addresses belong to the Editor/Assembler, while the last three change as a result of assembling object code to memory.

\section*{Addresses}

BEG-TXT is the first memory location where the Editor/Assembler stores source statements. When you don't use Extend, this address is 5CFO.

TXT-PTR is the same as BEG-TXT when there are no source statements in the text buffer. It always points to the first available memory location in the text buffer. If this address comes close to the END-TXT address and you continue to enter source statements, expect to receive the BUFFER FULL message.

SMB-PTR is the same as that of END-TXT before an assembly takes place. During the assembly process, the SMB-PTR address decreases as the assembler stores the symbols beginning at the END-TXT address and down toward lower memory. If there isn't enough memory to store the symbols between the TXT-PTR and END-TXT addresses, the assembly stops and the program displays a message indicating a symbol table overflow.

SAV-MEM is the number you entered at power-up. The area from this address through the top of RAM belongs to Extend and you can use it to store assembled object code loaded to memory. You cannot change the SAVMEM address once the Editor/Assembler is initialized. To change it, start the Extend initialization procedure over again.

BEG-CD is the address of the first byte assembled and loaded to memory, END-CD is the address of the last byte assembled and loaded to memory, and CD-SIZE represents the number of bytes loaded to memory during an assembly.

\section*{Extend Commands}

Looking at the fourth line in the signon message notice there are seven different commands you can enter. Three of the commands-J, M, and \(\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{re}\) quire entry of a four-digit hexadecimal number as an argument. The remaining commands are single-letter entries.

Listing continued
5F3B CDD25E \(\begin{array}{ll}5 F 3 E & 1818 \\ 5 F 48 & 3 E 28\end{array}\) 5 F 42 2AB
\(\begin{array}{ll}5 F 42 \\ 5 F 45 \\ & 77\end{array}\)
5F46 CD585F
5F49 180D
5 F 4 B 2ABB43
5F4E C63
5 F5 2 FA575
5F55 C687
555777
\(5 F 58\) 2A9B43
5F5B 23
\(5 F 5 B \quad 23\)
\(5 F 5 C\)
\(7 C\)
\(5 F 5 \mathrm{C} 7 \mathrm{C}\)
\(5 F 5 \mathrm{D}\)
5 F 5 F F63C
5 F61 67
5 F62
\(5 F 62\) 220B4
5F65 C9
SF66 G10300
5F69 EDB0
5F69 EDB
5F6B C9
5F6C E5
SF6C E5
5F6D C5
5F6D C5
\begin{tabular}{l} 
SF6E D5 \\
SF6F \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\begin{array}{ll}5 \mathrm{~F} 78 \\ 5 \mathrm{~F} 71 & 2 \mathrm{Al} 468\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{ll}5 F 771 & 2 A 1460 \\ 5 F 74 & \text { ED4B186 }\end{array}\)
SF74 ED4B1860
\(5 F 78\) 3A126
5F7B 5F
5 F 7 B
5 F 7 C
5 A
5F7C 7A
5 F 7 F 283 A
5 F81 CB43
\(5 F 83 \quad 209 C\)
\(5 F 85\)
5 F85 FE78
5 F 872832
5 F89 FE3C
5 FBB 202 C
\(5 F 8 D\) CBC3
\(5 \mathrm{~F} 8 \mathrm{~F} \quad 1828\)
5 F91 CD3960
\(\begin{array}{ll}5 F 94 & \text { FEB1 } \\ 5 F 96 \\ 2006\end{array}\)
\(5 F 98\) 7A
\(5 F 99321\) A60
SF9C 181 B
5 F 9 E
FE 22
\(5 F 9 E\) FE02
\(5 F A B\)
\(2 G 03\)
5FAB 200
\(5 F A 2\) 6A
5FAS FEQ3
5FA7 2827
5FA9 62
5FA9 62
SFAA 2
5FAB CB5B
5FAD 289A
\(5 F A F\) CBDB
5FB4 23
5FB4
5FB5
22
5FB8
2 2B
5 FB
5 FB
2B
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { 5FB9 } & 183 \mathrm{~B} \\ \text { 5FBB } & \text { CBCB }\end{array}\)
5 5FB CBCB
5FBD CD日960
5 FCD FEQ3
5FC2 2032
5 FC4 E5
5FC4 E5
5FC5 2198
5FC8 CD2F47
5 FCB E1
5FCC AF
5FCD 5 F
5FCE 181C
5FDG CB63
SFD2 2017
SFD4 23
5FD5 72
5FD6 03
5 FD7 3A136
5FD7 3A
5FDA 3 C
5FDB 321360
SFDE C5
SFDF 47
SFDF 47
SFEO
3 A1A6
5FE3 B8
5FE4 C1
5FE5 2e日F
5FE7 CBE3
SFE9 180 B
SFEB AF 53706 ENDCD
SFEC 321360 NOMORE
SFEF 321166
5FF2 CB83
5FF4 CBA3
5FF6 7
5FF7 321268
5FFA 221468
5FFD ED431860
SFFD ED431
6001 F1

\(\begin{array}{ll}6882 \mathrm{Dl} & 83808 \\ 6883 \mathrm{Cl} & 63810\end{array}\)

OTPTHX
SPACE
HL, (CURSR
(HL), A
(HL), A
SPACE
SPACE
HL, (CURSR)
A, 3 AH
M,OTPTA3
A, 07H
(HL), A
HL, (CURSR
HL
\(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{H}\)
B 3 H
3 CH
\(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{A}\)
(CURSR)
BC,03H

, A
HL, (LOADER)
;RESTORE LOADING ADRS

E, A
A, D
\(1, \mathrm{E}\)
N2, EOF
N 2 , E CHKBYT
\(\mathrm{N} 2, \mathrm{CH}\)
78 H
Z, EOF
3CH
N 2, DONECK
8, E
DONECK
ADDTOA
NZ, CH
\(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{D}\)
(CHKSUM),
DONECK
02 H
N2, CHKMSB
L, D
DONECK
03H
NZ, LOADIT \(\quad\);IF NOT--LOAD IT
H,D ;MSB OF LOAD ADDRESS
HL
\(3, \mathrm{E}\)
;IS ONE-TIME BIT SET?
;IF SET--SKIP TO DONECK
;SET ONE-TIME BIT
;SET ONE-TIME BIT
; B BC AND USE FOR CD-SIZE
;ESTB LD ADDRS AGAIN
; SAVE LD ADDRS AS BEG-CD
;INC AT "LOADIT" SUBRTN
;SET END-FILE BIT
:INC TIME THRU ROUTINE
; 3RD TIME THRU?
; IF NOT--GET OUT
;SAVE LOAD ADDRESS ; SUCCESSFUL LOAD MSG
; RESTORE LOAD ADDRESS
; \(\theta\)-OUT SWITCH BITS
; IS END-CODE BIT SET?
; INC LOAD ADDRESS
; PLACE BYTE FROM E/A
; AT LOAD ADDRESS
; INC CD-SIZE
; INC BYTE COUNT
;BYTE COUNT \(=\) CHECKSUM?
; NO--GET OUT
;SET END CODE BIT
: 8 OUT BYTE COUNT
; AND TIME THRU
; RESET START-DATA BIT
; RESET END-CODE BIT
; PUT SWITCH BITS IN A
; SAVE THEM
;SAVE LOAD ADDRESS
; SAVE CD-SIZE
;RESTORE REGISTERS
;FOR
;EDITOR/

To perform a function, enter the letter (or letter and argument) and then strike the enter key. If you want to cancel the command you entered, hit the break key. In this respect, Extend commands work the same as in the Editor/ Assembler. However, there is no provision in Extend to use the left-arrow key to backspace and erase. The following is a more detailed description of the commands.

The command to get back to Editor/ Assembler, B, is common to both Extend and Editor/Assembler. Issuing this command while in Extend returns control to the Editor/Assembler. The opposite is true when you issue a B command while in the Editor/Assembler.

The command to enable cassette operations, C, restores code in the Editor/Assembler so you can perform cassette I/O operations. Whenever you go between the Editor/Assembler and Extend it tells you if you can perform cassette operations, since the tape enabled message appears at the top of the screen. Conversely, when the tape disabled message appears, do not attempt to invoke the W or L commands.

The command to jump to assembled code, JHHHH, consists of the letter J and a four-digit hexadecimal number. After entering the command and its argument, an unconditional branch to the argument address takes place. A note of caution-there is no restriction on the value of the argument-be careful about where you specify a jump.

The command to kill break point, K, restores the original values of the 3 bytes beginning at HHHH (memory location of the argument for the S command). The K command does not restore the values if an assembly and load-tomemory takes place after you issue the S command.

The command to dump memory to screen, MHHHH, is another command made up of the command letter followed by its argument. The M command displays 256 bytes of memory beginning with the address specified by HHHH. Each of the 16 lines follows the address of the first byte in the displayed line. This command displays bytes in both hexadecimal and ASCII representation. After the program completes a display, you must execute one of the following subcommands:
- Pressing the enter key displays the next higher 256 bytes of memory.
- Idisplays memory beginning 16 bytes higher than the start of the current display.
- Idisplays memory beginning 16 bytes
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Listing continued} \\
\hline 6004 E1 & 03828 & & POP & HL & ;ASSEMBLER \\
\hline 6805 9E08 & 03838 & & LD & C. 08 & ; ACCOMPLISH CODE FUNCTINS \\
\hline 608757 & 93848 & & LD & D, A & ;OVERLAYED IN E/A \\
\hline 6008 C9 & 03858 & & RET & & ; OVERLAYED IN E/a \\
\hline 6089 3A1160 & 03868 & ADDTOA & LD & A, (TMTHRU) & \\
\hline 600 C 3 C & 03876 & & INC & & \\
\hline 600 D 321160 & 03888 & & LD & (TMTHRU), A & \\
\hline 6010 C9 & 03898 & & RET & & \\
\hline 681188 & 03900 & tmthru & DEFB & OH & \\
\hline 601200 & 03918 & SWITCH & DEFB & \(\mathrm{OH}^{\text {H }}\) & \\
\hline 601300 & 83920 & BYTCNT & DEFB & \(\mathrm{OH}^{\text {H }}\) & \\
\hline 60140008 & 03938 & LOADER & DEFW & в \(\mathrm{H}^{\text {¢ }}\) & \\
\hline 60160000 & 03948 & BEGCD & DEFW & \({ }^{8} \mathrm{H}\) & \\
\hline 68180008 & 03950 & CDSIzE & DEFW & ¢ \(\mathrm{H}^{\text {¢ }}\) & \\
\hline 601 A 80 & 03968 & CHKSUM & DEFB & В \(\mathrm{H}^{\text {¢ }}\) & \\
\hline 601 B 08 & 83978 & COMMND & DEFB & ¢ \({ }^{\text {H }}\) & \\
\hline 0004 & 03980 & HEXCHR & DEFS & 4H & \\
\hline 60208008 & 03998 & BEGDMP & DEFW & \(\mathrm{OH}^{\text {H }}\) & \\
\hline 0803 & 84808 & OLDCOD & defs & 3 H & \\
\hline 6025 0008 & 04818 & LOCOAD & DEFW & 日 \(\mathrm{H}^{\text {c }}\) & \\
\hline 6827 C3 & 04028 & BRKPNT & DEFB & 9С3 3 & \\
\hline 6828 485D & 84038 & BRKADD & DEFW & GETCMD & \\
\hline 682A 0008 & 04840 & Savmem & DEFW & \(\mathrm{OH}^{\text {H }}\) & \\
\hline 682 C 20 & 04050 & tapeok & DEFM & ' EN' & \\
\hline 602 D 45 & & & & & \\
\hline 602 E 4E & & & & & \\
\hline 602 F 44 & 04060 & TAPENO & DEFM & 'DIS' & \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 6036 \\
& 6031 \\
& 59
\end{aligned}
\]}} \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 94878 \\
& 04196
\end{aligned}
\] & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\({ }^{*}\) LIST OFF
\[
{ }^{*} \text { LIST ON }
\]} \\
\hline 60 FP 3E0D & 04208 & INITLZ & LD & A, \(\mathrm{D}_{\text {d }}\) & \\
\hline 60FA CD 3308 & 04210 & & CALL & 633 H & ; LINE ADVANCE \\
\hline 60FD 21CE68 & 04228 & & LD & HL, intmsg & ;DISPLAY EXTEND MSG \\
\hline 6180 CDA728 & 04230 & & Call & 28A7H & ; WRITE IT \\
\hline 6103 3E0D & 84248 & & LD & A, 9 DH & \\
\hline 6185
6108
CD 3308 & 04250 & & CALL & 633 H & ; LINE ADVANCE \\
\hline 6108
\(610 B^{\prime}\) CD4900 & 04268
04276 & & CALL & 049 H
033 H & ; GET ANSWER \\
\hline \(610 \mathrm{EFE4E}\) & 04288 & & \(\mathrm{CP}^{\text {c }}\) & 'N' \({ }^{\text {' }}\) & ;IFN \\
\hline 6118 CABA46 & 84298 & & JP & 2, ASmbeg & ;JUMP TO EDTASM INTLIIZTN \\
\hline 6113 FE59 & 84308 & & CP & 'Y' & :JUMP TO EDTASM INLII2N \\
\hline 611520 El & 84318 & & JR & N2, initlz & ;MUST BE "N* OR * \(\mathrm{Y}^{\text {" }}\) \\
\hline 61170612 & 04328 & & LD & B,18D & ; NOP 18 BYTES OF MEMORY \\
\hline 6119219046 & 84336 & & LD & HL, 4690H & ; IN EDTASM \\
\hline 611 C 3600 & 84348 & ZMEMCK & LD & ( HL ) , 日H & ;FROM 4690H \\
\hline 611 E 23 & 84350 & & INC & HL & ;THRU 469 FH \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
lower than the start of the current display.
- -displays memory beginning 1 byte higher than the start of the current display. (This and the next subcommand are useful for aligning the displayed memory addresses with the displayed bytes.)
- - displays memory beginning 1 byte lower than the start of the current display.
- B returns control to Extend's mainline processing routine where it waits to receive another command.

The command to load object code to memory is O . After you issue this command, an assembly without the /NO option in the Editor/Assembler causes object code to load to memory. The following points apply when using the O command and performing an assembly:
- Remember to use ORG statements whose operand values are equal or greater than that of SAV-MEM.
- The LOAD TO MEMORY message displays itself instead of the READY CASSETTE message. You must press the enter key for assembly to continue.


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Listing continued

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Listing continued} \\
\hline 611 F 10 FB & 04360 & DJN2 & ZMEMCK & \\
\hline 6121218360 & 04370 & LD & HL, EXTMSG & ; REPLACE \\
\hline 6124 11C948 & 04380 & LD & DE, 48C9H & ; SIGN-ON \\
\hline 6127 011880 & 04390 & LD & BC, 27D & ;MESSAGE WITH \\
\hline 612A EDB6 & 84488 & LDIR & & ; THAT FOR EXTEND \\
\hline 612C 21005D & 84410 & LD & hl, extin & ; Where edtasm "B" \\
\hline 612 F 223049 & 64420 & LD & (4930H), HL & ;WILL JUMP TO \\
\hline 6132 2AB140 & 84436 & LD & HL, (MEMSAV) & \\
\hline 613523 & 04448 & INC & HL & \\
\hline 613623 & 04450 & INC & HL & \\
\hline 6137 222A60 & 84468 & LD & (SAVMEM) , HL & \\
\hline 613 A 2 B & 04478 & DEC & HL & \\
\hline 613B 221341 & 04488 & LD & (ENDPTR), HL & \\
\hline 613E 22C341 & 84498 & LD & (SYMBPT), HL & \\
\hline 614121 Bl 160 & 04500 & LD & hl, bufbeg & ; 1 St ByTE avlble \\
\hline 6144 228846 & 04510 & LD & (468BH) , HL & ; SET \\
\hline 6147221147 & 04528 & LD & (4711H), HL & ; ASSEMBLERS \\
\hline 614A 22084A & 04538 & LD & (4A88H), HL & ; BEGINNING \\
\hline \(614 \mathrm{D} 22 \mathrm{DC4A}\) & 64548 & LD & (4ADCH) , HL & ; OF \\
\hline 615022514 B & 04550 & LD & (4B51H) , HL & ; TEXT \\
\hline \(6153223 \mathrm{E4D}\) & 04568 & LD & (4D3EH) , HL & ; POINTERS \\
\hline 615622854 D & 04578 & LD & (4D85H), HL & ; BEYOND \\
\hline 6159 222C52 & 04580 & LD & \((522 \mathrm{CH})\), HL & ; Extend code \\
\hline 615 C C38A46 & 84598 & JP & ASMBEG & \\
\hline 60 F 8 & 04600 & END & INITLZ & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{00000 Total Errors} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{H04078*LIST OFF} \\
\hline 04080 PTRMSG & DEFM & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{'BEG-TXT TXT-PTR SMB-PTR END-TXT SAV-MEM BEG-CD END-CD CD-SIz} \\
\hline 84890 CHGMSG & DEFB & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \\
\hline 84108 CHGMSG
84110 & DEFM & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{0D3H} \\
\hline 84128 GDLOAD & DEFM & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{'SUCCESSFUL'} \\
\hline 04136 MEMMSG & DEFM & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{'LOAD TO MEMOR'} \\
\hline 04148 & DEFB & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{OPFFFFH}} \\
\hline 04156 BUFBEG & DEFW & & & \\
\hline 04160 EXTMSG & DEFM & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{'EDTASM/EXTEND-TAPE ENABLE'} \\
\hline 64170 & DEFB & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{0 C 4 H} \\
\hline 04175 INTMSG & DEFM & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline 04180
04190 & DEFB 00H & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Table. EDTASM/Extend memory usage.

MEMORY message displays itself when assembly is done.
- Be patient. Assembling to memory takes a little longer than creating a system tape of the same object code.
- The O command disables cassette operations while it is set. Be sure to issue an Extend C command before attempting a \(W\) or \(L\) command with the Editor/Assembler.
> 'Since there is no restriction on the value of the argument, be careful about where you specify a jump."

Set break point SHHHH. This command and its argument causes Extend to place an unconditional branch (at the address specified by HHHH) back to Extend. It saves the 3 bytes replaced by the break point code, and restores byte values to their former memory location by either the K command or another \(S\) command. The break point is not in effect if a load object code to memory takes place after setting the break point. Caution-the command makes no check of the argument value. Results are unpredictable if you set break points within the areas of the Editor/Assembler or Extend.

Robert Fleck is employed by Defense Logistics Agency Systems Automation Agency, and lives at 22480 Collier Ave., Battle Creek, MI 49017.

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# Prime Mission 

Jeffrey O．Fisher

Prime numbers are cardinal num－ bers divisible only by their respective selves and 1 ，and include $1,2,3,5,7,11$ ， 13，17，19．．．．
The object of the game Prime Mis－ sion is simple：The vicious prime numbers have launched an attack against the Earth，and Earth Command， an international council，is appointed to wage war against the marauders． Earth Command orders you to con－ trol their latest weapon：a laser base moving continuously across the bot－ tom of the screen．You cannot stop the base，but you can change its direc－ tion of movement and fire the laser at will．

Your commands are simple：
－If the base is moving to the left， change direction with the／key．
－If the base is moving to the right， change direction with the Z key．

## Ticious prime numbers are attacking Earth． Can you meet their chal－ lenge and save the planet？

－To fire the vertical laser，press the space bar．
The prime numbers＇weapon，the Kamikaze 7 ship（or 7 －ship），attempts to collide with your laser base， destroying it and you．

You have ten laser shots；you get another shot for each Kamikaze 7 －ship you hit．

## Playing the Game

With the program in memory，type Run．The program asks the maximum
number of kamikaze ships you want on the screen at any time（ $1-10$ ）．The program displays the title and gives playing instructions．Press the space bar when the words＂Prime Mission＂ are displayed to bypass the instruc－ tions．

The lower left corner of the screen displays your score，equal to ten times the number of ships you hit．Next to the scoreboard is the total number of shots remaining；the right side of the

## The Key Box

Model I and III
16K RAM
Cassette or Disk Basic

[^18][^19]screen shows the highest score achieved during a mission so far.

Movement slows when you fight more than one kamikaze ship at a time. The computer acknowledges a "fire" command with an up arrow (1); after firing, the arrow is erased. A right or left arrow at the bottom of the screen indicates the direction the laser base is traveling.

Prime numbers appear across the top of the screen from left to right. Occasionally a 7-ship descends on the laser base like a kamikaze. Launch laser salvos on the attacking 7 -ships and dodge those you cannot destroy. You may attack the numbers at the top of the screen to score points.

The game ends when you exhaust your supply of shots or when a Kamikaze 7 destroys your base. You may begin a new mission at your discretion.

There is no perfect score; your goal is to better the top score. You may choose to attack the 7 -ships and hope that any missed shots hit a prime number.

The program uses 7 -ships because of their maneuverability and unpredictability; destroying one is difficult.

## Variables

Table 1 lists all program variables.
A variable determines the probability of 7 -ship creation. Line 160 sets the variable R to 10 ; the random number function RND $(R)$ picks an integer from 1 to the greatest integer in $R$. If the array $P(n)$ is not full and RND( R ) picks the number 1 , the program creates a 7 -ship.

As the program continues $\mathbf{R}$ decreases, narrowing the choice of integers. RND(R) chooses the number 1 more often, generating more 7 -ships; ultimately, the 7 -ship is created as often as it is not. The array $\mathrm{P}(n)$ remains nearly always full and the game places 7 -ships randomly on the screen. You finally cannot simply avoid the 7 -ships, and must plan a strategy of defense.

A unidimensional array $\mathrm{P}(n)$ keeps track of the Kamikaze 7 ships, where $n$ ranges from one to the maximum number of ships possible (see Fig. 1). If $\mathrm{P}(n)$ has a value greater than or equal to zero it indicates the position of the 7 -ship on the screen. If $\mathrm{P}(n)$ equals -1 it is empty and can be filled with a ship.

The program erases a moving 7-ship from its current position before putting it in a new position. The array
$O(n)$ keeps track of the previous position of the corresponding ship in the array $\mathrm{P}(n)$. After the program calculates the new position and stores it in $\mathrm{P}(n)$, it uses $\mathrm{O}(n)$ to erase the ship. The value in $\mathrm{P}(n)$ is used to place the ship back on the screen in its new location. An almost negligible amount of time passes between the two actions, giving the TRS-80 the equivalent of smooth movement.

The And function determines whether two objects on the screen are in the same column. Screen position 269 is directly above 525 ; 525 minus 269 equals 256 . Divide 256 by 64; the quotient equals 4 , an integer. Four lines separate positions 525 and 269.

The And function compares two bits (binary digits of either zero or 1 ). If both of the bits are 1, the And function yields a 1 ; all other cases result in a zero (see Fig. 2).

A and B are the bits compared; the result is F. Read the first line of Fig. 2 as "zero Anded with zero is zero."
Numbers greater than 1 are represented as a string of bits. For example, $10_{2}$ equals 2 and $11_{2}$ equals 3 , where the subscript two indicates that the number is shown in base two (see

| A | B | F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Figure 2. Truth table. |  |  |

Appendix G of the Level II Basic Reference Manual, and chapter two of Programming Techniques for Level II Basic by William Barden Jr.).

Numbers of more than one bit are

## String Variables

A\$ INKEY\$ user's commands.
B\$ graphic characters for the laser base.
E\$ graphic characters indicating the explosion of a 7 -ship.
T\$ title of the game.
Numeric Arrays
O(n) contains position of all 7-ships. Used to erase a ship from the screen immediately before movement.
$P(n)$ contains position of all attacking 7-ships.
Note: in both cases, $n$ is an integer varying from one to the maximum number of attacking 7 -ships.

## Numeric Variables

$A, B$ used to generate the offensive moves of the 7 -ships. $A$ is the number of spaces a 7 -ship is from the left of the screen; $B$ is the number of spaces the laser base is from the left of the screen.
C maximum number of attacking 7-ships.

D contains value of $i$ in the array $\mathrm{P}(i)$ that represents a destroyed 7 -ship. The obliterated ship is banished from the array.
F number of laser shots left.
G number of games played.
H highest score achieved in game session.
I controls the direction of base movement. $\mathrm{I}=1$ if base is moving to the right and $I=-1$ if base is moving to the left.
J,K,L used for iterative (For...Next) loops. used to print prime numbers at the top of the screen.
position of laser base before move. Used to erase it from the screen immediately before the move.
P current position of the laser base.
R scaling of random number generator. Determines the likelihood of a 7 -ship appearing when space is available for one in the array $\mathrm{P}(n)$. S player's current score.

Table 1. Variables and functions.

| Array Subscripts | 0 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $C$ | $n$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Not      <br> Used -1 396 $\ldots$ 555 $P(n)$ |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure 1. The array $P(\mathrm{n})$. Values of -1 indicate that the ship does not exist; other values represent that ship's position on the screen.
compared bit-for-bit according to their position with reference to the radix point (the general equivalent of the base-ten decimal point). For example, $1010_{2}$ Anded with $1100_{2}$ is $1000_{2}$ with the radix point understood to be at the extreme right.

A position on the screen is an integral multiple of 64 (the number of lines down the screen) plus some remainder. If two positions have the same remainder they are in the same column. The And function strips off everything except the remainder, any

## Line(s)

100

## Description

lets user determine the maximum number of ships on the screen and assigns the graphic string for the simulation of exploding 7 -ships. assigns the graphic string for the laser base, displays the $t$ itle of the game and the author's name.
120-150 delays for title page and gives instructions. The user must press Enter to begin play.
160 clears the screen, initializes the variables (so the game begins with no 7 -ships) and the display.
switches the direction of laser base movement if it reaches the edge of the screen.
180-200 moves the laser base and checks for existing 7 -ships to determine their offensive moves.
210 erases an attacking 7-ship that has moved off the display.
220 moves the 7 -ship and informs the player if he has been destroyed.
240
sets the variable I to -1 or 1 according to keyboard input. Also changes the direction arrow to reflect movement of the base.
250-300 finds the closest 7-ship in the
line of fire, explodes it, turns it off in the array $\mathrm{P}(n)$, and adds 70 points to the score. Adjusts the score if the laser hits a prime at the top of the screen.
310 terminates game if all shots are fired.
320-340 generates random prime numbers and the 7 -ships.
350 decreases the scaling factor for the generation of 7 -ships. This makes it more likely that 7-ships will appear whenever space is available in the array $P(n)$.
360 goes to line 170 for the next movement and command.
370 displays the current score, number of laser shots left, and the highest score so far.
380 tells the player that the mission is over and congratulates him if he has achieved the highest score so far.
390 queries the player if he would like to play again.
400 waits for player to decide whether or not he wants to play another game. If so, the program then continues execution at line 160 . Otherwise, the user is thanked and the program terminates execution.
Note: In the listing the up-arrow is represented as a left square bracket (D).

Table 2. Program description.

## MIKROKOLOR

## TRS-80* MODEL 100 COLOR GRAPHICS

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integer from 0 to 63. It is then simple to compare the two remainders.

Take the numbers that we know are in the same column on the screen: 269 and 525. Apply the And function to each of them with 63 and compare the remainders:

$$
\text { AND } \left.\begin{array}{rl}
269 & =0100001101_{2} \\
63 & =0000111111_{2} \\
13 & =0000001101_{2}
\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned}
525 & =1000001101_{2} \\
\text { AND } \quad 63 & =0000111111_{2} \\
\frac{13}{} & =0000001101_{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

As you see, the remainders are equal and the two numbers are in the same column.

The And function also determines the amount to add to the score when the laser misses a 7 -ship. The PEEK function looks at the memory location corresponding to the place where the laser strikes the top row of numbers and retrieves the ASCII equivalent of what resides at that place on the screen. (A list of alphanumeric characters and their ASCII equivalents is given in Appendix $C$ in the Level $I I$ Basic Reference Manual.) The decimal equivalents of the ASCII 1, 2, and 3 are respectively 49,50, and 51. Any of these numbers Anded with 15 ( $=1111_{2}$ ) gives the binary value. The program takes this result, multiplies it by 10 and adds it to the current score. If the laser strikes a blank space the Anded value is zero.

## Remarks and Changes

When a 7 -ship explodes it may obscure an adjacent 7 -ship with scattering debris. You can destroy no more than one 7 -ship with one shot even if two or more 7 -ships occupy the same spot.

This game has a maximum of 10 attacking 7-ships (based on $O(n)$ and $\mathrm{P}(n)$ arrays). If you should want more than 10 , alter the program slightly by enlarging the array.

Suppose you want as many as 30 7 -ships descending upon you. Add the following line: 10 DIM $\mathrm{O}(30), \mathrm{P}(30)$ and change IFC $>10$ in line 100 to IFC $>30$. However, fighting 307 -ships can make movement almost unbearably slow.

Jeffrey O. Fisher can be reached at 414 West 4lst St., Sand Springs, OK 74063.

# Every Z80 assembly-language programmer needs this book. 



Programming in assembly language requires good tools. TRS-80/Z80 Assembly Language Library, a complete reference book on TRS-80 Model I assembly language, is the best tool you can find. In over 300 -pages, 45 figures, and 75 program listings, author Craig A. Lindley explains the details of Model I hardware and software and shows you how to write programs that squeeze every bit of performance out of your computer. This book will teach you:

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TRS-80/Z80 Assembly Language Library. It's the assembly-language book for the '80s.

[^21]
# Directory Assistance 

by Les N. Delmarter

I'm plagued by a minor, but nagging, inconvenience with the Model II disk directory. When I call it, the directory display scrolls off the screen before I've had a chance to give it a good goingover. Sometimes I have to list the directory several times in succession to make sure I haven't missed any files. So I wrote a program called Files that solves the problem.


> Teep your Model II Mdisk directories from scrolling out of sight with this handy utility.

Files runs under TRSDOS 2.0 or TRSDOS 2.0a. It loads the entire directory into memory, sorts it alphabetically, then lists each file on the display.

The program lists only file names so the entire directory fits on the display at once, even if the disk is full. In addition, Files displays the date, time, drive number, and disk name at the top of the screen.

## Creating Files

To create the program, enter the source code into an editor/assembler if you have one. Otherwise, enter the object code directly, using the Model II's Debug feature. I'll discuss both methods.

## Editor/Assembler Method

Program Listing 1 contains the Files source code. The program resides at 7000 hexadecimal (hex), so you can run it on either a 32 K or 64 K Model II without modification.

## Debug Method

Program Listing 2 provides the object code you can enter with Debug. At the TRSDOS READY prompt, type DEBUG ON and press the enter key. Then type DEBUG and press the enter key a second time.

Press the M key, type 7000, and press the enter key. Then hit the F1 key and

## The Key Box

## Model II

64K RAM

Assembly Language<br>MII Editor/Assembler or Debug<br>TRSDOS 2.0 or 2.0 a

| Listing I conturued |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 02550 |  | JR | END; | YES. END. |
| 00560 | ERROR | LD | B, A; | MOVE ERROR CODE TO B. |
| 08578 |  | ${ }^{\text {L.D }}$ | A,39; | DISPLAY ERROR CODE. |
| 20580 |  | RST | 8 |  |
| 23598 | End | RST | 8 ; | JP TO TRSDOS READY. |
| 02600 | SEP | CP | ' ' | WAS COLON IN DRIVE SPEC ?? |
| 80618 |  | JR | NZ.BAD; | NO. BAD DRIVE SPEC. |
| 08628 |  | INC | HL; | YES. BUMP POINTER. |
| 80630 |  | LD | A, (HL) ; | next character should be |
| 02648 |  | CP | '4'; | less than 4. |
| 98658 |  | JP | C, CONT; | or. Continue. |
| 03660 | bad | ${ }^{\text {LD }}$ | A,48; | NO. BAD DRIVE SPEC . |
| 06678 |  | JR | ERROR; | DISPLAY ERROR CODE 48. |
| 00688 | FIND | PUSH | HL; | SAVE POINTER. |
| 08698 | LP1 | INC | HL; | BUMP POINTER. |
| 06700 |  | LD | A, (HL) ; | check character in hl. |
| 30710 |  | CP | ':' | IS IT A COLON ?? |
| 98720 |  | JR | NZ,LP1; | NO. GO AGAIN. |
| 98738 |  | LD | (HL) , 20H; | yes. replace it with a blank. |
| 00740 |  | INC | HL; | BUMP POINTER. |
| 60758 |  | ${ }^{\text {LD }}$ | (HL), 20H; | Replace drive with blank. |
| 00760 |  | INC | HL; | BUMP POINTER. |
| 80770 |  | LD | (HL) , 20H; | replace carriage return with blank., |
| 20780 |  | POP | HL; | RESTORE POINTER. |
| 08798 |  | RET |  | Restore porncr. |
| 04808 | SORT | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ | HL, BUPFER; | SORT ENTRIES IN RAM. |
| 08810 | LP2 | ${ }^{\text {LD }}$ | A, (HL) ; | FIND END OF DIRECTORY IN BUFPER. |
| 08820 |  | CP | ' ${ }^{\prime}$ ', | *** MARKS END OF DIRECTORY. |
| 90838 |  | JR | 2,FOUND; | FOUND IT. CONTINUE. |
| 08848 |  | LD | BC, 0834 ; | BUMP POINTER BY 34 bYtes. |
| 00850 |  | ADD | HL, BC |  |
| 08868 |  | LD | A, (COUNT) ; | bump count. |
| 08870 |  | DEC |  |  |
| 20888 |  | LD | (COUNT) . A; | save count. |
| 80898 |  | JR | N2,LP2; | SHOULD NEVER BE zero. |
| 60988 |  | JR | ERROR |  |
| 09910 | FOUND | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ | BC,0034; | MOVE POINTER TO |
| 20920 |  | SBC | HL, BC; | START OF LAST DIR. ENTRY. |
| 80938 88940 |  | ${ }_{\text {PUS }}$ PUS | HL; | transfer to de. |
| 80950 |  | LD | IX, BUPPER; | SET UP REGISTERS FOR SORT. |
| 00960 |  | LD | B,1 |  |
| 06970 |  | LD | C, 34 |  |
| 00980 |  | LD | H,0 |  |
| 06998 |  | LD | L, 15 |  |
| 01000 |  | LD | A,56 |  |
| 01010 |  | RST | 8 |  |
| 01020 |  | RET |  |  |
| 81038 | HEAD | LD | BC,0101H; | CLS, 80 Char/NORMAL MODE. |
| 81040 |  | ${ }_{\text {LST }}^{\text {LD }}$ |  |  |
| 01860 |  | JR | N 2 , ERROR |  |
| 01878 |  | Call | DATE; | SET UP DATE IN BUFFER. |
| 01880 |  | LD | HL,MSG1; | DISPLAY HEADING. |
| 01898 81108 |  | ${ }_{\text {LD }}^{\text {LD }}$ | B,MSG1X-MSG1 |  |
| 81110 |  | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ | C, ${ }_{\text {A, }}$ |  |
| 01120 |  | RST | ${ }_{8}$ |  |
| 01130 |  | JR | Nz.ERROR |  |
| 01148 |  | RET |  |  |
| 01150 | date | ${ }^{\text {LD }}$ | HL, B1; | get date/time into buffer bl. |
| 81168 |  | LD | B, 8 | GE DATE/TME INTO BUFER BI. |
| 01178 01180 |  | ${ }^{\text {LD }}$ | A, 45 |  |
| 01180 01198 |  | RST | 8 8, |  |
| 01200 |  | LD | HL, B1; | TRANSFER TO MESSAGE BUFPER. |
| 01210 |  | LD | DE, DT | TRANSFER TO MESSAGE BUPFER. |
| 81220 |  | LD | BC, 0803 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |
| 01230 |  | LDIR |  |  |
| 81248 |  | LD | HL, B1+3 |  |
| 01250 |  | LD | DE, $\mathrm{DT}^{\text {+ }} 4$ |  |
| 01268 |  | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ | BC,0003 |  |
| 01278 01280 |  | ${ }_{\text {LD }}^{\text {LD }}$ | HL, Bl +6 |  |
| 91298 |  | LD | DE, ${ }^{\text {dT }}$ +9 |  |
| ${ }^{013130}$ |  | LD | $\mathrm{BC}, 0002 \mathrm{H}$ |  |
| 01310 |  | ${ }_{\text {LD }}^{\text {LD }}$ | HL, $\mathrm{Bl}+8$ |  |
| 01330 |  | LD | DE, DT +12 |  |
| 01340 |  | LD | $\mathrm{BC}, 0004 \mathrm{H}$ |  |
| 01350 |  | LDIR |  |  |
| 01360 |  | LD | HL, B1 +15 |  |
| 01370 |  | LD | DE, DT+21 |  |
| 01388 81398 |  | LD | $\mathrm{BC,0208H}$ |  |
| 81398 01480 |  | ${ }_{\text {RET }}^{\text {LDIR }}$ |  |  |
| 01418 | DISKID | LD | HL, ID |  |
| 01420 |  | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ | A, (DRIVE) |  |
| 81438 81448 |  | SUB | 3en |  |
| 81458 |  | ${ }_{\text {LD }}$ | B,A A, 15 |  |
| 01460 |  | RST | 8 |  |
| 01478 |  | JP | N2.ERROR |  |
| 01488 |  | RET |  |  |
| 01498 01500 | MSG1 | DEFB | 1 AR ; | reverse video code. |
| 01510 | DT | DEFM | , SORTED DIRECTORY LIST | . |
| 01520 | ID | DEFM | ' ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |
| 01530 |  | DEFM | ' DRIVE ' |  |
| ${ }^{01548} 8$ | DRIVE | DEFB | 308 |  |
| 01550 01568 |  | DEFM DEFB | '19H; | normal video code. |
| 01578 | MSG1x | EQU | \$ |  |
| 01580 | SPC | DEFB | 20 H |  |
| 01598 81608 | count | ${ }^{\text {DEFP }}$ | 97 |  |
| 01618 | T1 | DEFW DEFS | ${ }_{26}^{81}$ |  |
| 01620 01638 | BUPFER | ${ }_{\text {END }}^{\text {DEPB }}$ | ${ }^{8}$ FILES |  |

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Program Listing 2. Files object code.
enter the code in Listing 2. When the code fills the display area, press the F2 key to store the code you entered.
Press the M, down-arrow, and F1 keys. This moves Debug to the next 80 -byte display block so you can con-
tinue entering the code in Listing 2.
When you've entered all the code, press the F2 key to exit the edit mode, then press the O key to exit Debug.

At the TRSDOS READY prompt, type DEBUG OFF and press the enter
key. Then type DUMP FILES START $=7000$, END-7177, TRA $=7000$ and press the enter key.

## Using Files

To use Files, type FILES at the TRSDOS READY prompt and press the enter key. The program displays the files in drive zero. If you want the directory of a disk in another drive, type FILES followed by a space and the number of the drive (zero to 3 ). For example, to list the files in drive 1, type FILES 1.

Alternatively, you can call Files from Basic using the command SYSTEM "FILES" or a similar statement in your Basic program. However, doing so wipes out any Basic program in memory because the Files program resides in the same area of memory as a Basic program would.

To solve this problem, you must have a 64 K Model II with an editor/assembler. Specify an origin address of F000 rather than 7000 to store Files above user memory, out of the way of any Basic program.

Contact Les N. Delmarter at Custom Software Services, P.O. Box 150, Porterville, CA 93258.


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## Nag Analysis

## Conversion by Mare-Anne Jarvela 80 Micro Technical Editor

If you've got an eye for the horses, bring your Model 100 to the race track and make big bucks.

This conversion (Program Listing 1) of Dave Crosby's program Nag Analysis ( 80 Micro, July 1981, p. 243) rates horses by a handicapping system. My conversion runs in 8 K RAM.

You enter information about the horse: days between races, race distance, class, gain in stretch, call positions, jockey's weight, speed rating, and earnings, and the horse is given a number rating for each category. After all the information is entered, the score is totaled. Either enter the number of another horse you want evaluated or press the zero key.

When you hit the zero key, the question "Do you want to see a list?" appears. Enter Y and the rating list appears on the screen. If you also want a printout, answer Y to the next question. When you answer the date prompt, you need only enter the day, not the month and year.
If the horse hasn't raced in the last 15 days, the program automatically eliminates it. If the horse has been in a race within 15 days, the program awards it 10 points. Enter the distance: 8 for eight furlongs, 2 for two miles, 4.16 for $41 / 16$, and so on. If the distance is the same for both this race and the last, the program adds 10 points to the total score. The class question asks for the horse's claim for this race and the previous race. The horse is awarded points if the difference between races is significant. Stretch gain for the horse's last three races receives 10 points.

When you answer the call position question, remember that it's for the last three races (any calls). If the horse came in first five times, enter 5 . A first call is worth 10 points and a second call five. Again, 10 points if the jockey's weight stays the same both races.

After you enter the last three speed ratings, the program

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| N | Counter | V | First any call |
| A | Today's date | Second any call |  |
| C | Days last month | WT | Weight this race |
| B | Today's distance | WL | Weight last race |
| E | Post number | XF | First speed |
| D | Total points awarded | XS | Second speed |
| F | Last race day | XT | Third speed |
| I | Awarded points | Z | Year's earnings |
| R | Distance last race | Y | Number of starts |
| S | Today's claim | T | Delay variable |
| G | Last claim | P\$ | Y/N input |
| K\$ | Y/N input |  |  |
| Table 1. Nag Analysis variables list. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

averages them and assigns points accordingly. The last question is about the earnings for the year. The program divides earnings by the number of starts the horse made, and awards the appropriate number of points.
The total score appears on the screen for the post position that you entered and is written to the NAG.DO file. The NAG.DO file also contains all of the post positions and the scores. To rate another horse, enter a new post position number. By loading the NAG.DO file you can get a list of all of the horses on the screen. The NAG.DO file stays the same until the next time you start the program.
Bet on the horse with the highest score and hope to win.

## Program Listing 1. Nag Analysis.

```
10 'HORSES
20 MAXFILES=2:CLEAR:CLS:N=0
30 INPUT"TODAYS DATE ";A
40 INPUT"DAYS IN PREVIOUS MONTH ";C
50 INPUT"TODAYS DISTANCE "; B:J=\emptyset:L=15
60 INPUT"POST # ";E:IF E=0THEN 510
70 IF E>15 THEN 60
80 D=\emptyset:IF E>J THEN LET J=E
90 IF E<L THEN LET L=E
100 CLS:PRINT"DAYS BETWEEN RACES "
110 INPUT"LAST RACE DAY ";F:G=A
120 IF F>G THEN LET G=G+C
130 IF (G-F)>15 THEN PRINT"ELIMINATED":
GOTO 60
140 I=10:GOSUB 480
150 INPUT "DISTANCE LAST RACE ";R
160 IF R=B THENLETI=10:GOSUB480:GOTO180
170 GOSUB 500
180 CLS:PRINT"CLASS CHECK"
190 INPUT"TODAYS CLAIM";S
200 INPUT"LAST CLAIM ";G
210 I=INT ((G-S)/100+.5):GOSUB 480
220 CLS:INPUT"GAIN IN STRETCH (Y/N) ";K$
230 IF K$="Y"THEN LET I=10:GOSUB 480:GOT
O 250
240 IFK$="N"THENGOSUB 50\emptysetELSEGOTO220
250 CLS:PRINT"RUNNING POSITION"
260 INPUT"IST ANY CALL ";U
270 INPUT"2ND ANY CALL ";V
280 I=U*l\emptyset+V*5:GOSUB480
290 CLS:PRINT"ASSIGNED WEIGHT"
300 INPUT"JOCKEY'S WEIGHT THIS RACE ";WT
310 INPUT"JOCKEY'S WEIGHT LAST RACE ";WL
320 IF WT=WLTHENLET I=10:GOSUB480:GOTO34
0
330 GOSUB 500
340 CLS:PRINT"LAST 3 SPEEDS"
350 INPUT "FIRST ";XF
360 INPUT "SECOND ";XS
370 INPUT "THIRD ";XT
380 I=INT ((XF+XS+XT)/3+.5):GOSUB 480
390 CLS:PRINT"AVERAGE EARNINGS"
40\emptyset INPUT"YEARS EARNINGS ";Z
```

```
Lisringl continmed
    410 INPUT"NUMBER OF STARTS ";Y:IF Y=0 TH
    EN LET I=0:GOTO 430
    420 I=INT(Z/Y*.I):D=D+I
    430 PRINT"AWARD "; I:FORT=1TO200:NEXTT
    440 CLS:PRINT"SCORE: PP年;E;" IS ";D
    450 IF N>0 THEN GOTO 470
    4 6 0 ~ O P E N " ~ R A M ~ : ~ N A G ~ . ~ D O ~ " F O R O U T P U T A S I ~
    47\emptyset PRINT#1,"PP# ";E;" IS";D:N=N+1:GOTO
    60
    480 D=D +I:PRINT" AWARD ";I
    490 PRINT"SCORE NOW";D: FORT=1TO200:NEXT
    T:RETURN
    500 PRINT "NO POINTS AWARDED":FORT=1TO20
    0 : NEXTT:RETURN
    510 CLOSE:K$="":CLS:INPUT"DO YOU WANT TO
    SEE LIST(Y/N) ";K$:IFK$="N"THEN END
    520 OPEN"RAM: NAG.DO"FORINPUTAS1
    530 INPUT#1,F,E,G,D
    540 PRINT"PP# ";E;"IS ";D
    550 IFNOT EOF (1) THENGOTO530
    560 CLOSE
    570 PRINT:PRINT"PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINU
    E*
    580 IFINKEY$=""THEN5 80
    590 INPUT"DO YOU WANT A PRINT OUT(Y/N) ";
    P$
    600 IF P$= 'Y"GOTO620
    610 IF P$=*N"THEN END ELSE GOTO 590
    620 OPEN"RAM: NAG.DO"FORINPUTAS1
    6 3 0 ~ I N P U T \# 1 , F , E , G , D
    640 LPRINT"PP# ";E;" IS ";D
    6 5 0 ~ I F N O T ~ E O F ~ ( 1 ) ~ T H E N G O T O 6 3 0 ~
    660 CLOSE : END
```


## Harmony and Me

## by Ben Firschein

The TRS-80 Model 100's tone generator lets you make music. You can access it easily from Basic with the Sound command. The manual provides a table that matches tone codes with musical notes.

The Model 100 generates notes within a range of five octaves. Unfortunately, there's no software that lets you compose, play back, save, or load a song. To play a song using the tone generator, you must write a program in Basic and use the table in the manual to find the necessary codes. Harmony, Program Listing 2, solves this problem. It runs in 8K RAM.

The program's menu displays the commands. You enter the names of the notes rather than tone codes.

The program plays the note as you press the key, much like a musical instrument would, and it also lets you play the complete song when you're done. You can save the song to load and play it later.

## The Main Menu

When you run the program, a menu appears, displaying the amount of free memory and the following options: Make a song, Play back, Save, Load, What are my files, and Quit. Press the appropriate key to select an option. If you don't select an available option, the menu redisplays.
If you don't have enough memory to run the program, the program notifies you and requests that you make more space available and terminates its execution. You can either delete

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| Lines | Special <br> Feature <br> (*) | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0-4$ |  | Program declaration. |
| 5 | * | Model 100 Basic goes to line 200 if there's an error while running the program. (See commentary on lines 200-250 for information on error handling.) |
| 8 |  | Sets maximum number of notes. Change this depending on how much memory your machine has. |
| 10-26 |  | Dimension statements. |
| 30 | * | Reads data on notes. The codes (lines 1000-1220) are taken from the table in the manual under the Sound command. The rows are the notes and the columns are the octaves. |
| 32-39 | * | Turn the function keys on for use in program. |
| 40-47 |  | Initialize octave, duration, and note number. |
| 50 | * | Calls Subroutine that assigns function keys. (See commentary on lines 550-665.) |
| 52-88 |  | Main Menu. Tell you the options, scan keyboard for command (line 75) and go to proper subroutine if the command is valid. |
| 90-99 |  | Compose subroutine. |
|  | 91 | Prints instructions and initializes. |
|  | 92 | Gets a note from the user and identifies it. |
|  | 93 | Tests for command to exit. |
|  | 94 | Plays the note if the note was valid. |
|  | 95 | If entered maximum amount of notes then done. |
|  | 96 | New note. |
|  | 97 | Stores octave, duration, note. |
|  | 99 | Gets another note. |
| 100-160 |  | Subroutine to find a note and identify. |
| 170-180 |  | Subroutine to correct a note. |
| 200-250 | * | Error handling subroutine. If there is an error, control is transferred to this part of the program (see line 5). |
| 300-330 |  | Subroutine to print the key labels and initialize the number of notes to zero. It also gives instructions. |
| 400-440 | * | Subroutine that lets you see what files you have. This subroutine uses the built-in Basic command called Files, that lists all RAM files. |
| 500-520 | * | Subroutine to play a note. $\mathbf{L}$ is the octave. K is the variable that is used to print the name of the note and to look up the code for that tone and octave. $\mathrm{NS}(\mathrm{K})$ is the name of the note. The SOUND statement calls the tone generator. $\mathrm{P} \%(\mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{~L})$ is the code for that tone and octave. D is the duration. |
| 550-665 | * | Select the octave. Subroutines $610-650$ change the octave (L). Subroutines 655-665 change the duration of the tone (D). |
| 700-770 |  | This subroutine (called by line 30 ) loads the array $\mathrm{NS}(\mathrm{N})$ with the names of the notes ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{etc}$.) It also loads the matrix $\mathbf{P \%}$ ( $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{C}$ ) with the codes for the tones. N is the note number, C is the octave. The subroutine loads the codes from the data on lines 1000-1220. |
| 800-885 |  | This subroutine plays back a tune. LV\%(NT) is the octave of a given note. DU\%(NT) is the duration of a given note. $\operatorname{NOS(NT)}$ is the name of the note. |
| 900-960 | * | This subroutine saves a tune. |
| 970-996 | * | Load a song. |
| 1000-1220 | * | Store tone data. |

Table 2. Comments on music program structure and features.
some files or change line 8 of the program to free up memory (line 8 specifies the maximum amount of notes allowed). Currently, M (the maximum number of notes) is set at 100 ; this is about a page of music.

## Make a Song

You enter this mode with the M key. The program gives you a summary of the instructions and function key labels. Enter a note using its name (C, A, G notes, etc.) Specify sharps by pressing the shift key and the note key simultaneously (C, A, and $G$ stand for $C$ sharp, A sharp, and $G$ sharp). When you hit the key, the note sounds. Use the Model 100's function keys to change the octave or the duration. Function keys $1-5$ control the octave, and function keys $6-8$ control the duration of the note. The octave and duration don't change again until you use the function keys to change them. Stop keying in notes at any time by hitting the period key. If you never hit the period key, the program tells you when you key in the maximum number of notes allowed. If this happens, the main menu reappears, and the program retains the notes keyed in so far.
If you key in the wrong notes, you can easily correct them; hit the backspace key to delete notes until you arrive at the first note you want to change. As you hit the backspace key, a cursor shows you the note you're on. Retype the note or notes that you want to correct. The original song is maintained up to

## Program Listing 2. Harmony.

$\emptyset$ REM music program
1 REM By Ben Firschein
2 REM June, 1983
3 REM for use on Radio Shack TRS-80 model 100 portable computer
4 REM
5 ON ERROR GUTO 200:REM handle error
$8 \mathrm{M}=100$ :REM maximum number of notes
10 DIM N\$(12): REM notes
$2 \emptyset$ DIM P\% $(12,5)$ : REM pitch
22 DIM LV\% (M): REM octave
24 DIM DU\% (M): REM duration
26 DIM NO\$(M): REM note
30 GOSUB 700:REM read data
32 KEY (1) ON: REM turn on func key
33 KEY (2) ON
34 KEY (3) ON
35 KEY (4) ON
36 KEY (5) ON
37 KEY (6) ON
38 KEY (7) ON
39 KEY (8) ON
40 L=1:REM level (octave)
$45 \mathrm{D}=12$ : REM duration of tone
47 C=0:REM note \#
50 GOSUB 550:REM assign function keys
52 GOTO 60:REM no time delay
55 REM main program
57 FOR ZZ=1 TO 5ø日: NEXT ZZ:REM delay
60 CLS
61 PRINT"menu $\quad$ ";FRE $(\theta)$;"bytes
free"
62 PRINT
64 PRINT" $[\mathrm{m}]$ ake a song", "[p]layback"
65 PRINT"[s]ave","[w]hat are my files?"
66 PRINT"[1]oad"
67 PRINT"[q]uit
choose"
hit key in [ ] to
Lissing 2 contioned

Listing 2 contimued

```
75 K$=INKEY$
77 IF K$="" THEN 75
80 IF KS="m" THEN GOSUB 90
82 IF K}$="p" THEN GOSUB 80\emptyset
84 IF K$="S" THEN GOSUB 900
85 IF K$="1" THEN GOSUB 970
IF KS="q" THEN END
IF K$="w" THEN GOSUB 400
8 \text { GOTO 57:REM another command}
90 REM compose
91 GOSUB 300:REM print labels and init
92 GOSUB 100:REM get a note & identify
93 IF K$="." THEN RETURN
94 GOSUB 500:REM play note
95 IF C=M THEN PRINT:PRINT"can only
store";M; "notes.":RETURN
96 C=C+1:REM new note
97 LV% (C) =L:DU% (C) =D:NO$(C) =K $
98 REM 97 stores octave,duration, note
9 9 ~ G O T O ~ 9 2 : R E M ~ a n o t h e r ~ n o t e
100 REM get a note and identify
105 PRINT"O";CHRS(8);:REM cursor and
backspace
110. K$=INKEY$
115 IF K$="." THEN PRINT".":RETURN
120 IF K$="n THEN 110
125 IF ASC(K$)=8 THEN GOSUB 170:GOTO
100:REM back space and get note
130 FOR K=1 TO 12:REM note
140 IF K$=N$(K) THEN 160
150 NEXT K
155 GOTO 110:REM illegal note
160 RETURN:REM was the kth note
170 REM correct a note
172 IF C=\emptyset THEN RETURN:REM no notes.
cannot backspace
173 PRINT " ";CHR$(8);
174 PRINT CHR$(8);CHR$(8);CHR$(8);CHR$(8
);
176 REM chr$(8) is backspace
178 C=C-1
180 RETURN
200 REM error handling
210 IF ERR=7 THEN PRINT"out of
memory.please make some space":END
220 IF ERR=52 THEN PRINT"file not
```

the note before the cursor. Thus, if you backspace to correct some notes and then type ' $\because$ ' to exit to the main menu, any notes after the cursor are not saved; you must retype any notes that appear after the cursor if you wish to save them.

## Play Back a Song

To get into this mode, hit the $P$ key. Enter the play back mode to play back a song you composed. As the song plays, the program displays the octaves and names of the notes.

## Save a Song

To save a song type S . The save option writes the song to a file (RAM or cassette). If you type only the file name and don't specify the type of file, the Model 100 assumes it's a RAM file. Since the Model 100 retains its memory even when turned off, files written to RAM remain until you delete them from Basic.
If you enter an illegal file name, the program informs you (in English, not by an error code) and returns you to the main menu. It also alerts you if you attempt to save a RAM file and run out of memory.

## Load a Song

You can load songs that you've previously saved. If you type the name of a RAM file that doesn't exist, or a bad file name, the program informs you of the error and returns you to the main menu. After it finds the file, the program loads it and returns to the main menu. You can then play back the song using the play back option.

## What Are My Files

To see what files you have in RAM, press the $W$ key. This is an important feature; if you have just composed a song and you have forgotten the names of your files, it's desirable to find out what files you have to prevent writing over a file. This feature also lets you verify whether you've stored a RAM file properly.

## Quit

When you finish, leave the program by calling the Quit option ( Q ).

Write to Ben Firschein at 29 Stowe Lane, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

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```
Lsting 2 continued
    found.":RESUME 55:REM menu
    230 IF ERR=55 THEN PRINT"bad file
    name.":RESUME 55:REM menu
    240 PRINT "error code ";ERR;"in line
    ";ERL:STOP
    250 REM end of error handling
    255 REM
    300 REM print key lables & initialize
    302 C=0:REM no note yet
    304 CLS:PRINT"make a song (up
    to";M;"notes)"
    305 PRINT"hit key of the note to
    play.for sharps:"
    306 PRINT"shift & the key.'.'=done.hit I
    bksp] to"
    310 PRINT"change note.fl-f8 change
    octave&length:"
    312 PRINT
    315 PRINT"octl oct2 oct3 oct4 oct5 1/4
    1/2 1/1"
    330 RETURN
    336 PRINT"wait";
    400 REM what are my files
    4 1 0 ~ C L S
    4 3 0 ~ F I L E S
    4 3 1 ~ P R I N T
    434 PRINT"nit space bar to continue ";
    435 W$=INKEY$:IF W$<>" " THEN 435
    4 3 6 ~ P R I N T ~ " ~ w a i t * ;
    440 RETURN
    4 4 2 ~ R E M
    500 REM play the note
    510 PRINT L;N$(K);' ';
    515 SOUND P% (K,L),D
    520 RETURN
    550 REM select the octave
    6 0 0 ~ O N ~ K E Y ~ G O S U B
    610,620,630,640,650,655,660,665
    605 RETURN
    610 L=1:RETURN
    620 L=2:RETURN
    630 L=3: RETURN
    640 L=4:RETURN
    650 L=5:RETURN
    655 D=12:RETURN:REM tone duration
    6 6 0 ~ D = 2 5 : R E T U R N ~
    665 D=50:RETURN
    7 0 0 ~ R E M ~ l o a d ~ a r r a y s ~ w i t h ~ v a l u e s ~
    705 REM
    710 FOR N=1 TO 12:REM note
    720 READ N$(N):REM note name
    730 FOR C=1 TO 5:REM octave
    740 READ P% (N,C) : REM note,octave
    7 5 0 ~ N E X T ~ C ~
    7 6 0 ~ N E X T ~ N ~
    7 7 0 ~ R E T U R N
    800 REM playback
    801 CLS:PRINT"playback" : PRINT
    802 IF C>0 THEN 820
    804 PRINT"error. no notes to play"
    808 RETURN
    820 FOR NT=1 TO C:REM stored notes
    839 L=LV% (NT) : REM octave
    8 4 5 \mathrm { D } = \mathrm { DU } \mathrm {  \%  } \text { (NT) : REM duration}
    850 K$=NO$(NT):REM note
    860 GOSUB 130:REM identify
    85 GOSUB 500:REM play the note
    8 7 0 ~ N E X T ~ N T '
```

Listing 2 continued

```
    875 PRINT
    85 RETURN
    900 REM save
    905 CLS:PRINT"save":PRINT
    906 IF C>0 THEN 910
    908 PRINT"error. no notes to save"
    909 RETURN:REM to menu
    910 INPUT"filename ";N$
    920 OPEN N$ FOR OUTPUT AS 1
    923 PRINT"saving ";N$
    925 FOR NT=1 TO C
    930 PRINT #1,LV% (NT),DU% (NT),NO$(NT)
    932 PRINT LV%(NT);NO$(NT);" ";
    9 4 0 ~ N E X T ~ N T
    942 PRINT #1,0,0,"*":REM eof
    9 4 4 ~ C L O S E ~ I ~ I
    955 PRINT:PRINT"saved. ";FRE(0);" bytes
    free."
    960 RETURN
    9 7 0 ~ R E M ~ l o a d
    972 CLS:PRINT"load":PRINT
    974 INPUT"file ";NA$
    976 OPEN NAS FOR INPUT AS 1
    978 PRINT"found ";NA$
    980 FOR C=1 TO M:REM m=max
    982 INPUT #1,LV%(C),DU%(C),NO$(C)
    984 IF NO$(C)="*" THEN 990:REM done
    986 NEXT C
    990 C=C-1
    9 9 2 ~ C L O S E ~ 1 ~
    994 PRINT"loaded"
    996 RETURN
    1000 DATA "g",12538,6269,3134,1567,783
    1020 DATA "G",11836,5918,2959,1479,739
    1030 DATA "a",111772,5586,2793,1396,698
    1040 DATA "A",10544,5272,2636,1318,659
    1050 DATA "b",9952,4976,2484,1244,622
    1060 DATA "c",9394,4697,2348,1174,587
    1070 DATA "C",8866,4433,2216,1108,554
    1080 DATA "d",8368,4184,2092,1046,523
    1090 DATA "D",7900,3728,1975,987,493
    1200 DATA "e",7456,3718,1864,932,466
    1210 DATA "f",7032,3516,1758,879,439
    1220 DATA "F",6642,3321,1660,830,415
```


## Remote Robot

## by Peter W. Deininger and Rolf A. Deininger

Radio Shack sells a radio-controlled robot (part number 60-3023A) that you can control with your Model 100. It's a cute, but simple, robot that's only able to move forward, backward, and make turns.

If you open the robot's hand-held remote control, you'll find that pressing the button causes a contact (two copper plates) to close.

The Model 100 controls the robot easily with two resident Basic commands, Motor On and Motor Off. Normally, these commands control a cassette recorder connected to the 100 . They turn a relay on the Model 100 on or off. The smallest plug on the cassette interface cable carries the relay status to the recorder.

To control the robot through the Model 100, all you need do is install a subminiature phone jack (Radio Shack part number 274-292) in the robot's remote control with the two

```
'MODEL \(10 \emptyset\) ROBOT CONTROL'
'PETER DEIININGER JULY 83'
PRINT"HOW MANY SECONDS FOR FULL TURN"
INPUT FT
\(\mathrm{FS}=32\) の*FT : RT=1/4*FS
RVS \(=1 / 2 * \mathrm{FS}: \mathrm{LFT}=3 / 4 * \mathrm{FS}\)
CLS: PRINT" TURN ON ROBOT........."
AS=INKEYS:IF A\$" "THEN 80:'GET CMND'
\(A=A S C(A \$) \quad: A=A-27\)
IF \(A>5\) OR \(A<1\) THEN 80
ON A GOSUB \(130,160,190,210,240\)
GOTO 80
PRINT"RIGHT ";
MOTOR ON:FOR \(I=1\) TO RT:NEXT I
MOTOR OH'F: RETURN
PRINT"LEFT ";
MOTOR ON:FOR \(I=1\) TO LFT:NEXT I
MOTOR OHFF: RETURN
PRINT"FORWARD ";
    MOTOR OFF: RETURN
    PRINT"REVERSE ";
    MOTOR ON:FOR \(I=1\) TO RVS:NEXT I
    MOTOR OFF: RETURN
    PRINT"STOP ";
    FOR \(I=1\) TO 40
    MOTOR ON:FOR \(D=1\) TO 60:NEXT D
    MOTOR OFF:FOR D=1 TO 60:NEXT D
    NEXT I : RETURN
```

Program Listing 3. Robot Control.
leads connected to the push-button switch. By plugging the cassette cable into this socket, you can simulate pushing the button on the remote controller with your Model 100.

The Motor On command is now equivalent to pushing the button; the Motor Off command is equivalent to releasing the button.

## Robot Control

The following program lets you control the robot from the Model 100 keyboard after you plug in the cassette cable.

10 A $\$=$ INKEY $\$$ IFA $=$ = "'GOTO 10
20 IF A $\$=$ "F" THEN MOTOR OFF
30 IF A $\$=$ "R" THEN MOTOR ON
40 GOTO 10
Typing an F makes the robot go forward and typing an R makes it go backward.

To make the robot go left and right and stop takes a bit more work (see Program Listing 3). Making a left turn is analogous to trying to turn left on a road that prohibits left turns. By making three right turns, you ultimately head off in the left direction. The same holds true for the robot; the program triggers three right turns to make the robot turn left. It simulates a stop by repeatedly sending commands to move the robot forward and backward in small steps.

The general control program begins by asking how long, in seconds, it takes the robot to make a full, 360 -degree turn. The program then uses this estimate to turn the robot 90,180 , and 270 degrees. Use the four arrow keys to move the robot in the appropriate direction and press the space bar to make the robot stop. The program runs in 8 K RAM.

Write to Peter and Rolf Deininger at 3063 Overridge Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

## Winning Numbers

## by Ronald F. Balonis

If you play a daily numbers game, this program increases your chances for that megabucks win. It helps you choose which daily number to bet on no matter what number selection scheme you prefer.
The Daily Numbers Statistician computes a ranked histographical analysis of the digits used in a daily numbers game (see Program Listing 4). The program ranks digits according to the frequency with which they're drawn.
The program analyzes the numbers drawn from a daily numbers file (DAILY.DO), which you maintain using the resident text editor. Using this information, you can compute the mathematical probability of success for numbers based on the frequency distribution.

## Program Operation

The daily numbers file is organized as an inverted file with the latest entries listed first (see Fig. 1). The file data given here is from the Pennsylvania Daily Number Lottery from April 29, 1982, to April 29, 1983. Change the state by changing the definition of STATES in line 10 and inserting an historical file of the appropriate daily numbers.
Program operation is screen-oriented. Screen 1 asks you if you want to recalculate the statistics (you have to do this for the first run of the program to create the statistics file DNSTAT.DO). Screen 2 prompts you for the number of digits (greater than 10) you select for the recalculate option. Screens

| 157 | 803 | 542 | 833 | 380 | 600 | 823 | 262 | 954 | 414 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 120 | 668 | 501 | 516 | 475 | 119 | 447 | 952 | 149 | 322 |
| 847 | 485 | 936 | 790 | 236 | 651 | 904 | 120 | 387 | 031 |
| 641 | 008 | 107 | 552 | 061 | 302 | 830 | 775 | 877 | 306 |
| 917 | 172 | 580 | 082 | 518 | 603 | 030 | 981 | 583 | 932 |
| 242 | 013 | 707 | 643 | 438 | 828 | 155 | 572 | 617 | 272 |
| 751 | 538 | 530 | 777 | 510 | 351 | 469 | 587 | 267 | 790 |
| 579 | 908 | 428 | 514 | 366 | 991 | 931 | 602 | 837 | 917 |
| 324 | 291 | 580 | 587 | 437 | 217 | 912 | 306 | 088 | 271 |
| 513 | 990 | 367 | 271 | 665 | 174 | 034 | 815 | 431 | 724 |
| 651 | 126 | 936 | 253 | 147 | 560 | 255 | 483 | 619 | 530 |
| 455 | 787 | 433 | 568 | 007 | 185 | 755 | 829 | 695 | 479 |
| 075 | 443 | 000 | 551 | 555 | 967 | 160 | 925 | 721 | 277 |
| 168 | 694 | 151 | 151 | 135 | 430 | 594 | 037 | 569 | 847 |
| 808 | 515 | 653 | 737 | 861 | 986 | 662 | 621 | 711 | 798 |
| 995 | 368 | 041 | 540 | 221 | 347 | 952 | 446 | 625 | 735 |
| 811 | 726 | 594 | 079 | 317 | 357 | 574 | 852 | 023 | 039 |
| 174 | 842 | 954 | 298 | 706 | 440 | 402 | 308 | 097 | 851 |
| 520 | 885 | 663 | 700 | 877 | 989 | 215 | 398 | 031 | 481 |
| 060 | 802 | 289 | 744 | 258 | 961 | 805 | 144 | 064 | 601 |
| 605 | 731 | 995 | 722 | 645 | 590 | 511 | 243 | 308 | 470 |
| 329 | 216 | 310 | 302 | 130 | 321 | 668 | 707 | 955 | 468 |
| 773 | 520 | 096 | 663 | 004 | 688 | 817 | 366 | 444 | 695 |
| 068 | 577 | 594 | 473 | 218 | 243 | 528 | 180 | 492 | 385 |
| 186 | 498 | 098 | 195 | 151 | 929 | 806 | 042 | 947 | 690 |
| 715 | 398 | 235 | 069 | 970 | 006 | 735 | 612 | 336 | 140 |
| 934 | 485 | 374 | 021 | 028 | 655 | 695 | 696 | 623 | 858 |
| 522 | 308 | 545 | 590 | 915 | 321 | 522 | 066 | 998 | 600 |
| 045 | 267 | 356 | 013 | 289 | 477 | 662 | 290 | 524 | 277 |
| 399 | 855 | 164 | 611 | 882 | 690 | 144 | 517 | 771 | 673 |
| 329 | 325 | 782 | 678 | 003 | 700 | 230 | 874 |  |  |
| 673 | 444 | 649 | 696 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure I. Daily numbers file. The latest entries are listed first.

3 and 4 notify you of program operation.
Screen 5 displays the analysis. The ranked histographical display shows the random nature of each digit and digit trends in a run of numbers. Enter a number to calculate its probability and press the E key to exit to Screen 1.
Daily Number Statistician requires between 4 K and 6 K of memory. The program DAILYN.BA takes up 3.75K with remark statements, 3 K without. The statistics file (DNSTAT.DO) uses 360 bytes of memory. The daily numbers file, DAILY.DO, needs $\mathbf{4}$ bytes of memory for each three-digit number you enter.
To use the program on an 8 K machine, key it in without the remark statements. The program's only limitation is the amount of memory you have available.

Contact Ronald F. Balonis at 118 Rice St., Trucksville, PA 18708.

## Program Listing 4. DAIL YN.BA.

| 5 'DAILYN.BA 5/30/83 BY RON BALONIS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | CLEAR 200:STATES="PA" |
| 15 TITLES="* "+STATES+" DAILY NUMBER |  |
| STATISTICIAN |  |
| 20 CLS:PRINTC4,TITLES |  |
| 30 | PRINT@130, "RECOMPUTE STATISTICS?" |
| 5 PRINTe209,"<Y>ES, <N>O OR <E>XIT "; |  |
|  |  |
| 50 IF KB $\$=$ "Y" THEN 100 |  |
| 60 IF KB $\$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{N}^{\prime}$ THEN 800 |  |
| 70 | IF KBS="E" THEN MENU ELSE GOTO 20 |
| 80 |  |
| 90 '---READ THE DAILY NUMBER FILE--- |  |
| 100 CLS:PRINT@4,TITLES |  |
| 105 | PRINT@125,"NUMBER OF NUMBERS ";: INPUT N0 |
| 110 IF N $0<10$ OR N0>999 THEN 100115 PRINT@125, $0 * * * *$ COMPUTING STATISTICS |  |
|  |  |
| ****" |  |
| 120 '--READ \& SELECT SORT \#S OF \# FILE-- |  |
| 125 OPEN "DAILY0.DO" FOR INPUT AS 1 |  |
| 130 | ( $\mathrm{NX}=\mathrm{NX}+1$ |
| 135 FOR I=1 TO 4 |  |
| 140 IF EOF (1) THEN 160 |  |
| 145 | $5 \mathrm{~N}=1 \mathrm{INPUT}(1,1): \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{N} \$): \operatorname{STAT}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{N})$ |
| =STAT ( $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{N}$ ) +1 |  |
| 150 | 0 NEXT I |
| 155 IF NG=NX THEN 160 ELSE 130 | 5 IF $\mathrm{N} 0=\mathrm{NX}$ THEN 160 ELSE 130 |
| 160 CLOSE 1 |  |
| 180 |  |
| 190 '---FORM RANKING INDEX--- |  |
| 200 FOR I=1 TO 4 |  |
| 210 FOR II=1 TO 10 |  |
| 220 RANK ( $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{II}$ ) $=1 \mathrm{I}$ |  |
| 230 NEXT II |  |
| 240 NEXT I |  |
| 480 , |  |
| 490 '---RANK FOR LEFT TO RIGHT DISPLAY-- |  |
| 500 FOR II=1 TO 3:M=10:N=10 |  |
| 510 | $\quad M=I N T(M / 2)$ |
| 526 | 0 IF M=0 THEN 590 ELSE $\mathrm{I}=1: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{M}$ |
| 530 | $6 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{I}$ |
| 540 | $0 \quad \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{J}+\mathrm{M}: J \mathrm{~J}=$ RANK ( $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J}$ ) : $\mathrm{KK}=$ RANK ( $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{K}$ ) |
| 550 | 0 IF STAT(II,JJ) >=STAT(II,KK) THEN |
| 586 | Lering 4 consimed |

## Listing 4 continued

```
560 R=RANK (II,J) : RANK (II,J) =RANK(
II,K): RANK (II,K)=R
570 J=J-M:IF J<l THEN 580 ELSE 540
580 I=I+1:IF I>L THEN 510 ELSE 530
590 NEXT II
680 '
690 '---SAVE THE STATISTICS IN A FILE---
700 OPEN "DNSTAT.DO" FOR OUTPUT AS 1
705 FOR II=0 TO 9
716 PRINT#1,USING" # ";II;
715 NEXT II
726 PRINT#1,"n
725 FOR I=1 TO 4
730 FOR II=0 TO 9
735 PRINT#l,USING"### ";STAT(I,II);
740 NEXT II
745 NEXT I
750 FOR I=1 TO 4
755 FOR II=1 TO 10:
760 PRINT#1,USING"### ";RANK(I,II);:
765 NEXT II
770 NEXT I:CLOSE 1:GOTO 1000
780
790 '---READ STATISTICS FILE---
800 CLS:PRINT@4,TITLE$
805 PRINT@126,"**** READING STATISTICS *
***"
    810 OPEN "DNSTAT.DO" FOR INPUT AS 1
    815 INPUT#1,U@S
    820 FOR I=1 TO 4
825 FOR II=0 TO 9
830 INPUT#1,STAT(I,II)
    835 NEXT II
840 NEXT I
    845 FOR I=1 TO 4
    850 FOR II=1 TO 10
    855 INPUT#1,RANK (I,II)
    860 NEXT II
865 NEXT I
879 CLOSE 1:NX=STAT (4,0)
980 '
990 '---THE HISTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS---
1000 CLS:PRINT STATES+" DAILY"
1010 PRINT" NUMBER "
1020 PRINTUSING"LAST ###";NX;
1025 PRINT"#"
1030 PRINT"WIN PROB,"
1035 PRINT:PRINT"[<E>XIT]"
1040 PRINT@240,"[ENTER #]"
1050 PRINT@283,"000";
1055 '---COMPUTE DISPLAY OFFSET---
1060 FOR I=1 TO 3
1070 IF STAT(I,RANK(I,1))-XSET>53 THEN
XSET=XSET+1:GOTO 1070
1080 NEXT I
1090 '---RANKED HISTOGRAPH DISPLAY---
1100 II=0
1110 PSET (53,54)
1120 FOR Y=1 TO 180 STEP 60
1125 II=II+1
1130 LINE (52+Y,0)-(112+Y,53),1,B
1140 PSET(112+Y,54)
1150 FOR I=0 TO 9
1160 Y 
1170 X = 53-STAT(II,RANK(II, I+1)) +XSET
1175 IF X0>53 THEN X0=53
1180 LINE (Y0,X0) - (Y0 +2,53),1,BF
```


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```
Lsting 4 contimued
    1190 PRINT@289+I+Y/6,RIGHT$(STR$(RANK
    (II,I+1)),1);
    1200 NEXT I
    1210 NEXT Y:GOTO 1400:'DISP PROB OF 000
    1280 '
    1290 '--COMPUTE A #'S PROBABILITY--
    1300 P0S=283:LG=3:GOSUB 10000:'SCAN KEYS
    1390 '--PROB. OF 3 INDEPENDENT EVENTS--
    1395 '--BASED ON NUMBERS DRAWN IN PAST-
    140日 PROB=(STAT (1,N1)/STAT (4,0))
    1410 PROB=PROB* (STAT (2,N2)/STAT(4,0))
    1420 PROB=PROB* (STAT (3,N3)/STAT (4,0))
    1430 '
    1440 PRINT@160,USING" #.#####";PROB;
    1450 GOTO 1300:'LOOP ON PROB. COMPUTE
    1500 '
    9990 '---KEY BOARD---
    10000 Kl=255:DISP=65024
    10100 STRT=P0S:IK=STRT:EN=P0S+LG
    10110 K2=PEEK (IK+DISP)
    10115 PRINT@IK,CHRS(Kl);:IC=0
    10120 KB$="":KB$=INKEY$:IC=IC+1
    10125 IF IC=20 THEN PRINT@IK,CHRS(K2);:
    ELSE IF IC=40 THEN 10115
    10135 IF KB$="n THEN 10120
    10140 KB=ASC(KB$):PRINT@IK,CHR$(K2);
```

10145 IF KB=28 THEN 10220: 'CURSOR RIGHT 10150 IF KB=29 OR KB=8 THEN 10240:'BCKSP 10155 '--GET ONE CHARACTER \& RETURN-10160 IF LG=0 THEN PRINT@IK,KB\$;:RETURN 10165 IF KB\$="E" THEN RUN: 'EXIT BY ABORT 10170 IF KB=13 THEN 10300:'NORMAL EXIT 10175 IF $K B<48$ OR KB>57 THEN 10110 10180 IF IK=EN THEN 10110 10185 PRINT@IK,KB\$;:'--ONLY NUMBERS-10190 '
10195 '--ADJUST CURSOR POSITON--
10200 IF IK+l>EN THEN 10110 ELSE $I K=I K+$ 1:GOTO 10110
10210 '--CURSOR RIGHT ONE SPACE--
10220 IF IK+1>EN THEN 10110 ELSE POKEIK+ DISP,K2:IK=IK+1:GOTO 10110
10230 --BACKSPACE CURSOR--
10240 IF IK-1<ST THEN 10110 ELSE POKEIK+ DISP,K2:IK=IK-1:GOTO 10110
16280
10290 '--SET UP VALUES \& RETURN--
$10300 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{STRT}+\mathrm{DISP}: \mathrm{Nl}=\mathrm{VAL}(\operatorname{CHR}$ ( $\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{I}))$ )
$10310 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1: \quad \mathrm{N} 2=\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{CHRS}(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{I})))$
$10320 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1: \quad \mathrm{N} 3=\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{CHR} \$(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{I})))$
10330 '--WAIT FOR KEY UP--
10340 IF INKEY\$="" THEN RETURN ELSE
10400

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## Itinerary $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ Error

Brad Dixon's "Itinerary 100"' program (July 1983, p. 173) has a bug that precludes programs from correctly reading data files.

Lines 170-180 all contain the same logic fault; they check for an end-of-file, but don't read the file if EOF is not encountered. Adding an Else statement to these lines allows the program to read all of the data. The corrected lines are in Program Listing 1.

Jim Gaffney
10549 Springwood Drive
El Paso, TX 79925

```
170 FOR I=1 TO NH: IF EOF(1) THEN 171 EL
SE INPUT#l,AD(I),HO(I),DR(I),DD(I) : NEXT
171 FOR I=1 TO NO: IF EOF(1) THEN 172 EL
SE INPUT#l,OT(I) : NEXT
172 FOR I=1 TO NA: IF EOR(1) THEN 180 EL
SE INPUT#l,WH(I),DA(I),DT(I),DO(I) : NEXT
180 FOR I=1 TO NC:IF EOF(1) THEN 190 ELS
E INPUT#1,RS(I),AG(I),PD(I),PL(I),RD(I),
RE(I): NEXT: CLOSE: GOTO 100
```

Program Listing 1. Correction for "Itinerary 100'" program.

## Of Protocol and Handshaking

"Nothing's Perfect" by Ken Barbier (August 1983, p. 209) is correctly named. Barbier says that the Model 100 's serial port doesn't conform to the RS-232 standard, and then he goes on to say that the 100 ignores RTS and CTS handshaking!

Since when does protocol become part of the RS-232 standard? How the port handles RTS and CTS is a function of the software driver.

I have both a Model I and a Model III with RS-232 ports. I write communication drivers and use the CTS and RTS as I choose in software. The hardware provides the information, but it is up to me to use it.

The fact that the 100 protocol doesn't match Barbier's printer is not the fault of the RS-232 port, but of the incompatible drivers.

I don't use CTS or RTS at all; I use XON/XOFF. When I'm on CompuServe, RTS and CTS are of little value because my modem has no way to send the information on the tones, but CompuServe does respond to XON/XOFF.

I have communicated at the 19,200 baud rate (hard wired) and the handshaking works well. My effective baud rate is slowed by the screen scrolling as mentioned, but I don't lose data.

RTS and CTS are useful in the multiwire and hardwire
environment, but when it comes to modem communications, the XON/XOFF protocol provided is better.
If Barbier wants to point to the RS-232 standard, he should point out that the standard defines the 1 and zero states as "greater than +3 and -3 volts." If you check the voltage swing you will find that it's marginal.

Radio Shack has a modification to change the value of some resistors, so if you have an early unit you might wish to have it checked for this free modification.

## C. Warren Andreasen <br> P.O. Box 8306 <br> Van Nuys, CA 91409

## Barbier's Reply

C. Warren Andreasen's letter contains a lot of information valuable to any Model 100 owner; however, I think he missed the point I was trying to make about the 100 's RS-232 handshaking signals.

Since the Radio Shack manual includes a list of interface signals, and since the four signals named in my article are on the list, the computer is defective in design or software if it does not use those signals.

The distinction between standard and protocol is not important. Radio Shack says the signals are used, but they aren't: that is what's hurting the users.

The Model 100 is not alone in improperly using these handshaking lines, and as Andreasen's letter points out, the XON/XOFF protocol is more reliable when implemented.

But what is the user to do when connecting to a device that does not include XON/XOFF? He will look in the manual and be misled into believing that the standard RS-232 handshake signals are implemented and are used in a standard manner.

They aren't, and that is the point I was trying to make.

## Ken Barbier

Box 1253
Borrego Springs, CA 92004

## Nothing's Perfect Revisited

Concerning Ken Barbier's article, "Nothing's Perfect" (August 1983, p. 209), I, too, find the Model 100 to be very slow on a benchmark program involving trigonometric functions.

On the other hand, I find the 100 to be quite fast in calculations involving variables assignment, floating point arithmetic, and so on.

It's 35 percent faster than the standard Model III for these types of calculations with single-precision accuracy on each machine. With double-precision calculations, the difference is even greater.

Regarding the RS-232 port, the standard Radio Shack Model III serial cable (PN 260-1408) fits the Model 100 perfectly. Therefore, I disagree with the concern that a standard cable does not fit.

Barbier had trouble uploading text from the 100 to Word-

Star because of the 100 's hard carriage return at the end of each line.

Appendix C of the 100 's manual (p. 198) says that to send a text file as is, without carriage returns, press the enter key without specifying a number in response to the Width query when uploading a file from TELCOM.

This procedure works fine for me in uploading text files from the 100 to Scripsit and Superscripsit.

James M. Stubchaer 869 North Kellogg Ave. Santa Barbara, CA 93111

## 100 Screen Dump

Soon after I purchased my Model 100 I wrote to Tandy to ask for information about getting screen dumps showing pixel graphics. They have not been very helpful in releasing such information.

Does anyone have a program that will duplicate the Model 100 screen on a printer?

William R. Harlow<br>340 Halidonhill Drive<br>Cincinnati, OH 45238

## Radio Shack TRS-80™ computers



## Runner's Program

Program Listing 2 may interest your readers who, like myself, are both computer enthusiasts and runners.

Many runners log their daily runs to keep track of distance run and time required. To determine their velocity, they convert their running time into units of minutes per mile.

To use this program, input the distance run and the time elapsed (in minutes and seconds). The program then calculates the rate at which you ran.

H. Robert Lind<br>26 Ferris Hill Road<br>New Canaan, CT 06840

```
10 CLS
20 INPUT"HOW MANY MILES DID YOU RUN TODA
Y?";D
30 CLS
40 INPUT"WHAT WAS YOUR TIME IN MINUTES?"
;M
50 CLS
60 INPUT"AND IN SECONDS?";S
70 CLS
80 P=(S/60+M)/D
90 PRINT INT(P)
100 T=((S/60+M/D-INT(P))*60
110 PRINT INT(T)
120 PRINT "YOU RAN "D" MILES AT "INT(P)"
    MIN. AND "\perpNT(T)" SEC.!"
```

Program Listing 2. Runner's program.

## Faster Foxfighter

Thanks for the articles on the Model 100 . I bought a 24 K version to supplement my Model III and use both primarily for civil engineering calculations and word processing.
Just for fun, I keyed in the "Foxfighter" game program from the August 1983 issue (p. 200) and made some minor changes to save memory and make it run faster.

Here are the changes:
5 DEFINTA-Z
$20 \mathrm{CS}=$ CHRS(239): $\mathrm{DS}=$ CHRS(238):ES $=$ CHRS(232):FS $=$ CHRS(237):
GS $=$ CHRS(233):HS $=\operatorname{STRING}(9,239)$
The first line change declares all numeric variables to be integers (line 5). This change alone gives a noticeable increase in the speed of the fighter.

The other changes reduce the volume of typing to enter the program, and save 600 bytes of memory. The original program includes about a hundred PRINTCHRS(xxx) statements.

I assign the CHR\$(xxx) statement to string variables (revised line 20 ). The syntax is $\mathbf{C} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(x x x)$. Thereafter, two characters replace nine for every occurrence.

Lines $290-320$ of the original program print CHR\$(239) nine times. This can be shortened by using the Model 100's STRING\$ function (line 20). The form is H\$=STRING\$ $(9,239)$. This creates a string of nine CHR $\$(239)$ s.

I omitted instructions from my version of the program. The result of all these changes is an 1,843-byte program instead of the original version's 3 K .

James M. Stubchaer 869 North Kellogg Ave. Santa Barbara, CA 93111

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3-6 The Interface Group, Needham, MA. Denver Computer Showcase Expo Currigan Hall, Denver, CO.
5-7 San Diego Computer Society, San Diego, CA. San Diego Computer Fair Scottish Rite Center, San Diego, CA.
7-9 IEEE Computer Society, Silver Spring, MD. 24th Annual Symposium on Foundations of Computer Science Tucson Marriott, Tucson, AZ.
10-13 The Interface Group, Needham, MA. Los Angeles Computer Showcase Expo Convention Center, Los Angeles, CA.
17-19 Northeast Expositions Inc., Chestnut Hill, MA. Northeast Computer Show and Software Exposition Hynes Auditorium, Boston, MA.
17-20 The Interface Group, Needham, MA. Chicago Computer Showcase Expo McCormick Place, Chicago, IL.
18-19 Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK. Microcomputers in Education Conference OSU campus.

28-12/2 The Interface Group, Needham, MA. Comdex/Fall '83 Convention Center, Las Vegas, NV.

## December

6-8 IEEE Computer Society, Silver Spring, MD. Software Maintenance Workshop Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA.
7-9 IEEE Computer Society, Silver Spring, MD. Real-Time System Symposium Crystal City Marriott, Arlington, VA.
8-11 Computer Expositions Inc., Annapolis, MD. Southeast Computer Show \& Office Equipment Exposition Atlanta, GA.
12-14 IEEE Computer Society, Silver Spring, MD. Computer Networking Symposium Sheraton Inn, Silver Spring, MD.

## January

31-2/3 CW Conference Management Group, Framingham, MA. Communication Networks Conference and Exposition Convention Center, Washington, DC.

## ComingNext Month

After conquering Basic, most programmers try their hands at Assembly language. December's 80 Micro will focus on this faster, more efficient, and more intimidating way to program, with articles to reassure Assembly novices and interest veterans.

There's an Assembly/Basic interface, a way to disassemble machine language directly from disk files, and a utility that saves you the trouble of translating object codes to decimal values, writing them into data lines, and merging them with Basic to POKE the values into memory. Color Computer owners will learn some quick and easy Assembly techniques, and Model I/III/4 users
will master efficient use of the stack.
Besides pleasing Assembly programmers, the issue will delight Level II Basic users, who need no longer apologize to their Disk Basic friends-and who can access up to 10 USR routines instead of only one. Model II owners can try Basic word processing.

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## New merchandising execs and hints of MS-DOS.

With other microcomputer makers reporting financial losses, laid-off workers, and wholesale resignations and replacements among executives (see following story), Radio Shack has gone the other way. Instead of one director of computer merchandising, Fort Worth now has three-and, according to the two product sales chiefs, aggressive plans to stay competitive in the fastchanging hardware and software market.
Until August 1, Radio Shack relied on Jon Shirley, vice-president of computer merchandising, and Ed Juge, director of the department. With Shirley's move to Bellevue, WA, and the presidency of Microsoft Corp., Tandy chose a tripartite arrangement. Bill Wash former customer services manager, became director of computer merchandising services-keeping his old responsibilities, and accepting the leadership of Radio Shack's software support group and third-party software program.
Mark Yamagata, a 15 -year Tandy man who's spent the last three as merchandising director for retail operations in England, moved back to Texas as director of merchandising for personal computer products. Yamagata will concentrate on the Models $I / I I I / 4$, the Model 100 portable, and the Color and Pocket Computers.
As for Juge, he'll handle the remaining items-the Models II/12/16 and peripherals-as director of merchandising for business computer products. Juge will also head the software products planning group.
President John Roach was quick to scotch any comparison between the Tandy troika and some struggling competitors' executive realignments: "Oh,


Roach: Separating consumer and business micros. (Radio Shack photo.)
not at all. Not at all. Jon Shirley had an excellent opportunity, one he couldn't turn down and one we really couldn't encourage him not to accept, and it gave three of our long-time and seasoned people an opportunity to take on his responsibilities.
"Certainly that function [merchandising] has grown substantially over the last four or five years, and since we did have the opportunity to really review it in detail, we felt that the best way to organize it-to give proper emphasis and scope to each job-was to separate the essentially consumer- from the primarily business-oriented side, although you understand there's a little gray area between product lines."

Agreed Juge, "The regrouping was


Juge: "We have no intention of giving our profit away." (Radio Shack photo.)
merely a matter that, with Jon Shirley's leaving, gave us the opportunity to do some things we'd had the idea of doing for some time.
"When I came aboard five years ago," Juge recalled, "the merchandising department consisted of me and a secretary, and the programming group was two or three guys and their secretary. It's grown to such a huge thing now that we really need to spread out the management. This will give everybody a chance to concentrate a little more strongly on their particular areas."

Stressing the three directors' equal status, Roach said he didn't foresee any who's-in-charge conflicts: "I think that, on the one hand, lines [between the divi-
sions] are pretty clear, and on the other hand, cooperation between [them] where needed is no problem. They coordinate and report directly to [Executive Director for Marketing] Bernie Appel, who's the same person Jon Shirley reported to."

Whatever the chain of command, these are daunting times to start a job in the micro industry. As they take charge of the TRS-80 line, Yamagata and Juge face price-cutting chaos in the market's low end, as well as a formidable threat from the IBM PC at top and powerful new machines in the middle-not to mention a general perception that Radio Shack is losing market share. In separate phone interviews, the pair discussed these challenges, and their plans, with 80 Micro.

The immediate concern is market share; while Radio Shack sales are up, they're not growing as fast as the rest of the industry. Portia Isaacson, president of Future Computing Inc. of Richardson, TX, predicted in Computer Retail News that 1982 versus 1983 figures would show Tandy falling from 14.5 to 11.8 percent of the under- $\$ 10,000$ computer market. Apple, Isaacson said, would maintain its share but slip from first to second place, while IBM, vaulting from 14.2 to 19.5 percent of total sales, would take the overall lead.

Both Radio Shack directors, however, expressed satisfaction with sales. "We've looked at some sales numbers and I've been very pleased with the numbers we've seen in the last few months [for the Models 4, 12, and 100]," Yamagata said. "They're all doing quite well."

On the other hand, the man in the street doesn't think in terms of sales or profit figures. Some critics claim that Tandy has lost the household-name status it enjoyed some years ago, as massive advertising and distribution have spread the TI, Atari, and Commodore gospel. Has the average buyer been trained to equate "personal computer" with Apple, IBM, and Commodore, going to department stores instead of Radio Shack to shop?
"I don't think so," Yamagata answered. "Our products, such as the Model 100, have really made a big impact into the market. I don't feel we've lost that much in the marketplace."
"I don't think we're slipping," Juge concurred. "Of course, when you get into the Atari and Commodore thing, you're into a whole different ballgame, because those are being sold through
the discount houses and K-Marts and Toys R Us and places like that.
"Even though we have 6,500 stores in the U.S., that doesn't make quite as much noise as 20,000 of those stores. So the visibility level is certainly different," Juge continued. "And there're a lot more players in the market today. I think everybody's overlooking that four years ago there were just three of us in the market and now there are how many?"

Tandy may keep a lower profile than other firms, and the VIC-20 may outsell the Color Computer, but Juge cited some companies' heavy losses as a reason to decisively reject TI- or Commo-dore-style pricing tactics. "TI is fighting for that very low-end market with Atari and a number of other folks, and we're more than content to pick off whatever percentage of that market we've got. If there's 10 percent of the market that's profitable for us, we'll take it.
"I don't think anybody really knows market share figures," Juge claimed. "Who knows? I've seen different figures from different people, and most of them are claiming that we're down, maybe number seven or number eight, in the very low end of the market-but when the top three are selling below cost, I don't want to be in the top three. In the middle bracket, we're at least number two or number three.
"We have no intention of giving our profit away. If we're not going to do something profitable in a market, we'll get out of it. Believe it."

Yamagata agreed, saying, "Fortunately, our products are sold in our stores only and don't have to fight for shelf space and compete in price wars. Obviously, we have to be aware of what is happening in the market, and we have to stay within the price point. We don't have to go down and slug it out with everybody, though we have to stay competitive."

At this writing, Tandy has nothing that's directly competitive with this fall's new middle-range machinesmicros such as Coleco's Adam and IBM's Peanut, which promise full desktop power at sub- $\$ 1,000$ prices. Juge admitted that Fort Worth is waiting to see the Peanut ("I don't think anybody really knows what it's going to be yet'), but neither he nor Yamagata professed to be particularly worried about Adam.
"I think we'd like to see [the Adam]
when it comes out," Yamagata said. "We've heard so much about it and we've read about it, but to produce it and to get people to accept it are two different things. People buy not only for price, but for quality and support, and I think we've proven that we can do that. Coleco is going to have to prove that they can do that.
"Frankly, I think the interest in Adam is going to be good for the whole market," Yamagata concluded. "I mean, [people] won't just rush out and buy it first thing; it's a lot of money. They'll look around, they'll shop."
Juge gave Adam even less credit: "The Adam is probably going to pick up some business that would not otherwise have existed, in my view. I don't believe that a single person who was going to buy a business-quality word processor would even think about an Adam. I see it as a competitor for electric typewriters."

Returning to his mass-versus-class merchandising theme, Juge used a photographic metaphor to summarize Adam's status: "I don't think the serious computer vendors are going to get excited about it. The K-Marts are going to get excited about it, and those guys have been selling Mamiya cameras forever. And Canon continues to sell more AE-1 cameras than any other camera on the market.... There are people who want a little more than they can get from a down-and-dirty discount house."

In competing with mass micro distributors, Radio Shack has traditionally emphasized its full product line and service support. Both Yamagata and Juge said this marketing strategy would remain unchanged-that Tandy plans to do essentially the same thing, but to do it better.

One change, to be more specific, involves software availability. Both directors indicated a commitment from Fort Worth to more and better programs, with the Model 4's CP/M as only the beginning.
"Our distribution is firm and well established," Juge said, "and we plan to bolster it and try to cure the problems that we've obviously had. Nobody's perfect, but we plan to address those and try to get better than we are today.
"[As for software,] I think people can see a little change in us. After all, we've got CP/M available, if Digital ever gets it to us, and of course we're
supporting Xenix." (Pressed for news of the still-delayed CP/M, Juge said, "It looks like it's going to be late October, early November. They're having a little problem getting the bank switching right.")
"And I can tell you that today we're working with more outside software vendors, of the quality that are producing major, major software productsfor instance, we're bringing out PFS for the Model 4 and Model III," Juge promised. "There are others in that class of product that I'm not quite at liberty to talk about yet, but we're going to have the software people want, and we're going to spend more time talking with the outside software folks before we announce new products, so we can hit the market when we announce them with some or all of the new software people want."
"I think we'll become more aggressive in producing more software," Yamagata said. "I think we all agree that software sells hardware, and we have to make whatever is required to sell our hardware available on software."

That statement, turned around, might almost be a rationale for Tandy's building a 16 -bit machine to run today's popular MS-DOS software. Yamagata kept silent on the subject, but others are talking-some about an 8086 board for the Models 12 and 16, others about a brand-new computer.

In the August 8, 1983, InfoWorld, John C. Dvorak wrote, "Radio Shack watchers say that the company will bring out an IBM-compatible desktop within 12 months." Asked for comment, Juge didn't say there wouldn't be an MS-DOS TRS-80, though he did say that Tandy would not go the Compaq/ Eagle/Columbia route:
"As far as an IBM product, I can pretty well assure you that we wouldn't come out with just another IBM look-alike. If we came out with something that ran MS-DOS, for instance, it would not be just another PC machine.
"If we did anything like that at some point in the future, I think it would have to be with something in mind other than just picking up some leavings from IBM. That just doesn't make any sense. I just don't see it. . . . I won't say we've not been copycats, because traditionally in our consumer line we've waited to see what's going on, and if something has a market we've gone after it. But we have not just gone on and said, 'Build me one
like that.' We like to have different features, to bring more to the table than what's already there."

As if the prospect of an IBM-compatible Tandy desktop weren't enough, Dvorak and others have predicted that 16-bit CMOS chips, such as Harris Corp.'s new 80C86, will mean a super Model 100 in 1984. Chris Christiansen, an analyst with Boston, MA's Yankee Group, speculated that next summer's new portable will include a 16 -line, 80 -column screen, 256 K RAM, and 128K ROM of windowing, multi-tasking software in a package one-third the current 100's height.

Such detailed prediction meets silence from Fort Worth. Asked about a new Model 100, Yamagata said only, "We are looking. We're very pleased with the sales of the 100 , and we're looking at different products to complement it. There could be refinements, or memories could be made larger. We've looked at various avenues to make it better, and we have on our drawing boards ideas to further that."
"Oh, we've got a few things up our sleeves," Juge said. "We're constantly looking at what our next-generation products of everything should be. I don't think we've brought a product out in the last three years that we haven't looked at what its next generation should be even before we've announced it.
"Obviously, we've had great success
with the Model 100 , so we're looking at what the next product should be. I don't know when it should be out. I don't think you'll see it this year; I don't think you'll see it in the next 12 months.... Sure, we're looking at CMOS, but the prospect that we'll do something with a CMOS 8086 is highly speculative at this point. It could be an 8086; it could be an 8088 or a Motorola 68000 ," implying that the unit will have 16 bits rather than the current 8 bits.
Finally, Yamagata assessed Radio Shack customers, agreeing that sophisticated programmers have always appreciated TRS-80s-Color Computer owners, for instance, seem more passionately attached to their micros than are Commodore appliance buyers - but adding that Tandy by no means intends to become the machine of the loyal minority.
"I think we're going to have both," he predicted. "I think you'll always have the hobbyist; I think he'll always enjoy buying and working with Radio Shack products. Also, we would like to be in the mainstream of the business. I think we still are, and I think we're going to increase that.
"I just don't feel that we've lost that much. People are saying that we have, but we're not going to change our strategy any more than we have before."
-E.G.

# Second-quarter reports 

## Problems for Atari, TI, Osborne; joy for chip makers.

In mid-June, when Texas Instruments announced an expected loss of $\$ 100$ million in its second quarter, other micro manufacturers' stocks nosedived in a fallout effect (see 80 Micro, October 1983, p. 286). When the official figures were announced, TI had lost $\$ 119$ million or $\$ 4.71$ per share-including profits from other divisions. The home com-
puter group lost $\$ 183$ million, and TI and two other companies had combined losses of over half a billion dollars.
TI's two partners in trouble were Mattel Electronics, which reported a $\$ 24$ million second-quarter shortfall, and Warner Communications' Atari, which dropped a whopping $\$ 310$ million. By late July, TI became the fourth

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[^22]home computer supplier in two months to change presidents, and a day's gossip about the IBM Peanut sent TI, Warner, Coleco, Commodore, and Tandy stock down by several points.
Meanwhile, portable pioneer Osborne Computer Corp. was firmly denying deathwatch rumors, while closing one of its two plants and slashing $\$ 500$ from Osborne 1 prices. The personal computer industry, in case anyone hadn't noticed, was shaking.

At Texas Instruments, President J. Fred Bucy joined acting Consumer Group President Jerry Junkins in assuming responsibility for the firm's computer products. (Consumer Group President William Turner resigned, describing the move as "very voluntary" and looking forward to getting "back into the industrial sector" at Automatic Data Processing of Clifton, NJ.)

Bucy and Junkins' main tasks will be to reduct TI's overhead and bring manufacturing costs in line with today's price structure-"a structure," Electronic News noted, "TI helped to create with an aggressive rebate program."

Other manufacturers-even Commodore, which has shuffled presidents frequently but has remained almost alone in keeping healthy despite the low-end market chaos-waited anxiously to see whether TI would cut prices still further, dropping its 99/4A to some $\$ 50$ to clear inventories for the 99/8.

Even so, said Merrill Lynch vicepresident Thomas Kuriak, "[TI's] prospects are bleak. I don't think there'll be a good market for the 99/8. It's coming in as a me-too for the [Commodore] 64. That market may be saturated by now, anyway."
TI's other product lines are faring no better. "Delay in availability of peripherals for the portable Compact Computer 40 has caused us to reduce its projected volume for 1983, resulting in inventory writeoffs," the company's second-quarter report admitted, while sales of TI's Speak \& Spell and other "electronic learning aids declined from their already low level of the first quarter."
The desktop Professional Computer, which $E N$ reports "is said to hold the greatest promise for the growth of TI's data systems business," faces an uncertain future, too. Stewart Carrell, executive vice-president for corporate devel-


Endengered species \#1: The Timex-Sinclair 1000.
opment and marketing, had recently been put in charge of the product, but resigned-a surprise for TI, compared to Turner's expected exit-and left no clear successor.

Nevertheless, TI ignored pessimists such as Merrill Lynch, which lowered its estimate of the firm's 1984 earnings and advised clients, "An exit from home computers would make us more positive." Pointing to its profitable business in semiconductors and memory and logic circuits, TI's report repeated its belief that technological innovation, not marketing skill, will bring success.

Judging from competitors' actions, that's a minority opinion. Last April, Apple hired President John Sculley from Pepsi-Cola. Arnold Greenberg, president of Coleco Industries Inc., told Business Week, "We have always felt that marketing is the key." And Atari, in the wake of President Raymond Kassar's resignation, hired James Morgan, former executive vice-president for marketing at Philip Morris, to take the reins.

Looking at Atari's unbroken string of quarterly losses and the wreck of the video-game industry, Morgan told BW, "Atari's strength as a name also tends to be its weakness. It is synonymous with video games, [so that the computer] consumer looks at that name and sees 'game.'"

In addition to redefining its image, Atari must, like TI, reduce costs. The Warner subsidiary has eliminated full
computer assembly operations in the U.S., turning to manufacturing plants and contractors in the Far East. Even so, $E N$ says, retailers are unhappy with the $\$ 199$ suggested list price of the lowend 600 XL , "commenting that $\$ 120$ pricing would be more in order.
"Atari has still not priced [the three other] computers it unveiled last June," $E N$ adds, speculating that, "in addition to figuring out costs in the Far East... [Atari] is waiting to see what further downward directions home computer prices may take."
Two other firms are reportedly considering phasing out their base products in favor of more powerful, equally inexpensive models. Timex, whose new 1500 and 2068 are partially made in the Far East, is probably close to dropping the TS1000, "which by most accounts has come to a virtual halt in retail sales."

At Mattel, where president Joshua Denham stepped down in favor of William Mack Morris, the Aquarius computer console may be shelved when the Aquarius II, with more memory and a fuller keyboard, is introduced. A similar overlap confuses the relationship between the company's Intellivision II and III game machines.

Mattel, too, is trying to cut overhead. Early in July, the Hawthome, CA, firm laid off 260 white-collar work-ers-about 15 percent of its total operating and administrative staff.

Moving away from the low-end market, Timex and Mattel can sympathize

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[^23]

Endangered species *2: The Osborne 1.
with Adam Osborne, who ran into cash flow problems when Osborne 1 sales stopped dead with the announcement of the Osborne Executive in late April.

While buyers showed interest in the $\$ 2,495$ Executive, with its 7 -inch screen and promised add-on board for IBM PC compatibility, the two-year-old original Osborne became a back number. In June, Osborne added the Personal Pearl data base manager to the $\$ 1,795,5$-inch-screen portable's software package, but dealers continued to report slow sales even at discounted prices. Kip Garlow, manager of The Xerox Store in Chestnut Hill, MA, told ISO World that he'd had to drop his Osborne 1's to $\$ 1,095$ : "It's the only way we can move them."

According to Yankee Group analyst Chris Christiansen, it's believed Os-
borne "did not make any money in April" and was operating in the red through June. By August, the firm had started shipping Executives, although the PC board, supposed to be available within a month of the product's introduction, was still not ready. The Osborne 1, meanwhile, officially came down to a price of $\$ 1,295$.
During that time, the company shut down its Monmouth Junction, NJ, plant, laying off 89 workers, and dropped 203 quality control and service staff from its Hayward, CA, facility. Spokesmen described the closing of the East Coast satellite, which produced 200-250 Osborne 1's daily, as a step to greater efficiency; the California plant, "scheduling production as demand dictates," can build 800 Executives a day, or a fewer number and some 1's.

Jim Howell, son of Exatron founder Robert Howell, has taken over enduser sales of the Exatron Stringy Floppy (see 80 Micro, September 1983, p. 294). His firm, A \& J Micro Drive, sells and supports ESF drives, wafers, and programs.
Besides having ample stock, Howell said, he has the right to manufacture stringy floppies for future consumer sales once OEM vendor Entrepo Corp.'s supply runs out.
A \& J Micro Drive's address is 1050 E. Duane Ave., Suite I, Sunnyvale, CA 94086, 408-732-9292.

Reached by The Wall Street Journal, Adam Osborne said that demand for the older model fell off sharply since the Executive's debut, but that Executive sales also slowed and inventories of that machine had increased. "The whole industry is in something of the doldrums," the company's chairman and founder claimed. "What's happening is, we're seeing some summer softening."

Analyst Christiansen rejected that theory, saying that Osbome, which "miscalculated the life cycle" for the first machine and then "never figured plans for the Executive would go that far awry," would "never regain its place as the industry leader." Christiansen commented to ISO World, "I don't see a summer slump affecting Kaypro or Compaq sales."

With red ink and laid-off workers seemingly everywhere, there were still a few micro success stories to be seen. IBM kept second-guessers buzzing with rumors about its bargain-priced Peanut, and Apple Computer Inc. cheerfully reported an 87 percent increase in sales and a 59 percent boost in profits for the quarter, with accelerated production of the IIe and on-schedule shipment of the first Lisas.

Apple also held its own in the gossip columns, with the return of Apple I and II designer and Us Festival sponsor Steve Wozniak to the company. Wozniak, who left Apple after a plane crash in February 1981, told InfoWorld he was happy to be back: "It's very friend-ly-going out to dinner with engineers, talking about which ideas make sense for a product, what should be compatible, what should be standard."

While InfoWorld's Paul Freiberger reported Wozniak "modestly says he is just dabbling in a few simple projects for the Apple II and III," Woz told both IW and MicroScope that he is thinking about a new computer. The latter magazine claimed it would be "a cheaper machine, with fewer parts," and more Lisa-style software; Freiberger quoted Wozniak as musing over ul-tra-high-resolution color graphics, "where in an icon every pixel has a different color."

As for the short-term future, speculation about Peanut and McIntosh-to make way for which, retailers whispered, Apple IIe prices might go under $\$ 1,000$, perhaps as low as $\$ 700$-combined to steal some of the thunder Coleco had started with the announcement
of Adam. Vendors wondered whether Adam's tentative $\$ 600$ price would leave them any margin for profit, whether different versions would appear with and without the ColecoVision game module, and whether the system's inexpensive daisy-wheel printer would bear up under heavy use.

A Sears spokeswoman told Electronic News, "We're still analyzing and reviewing [Adam] at this point. In the last three months, [computer] demand has been less than anticipated." Echoed Child World's vice-president of marketing, Jack Mueller, "We haven't made a decision [on Adam] yet. We're trying to figure out where the margins are. We don't need a $\$ 600$ loss leader."

By mid-August, Coleco stock slipped to $\$ 30$ a share from its June high of $\$ 65$, and a Wall Street securities analyst told 80 Micro, "Wall Street is betting heavily that Coleco is going to go down." Investors, the source said, were growing anxious about Adam's being late, missing its September debut or even some of the Christmas market; in addition, pessimists pointed out that only one Adam had ever been seen-the one Coleco displayed at, the Consumer Electronics

Show in June.
Put options-what people buy when they think a stock is going to de-cline-were hot properties, the analyst continued: "You cannot buy a put option on Coleco now. People are just waiting for Coleco to die so they can collect on their put options."

Coleco, for its part, expressed confidence in its product and pricing, comparing pre-introduction talk to the naysaying that preceded ColecoVision's debut last year. President Arnold Greenberg said in August 16's Boston Globe, "We take a certain pleasure in being the company others say can't do it, making the product others say can't be made. For us the joy is in holding the trump card, knowing that in 30 days Adam will speak for itself."

Finally, there was unshadowed prosperity among chip manufacturers. Intel's profits tripled in the second quarter on a 20 percent boost in revenues, while National Semiconductor Corp.'s revenues climbed 13 percent.

And Harris Corp. might be a name to remember. Working with Intel, the minicomputer and communications firm introduced the $80 C 86$, a CMOS
version of the wildly popular 8086 16-bit microprocessor, which requires only 10 percent of the power, can operate over a broader temperature range, produces less heat, and is less sensitive to electromagnetic noise than the original.

Besides selling 80C86s-the first customer is reportedly Japan's Kyocera Electronics, makers of the TRS-80 Model 100, which promptly led columnists and analysts to predict an improved, IBM-compatible Tandy portable by late 1984 -Harris announced its intention to acquire Lanier Business Products, slugging it out with Wang and DEC in the office automation arena.

As the industry's most hectic summer drew to a close, talk of Adam, Peanut, McIntosh, and 80C86 portables was beginning to replace talk of corporate chaos. The consensus seemed to be that some companies might not see next summer, but that the survivors would offer impressive products-that, with computer makers jockeying for position, the consumer would come out ahead.
-E.G.

## Oklahoma modem blues

## Southwestern Bell raises the ante.

TThe local telephone company sees it as a matter of enforcing the rules on the books, but worried sysops see it as Oklahoma's secession from the Network Nation. Citing a 1965 tariff designed for business data transmission, Southwestern Bell has assigned a different service rate-in effect, a 500 percent monthly increase-to anyone who connects a computer and modem to a residential phone line. According to Norman, OK's Robert Braver, president of the Oklahoma Modem Users Group, the Information Terminal Service tariff "for all practical purposes prohibits non-commercial, hobbyist modem use," boosting customers' rates from $\$ 8.95$ to $\$ 45.90$ monthly. TouchTone charges increase from $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 3.50$.

The higher rate applies to "customerprovided data transmitting and receiv-
ing equipment that process[es] data and/or perform[s] calculations," the tariff says. "Examples of data transmitting and receiving equipment would include computers, associated buffering devices and/or concentrating devices with store and forward capabilities located on the same or different premises."
Braver discovered the tariff the hard way, seeing his bill skyrocket after the company found him on-line. In the words of Southwestern Bell spokesman Walt Beiter, "We had an incident arise where we had some phone work to do on a customer's line here in the Oklahoma City metro area, and discovered that he had terminal equipment on the line, and applied a rate that we've had on our tariffs since the 1960s and that applies to terminal hardware."

Since then, Braver has been protesting and raising publicity via fellow
e-mailers and the news media. Generally, he feels the tariff is obsolete; specifically, he wonders why it's risen from obscurity only now.
"It's a 1965 tariff, and why they're enforcing it now instead of earlier I don't know," Braver told 80 Micro. "It's outdated. It really doesn't apply to anyone anymore, including business, because any business that's transmitting data these days is probably using a highspeed modem on their own dedicated line."

Southwestern Bell agrees. A company spokesman, while defending the surcharge, admitted to The Wall Street Journal's David Stipp, "Technology has sort of surpassed some of the tariffs we have on file."

Interviewed by 80 Micro, Southwestern's Beiter said, "We're aware that this tariff that's been lying out there in the
books for 20 years needs to be redesigned. While the tariff doesn't mention business or residential usage, the thinking [behind it] was really business and heavy line usage, and of course the situation has changed. We're in the midst of a rate application in which we're doing a number of new rate designs, and we're going to redesign that tariff in our new rate application."

Oklahomans won't see the revised tariff until this fall at the earliest, after Southwestern's application has made its way through hearings and gained the approval of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission.
"We've had one rate hearing so far," Beiter said, "at which different people gave their sides, and one group that was heard from was these computer users and home terminal users. We said at that time in front of the commission that we recognized that we had a problem with the tariff and we were going to do something about it."

As to what Information Terminal Service's replacement will be, Beiter said, "We haven't come up with the kind of rate we're going to apply, but we're looking at some kind of usage rate. We're looking at a new terminal equipment or terminal rate approach, in which the charge applies to how much you use the line. We're going to update that tariff and change it one way or the other for sure."

Though the new rate might involve time spent on-line rather than a flat $\$ 45.90$, that still means extra costs for modem users. Beiter defended the dif-
ference, saying, "It's not an increase. We're talking about two different rates in effect. One applies to basic home service and the other applies to terminals on the line."
The news that Southwestern Bell was enforcing an antique tariff coincided with the approaching breakup of AT\&T, which will separate local from long-distance companies and force the former to look for new sources of revenue. However, Beiter insisted, Southwestern's policy was nothing new: "When we're aware of that type of equipment being on the line, it's always been enforced. Any time we're aware of a piece of equipment being on the line, we apply the rate that needs to apply."
But Braver takes a more suspicious view. While several states, including those served by Mountain Bell and Southern Bell, have similar tariffs, Braver pointed out, the present controversy "is only Southwestern Bell and it's only here in Oklahoma. The [governing] commissions are only statewide. Apparently they thought they could get away with it in Oklahoma."
Can users get away with owning a modem? Direct-connect buyers are supposed to notify the local phone company of their purchase, and Braver claims keeping any modem secret is impossible: "If you have an acoustic modem you don't have to tell them, but they know every time you put your modem on line. Any time you put a foreign tone on the phone line of a certain duration or quality, it's recorded. This is to record toll fraud. They're not doing
anything with it now; they do have the capability to start doing neat things with that information, as they admitted in The Wall Street Journal."

Actually, Stipp's article read, "The telephone company doesn't try to discover who is transmitting data over its lines, says a Southwestern Bell spokesman." It then quoted Lee Selwyn, a telecommunications expert with the consulting firm Economics \& Technology Inc.: "It's not hard technologically for the phone company to monitor the lines, but whether that's an illegal invasion of privacy is difficult to tell."

For his part, Beiter dismissed thoughts of modem paranoia: "We're not out making any search trying to check back to see who may or may not have terminals on their line or anything else. We're not going back in the records to do a witch hunt on it."

Meanwhile, Braver's group is acting as a lobbying organization, relying on press attention and perhaps a lawsuit to stop Southwestern. "We're trying to raise funds to initiate some legal proceedings," Braver said. "We haven't retained an attorney yet, but hopefully we'll be moving in that direction very soon.
"This has sort of turned into a test. If they get away with it here, there's no doubt that they're going to start applying it in other areas. If nobody does anything about it, or if we try and fail, I'm afraid it's going to be open season on modem users in the U.S."
-E.G.


What's the largest advertising agency west of the Mississippi River? No, it's not some swank Los Angeles firm, producing ads for a dozen famous companies. In fact, the agency has only one
client. It's Radio Shack's advertising division, taking the entire third floor of the 19 -story Tandy Center One tower in Fort Worth, TX.
According to Computer \& Electronics Marketing, the Shack's in-house effort-145 people spending $\$ 160$ million a year-is the biggest of its kind in the U.S. Radio Shack, one of the 20 largest advertisers nationwide, is the only company to prepare its
own copy and commercials. The industry journal Advertising Age could find only one other private advertiser among its top 100.
Such a policy defies conventional wisdom. Don Ambuhl, senior vice president of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, told C\&EM's Herbert Swartz that in-house advertising, especially for large companies, is "foolhardy." While the cost
of mounting a campaign may be less than an agency's 15 percent commission, Ambuhl said, "When one share point can be worth millions of dollars, saving $\$ 100,000-$ or even a few hundred thousand-is illusory."

Beside, Ambuhl claimed, an agency's talent is energized by working on different products for different companies. "In-house advertising can't attract the best peo-


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ple," he said. "There is simply better compensation and more opportunity and potential on the agency side. The professional rewards are greater, as are the chances for personal growth."

In Fort Worth, Bernard Appel isn't buying that. Said Appel, Radio Shack's executive director for marketing, "I disagree that we don't get the same intellectual ferment. There are creative people here from all over the United States. And I spend more money in my single divi-sion-what I'm handling right now-than most agencies do with 15 clients.
"Agencies out there are handling several different products for several different clients," Appel said. "Well, I'm handling several different products also-even though they all come from one client. [And] when you're working on a single account as we are, you start to build up a loyalty to the ac-count-much more so than you would if you were working on 10 separate ones."

Also, Appel pointed out, Tandy's copywriters, artists, and TV producers have extra incentive: "Most of us are stockholders in the company, so obviously everything we do is going to be reflected in sales and profits."

Does it work? Tandy's general advertising manager, Mike Wood, told Marketing \& Media Decisions that Fort Worth's minimum goal "is to achieve 60 -percent coverage of any market that we're in." To do that, Radio Shack buys space in 1,080 newspapers a year, produces an annual catalog, monthly general flyers, and bimonthly Computer Center flyers, and dips into TV and magazine advertising. The result, over the last five years, is a net sales rise for Tandy of 92 percent, with Radio Shack accounting for the lion's share.
"In short," Swartz concludes, "Radio Shack's adventure may not be for every-one-maybe, alas, just for Radio Shack-but no one in Fort Worth is complaining."

## The last word in software



Now that computers have become a fact of life, Lassen Software of Chico, CA, is ready to make the IBM PC a fact of death. Personal Lawyer/Wills, a new \$50 PC program, uses information about your relatives, estate, and last wishes to create and print a will and testament that's legal in 49 states.

According to InfoWorld's Tom Shea, the program asks as many as 80 questions, beginning with your name, address, and marital status, and going on to where you want the executor to dispose of your ashes if you want to be cremated. Its proprietary software technology, called a "text builder," incorporates your responses into blocks of standard legal language stored on disk.
"The language," Shea reports, "is determined by the user's personal circumstances and by the state he lives in. The length of the will can range from seven to 20 paragraphs." The finished will is printed immediately, rather than being saved to a text file where non-lawyers could make invalidating changes. Signed and witnessed, it is a valid legal document in every state except Louisiana, whose system is based on the French Napoleonic code.

Lassen Software president Frank Holt, while admitting the program "certainly doesn't fit the needs of every-


New IBM PC program: "Being of sound mind and micro. . ."
one," claims "it should satisfy the needs of about 95 percent of the population," as long as users' estates aren't too complex.

Attorney Doug Jacobs, who originated Personal Lawyer/Wills, reassures PC owners that its use does not constitute practicing law without a license. "The program is meant to bridge the gap between going out and buying a book about wills and then using the book to write your will, and going to your attorney," he concludes.

Jacobs told InfoWorld that he plans additional packages such as Personal Lawyer/ Leases and Personal Lawyer/ Temporary Child Guardianship. The wills program's documentation, meanwhile, includes a humorous sample will demonstrating how Star Wars swashbuckler Han Solo disposes of his light saber and other property; Jacobs may need to consult 20th CenturyFox and Lucasfilm about Personal Lawyer/Copyright.

## Radio Basic



Since 1978, the Dutch Broadcasting Corp., NOS (Nederlandse Omroep
Stichting), has carried nonprofit software publishing to its limit. Not only has the Netherlands network created an "Esperanto" version of Basic compatible with 17 different computers, but it sends Basic programs over FM and medium-wave radio.

When the NOS show "Hobbyscoop" (pronounced "Hobbyscope"" in English) transmitted its first computer program, producer Hans Janssen remembers, "many listeners wrote to ask if there was something wrong with their radio receiver." Apple, Exidy, Pet, and TRS-80 owners took turns on the weekly broadcast, each group transmitting machine-readable data once a month.

However, the CLOADlike sounds didn't thrill general audiences; two of the machines' slow baud rates meant "up to eight minutes of objectionable noises" per show, and cassette interface systems proved "rather unreliable." To simplify the process, radio amateur Klaas Robers developed Basicode, a standard protocol for storing and retrieving Basic programs from cassette, in 1982. An improved version, Ba -sicode-2, has been used onair since January 1983.

In addition to the four original machines, Basicode works with BBC, DAI, Heath, OSI, Philips, SWTPC, and CP/M micros. NOS makes machine-language translation programs available for each model; a few (such as the TRS-80 I/III) also require a simple hardware interface.

Basicode supports some 50 instructions, forming a sub-

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set of standard Basic. Since U.S., Canada, Australia, different machines do the same things in different ways, line numbers below 1000 are reserved for standard subroutines contained in the translation program (GOSUB 100, for example, clears the screen-CLS to Radio Shack users, HOME to Applesoft). Other rules govern variables use, line length, and so on.

Programs are broadcast by NOS at 1,200 baud. "Hobbyscoop", airs Sundays at 1810 Greenwich Mean Time in winter, 1710 GMT in summer, on medium-wave 747 KHz ; the show's computer segment (around 1840 or 1740 GMT) includes short explanations in English. Listeners in Denmark, Belgium, West Germany, and southern Britain report bug-free loading.

For worldwide audiences, Radio Netherlands' Englishlanguage program, "RadioActivity," currently carries Basicode programs to the
U.S., Canada, Australia,
Sweden, Pacific islands, and parts of Africa and Asia.

Information on Basicode, including shipping prices for a handbook (in Dutch and English) with translation programs on cassette, is available from "Hobbyscoop," P.O. Box 1200, 1200 BE Hilversum, The Netherlands.

## Computer chic



Those of us who spend our time with micros sometimes forget the tinsel and glamour of the outside world, and don't pay attention to the latest trends in European fashion. Well, while our backs were turned, fashion has come looking for us.

Elisabeth de Senneville, "descendant of Charlemagne and daughter of a Count," is the newest star in Murjani In-


Elisabeth de Senneville's computer sportswear.
ternational Ltd.'s stable. The former House of Dior apprentice's designs for the fall season, Murjani beams, "blend computer technology with innovative color," using computerized graphic and
newspaper prints rather than mundane patterns.

Says de Senneville, "I have a passion for computers. Today, even children are learning to use them. I am the opposite of high fashion. My computer prints are mass art-an image of our times."

The designer's "image of our times" combines high tech and the punk look. "She has reinterpreted such great classics as the sweatshirt with her inimitable Gallic sense of humor," declares a Murjani press release; her sweatshirt and slacks, emblazoned with newspaper type and bitmapped graphics, are a classic \$48 apiece. For "Dallas" fans, an oil-derrick-print blazer, "irreverently using Burberry raincoat fabric as the background,' costs $\$ 150$.

The authoritative Women's Wear Daily quotes de Senneville as calling her collection "easy wear for all modern life," but "with more jokes."

## Monster merger gossip

- No sooner does someone start a rumor that CP/M is dead, beaten by Microsoft's MS-DOS, than a new ru-
 mor claims that DIGITAL RESEARCH INC. is making a comeback, working with VisiCorp on combining Concurrent $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ with the VisiOn integrated software system. The hottest rumor of all, according to the Yankee Group's Chris Christiansen, is that DRI and VisiCorp are planning a merger, making the resulting firm the largest software company in the world.
- Maybe their Ataritel line will save Atari after all: While the low-end micro market is in shambles, Tandy expects to prosper in the post-AT\&T TELEPHONE business. After the success of four prototype stores in Texas and Kentucky, Radio Shack will open another 21 Telephone Centers in the next few months.

According to President John Roach, the Fort Worth, Dallas, Louisville, and Lexington stores-which emphasize phone systems with two to 16 incoming lines-have attracted "an enthusiastic response from both business and residential
consumer markets." Of the new stores, 11 will be start-up operations, while 10 will share space with existing Computer Centers.

- Meanwhile, IBM completed its purchase of 15 percent of Santa Clara, CA's Rolm Corp., a maker of PBX and other telecommunications equipment. And, proving that the computer/phone cash-in goes both ways, ISO World reports that Western Electric Co., not AT\&T Information Systems (formerly American Bell), will produce the first micro from an AT\&T company-a Unix-based desktop system with bitmapped graphics, expected to debut in November.
- Since 80 's New Products section is reserved for TRS-80 items, End Bytes has the honor of mentioning Glenn and Marilyn Borchardt's Compupak, an oversized BACKPACK for carrying Osborne, Kaypro, or similar portable computers. Explaining the need for a $\$ 139$ satchel to handle hefty micros, San Francisco scientist Borchardt says, "If you carry an Osborne for more than a block or so, your arm just gets torn out of its socket."

On the other hand, Karen Klein of JMM Enterprises-an Enunclaw, WA, company that makes Osborne over-theshoulder bags-told the Boston Globe, "I don't know of many executives who carry their Osbornes on camping trips. I'm sure they would want a more professional image, such as a very large briefcase, not a backpack."

- Micros are making headway OVERSEAS, says Computerworld's "International Report." Japan's Elec-
tronic Industry Development Association expects personal computer shipments to double in the next two years. In Spain, Commodore's chief says his firm's lead in micro sales is threatened by a pincer movement from Apple and IBM. (Hispano Electronica S.A., the exclusive wholesaler of TRS-80s in Spain, has suspended payment to suppliers and is thought near bankruptcy.)
As for Europeans' attitude toward micros, a poll by West Germany's Society for Mathematics and Data Processing says that 73 percent of persons surveyed equate data processing with progress. Unfortunately, 74 percent also connect the idea of computers with unemployment.
- A new firm, BackUp-80, intends to offer SER-VICE-in application advice and troubleshooting, not maintenance and repairs-to users of TRS-80 hardware, software, and peripherals. RS owners interested in on-site setup and training, or a telephone assistance subscription, can contact BackUp-80 at 160 N. Main St., Randolph, MA 02368, 617-963-2280.
- Another new business shows the extent of today's micro SPECIALIZATION. Softmart-The PC Software Store, located in downtown Philadelphia, sells only software, only for IBM PCs and PC-compatibles.
- The multiple-choice moguls at Princeton, NJ's Educational Testing Service have added PASCAL to their curriculum: In the spring of 1984, high school students will be able to take an Advanced Placement test in computer science, focusing on the structured programming language, for college credit. AP Pascal joins a long list of honors courses in English, physics, history, and other subjects in secondary schools nationwide.


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## The Silvers' reunion

Mad Max, Editor-in-Chief!' Max was yelling and jumping on the bed in the Holiday Inn where Mercedes was making us stay to clean up before meeting her family in Baltimore.
"Mad Max, uncle," Mercedes said, coming from her room with The Beginner's Guide to Computers under her arm. "Do you think this would be a good present for Meredith?"
"Pay attention," I told her, waving the letter from New Hampshire. "We're supposed to edit an anthology of games from 80 Micro."
"I couldn't give that to a baby," Mercedes said, preoccupied. "Geez, I get a new baby brother and I'm not even there. I'm in Florida with a bunch of real estate salesmen. It's not like I have a normal home life or anything."
"Coming next summer!" Max cried. "T-shirts! Movies! Gamer's Cafe action figures!"
"Maybe I'll write a language for him," Mercedes continued. "Xerox has Smalltalk. I wonder if anyone's done a language called Babytalk."
"First we judge the one-line contest; now we have to pick the best games from the magazine," I said. "If 80 gave us a raise, we could afford room service."
"Turn off the highway here and get onto St. Charles Avenue," Mercedes directed. "There's something I want to do before going home."
"You said 11 o'clock when you called somebody from the motel," I said. "Wasn't that when your folks are expecting us?"
"No, that's an appointment." Mercedes frowned at herself in the vanity mirror and tugged her hair. "And I want to do some shopping afterwards. You guys'll have to amuse yourselves for a few hours without me."
"We could go to Edgar Allan Poe's grave or Wallis Warfield's house,' Max

said, peering into his official Baltimore Tourist Guide.
"We could always work on the column," I reminded him.
"Yeah, well, drop me off up here, Rodney," Mercedes said. When I pulled over, she jumped out of the van, squared her shoulders, and walked into-
"Fort McHenry Coiffures?" Max gaped.
"She's getting her hair done," I breathed, transfixed. "Mercedes is getting her hair done." We looked at each other for a while.
"Our little girl is growing up," Max said.

Max and I didn't feel like going sightseeing without Mercedes, so we sat on a bench in Mount Vernon Place and split the month's Cafe mail into two piles.
"A letter from John Hope, former Sea Dragon champ of Kingston, Ontario," Max read. "He's made a comeback with Rear Guard."
"R. de Landsheer from-somewhere in Belgium? I can't read the hand-writing-"

Max looked over. "The postmark says Kraainem."
"-broke the record in Apple Panic," I noted. "And Ching Lee of La Canada, CA, scored 22,980 on Jungle Boy. He says to jump on the first swing on the first vine, then the third swing on the next, then the first, then the third, and so on. On the third screen, don't use the left and right arrows; just jump and duck at the right time."

Max opened another letter. "Some
guy wants us to say 'Hi, Frank' in the column."
"Don't do it," I advised.
"No way," said Max. "Start that, and we'd get people sending birthdays and anniversaries."

We were unprepared.
"Mercede!!" Max squeaked. "You're a brunette!"
"And you're wearing a jumper," I said absently. But Max and I were both staring at her hair. It was light brown and cut in a pageboy or Dorothy Hamill or whatever they call that style. I don't know these things.
"Yeah, well, whoever heard of an 11-year-old with gray hair?" Mercedes said defensively. "The real color kept showing at the roots. And can't anyone outgrow the punk look around here?" She brushed past us huffily and took her seat in the back.
"Our Mercedes," Max murmured. "She'll probably start talking about horses and boys all the time."
"I heard that," she called.
"Probably change her name to Tandy White."
"I heard that."

After seeing the undyed Mercedes ("She pierced her ears, too," Max muttered), we were surprised again by Mr. and Mrs. Silver. I'd expected Mercedes' dad to look like Charles Durning, but Maryland's leading Radio Shack dealer was a trim, preppy-looking fellow not yet 40 .

For his part, Max was captivated by

Mrs. Silver, a willowy Dress-forSuccess type who looked more like a successful architect (which she was) than the mother of two. The new baby, of course, was the highlight of the house tour; Mercedes' rushing to see him forestalled the awkward "So you've been carrying my daughter around in a van" conversations I'd anticipated.

Meredith was sitting, Jabba the Huttlike, in his playpen, surrounded by toys-a teething ring, a Radio Shack beach ball, a partially disassembled MC-10. There was a mechanical toy turtle in one corner, which he had apparently pulled limb from limb.
"Like his sister," Mr. Silver confessed. "They say kids are wild about Logo, but mine hate it."
"A wonderful baby," Mercedes cuddled him. "And he's got five little toes on his foot! How many toes, baby? For T equals 1 to 5: Count T: Next."

While Mercedes played with her brother, the senior Silvers offered us a late lunch.
"I don't know how you break even out on the road," said her businessminded dad. "I sell TRS-80s to all kinds of people for business, for word processing. For serious stuff. I told Mercedes I'd support her interest in programming whatever she did, as long as she didn't get mixed up with 6502s. But game customers expect Apple graphics."
"He's standing up! He's standing up!" Mercedes cried. "No, he fell down."
"But the important things about TRS-80 games aren't graphics," Max declared. "What's important is the sense of destiny, of the game player as a minimalist, a purist." He recited most of his August Proof Notes column before Mrs. Silver stopped him by passing the potato chips.
"All the same," Mr. Silver continued, "kids come into the store wanting to play Pac-Man. What can I tell them?"
"Scarfman," Max said through a mouthful of chips. "We got a letter about it from Don Greene of Johnsburg, NY. Been playing ever since. Did you know that at level 9 you can expect
to lose one man per screen on average?"
"Really?" asked Mercedes' mother.
"Absolutely," Max said. "You have to sacrifice him to be left with a pattern of pies and an energizer near the bottom that you can get with the second man. The level 9 monsters are flawed, though. They rarely chase you through the wraparound passage, and in their benign state they can be chased out of an area you want to clean up. Don says you can practically herd them like sheep sometimes."
"Go on, baby," Mercedes was saying. "Crawl to your Uncle Max and back to me. Gosub Max, return."

Later, I heard laughter and explosions from the nursery. "I don't believe it," Max said. "She's got him playing Eliminator."
"Good boy!" Mercedes cheered as Meredith hit Enter and another smart bomb blew up the bad guys. Meredith gurgled happily.
"We printed a 99-ship patch in June," his sister explained, "so Bob

| The Big Board |  |  | Martian Patrol | 17,740 | Kyle Hoyt, Titusville, FL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apple Panic | 120,290 | R. de Landsheer, Kraainem, Belgjum | Meteor Mission 2 | 119,750 | Bob Brown, Dallas, TX |
| Assault | 120,29 71,547 | Tommy Seniuk, Vegreville, Alta. | Missile Attack | 44,000 | Raimo Hansen, Mesa, AZ |
| Astroball | 317,240 | Stefan Kunze, Moers, W. Germany | Monster Invaders | 32,620 | Troy Scrapchansky, Uncasville, CT |
| Attack Force | 1,732,820 | Dave Smith, Raleigh, NC | Olympic Decathion | 10,278 | Adrie van Geffen, Rotterdam, Netherlands |
| Bable Terror | 8,857 | Mad Max | Outhouse | 1,000,000 | Kyle Hoyt, Titusville, FL |
| Barricade | 17,520 | Troy Scrapchansky, Uncasville, CT | Paddie Pinball | 3,980,310 | Brian Gehrich, Quincy, IL |
| Caterpillar | 362,883 | Alvah Werner, New Albany, OH | Panik | $72,725$ | Mark Owens, Houston, TX |
| Centipedes | 94,836 | Belinda Chron, Tempe, AZ | Planetoids | $\begin{array}{r} 345,510 \\ 56,450 \end{array}$ | George Heineman, Framingham, MA Carl Pflanzer, Gillette, NJ |
| Chicken | 12,035 | Noble Chowchuvech, Demarest, NJ | Rear Guard | 195,240 | John Hope, Kingston, Ont. |
| Cosmic Fighter | 806,280 | Robert Newman, Stoney Creek, Ont. | Robot Attack | 143,250 | Mark Fertig, Northville, MI |
| Crazy Painter | 250,000 | Kevin Josephson, Chilliwack, B.C. | Scarfman | 679,490 | David Heyman, Conway, PA |
| Cyborg | 99,960 | George Heineman, Framingham, MA | Sea Dragon | 594,500* | Robert Fitzwilliam, Houston, TX |
| Danger in Orbit | 69,640 | Steve Sustacek, Danube, MN | Sky Sweep | 1,000,540 | Robert Fizwiwam, Houston, TX |
| Defense Command | 126,170 | Bette Dufraine, Bolton, CT | Space Castle | 1, 52,700 | Kevin Josephson, Chilliw |
| Demon Seed | 97,410 | Darren Cotter, Oceanside, CA | Space Intruders | 14,030 | Ron Johnston, Emporia, KS |
| Desert Peril | 84,400 | Jay McLain, Clatskanie, OR | Space Warp (Level 8) | 261 | Jer McLanahan, New Canaan, CT |
| Dig Out | 3,276,500 | Richard Clope, Waukegan, IL | .Stellar Escort | 625,000 | Kevin Josephson, Chilliwack, B.C. |
| Dungeon Escape | 2,028 | Farhad Abrishami, Silver Spring, MD | Super Nova | 2,138,710 | Mark Fertig, Northville, MI |
| Flying Saucers | 2,186 | Stuart Lory, Victoria, B.C. | Swamp Wars | 2, 59,130 | Farhad Abrishami, Silver Spring, MD |
| Fortress | 246,100 | Darren Cotter, Oceanside, CA | Temple of Apshai | 390 | Carl Pflanzer, Gillette, NJ |
| Frogger | 400,900 | Shawn Roberts, Oklahoma City, OK | Time Runner | 89,479 | Mad Max |
| Galaxy Invasion Plus | 1,113,600 | Geordon Portice, Twining, MI | Venture | $58,550$ | Darren Cotter, Oceanside, CA |
| Gauntlet | 52,570 | Kyle Hoyt, Titusville, FL | Voyager 1 | $833$ | Farhad Abrishami, Silver Spring, MD |
| Ghost Hunter | 41,190 | John Kane, Nelson, N.Z. | Weerd | 61,180 | Tommy Seniuk, Vegreville, Alta. |
| Insect Frenzy | 691,156 | Tommy Seniuk, Vegreville, Alta. | Wild West | 15,400 | Gorman Miller, Titusville, FL |
| Invaders from Space | 655,360 | Darren Cotter, Oceanside, CA | ${ }^{\bullet}$ Expert mode: 339,000 (David Smith, Kingwood, TX). |  |  |
| Jovian | 133,320 22980 | Mark Brinkman, Emporia, KS |  |  |  |
| Killer Gorilla | 22,980 28,312 | Alex Poon, Baton Rouge, LA | Gamer's Cafe readers are invited to submit their high scores, preferably with screen photos, for these and other Model I/III/4 games. Sorry, but we |  |  |
| Laserball | 72,530 | Neil Matson, Panama City, FL |  |  |  |
| Laser Defense | 1,000,000 | David Cameron, Prince George, B.C. | are no longer accep | entries | Color Computer games and, due to |
| Leaper | 144,500 | Tommy Seniuk, Vegreville, Alta. | known bugs or ridicuin | asly high | cores, the following: Alien Defense, Ar- |
| Lunar Lander | 15,100 | Brent Lewis, Long Valley, NJ | mored Patrol, Boun | oids, E | inator, Galaxy Invasion, Liberator, |
| Mad Mines | 10,220 | Gorman Miller, Titusville, FL | Skyscraper, and Strik | Force. |  |

Smicinski of Amsterdam, NY, decided to add unlimited smart bombs. From TRSDOS Ready, you type in LOAD ELIMINAT, then go into Basic with a memory size of 32767. Type in POKE-26489,0: POKE - 26488,0: DEF USR $=-29927: X=\operatorname{USR}(0)$ and enter. After that, every time you hit the enter key you'll get a smart bomb, but the number of bombs won't be reduced."
"Good thing we took Eliminator off the board," Max said admiringly. "Meredith's got 2 million."

After Meredith was asleep, we made
plans.
"You guys drive to Peterborough and see about this anthology," Mercedes decided. "You can start working on the games, and I'll do the technical stuff on weekends. I'm going to stay here and pick up the master's diploma and say goodbye to the gang at Johns Hopkins, and then MIT wants me to take this teaching fellowship and Ph.D. project they've got."
"Back to Boston," I said. "It was a year ago we started this nitwit column there."
"And Mercedes is leaving us," Max sobbed. We'd had some of the Silvers' sherry and were getting emotional.
"I am not," she said. "Geez, I'll meet you there in a couple of weeks. Meredith!"
"What?" We spun around as Mercedes hurtled past us-"He's got out of his crib and everything!"-and scooped her brother from the floor where he'd crawled into the room. Meredith gurgled at her, fixed all three of us with the beatific smile of a proud infant, and said quite clearly, "Mad Max."
"What?" I squawked again. "He said 'Mad Max'? The baby's first words were 'Mad Max'?' We looked at each other.
"Don't tell Mom," Mercedes said.

## CAFE EXPRESSO

NTever again, or probably never again. What started out in the May issue as a hunt for software for our broken PMC turned out to monopolize our Model 4, both our IIIs, and time we could have spent running the Cafe. We collected some of the best games ever seen outside an arcade, but typing and playing 180 entries took a lot out of us. (A half-dozen people sent cassettes, but Mercedes can type in a 255 -byte listing faster than Max can type CLOAD.)

In case you came in late, the contest called for Model I/III/4 games that fit in a single line of Basic. From the raft of entries-a lot of "Guess my random number" games, which weren't too interesting; a lot of typing tutors or Simon games, though only "Mad Max Says" won our hearts-we narrowed the field to first 40 and then 15 impressive programs.

We then downloaded the finalists into one of 80 Micro's Model IIIs, and the staff rated them according to originality, challenge, and fun. Here, in mixedup order, are the resulting top 10 games-the nine runners-up and the one-year subscription winner.

Note: These games really do fit in one line, if you type absolutely no spaces, a ? for PRINT, and use the Basic editor to squeeze them in. Type as much as you can, then press the enter key, type and enter EDIT 0 (or whatever the line number is), press $\mathbf{X}$ to reach the end of the line, and finish the line in the insert mode. With most, it's a good idea to enter a CLS command before running the
game; asteroids are hard enough without trying to steer a ship through four rows of dense-pack program listing.

We should also admit that Model I owners may be shortchanged by the Model III games' graphics, but nearly all entries used the III character set (the car in a road race game left a trail of capital B's on our PMC). Actual play, of course, isn't affected, and if you're deft at swapping CHR\$ values you can modify the programs.

To get to the point, let's begin with
the only entrant to place two games in the top 10: Chris Lampton of Hyattsville, MD, who began his letter, "First of all, I want you guys to know that it's impossible to write a game program in one line of Basic code." Chris managed, however, to do pretty well with Downhill Racer (Program Listing 1), in which you steer the letter H (for highpowered race car?) along a devilishly narrow track with the left and right arrow keys. No one's come close to the program's maximum score of 1,000 .

Chris' second entry, Target Practice (Program Listing 2), is the best of the contest's shooting games. Represented by an ampersand, you make 10 passes across the bottom of the screen, using

> 10 CLS: $\mathrm{X}=746: \mathrm{P}=998$ : $\mathrm{FORI}=1$ TO1000: PRINT@0, ${ }^{*}$ SCORE $={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S} ;: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{S}+1$ : IFPEEK (1 $5360+\mathrm{X}+64)=420$ ORPEEK $(15360+\mathrm{X})=42$ THENPRINT@X, "H"; : PRINT@896, " ; : END ELSEPRINT@X, "H";:PRINT@P,** *":C=RND (3)-2:P=P+C:K=PEEK (14440) : IFK=32THENX=X-1:NEXTELSEIFK=64THENX=X+1: NEXTELSENEXT
> 20 REM DOWNHILL RACER BY CHRISTOPHER LAMPTON
> 30 REM 8317-14TH AVE., APT. 201, HYATTSVILLE, MD 20783

Program Listing I. Downhill Racer.

[^24]Program Listing 2. Target Practice.

[^25]Program Listing 3. Nameless Table Game.

The GAMER'S CAFE

the space bar to shoot between two plus signs centered above. Place your bullet correctly, and earn a point; hit one of the pluses, and lose one.

We can't think of a name for Dan Newman's game (Program Listing 3); Max suggests "Table Setting" or "Wind Tunnel Table," while Mercedes likes " 'Push Comes to Shove,' except that

Twyla Tharp's already used it." Twyla Tharp, she explains, is a famous dance choreographer, adding that "dance choreographer" is redundant. The game, anyway, challenges you to use the left and right arrow keys to keep from falling off a table. The longer you last, the harder the program buffets you back and forth.

```
5 IFN=0CLS:N=1:GOTO5ELSEFORP=1TO10:NEXT:POKE15360+J,32:PRINT0959+R
ND(64), CHRS(143):IFPEEK (15360+J)=143CLS:PRINTP534,"Your Score: #J:F
ORP=1TO2000:NEXT:RUNELSEX=PEEK(14368):J=J+SGN(-5/2*X+3/2*X*X):POKE
15368+J,234:GOTO5
10 REM JAYWALKER BY LARRY CORRADO
20 REM 2220 MARKHAM ST., MANITOWOC, WI 54220
```

Program Listing 4. Jaywalker.

1 CLS: $\mathrm{L}=32$ : $\mathrm{FORX}=1 \mathrm{TO1}: \operatorname{PRINT@RND}(61)+960$, $\mathrm{CHR} \$(174) \mathrm{CHR} \$(191) \mathrm{CHR} \$(157)$ : PRINTPL, CHRS $(165)$ CHR $\$(154) ;: A=$ PEEK $(14400): L=L+(($ AAND 32$)<>0): L=L-($ (AAND64) <>0) :L=ABS(L) : IF (PEEK (L+15424) ORPEEK (L+15425)) <>32THENCLS: PRINTP: FORX=1TO500: NEXT: RUNELSEP $=\mathrm{P}+1: \mathrm{X}=0$ : NEXT
10 REM ASTEROID BELT BY TOM MARSHALL
28 REM 1217 N. UNION ST., KENNEWICK, WA 99336
Program Listing 5. Asteroid Bett.

Program Listing 4 is Lawrence Corrado's Jaywalker, a mini-Frogger in which the object is to cross as many lanes of the 64 -lane freeway as possible without getting hit by a speeding car. Should you make it across (the 8 and 9 keys move you left and right), you begin on the left side again, but one row closer to the bottom-so each trip across means less time to dodge oncoming traffic.

Judging from the majority of entries, Mercedes could write her Ph.D. thesis on "Vertical Scrolling as the Dominant One-Line Game Concept." Six of our 10 winners feature scrolling graphics.

Asteroid Belt (Program Listing 5) is a good example: You use the left and right arrows to guide your ship through the cluttered space lanes, surviving as long as you can. Besides being a fastpaced and nice-looking game, Tom Marshall's program has the easiest restarting procedure of any: After the inevitable crash, it briefly shows your score and then restarts automatically. In short, it runs forever. We had to drag


Max away from it after nine hours．
Another sophisticated scroller is Curve Hugger（Program Listing 6），a road race created by Roberto Salgado Jr．of Valley Cottage，NY．Curve Hug－ ger throws a series of different tracks， curves，and surrounding landscapes at left－and－right－arrow drivers；the num－ ber displayed after you crash shows how many courses you completed． Track 1 is usually long and straight，to lull you into a false sense of security．By track 11 or 12 ，though，it＇s the Monte Carlo esses at 200 mph ．A year of driv－ ing the Cafe van let me reach track 17.

Lunar Lander in one line，you ask？ Ask Keith Voss of Orlando，FL，whose Crash Lander（Program Listing 7）puts you at the helm of an excursion module plummeting toward a tiny landing pad． The arrow keys control lateral move－
ment and thrust，but exceed the time limit and you＇re left hanging in midair．

Then there＇s Dean Thompson＇s wacky Conga Line（Program Listing 8）， which uses the Model III＇s frowning－ face symbol to show five unhappy spies dancing through a minefield．The left and right arrows let the spies follow the leader，swerving like an Ice Capades chorus．
As successive leaders step on mines （with sound for the explosions），desper－ ate spies may want to try the left／right wraparound．Incidentally，Dean warns， the density of the minefield increases every 2,000 points．He claims a personal record of 5,600 ；Max，stuck at 4,625 ， says，＂I＇m dancing as fast as I can．＂
Bill Peters of Salt Lake City，UT， wrote probably the best non－scrolling game，his twisty and original Snake－

[^26]Program Listing 6．Curve Hugger．

10 CLS：FORX $=0$ TO9：READD（X）：NEXT： $\mathrm{X}=15390$ ：PRINTCHRS（23）：POKEX $+930+$ RND （31）＊2，131：FORZ＝1TO4日：P＝PEEK（144ө日）：FORY＝1TO26：NEXT：POKEX，32：X＝X＋D （ $\mathrm{P} / 8$ ）： $\operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{X})=131$ PRINT＂YEA！＂ELSEIFX $>16319: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-960:$ NEXTELSEPOKEX， 5：NEXT：PRINT＂TIME＂：DATA64，0，64，64，62，－2，64，64，66，2
20 REM CRASH LANDER BY KEITH VOSS
36 REM 2460 S．SUMMERLIN，ORLANDO，FL 32806
Program Listing 7．Crash Lander．
$1 \mathrm{~A}=255$ ：FORI $\%=2 T \mathrm{SOS}$ 2000：POKE16316＋RND（16）＊4，194：NEXT：OUTA，0：PRINT 9
 $15616+64^{*} \mathrm{M}+(63$ ANDP $)-4 *(\mathrm{~K}=64)+$ 4＊$^{*}(\mathrm{~K}=32): \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{S}+5$ ：IFETHEN1ELSEFORI $=1 \mathrm{TO}$ ： OUTA，2：POKEP－I， 92 ：POKEP + I， 47 ：OUTA，1：NEXT：M＝M－1：IFM＋5THEN1
16 REM CONGA LINE BY DEAN S．THOMPSON
20 REM 133 BROOKSHIRE LANE，WILMINGTON，NC 28463
Program Listing 8．Conga Line．

```
10N=128:F=16:X=64:Y=24:CLS:FORT=1TON*N:SET(RND(127),RND(47)):A=(P EEK（14400）AND120）／4： \(\mathrm{F}=-(\mathrm{A}=\theta) * \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{FAND} 6: \mathrm{C}=(\) FAND24）\(/ 4: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{C}+3 *(\mathrm{C}>0\) ）： \(\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{D}+3^{*}(\mathrm{D}>0): \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{N}^{*}((\mathrm{X}>=\mathrm{N})-(\mathrm{X}<\theta)): \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+48^{*}((\mathrm{Y}>47)-(\mathrm{Y}<\theta)):\) IFPOINT （ \(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}\) ）CLS：PRINT＂SCORE：＂PELSESET（X，Y）： \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+1\) ：NEXTT
20 REM SNAKEAROUND BY BILL PETERS
30 REM 2478 CAMELBACK ROAD，SALT LAKE CITY，UT 84121
```

Program Listing 9．Snakearound．

[^27]Program Listing 10．Chilopod．
around（Program Listing 9）．The object is to survive for as long as possible by using the arrow keys（in the four pri－ mary directions or diagonal combina－ tions）to grow，while avoiding your own trail and ever－multiplying obstacles． You have wraparound in all four direc－ tions．You＇ll need it to beat Bill＇s score of 541 ．

Our favorite one－liner，though，com－ bines scrolling and Model III graphics with the Centipede theme：Steve Davis of Houston，TX，wins the First（An－ nual？Ever？）Cafe Expresso Contest and a year＇s subscription to 80 Micro for Chilopod（Program Listing 10）．

Your chilopod moves diagonally right，unless you press the left arrow key to steer left；your goal is to stay on the garden path and devour tasty flies．As you snack away－and zigzagging to pick up flies takes practice－you＇ll be obliged to dodge mushrooms，which get bigger and more plentiful as you go along．A bonus chilopod is awarded every 1,000 points，but the only way to get points is to eat flies．

## ＇Mad Max gallantly volunteered to set the record．＂

The one－key control is elegantly sim－ ple；the increasing difficulty and bonus features are remarkable for a $1 / 4 \mathrm{~K}$ pro－ gram．Best of all，though，Chilopod re－ quires you to hit targets as well as avoid obstacles．Since Steve didn＇t send an author＇s score，Mad Max gallantly vol－ unteered to set the record；he insists his 3,399 is only the beginning，but it＇s been a week and 80 Micro says they can＇t hold the issue deadline any longer．

We＇d like to thank everyone who en－ tered，and congratulate many people on remarkable feats of programming．（Us－ ing line number 0 ，to save a byte by writing GOTO without a number，was only the beginning for most entrants．） We were considering a two－line games contest for next year，but frankly，after this batch，we＇re afraid to think what we＇d get．
$-R . G$ ．

## Fame and Fortune may be yours by entering:




Let's grow a tree, test probdability, and learn a tricky two-person game, all using computer animation.

These three programs have separate listings for Level II and Color Basic, so always check the listing's first line to make sure you're keying in a program that fits your computer.

Tree uses random $\operatorname{Set}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})$ graphics to grow a little tree on your screen. Probability Triangle gives a picture of probability at work. The Fourth Power is a two-person strategy
game in which the computer provides playing field and pieces, and recognizes winning positions.

Tree and Probability Triangle are quite similar in both versions, but The Fourth Power called for a completely different approach in each version, so the two listings of the same program are hardly alike.

## Tree

November might seem a strange time to grow a tree. The Level II listing generates a plain
old tree, but the Color Basic program makes an orange tree. You'll see what I mean.

I won't get too technical here, but the idea of probability involved in this program was first formed by a famous French mathematician and philosopher named Blaise Pascal (1623-1662), a genius who figured out the betting odds for a friend who gambled.

Much later, Sir Francis Galton (1822-1911), an English scientist, got the idea of showing Pascal's Triangle as a moving demonstration of probability. That led to the Galton Board, which the program Probability Triangle simulates quite nicely.

The Level II version has 13 bins at the bottom. Instead of balls bouncing left and right, imagine what your chances are of tossing 13 straight heads in a coin flip.

Then you'll see why it's prob-

## The Key Box

Model I and III Color Computer 4K RAM<br>Cassette or Disk Basic Color Basic

```
100 REM * TREE * TRS-80 LEVEL II BASIC
110 REM * FUN HOUSE / NOV. 183/ RICHARD RAMELLA
120 CLS
138 X=63
148 FOR Y=47 TO 42 STEP -1
150 SET(X,Y)
160 NEXT
170 Y=48
180 GOTO 208
190 Y=A
20] FOR X=0 TO 126
210 IF POINT (X,Y)=-1 AND POINT (X,Y-1)=0 THEN N=10: GOSUB 260
220 NEXT X
230 IF N=1& THEN N=&: GOTO 190
240 Y=Y+1
250 GOTO 280
260 Z=X
270 T=X
28B FOR A=Y TO Y-RND (5) STEP -1
298 SET(2,A)
300 SET(T,A)
310}\textrm{T}=\textrm{T}-\textrm{RND}(20)/1
320 2=Z +RND (20)/10
330 IF A=2 THEN PRINT & 448,"THERE'S YOUR TREE";: GOTO 330
340 NEXT A
358 RETURN
360 END
```

able that a fairly equal number of heads and tails would bring the coin to the middle of the range of possibilities most of the time. This program is also fun to watch.

The Color Basic program has shallower bins than the Level II listing. In both programs, the balls stop when a bin fills up. Then you'll see the shape of probability drawn according to the random way the balls have fallen.

After you key in the program, type RUN and press the enter key. The tree grows upward, and when it's complete, a message to that effect appears on the screen.

What makes the program interesting is how the Point command searches $\mathbf{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ coordinates on the screen. When it finds the end of a branch, the program grows two new branches from it.

## Probability Triangle

This program draws a triangular set of dots with a set of bins at the bottom. Time after time, a little ball appears atop the first bumper at the top of the triangle. That ball can bounce to either the left or right. And so it goes down through the triangle until it falls into a bin.

You might think the bins at the bottom would fill up at about the same rate. It turns out they don't. As you watch, the collection of balls in the bins begins to form a bell shape because it's more likely the ball will fall toward the middle than to either side.

## The Fourth Power

Last we come to a program

100 REM * TREE * TRS-80 COLOR BASIC
110 REM * FUN HOUSE / NOV. ' 83 / RICHARD RAMELLA
$120 \operatorname{CLS}(8)$
$130 \mathrm{X}=31$
146 FOR $Y=31$ TO 28 STEP -1
$158 \operatorname{SET}(X, Y, 1)$
168 NEXT
$170 \mathrm{Y}=26$
180 GOTO 200
$198 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{A}$
200 FOR $X=0$ TO 62
210 IF POINT $(X, Y)<>0$ AND POINT $(X, Y-1)=0$ THEN N=18: GOSUB 260
220 NEXT X
230 IF $\mathrm{N}=16$ THEN $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{g}$ : GOTO 190
$240 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+1$
250 GOTO 200
$260 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{X}$
$270 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{X}$
280 FOR $A=Y$ TO $Y$-RND (5) STEP -1
$290 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{RND}(5)$
$360 \mathrm{~K}=$ RND ( 5 )
310 IF $\mathrm{J}=1$ THEN $\mathrm{H}=8$ ELSE $\mathrm{H}=1$
320 IF $\mathrm{K}=1$ THEN L=8 ELSE L=1
$330 \operatorname{SET}(\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{H})$
340 SET(T,A,L)
35 T=T-RND (15)/10
$360 \quad Z=Z+\operatorname{RND}(15) / 10$
370 IF $A=2$ THEN PRINT e 448 ,"ORANGE TREE"; GOTO 370
380 NEXT A
390 RETURN
400 END
Tree-Color Basic.

100 REM * PROBABILITY TRIANGLE * TRS-80 LEVEL II BASIC
110 REM * FUN HOUSE /NOV. ' 83 / RICHARD RAMELLA
120 CLS
130 PRINT "PROBABILITY"
140 PRINT \& $128,{ }^{\prime \prime}$ TRIANGLE"
$150 \operatorname{SET}(62,3)$
160 FOR $Y=3$ TO 19 STEP 2
170 FOR $X=44$ TO 80
180 IF POINT $(X, Y)=-1$ THEN SET $(X-2, Y+2): \operatorname{SET}(X+2, Y+2)$
190 NEXT X
200 NEXT Y
$210 \mathrm{X}=64$
220 FOR $Y=1$ TO 21 STEP 2
$230 \operatorname{SET}(X, Y)$
$240 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+2$
250 NEXT $Y$
260 FOR X=38 TO 92 STEP 4
270 FOR $Y=23$ TO 46
$280 \operatorname{SET}(X, Y)$
298 NEXT Y
300 NEXT X
$310 \quad Y=47$
320 FOR $X=38$ TO 98
$330 \operatorname{SET}(X, Y)$
340 NEXT X
$350 \mathrm{X}=64$
$360 \mathrm{Y}=0$
370 SET $(X, Y)$
380 IF $Y<23$ THEN FOR $T=1$ TO 10 ELSE FOR $T=1$ TO 1
390 NEXT T
$400 \operatorname{RESET}(X, Y)$
410 IF POINT $(X, Y+1)=0$ THEN $Y=Y+1:$ GOTO 370
420 IF Y>22 THEN 476
430 RANDOM
440 A=RND (2)
450 IF $A=1$ THEN $X=X+2$ ELSE $X=X-2$
460 GOTO 370
$470 \operatorname{SET}(X, Y)$
480 IF POINT $(X, Y+1)=0$ THEN RESET $(X, Y): Y=Y+1$ : GOTO 470
490 IF POINT $(X-1, Y+1)=-1$ AND POINT $(X+1, Y+1)=-1$ GOTO 530
500 RESET(X,Y)
510 IF POINT $(X-1, Y+1)=0$ THEN $X=X-1$ ELSE $X=X+1$
520 GOTO 470
530 IF $Y=23$ AND POINT $(X-1,24)=-1$ AND POINT $(X+1,24)=-1$ GOTO 530 ELS E 350
540 END
Probability Triangle—Level II.

```
100 REM * PROBABILITY TRIANGLE * TRS-80 COLOR BASIC
110 REM * PUN HOUSE / NOV. '83 / RICHARD RAMELLA
120 CLS (0)
130 N=2
140 AS=* PROBABILITY*
156 B$=* TRIANGLE
160 B=1
170 FOR A=96 TO 416 STEP 32
180 PRINT & A,MIDS(AS,B,1);***
190 PRINT & A+30,MIDS(BS,B,1);
200 B=B+1
210 NEXT A
220 SET (31,3,8)
230 FOR Y=3 TO 15 STEP 2
240 FOR X=18 TO 44
250 IF POINT (X,Y) = 8 THEN SET (X-2,Y+2,8): SET(X+2,Y+2,8)
260 NEXT X
270 NEXT Y
280 X=33
290 FOR Y=1 TO 17 STEP 2
300 SET(X,Y,8)
310 X=X+2
320 NEXT Y
330 FOR X=11 TO 58 STEP 4
340 FOR Y=19 TO 31
350 SET(X,Y,8)
360 NEXT Y
3 7 0 ~ N E X T ~ X ~
380 Y=31
390 FOR X=11 TO }5
400 SET (X,Y,8)
4 1 0 ~ N E X T ~ X ~
4 2 0 ~ X = 3 3 ~
4 3 0 ~ Y = 0
440 SET (X,Y,8)
4 5 0 ~ N = N + 1
460 IF N/3=INT(N/3) THEN SOUND 220-(Y+X),1
4 7 0 ~ R E S E T ~ ( X , Y )
480 IF POINT (X,Y+1) =0 THEN Y=Y+1: GOTO 440
490 IF Y>18 THEN 530
500 A=RND (2)
510 IF }A=1\mathrm{ THEN }X=X+2\mathrm{ ELSE }X=X-
520 GOTO 440
530 SET(X,Y,8
540 IF POINT (X,Y+1)=0 THEN RESET(X,Y): Y=Y+1: GOTO 530
550 IF POINT (X-1,Y+1)=8 AND POINT (X+1,Y+1)=8 GOTO 598
560 RESET(X,Y)
570 IF POINT (X-1,Y+1) =0 THEN X=X-1 ELSE X=X+1
580 GOTO 530
590 IF Y=19 AND POINT (X-1, 20) =8 AND POINT (X+1,20)=8 GOTO 590 ELS
E 420
6 0 0 ~ E N D
```

Probability Triangle-Color Basic.

The Fourth Power-Level II.

```
100 REM * THE FOURTH PONER * TRS-80 LEVEL II BASIC
110 REM * FUN HOUSE / NOV. '83 / RICHARD RAMELLA
120 CLS
130 CLEAR 500
140 DEFSTRA-J,L,R
150 DIM M(21),N(12),P(12)
160 DATA 65,74,83,193,202,211,321,330,339,449,458,467,577,586,595,
705,714,723,833,842,851
170 DATA 65,74,83,193,202,211,321,330,339,449,458,467
189 DATA 449,458,467,577,586,595,785,714,723,833,842,851
190 FOR z=1 TO 21
200 READ M(z)
210 NEXT
220 FOR Z=1 TO 12
230 READ N(2)
240 NEXT Z
250 FOR Z=1 TO 12
260 READ P(Z)
270 NEXT Z
280 K=15360
290 J=CHR$(32)
300 A(1)=J+"000000" +J
310 A(2)=J+"Xxxxxx"+J
320 L="L"
```


that makes sure Fun House is really fun this month.

The Fourth Power is a grid strategy game that's simple to play. The playing field has room for 42 playing piecesseven down and six across. Two players take turns dropping their pieces down vertical rows as far as they will go.

The winner is the player who first gets four of his or her pieces in a row, either vertically, horizontally, or diagonally.

In both program versions, each player first enters his or her name. In the CoCo version, one player has orange playing pieces and the other has blue. In the Level II version, one player has 000000 pieces and the other has XXXXXX pieces.
At the start of each player's turn, his playing piece appears at the top left of the screen. In both versions, a player moves his piece left and right until coming to the vertical row in which he makes his play.

Then, a one-key command drops the piece down that row, and it stops only if it comes to the bottom of the row or if another piece is below it.
In the CoCo version, move the playing piece from side to side

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```
Listing continued
    330 R="R"
    340 INPUT "PLAYER ONE (OOOOOO)";B(1)
    350 INPUT "PLAYER TWO (XXXXXX)";B(2)
    360 CLS
    370 PRINT & 960,STRING$(54,191);
    380 FOR X=1 TO 2
    390 M=0
    400 B=INKEY$
    410 PRINT @ M.A(X);
    420 IF B=L AND M=0}\mathrm{ THEN 400 ELSE IF B=L THEN FOR N=M TO M-9 STEP -
    1: PRINT © N,A(X);: NEXT N: M=M-9
    430 IF B=R AND M=45 THEN 400 ELSE IF B=R THEN FOR N=M TO M+9: PRIN
    T@ N,A(X);: NEXT N: M=M+9
    440 IF B="D" GOTO 480: GOTO 460
    4 5 0 ~ G O T O ~ 4 0 0 ~
    4 6 0 ~ N E X T ~ X ~
    470 GOTO 380
    480 IF PEEK (K+M+65)<>32 THEN 400 ELSE FOR P=M TO M+896 STEP 64
    490 IF PEEK (K+P+129)=32 THEN PRINT & P,STRING$(9,32);: PRINT & P+6
    4,A(X);: GOTO 500 ELSE GOSUB 520: GOTO 510
    500 NEXT P
    510 GOTO 460
    520 Z=PEEK (K+P+1) +PEEK (K+P+129) + PEEK (K+P+257) +PEEK (K+P+385)
    530 IF Z=316 OR Z=352 GOTO 680
    540 Z=0
    550 POR Q=1 TO 21
    560 Z=PEEK (K+M(Q))+\operatorname{PEEK}(K+M(Q)+9)+\operatorname{PEEK}(K+M(Q)+18)+\operatorname{PEEK}(K+M(Q)+27)
    570 IF Z=316 OR Z=352 GOTO 680
    580 NEXT Q
    590 FOR Q=1 TO 12
    600 Z=PEEK}(\textrm{K}+\textrm{N}(Q))+\operatorname{PEEK}(K+N(Q)+137)+\operatorname{PEEK}(K+N(Q)+274)+\operatorname{PEEK}(K+N(Q)+
    11)
    610 IF Z=316 OR Z=352 GOTO 680
    62g NEXT Q
    6 3 0 ~ F O R ~ Q = 1 ~ T O ~ 1 2 , ~
    640 Z=PEEK (K+P(Q)) +PEEK (K+P(Q)-119) +PEEK (K+P(Q)-238) +PEEK (K+P(Q) - 3
    57)
    650 IF Z=316 OR Z=352 GOTO 680
    660 NEXT Q
    6 7 0 ~ R E T U R N
    680 IF Z=316 THEN C=B(1) ELSE C=B(2)
    690 PRINT & 0,C" WINS.": GOTO 690
    700 END
```


## The Fourth Power-Color Basic.

```
106 REM * THE FOURTH POWER * TRS-80 COLOR BASIC 4K
110 REM * FUN HOUSE / NOV. ' 83 / RICHARD RAMELLA
\(120 \mathrm{CLS}(\theta)\)
130 INPUT "FIRST PLAYER (ORANGE)";BS(1)
140 INPUT "SECOND PLAYER (BLUE)"; BS(2)
150 CLS ( 0 )
\(160 \mathrm{~B} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(128)\)
170 FOR \(A=481\) TO 509
180 PRINT \& A,CHRS(207);
190 NEXT
200 E \(\$=\) CHR \(\$(255)\)
210 F \(\$=\) CHR \(\$(175)\)
220 AS(1) \(=B S+E S+E S+E S+E S+B S\)
230 A \(S(2)=B S+F S+F S+F S+F S+B \$\)
\(240 \mathrm{LS}=\operatorname{CHR} \$(8)\)
\(250 \mathrm{R} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(9)\)
260 D \(\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(10)\)
\(276 A(1)=8\)
\(280 A(2)=3\)
290 FOR C=1 TO 2
\(300 \mathrm{~B}=0\)
\(310 \mathrm{X}=2\)
\(326 \quad Y=2\)
330 GOSUB 490
340 Z \$=INKEY\$
350 IF TIMER \(/ 20=1 N T(T I M E R / 26)\) THEN SOUND RND (13) *18,1
360 IF \(\mathrm{Z} \$=\mathrm{L} \$\) AND \(\mathrm{B}=0\) THEN 340 ELSE IF \(\mathrm{Z} \$=\mathrm{L} \$\) THEN FOR \(\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}\) TO B-5
STEP -1: GOSUB 490: \(X=X-2\) : NEXT \(B: B=B+1: \quad X=X+2\)
370 IF \(Z \$=R \$\) AND \(B>24\) THEN 346 ELSE IF \(2 \$=R \$\) THEN FOR \(B=B\) TO \(B+5\)
: GOSUB 490: \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+2\) : NEXT \(\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}-1\) : \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-2\)
380 IF \(\mathrm{z} \$=\mathrm{D} \$\) AND POINT \((x, 3)<>\theta\) THEN 340
390 IF \(Z \$=D \$\) GOSUB 426: GOSUB 520 ELSE GOTO 340
400 NEXT C
410 GOTO 290
```


piece appears at top left or the program announces a winner.

Next month is December, and all the computer magazines of the world will be running
programs of Christmas trees, holly wreaths, and fireplaces with stockings. But not the Fun House. I'll have something else festive.

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tion Operations. BK7383 $\$ 8.95$."

Send any questions or problems dealing with any area of TRS-80 microcomputing to Feedback Loop, 80 Micro, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

$I$am from Venezuela, living temporarily in the United States. I have two 48K Level II dual-disk Model I's. Several of my friends have similar configurations.

Not long ago a friend in Venezuela asked me to get him a new set of Level II ROMs. He has the three-set, and his ROM B went bad. Since Radio Shack is out of the three-ROM sets, I tried to find the commercial number for the ROMs so we can use the ROM programmer to make one of our own. No one seems to know the number. Can you help?

One other question: I'm using Profile for the Model I as an inventory program for all the items I will take home. With it, I can list them item by item by the box they're packed in-just right for Customs. But Profile doesn't do any arithmetic operations and I want to be able to add the dollar amounts by the page, and then convert them to my country's currency. Also, how can you modify Profile to open more files than it currently uses?
$R . B$.
Rochester, MN

I don't know the exact ID numbers of the ROMs you want, but you can replace the Level II ROMs with 2716 ( 2 K by 1 byte), 2732 ( 4 K by 1 byte), or 2764 ( 8 K by 1 byte) EPROMs from any one of several manufacturers. I believe the Level II ROM B chip is a 4 K by 1 byte ROM.

For more information about your Model I and how to modify it, get Dennis Kitsz's book The Custom TRS-80 from IJG (see address at the end of the column).

I updated my ham shack by adding a Model III. I use it for QSLing, log keeping, and other related chores. My problem is RFI. I can copy only the strongest of signals over the computer generated noise.

I have good grounds on all the com-

pedigree and family group sheet capability. Can you help?
W.G.

Salt Lake City, UT
Smartware Systems (14310 Pem-
ponents (computer, HF rig, interface, and antenna) and use a shielded cable between the interface and radio. Physically separating the Model III from the radio helped, but it makes operating inconvenient.
$I$ want to shield the inside of the Model III with copper screen and install RF filters at various places in the computer. I need to know where to put the filters and if the shielding will help.
R.S.

Norwalk, CA
Yes, shielding will help. Besides just adding shielding and filters, make sure that the internal cable grounding is secure. I've seen more than one Model III with grounding cables improperly connected.

Your primary problem areas are the keyboard (which acts like an antenna), the main circuit board, and the disk drives. For safety reasons, I suggest that you get insulated copper screen. This lessens the chance of the copper screen accidentally grounding out the video monitor and power supplies.

Run the screen all through the cabinet (you'll probably have to remove the drives and power supplies from the bottom of the case to get the screen beneath them). Place a filter on the drive enclosure, keyboard, and one on both sides of the main circuit board. Since the Model III case is in two distinct sections, you'll have to attach the two wire screens (one in the bottom and one in the top) together with a 20 -inch cable so you'll have room to lift and move the top of the case.

At the moment, I haven't heard from anyone who has tried to shield their computers from RFI, so I really don't know of any single, sure-fire method to accomplish it.

I'm looking for a genealogy program for a two-drive Model III. I need both
bridge, San Antonio, TX 78247, 512-494-0285) has a program called Gensystems Genealogical Data Base for $\$ 128.45$.

Acorn Software Products (634 N. Carolina Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20003, 202-544-4259), Computer Shack ( 1691 Eason, Pontiac, MI 48054, 313-673-2224), and J. Fisk Software Systems Inc. (One University Place, New York, NY 10003), all have genealogy programs for the Model III, but I don't have any price or other information about them.

Who and what is Winchester of hard disk fame?
D.L.

Tucson, $A Z$

Winchester disk technology was developed in the mid-1970s as an alternative to the expensive hard-disk drives then available. The newer drive system was much smaller, more temperature tolerant, and easier to use than the older units. It was also much cheaper.

The Winchester disk drive is a sealed unit with a fast-rotating, high data-density disk. Being a sealed unit, the critical read/write head tolerances are easy to maintain; the complex and expensive head mechanism that allowed you to change disk packs on the older units isn't needed. While this means less memory storage, it also means less expense. Since the unit was designed for microcomputers, whose owners were more interested in low cost than extremely high data storage capability, the trade-off was worthwhile.

I believe that the name was derived from the research company that came up with the design, Winchester Technology.

I have a Model III with two Radio Shack disk drives. I recently purchased a commercial program that came with DOSPLUS 3.4. My problem is that

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whenever I format a disk with DOSPLUS, several grans are locked out. Formatting the same disk with TRSDOS produces no errors. Itook the unit to Radio Shack for drive alignment and check-out, but the problem still exists.
J.M.

Stillwater, MN
Your problem is probably the drive stepping rate DOSPLUS uses. The Radio Shack drives require a certain amount of time to step between tracks. Since each step jolts the head mechanism, you need additional time for the head to settle. Typically, Radio Shack drives need a stepping time of 40 milliseconds. You can buy drives with stepping times as low as 6 milliseconds. Using a stepping time that's too fast results in the drive head either miswriting or misreading the data. Either case locks out a gran during format.
To find out what your version of DOSPLUS uses as a stepping rate, type CONFIG and press the enter key at the DOSPLUS prompt. It should say $\mathrm{STEP}=30$. To change the stepping rate, type CONFIG:0 $(\mathrm{STEP}=40)$ and then press the enter key. If this doesn't work, call the DOSPLUS trouble desk at 305-983-3390.

I have a Model III with two drives. The system works fine except after pow-er-on and the disk system's initial run. If the DOS disk isn't inserted and booted within 20-25 seconds, the drive starts to run again and sometimes won't shut off without turning the system off and then back on.
T.C.

Carlisle, OH
My Radio Shack technician tells me, based on what you've said, "Something's probably wrong, bring it in." The drive and drive light, once off, shouldn't start again until you press reset.

I have a Level II, 16K Model I with CTR-41 stringy-floppy, and Okidata 80 printer. When the cassette recorder broke down for the second time, I went to Radio Shack and bought the newest recorder, which I couldn't get to work. The repair center said it was OK, but I still couldn't make it work. It loaded a program but wouldn't save and reload a saved program.
I took everything to the store and
showed them that it wouldn't work. They checked the recorder again, $O K^{\prime} d$ it, but it still wouldn't work. I tried another, cheaper Radio Shack cassette recorder and it wouldn't work either. I finally sent the CTR-41 in for repair, and now it works fine. My question is: Should any Radio Shack cassette recorder work with my computer? Any ideas on why mine doesn't?

Second, while checking out disks, I wrote to Aerocomp and asked if their Model I starter packages would run as a drive zero or if it was for positions 1, 2, or 3 only. They didn't answer; can you?
D.R.

Mason City, IA
You shouldn't have any difficulty using any cassette recorder with the Model I. The only real requirements are that the recorder have jacks for an AUX input and an earphone output.
Something is wrong with your Model I. It sounds like you've never had the XRX cassette modification made to your computer. This modification makes it easier for early production units of the Model I to more easily save and load programs. The original Model I units are very sensitive to volume and speed settings on tape units. Very minor alterations in speed by the recorder while saving or loading a program frequently make it impossible to recover the program. The XRX modification corrects this problem and gives the Model I a much wider volume load range.

As for Aerocomp, the start-up package is a drive zero unit (that's why it's called a start-up package and not called an add-on package). Before you can use disk drives with your Model I, you'll need an Expansion Interface (EI) with disk controller circuitry. The Model I, without EI, doesn't have the proper control circuits for disk drives. You'll also need the additional memory available in an Expansion Interface. Trying to use disk drives in a 16 K computer is difficult since you only have about 5 K of programming room left after loading DOS and DOS Basic.

I have a 48 K one-disk Model I with a Line Printer I. I use TRSDOS 2.3 and Disk Basic 2.2. My problems are with the LP I.

First, the printer paper has a tendency to slowly slide to the right whenever I print more than 10 lines. Second, when-
ever I have the command CHR \$(138) embedded in an LPRINT, the printer only prints part of the line when it prints it at all. Finally, it prints a line feed only if you use LPRINT " ", POKE \&H37E8, 10, or LPRINT CHR\$(138).

Do you know of any fixes? And can I modify the printer to accept single sheets?

M.C.<br>Mexico City, Mexico

You can solve the paper creep problem only by buying a tractor-feed mechanism for the LP I. This firmly holds the paper in place. The friction-feed printer takes only roll paper, and there's no solution for preventing creep when you use it. It's too bad, but as far as I know, there isn't a way to use cut-sheet paper with the LP I.

The design of the LP I requires that you use either LPRINT " " or LPRINT CHR\$(138) to line feed. Embedding the CHR\$(138) in a string of text causes logic problems since the printer expects the line feed command to come as the first character of the string following LPRINT. In fact, the character 138 is actually a graphics character, but the bit image of the character and the reaction of the printer to the character results in a line feed. It really isn't supposed to be a line feed character, but that's the way the printer treats it.

If you have a tractor-feed mechanism, you can order letterhead stationery, filing cards, postcards, and various other forms with holes to fit the tractorfeed from NEBS at 800-225-9950 (Massachusetts customers call 800-922-8560).

I'm sorry, but the only real solution for your problems is a newer printer that's designed better than the LP I.

I have had my Model I for almost two years and I've finally decided to get a printer. My choices have narrowed down to the Epson MX-80 and the Gemini 10. My problem is that I don't know if the Gemini 10 printer works with Dot Writer 1.5. Does it? If it doesn't, is there a patch available?
M.S.

Elmira, Ontario
Please, when you write about products, give me the names and addresses of the manufacturers. Trying to find information about product $A B Z$ is very
difficult unless I happen to know the product in question.

The manufacturers of Dot Writer, RCM Computers, tell me that the Gemini 10 is not compatible with Dot Writer. The Epson is. And, as far as I know, there isn't a patch to Dot Writer that does make it compatible.

I want to build my own disk hardware using a 2791 instead of a 1771 or 1791 disk controller chip. The 2791 only reads or writes in the IBM 3740 (singledensity) or IBM 34 (double-density) formats. The 1771 uses these and non-IBM formats.

I would like to be compatible with all Model I software, and I would appreciate it if you could tell me if there are any software packages that use non-IBM format.
L.P.

Melvindale, MI
Most Model I software uses the IBM single-density format. The only exceptions might be some of the special-purpose, copy-protected packages, like Super Utility Plus for example. As for which ones do and which ones don't, I can't really determine. If the alteration was done for copy protection the author wouldn't tell me, since it would be a clue to software thieves. Good luck with your design.

I have a one-disk system and I recently purchased software that has no DOS on it. Thus I am required to locate a two-drive system to get the programs to operate.

Can you tell me why both disks must contain a DOS to make single-drive copies? Dealers and other owners haven't provided an answer. Is there a way around this problem?
A.P.

Pittsburg, CA
Laziness is the answer. It's easier for the TRSDOS programmers to write a copy routine that requires a $\operatorname{DOS}$ disk in drive zero than to write one that is independent of the DOS.

Basically, the problem is room. When creating a DOS you have two choices: write a DOS that takes up lots of room in memory and doesn't require anything on disk, or one that takes only a little room in memory and constantly refers to the disk for routines not in
memory. TRSDOS takes up a lot of space on the disk in order to leave you lots of room in memory. This lets them make a very powerful DOS, with many features, while leaving the programmer as much room in memory as possible.

On the other hand, CP/M moves the entire DOS into memory. It's less powerful and has fewer features, but it doesn't require a disk in drive zero to always have the DOS on it. That doesn't excuse the requirement for DOS on the disk for the Copy utility. Several other DOS manufacturers (DOSPLUS, MULTIDOS, and LDOS, to name a few), do provide a single drive copy utility.

If you don't want to buy another DOS (\$99 and up), you can get Super Utility Plus from Powersoft (11500 Stemmons Fwy., Suite 125, Dallas, TX 75229, 214-484-2976, \$74.95). It lets you copy programs from one disk to another, regardless of their length. And it's also one of the most powerful disk utilities you can buy.

I've been having a problem with my computers that has been driving me up the wall. I would appreciate your comments.

I'm using two Model IIIs with LDOS. One of them has an MPI 80-track double-sided drive. After using the 80-track drive for a year I started to have problems with directory and formatting errors. When formatting, the drive occasionally skips a track.

I took the drive in to be checked out. It was tested on other computers (nonTandy) and it works fine. I then bought another 80-track drive (Siemens), which now has the same problem. Interchanging three computers with three drives didn't solve the problem either.

Eventually the local experts changed the outgoing pulse on the disk controller board and I now have one computer that works pretty well with a Tandon 80 -track drive. The other computer works fine, but will only format the 80-track double-sided disk using singledensity.
B.M.

Durban, South Africa
Your problem is a basic incompatibility between the drives and the computer's disk controller board. Due to age, the tolerances of the disk controller board have drifted slightly; enough to cause problems with 80 -track drives.

The problem is with the computers and not the drives because the drives work fine with non-Tandy computers. Malfunctioning drives would fail with all types of computers, not just one brand.

Unfortunately for you, the disk controller board is still well within its designed tolerances. That is, it should work just fine with 40 -track doubledensity drives; otherwise you might be able to talk Tandy into replacing them.

The decrease in reliability you've seen is due to an aging curve, to which all electronics are subject. As they get older, they work less efficiently and slow down. Most designers take this age curve into account when they build something and leave enough room in the tolerances to prevent this decay from affecting the performance of the unit. Double-density, 80-track drives push the disk controller boards close to their limit. Depending on the individual components on the board, a particular board may work fine with 80 -track drives for a limited time, forever, or not at all. It's a roulette wheel as to which way it'll go with any particular Model III.

Does anyone else have a hardware solution for B.M.?

Is there any way to convert the Avalon Hill game Tankics to Disk Basic? The POKEs foul up the DOS.
C. W.

Granada Hills, CA
You'll have to contact Avalon Hill for information about whether or not you can do that. If it's possible, they should know. It's possible that the POKEs are minor and can be moved easily.

I have a 48 K Model I with Aerocomp doubler and 80- and 35-track disk drives. Could you please list manufacturers of Model I CP/M boards and which, in your opinion, is best.

I would like CP/M, but I'm averse to soldering.
F.G.

Lewiston, ID
Holmes Engineering ( 5175 Green Pine Drive, Murray, UT 84107, 801-261-5652) has a CP/M board for the Model I, and it includes an 80 by 24 video screen display. The 80 by 24 hardware and $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ cost $\$ 399.50$. To use it you need the Holmes expansion main-
frame for the Model I (\$99.50). The Holmes CP/M modification includes the $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ operating system and instructions on it. Installation requires no soldering or technical experience. Contact Holmes for details.
Microhatch (P.O. Box 501, Dewitt, NY 13214, 315-446-8031) sells Bigmem, a hardware kit that increases memory by 32 K ( $\$ 180$ ), and lets you use CP/M 2.2 (\$119). This kit requires soldering and some technical experience.
Omikron (1127 Hearst St., Berkeley, CA 94702, 415-845-8013) sells the Mapper I/48 and Mapper I/64 for the Model I. I have no further information about the Omikron.
Freedom Technology (119 North 18th St., Philadelphia, PA 19103, $800-$ 523-4067) has the Freedom Option and Freedom Plus for the Model I and III. The first board (\$275) gives you CP/M capability, the second (\$490) gives you 64 K RAM in your computer.
I haven't seen any of these products so I can't give an opinion on the boards themselves. However, Holmes Engineering has a good reputation among hardware hackers for the quality of the work they put into their other products, so I'd expect the Holmes board to be well built.

I would like to establish a bulletin board system (BBS) that would let users send, receive, and forward messages with the ability to upload and download programs written in Basic or Assembly language. I need it to work on a Model I or III, appropriately configured with RS-232, modem, and disk drives. It must support IBM PC, Apple II, Apple III, and TRS-80 Models I, II, and III computer systems.
I'd also like to know about any software to translate Basic from one machine's dialect to another machine's dialect (IBM to Apple, Apple to TRS-80, etc.).
J.G.

Chicago, IL

As far as translating programs is concerned, the only program I know of was published in the premier issue of inCider (January 1983, p. 96), which converted TRS-80 to Apple Basic.
There're several bulletin board systems available for the Model I and III computers: Mouse-Net, from Lance Micklus 802-864-5899; Forum-80, from

Small Business Systems 617-692-3800; and Connection-80, from B.T. Enterprises $516-567-8155$. I know there are others, but I can't find any information on them.

These systems support upload and download capabilities with message leave, retrieve, and referral (you can leave a message to a specific person and they are notified that a message is addressed to them when they sign on). Most bulletin board systems allow any microcomputer or terminal to sign on to their system, as long as the foreign computer or terminal obeys the system's protocols of word length, stop bits, parity checking, and control codes. In fact, the control codes used are pretty much the same from one system to another. For example, Control-C is frequently used to abort the current operation and return to terminal control mode.
For your use, select the options that represent the least common denominator of the systems you're allowing on. That is, if the smallest screen width terminal that will be on the BBS is an Apple, then the default screen width used by the BBS should be 40 columns. Since the smallest number of video lines belongs to the Model I computer, your BBS screen length should be 16 lines. Thus the BBS formats its menus and information screens in blocks of 40 characters by 16 lines. The computers with wider screens or higher line counts won't be inconvenienced too much, while the smaller-screened computers are still able to use the system.
For further information about these BBSes, call the different manufacturers and ask for details.

I'm very good at Basic programming, but I know little about machine-language programming.

My question is: How do you assemble a machine-language program (list it out on the screen), save it to tape, locate it in memory, and so forth? I've tried to enter a program many times, but all I get is garbage when I try to list it.

I understand how the computer starts off with Basic, branches to machine language, and then returns, plus some of the operations and arguments to do that sort of task.
D.H.

Buellton, CA
Your first problem is in your conception of machine-language program-
ming. You can't just type in a machinelanguage program and expect it to work. When you turn on your computer you're in Basic, and the computer expects everything you type in to be in the form of Basic commands and instructions that it can understand and execute. Basic is a machine-language program itself and it doesn't expect to execute machine-language programs as a regular course of action. When you branch to a machine-language program, that's exactly what you do-you transfer all control of the computer to the machine-language program. Basic is no longer in control and doesn't even know what the machine-language program does or is doing.

As a help to machine-language programs, Tandy included the ability to branch to a machine-language program using Basic commands, and even to pass arguments (information) between Basic and the machine-language program, although only in a very limited manner.

To write a machine-language program, you need a program called an editor/assembler. An editor/assembler is actually two programs: one allows you to type in and edit your machine-language programs; the other translates the machine-language mnemonics you typed in into actual machine-language code understandable directly by the Z80 CPU.

The editor/assembler has two types of output, source code and object code. The source code is a listing of the mnemonic instructions of your machinelanguage program. The object code is the actual program created from your source code. You can list, edit, renumber, save, and read the source code with the editor/assembler. The object code is generated by the editor/assembler from the source code, and can't be read back into memory by the editor/assembler. The object code is meant to be read and executed by the Z80 CPU only, although some disassemblers take object code and generate source code readable by an editor/assembler.

Once you have the object code on tape or disk, you protect the program from Basic's accidentally overwriting it with variables and arrays by using the MEMORY SIZE? prompt and specifying the lowest address of the program. Then load it into your computer's memory and execute it. If the program is to interact with a Basic program, you must use POKE or DEFUSR to tell Basic that


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there's a machine-language program available and to define the program's starting address and the USR function to activate it.

The starting address of your program is determined by the address you give in the ORG statement in the editor/assembler, so you can specify any address that's convenient for your needs (available memory does put constraints on this, of course).

The first thing you need to do is to get an editor/assembler. Check the back issues of 80 Micro for information about the various ones available, what they do, and their prices.

I have a Model I with 32 K Expansion Interface, Okidata $82 A$ printer, and one Teac drive with DOSPLUS 3.3. Everything worked fine for a few weeks after I bought the drive, then I started having difficulty entering Basic from a cold boot. Machine-language programs work fine, but to call up DOSPLUS Extended Basic requires a three- to fiveminute warmup for the CPU (process of elimination refined the times).

When I try for Basic from a cold start, I get Debug instead. I took the keyboard/CPU to Radio Shack who said they had never heard of the problem, but they installed a new CPU switch. I still have the problem.

I also found that I can no longer use the computer as a 16 K machine without the five-minute warmup. Can you help?
R.L.

Bowie, MD
Do you mean to say that your 16 K Model I requires a five-minute warmup before you can use it and that the repair center can't find a problem? I find that very hard to believe. If the 16 K Level II doesn't immediately work when turned on then something is very wrong! It's possible that your problem is the power supply. Have you tried the unit with the expansion interface power supply?

First, disconnect everything from the CPU and reconnect the video, tape, and power supply. Turn everything on. If the computer doesn't immediately begin working correctly, proceed to step two. Test the unit with several programs to make sure it's working correctly. If everything works, you know the CPU, video, and power supply are OK.

Step 2: Switch power supplies and repeat the test. Run several programs
again. If there are problems when there weren't any before, the problem is in your outboard power supply. Similarly, if just switching the power supplies solves the problem, the former power supply was at fault. If neither power supply changes the problem, go to Step 5.
Step 3: Turn everything off, connect the expansion interface, without drives or printer attached, and turn everything back on. Test the computer. If the problem shows up, go to Step 5.

Step 4: Turn everything off and connect your disk drive to the system. Turn it back on. If the problem shows up now, the difficulty is either in the disk controller circuitry in the expansion interface, or in the disk drive. Borrow a drive from a friend and test your computer with it (get a Radio Shack drive if you can). If the problem persists, test your drive with another computer system. If the drives work with someone else's system and not with yours, the problem is probably with the expansion interface. Go to Step 5. If the drive is the problem, you'll have to complain to the people from whom you bought the drive.

Step 5: Take everything to the Radio Shack repair center and show the technician what's happening. You have something concrete to demonstrate and complain about. While the technician won't work on a non-Tandy drive, you can at least show him what you're talking about. Have him attach a Radio Shack drive and test your system. If the problem doesn't appear, then your drive is at fault; call the manufacturer.

I need some help with my 16 K Model I. I'm trying to learn how to use the Radio Shack EDTASM (26-2011), and I have a lot of questions.

First, how can I copy a machine-language tape? I have KBFIX, TBUG, and EDTASM which I want to duplicate, but I don't know how.

Second, how do I display machine code on the monitor? Basic uses the command List. What does EDTASM use?

Third, when I have EDTASM loaded, is it possible to go to Basic without losing my program? Typing $Q$ takes me to Print Memory and everything bombs.
E.B.

Joliet, IL

You can copy tapes using TBUG, but you have to know the starting, ending, and transfer (execution) addresses for the programs you want to copy. The easiest solution is to buy a program for copying tape-based programs. There're several available-check through the advertisements in 80 Micro.

You can't display machine code on the video unless you're using an editor/assembler or disassembler to do the work. There is no Basic command for listing machine code. In EDTASM, the command P\#:* should list all the text in the EDTASM buffer to the video. The H command sends the listing to the printer.

The only other method I know of to return to Basic is to press the reset button, which returns you to the MEMORY SIZE? prompt. The B command used to do that on older versions of EDTASM. Newer versions use the Q command. In general, this doesn't save your program, since EDTASM may not actually store the machine code generated by the assembly instruction in those actual locations. What you have to do is to write the object code to tape, then load the program using the CLOAD command of Basic.

I have a Model I disk system with a Holmes Sprinter I and Radio Shack double-density board. I bought the Radio Shack Series I Editor/Assembler and discovered that it comes with DOS 2.3B which appears incompatible with either 2.3 or $2.7 D D$.

Since I had it, I decided to try it out by compiling a source-code program from one of my Load 80 disks, but no luck. The only one that gave a clean compile wouldn't work with TRSDOS 2.7DD. Texas headquarters couldn't help.

Now, all I really want is to assemble listings from magazines and use those supplied on Load 80 disks. Can you suggest another assembler that might work for me?
M. W.

Columbus, OH
It's not your fault or EDTASM's. The Load 80 disks use the Apparat format for source code, which isn't compatible with Radio Shack's EDTASM programs. Using the EDTASM program on a Load 80 source code file results in a Parameter Error message. If
you don't get the message, the code still isn't right and won't work properly.

The April 1983 issue of 80 Micro (Reload 80, p. 404), has a patch that fixes this incompatibility. The April 1983 Load 80 disk also has the program. Finally, you can send a disk to 80 Micro and they'll put the program on your disk for you.

If you still have problems, the difficulty is with your DOS. I suggest you get MULTIDOS from Cosmopolitan Electronics Corporation ( 5700 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105, 800-392-3785, \$99.95). This DOS supports both single- and double-density, and all known types of double-density boards (Radio Shack's board is nonstandard; everybody else uses the same port and addressing schemes). I think you'll find MULTIDOS to be better than TRSDOS 2.7DD, while still being simple to use and easy to learn. MULTIDOS also includes the original tapebased EDTASM patched to operate in a DOS environment. This program will read Load 80 source codes.

I have a Model 16 with Okidata Microline 83 A printer. When I use Scripsit 2.1.0, the printer prints erratically. I'm sure the printer driver used in Scripsit is the problem. Do you know of a driver designed for the Scripsit 2.1.0/Microline 83 A combination?
W.L.C. Ellijay, GA

I've seen several advertisements in 80 Micro for drivers for the Scripsit. Also, in the April 1983 issue, we ran a special Feedback Loop column (p. 376) on Scripsit and printer problems. Several of the people who wrote in are now selling the drivers. Contact the companies mentioned in the April issue for drivers to match your need.

I have a 16 K Model I. I want to do several things: add memory to the keyboard, a la the Holmes Engineering IM-2, and a printer, and add disk drives.

My questions are:

- Can I install the IM-2 unit, and is that as good as Radio Shack's or other expansion units?
- Is there one particularly better printer than any other? My price range is around $\$ 600$.
- What type of drive is best for my pur-
poses? I don't know hard disk from stringy, from floppy.
- Can all this be done without an expansion interface?
C. $A$.

Phoenix, AZ

You can install the IM-2 without electronics experience; it requires no soldering. You do have to know how to follow instructions to the letter (something few people do-they seem to think instructions were sent as packing material and not something you have to read before you build something). The unit only adds memory.

The best printer for the price that I've seen is the D-92 from Data Impact Products ( 745 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA 02111, 617-482-4214). It's a dot-matrix printer with correspondence and data processing modes. It's a parallel printer with optional dot-addressable graphics (\$30), tractor feed (\$50), 2 K printer buffer ( $\$ 35$ ), cut-sheet feed tray (\$45), and sound cover (\$30). I've used the printer and it performs well. It retails for $\$ 399$. Options add to the price, of course. Oh, almost forgot, it prints bidirectionally at 100 characters per second and supports $5,6,8.25,10$, 12 , and 16.5 characters per inch with underlining, enhanced (bold face) printing, and front panel controls.

For your first drive, I suggest you get a 40-track double-density drive. Stringy floppies are miniature, endless-loop cassette tapes in a special drive. They can store almost as much information as a floppy disk, but have longer access times (anywhere from a few seconds to 15 or 20 seconds). Their advantage is that they are cheaper than conventional disk drives.

Hard disks are for mass storage of millions of bytes of information. Most hard disks require that you already have a standard floppy disk drive. If you want to buy commercial disk software, you need a standard 40 -track drive. If you don't mind the inconvenience of some software being unavailable to you, you could get an 80 -track drive.

To operate disk drives on your Model I requires an outboard expansion interface. There's no way to escape it; there just isn't enough room in the CPU/keyboard unit for all the electronics required for disk drives.

I don't know for sure which expansion interface is best. I've used the

LNW interface, which you can build from a kit, and had few problems (this was several years ago and there have been several improvements). I thought it was all right, but most of my friends didn't like it, although all conceded it was better than the Radio Shack Expansion Interface. According to my technical friends, the Holmes unit is well-designed and solidly built with excellent customer support. And the MicroMint Disk-80 Expansion Interface is just as well-designed.

I recommend that you select an expansion interface to fit your budget and needs. Buying the memory unit now will be a waste since you'll end up duplicating the circuitry when you buy an expansion interface for the disk drive upgrade. You should start by calling Holmes and asking them about their upgrade.

My problem is with Scripsit 1.0. I have a two-drive 48 K Model III. I prefer to keep the system disk in drive zero and save and load files on drive 1. I have TRSDOS 1.2 and 1.3, LDOS 5.1.3, and NEWDOS80 2.0.

First, how do I get a directory from Scripsit in these DOSes? Second, how can I convert Scripsit to work on LDOS? I tried to do it, but it didn't work. I want to use LDOS because of its spooler function.
$R . P$.
Weatherford, $T X$

First, Scripsit doesn't support directory examination by the user. Acorn Software has a patch program that lets you examine the directory from Scripsit, as well as providing other useful functions. If you're in LDOS, I believe that it has a mini-DOS you can invoke from within any program. This miniDOS should allow you to examine the directory and return to Scripsit with your file intact.

LDOS requires that you patch Scripsit before you can use it. You'll have to contact the LDOS support desk for the exact patches. If you're a registered owner, you should easily get the information you need. If not, buy LDOS.

I own a 48 K two-drive Model III with Epson printer and Radio Shack High Resolution Graphics Board. The board works fine except that I can't get it to work with my printer. The printer rou-
tine requires that you have a Tandy printer. Although the source code is listed in the manual, I know too little of Assembly-language programming to attempt to make the necessary alterations. Can you help?
J.C.

Raleigh, NC
I'm afraid I don't know enough about it to do it myself, either. Has anyone modified the printer driver for the Radio Shack Hi-Res Graphics Board to work with an Epson printer?

Can I patch TRSDOS for a 5-millisecond stepping rate?

> A.W.G.
> Goose Creek, SC

You can patch TRSDOS, but if you're using standard Radio Shack drives it won't do you much good since they won't step any faster than 30 ms . Offhand, I don't know what the patches are-does anyone have them

handy? If so, let me know and I'll print them here.

I have a problem with the storage of files on my 48 K Level II Model I system which has two 40-track and two 80 -track drives. I have a time-sheet program which creates a file for each client on the 80 -track drives. I have 110 grans left, but zero directory space. Is it possible to amend the directory through PDRIVE, to give me more space?

Also, is it possible to software force a printer to produce only 80 columns and then carriage return instead of going to 132 columns? I want to use 8 -inch paper and the printhead keeps going off the paper.
T.R.M.

London, England
Yes, you can use PDRIVE to increase directory space. Simply assign the directory a length of two or more tracks. The DDST parameter specifies the starting track number of the directory. The DDGA parameter tells the system the length of the directory in grans. Default DDGA is two. A DDGA of three has room for 104 entries, DDGA four will hold 144, DDGA five gives 184 , and DDGA six gives 224 file entries in the directory.
There is a way to restrict software listings to only 80 columns, but I think you need a special printer driver to do it. In theory, you use the Device Control Bytes in low RAM to take printer control away from the ROM and give it to your printer driver which counts the bytes sent to the printer. When it reaches the 80 th byte since the last carriage return and line feed it sends a carriage return and line feed and starts counting at zero. Does anyone have a simple program to handle T.R.M.'s problem?

## UPDATE

A month or so ago a question about line feeds and TRS-80 Model I's appeared. It seems that some software packages don't form feed properly with certain printers. The crux of the problem is that the original Radio Shack printer, the LP I, ignores multiple carriage returns without intervening printable text (LPRINT:LPRINT:LPRINT gives only one carriage return, LPRINT" ":LPRINT" ":LPRINT" ", is required).

To fix later version Model I's, Tandy came up with a program called LPC that adds a patch to these later versions of Ba sic which makes them emulate the earliest version. Without this LPS patch, a top-of-form command (LPRINTCHR\$ (12)) adds an extra carriage return/line feed each time it's executed with certain software packages.

You must load LPC before Basic in a DOS environment. LPC is available from any Radio Shack store. Ask for the LPC Driver, $\# 700-2007$.

These printers require LPC: LP III (26-1156), LP VI (26-1166), Daisy Wheel WP50 (26-1157), Qume Daisy Wheel ( $26-1157 \mathrm{~A}$ ), Daisy Wheel II (26-1158), and all of the DMP and DWP printers.
These printers do not need LPC: $26-1150,26-1152,26-1153,26-1154$, 26-1159, and the A version of the LP III (26-1156A).

These Radio Shack programs require that you use LPC: Inventory Control (26-1553), Disk Payroll (26-1556), Profile I (26-1562), and Standard and Poor's Stockpak (disk, 26-1507).

If you're using an 8 -bit serial printer, these additional programs will require LPC: General Ledger (26-1552), Accounts Payable (26-1554), Accounts Receivable (26-1555), Concrete Takeoff (26-1557), Manufacturing Inventory Control (26-1559), and Fixed Asset (26-1560).

Terry Kepner is a freelance writer and programmer, and the vice president of Interpro. He's been writing about microcomputers since 1979.

## Frequently Needed Numbers

Radio Shack, National Parts Division 900 East Northside Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76102, 817-870-5662.

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Publisher of TRS-80 Disk and Other Mysteries (\$22.50), Microsoft Basic Decoded and Other Mysteries (\$29.95), The Custom TRS-80 and Other Mysteries (\$29.95), Basic Faster and Better (\$29.95), Machine-language Disk I/O and Other Mysteries (\$29.95), TRSDOS 2.3 Decoded and Other Mysteries (Model I) (\$29.95), How to Do It on the TRS-80 (\$29.95), and the Electric Pencil Word Processor (\$89.95).

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Eric Maloney, 80 Micro's managing editor, and I were talking one day when he admitted he'd never bothered to assemble a source-code listing off Load 80. "Why," he asked, "don't we put the assembled code on Load 80?"

Sometimes good ideas are so obvious you don't see them until they bite you. There are valid reasons for including source code on Load 80, the chief of which is if you need to modify the program, you have to have the source.

But assembling a program is a timeconsuming process made complicated by the number of assemblers and assembler formats available for the TRS-80. If you just want to play a game or use a utility as provided by its author, then assembling the source code is a pain. It's also intimidating to those peo-

# Introducing assembled code on Load 80 

ple who use rather than program their computers. Users want to push the button and go. Makes sense to me; when I write a letter, I don't want to have to assemble Scripsit before I can compose my missive.
Load 80 disks and cassettes will now provide both the source and object code listings to our machine-language soft-

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ware. The limiting factor is space. I try to provide as many of the magazine's programs as possible, and since object code takes up much less storage space on a disk or tape, it may be that some months a source-code version of a program is omitted to provide room for one or two extra executable programs.

You can determine each file's format by reading the file name's extension. As in the past, /BAS means Basic and /SRC means source code, but now you'll see more /CMD files indicating that you can execute the program as is.

To operate the specific programs, follow the directions the author provides in the magazine article. In general, however, disk users run /CMD programs by typing the file name in response to the DOS READY prompt. For example:

## DOS READY <br> XXX <enter>

and the program runs.
You may notice that I omitted the /CMD extension. This is because the TRS-80's file name protocol defaults to /CMD. So you can get lazy when typing in the name of an executable machinelanguage program. You do it all the time with programs like Basic, Scripsit, and EDTASM. Conversely, you have to include /BAS or /SRC if you want the computer to find a Basic or sourcecode listing.

Cassette users are familiar with executable machine-language programs being referred to as "system tapes." For the most part, you'll run these programs by initializing Basic, typing SYSTEM, pressing the enter key, and entering the program's name in response to the * prompt.

On our printed Load 80 directories (found in this column and included with the product), the comment System appears next to executable machine-language programs.

Disk users who buy the Load 80 cassette can use the TRSDOS command TAPE to load the object code into the computer and save it to disk. Your TRSDOS manual has all the details.

I feel this is a major improvement. Load 80 is your source for timely, quality software, and now you'll be able to use all of it without the hassle of assembling listings. However, if you're up for the fun of customizing your software, the source code will still be there. I'd like your opinions on this new policy.

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Soundtrap reduces noise from office printers, including the C. Itoh Starwriter, Epson MX-100, Mannesmann Tally MT 160/180, NEC, Okidata 83A, Qume Sprint 11, Smith-Corona, Transtar 315 Color Printer, and Brother HR-15.

Soundtrap's inside dimensions are 26 inches across by 17 inches deep. Printer height limitations depend on your printer's shape and accessories.

Soundtrap lists at $\$ 189$ without a cooling fan. A \$49 option package includes electrical power-surge protection outlets, a fan, and a pilot light on/off switch. Both are sold by Trace Systems Inc., 1928 Old Middlefield Way, Mountain View, CA 94043, 800-24TRACE.

Reader Service - 553

## Inexpensive

 Disk StorageEasy-View is a compact storage system for $51 / 4$-inch disks. Made of sturdy woodgrained corrugated cardboard, it has 25 plastic slots that hold up to four disks each. The cover not only keeps the disks dust-free, but also swings back to lock the unit in a vertical position that allows easy disk access


An inexpensive answer to disk file storage: Easy-View from Rule One.
while you are using your computer.

When closed, the files are stackable for compact storage. Easy-View storage files cost $\$ 9.95$ each from Rule One, 5 Lawrence St., Bloomfield, NJ 07003, 201-7486336.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 559$

## High-Resolution Graphics

Now you can use Pascal on your Model III or 4 for your graphics programs with New Classics Software's new High Resolution Graphics Package. It features set, reset, and point commands for Radio Shack's 640 - by 240 -pixel graphics board; line draw and erase commands; GOTO command to relocate a print location on the screen; CLR command to clear the screen; and graphics and text commands to switch between hires and lo-res screens.

The program's character
editor file lets you generate alternate character sets. It has two separate ASCII character sets built in, as well as Greek, Hebrew, Katakana, and Russian alphabets and a set of mathematical and special characters.

Three printer subroutines written in Pascal 80 are provided for the Prowriter, Centronics 739, Epson MX-80 and 100, FX-80 and 100 , and RX-80 printers to print out the high-resolution graphics screens.

The entire package comes complete with sample graphics routines, Pascal turtle graphics routines, a character generator, printer routines, and demonstration programs. It sells for $\$ 39.95$ and requires Pascal 80 and Radio Shack's highresolution graphics board. For further information, contact New Classics Software, 239 Fox Hill Road, Denville, NJ 07834, 201-625-8838.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 581$

## System Monitor

RSM3 is a machinelanguage monitor for the Models I, III, and 4. It has all the features of the earlier RSMII and RSM-2/2D, including the ability to dump memory in hex and ASCII, test, search, modify, verify, zero and fill memory, and so on. The symbolic dump command (Z80 disassembler) is a featured command. You can also create your own commands with the User area.

New characteristics of RSM3 include an all-new video editor so you can examine and modify both memory and disk sectors. The Model 4 version uses the 80 -character screen mode for enhanced displays. Disk commands access any of four drives, and read and write both singleand double-density disks.

Controls for the video screen provide split-screen scrolling where only half the screen scrolls, allowing you to display up to 32 lines ( 48 on the Model 4) with some commands. You can adjust scroll speed from one to 30 lines per second.
Printers operate through either the parallel RS-232C or Trimtek's TRS232 printer ports at rates ranging from 110 to 9,600 baud. The monitor allows page length control and supports RS-232C handshaking.

RSM3 comes on a selfbooting disk with a relocator so you can create over 200 different versions. It costs $\$ 29.95$ for the Model I; $\$ 34.95$ for the Model III; $\$ 39.95$ for the Model 4. Order directly from Trimtek Co., P.O. Box 5028-A, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360, 213-889-8142.
Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 567$

## File Transfer

TransPro is a machinelanguage file transfer utility

| $\#$ | SECONDS DELAY |  | PERCENT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STRINGS | NORMAL | TRASHMAN | IMPROVEMENT |
| 250 | 11.8 | 0.7 | 94 |
| 500 | 45.8 | 1.6 | 96.5 |
| 1000 | 179.6 | 3.5 | 98 |
| 2000 | 713.2 | 7.8 | 98.9 |

(All timings done on TRS Model I. Model ill $15 \%$ faster, but pct
improvements identical. Listing of timing program avaliabie on reques improvements identical: Listing of timing program availabie on request.)

## SAVE TIMI: WITH FASTHR

"HRSTRER 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 FASTER 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 1 and III, 16-48K tape or disk, and all major operating systems.
$\$ 29.95$
"MTICE COMPRESG"r 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:

for use with Radio Shack's Profile II and Profile Plus on Models II, 12, or 16. With TransPro, you can change the layout of a Profile data base by adding or deleting fields, changing field lengths, or moving fields to different segments. All existing data is then automatically moved into the new data base.

TransPro also inserts literal values into selected fields of an existing data base without changing the contents of other fields. You can also use this feature to blank out selected fields.

Priced at \$75, TransPro does not affect the operation of Profile programs, and operates on TRSDOS $2.0,4.0,4.1$, or 4.2 . It is sold by Bridgeware, 355 Government St., Roanoke, AL 36274, 205-863-4006.

Reader Service -555

## Color Plotter

The Model M260 is an eight-pen plotter developed by Strobe Inc. (897 Independence Ave., Building 5A, Mountain View, CA 94043, 415-969-5130). The plotter changes pens automatically under program control allowing unattended multi-color output on overhead transparencies or any $81 / 2$ - by 11 -inch paper. It offers a resolution of 500 steps per inch.

The suggested retail price of $\$ 995$ includes an Intelligent RS-232C interface that has a 1 K buffer, upperand lowercase character sets, several foreign languages, and a starter business graphics software package that lets you produce simple bar, pie, and line graphs. The graphics software runs on CP/M, MS-DOS, TRSDOS, and PC-DOS.
Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 566$
For the Model 4 . . .
Below are a few products

Micro-Systems Software Inc. (4301 18 Oak Circle, Boca Raton, FL 33431, 800-327-8724) offers for the Model 4:
DOSPLUS IV is an alternative to TRSDOS 6.0. It is fully compatible with all documented TRSDOS 6.0 supervisor calls, meaning that all programs written for TRSDOS operate under DOSPLUS IV. This operating system, with some enhancements, includes all the features of TRSDOS 6.0. It supports all Model 4 hardware, including an 80 -column by 24 -line video display and additional RAM. It costs \$149.95.
6.0 Plus gives you some of the powerful utilities of DOSPLUS IV without having to purchase the entire operating system. It includes a disk editor, file editor, and a directory verification/repair utility. The Basic enhancements provide shorthand immediate commands and abbreviated statements to make programming easier.

The Basic enhancements take on two forms: internal and external. External programs include a multi-array machine-language sort, cross referencer, and a global search and replace utility for Basic text. Internal enhancements include label addressing, extended error messages, and an expanded Option command.
Additions to the Option command provide compatibility with Model III Disk Basic. The Input@ command gives you controlled screen formatting for attractive applications software displays. 6.0 Plus costs $\$ 49.95$.

MTERM is a smart terminal program for the

Model 4. It supports 1,200 baud as well as the more exotic 2,400 - and 4,800 -baud modems without requiring nulls. It features both standard ASCII and error-free direct file transmission. With MTERM you can continue to receive data while off line. You can adjust video width, turn on the printer, open the buffer, and so forth without missing any information received in the interim.

The program has easy-touse translation tables that let it emulate many types of terminal hardware. Its dialing menu lets you auto dial any one of 10 preset numbers at the touch of a key. MTERM is priced at \$79.95.

$$
\text { Reader Service } \checkmark 560
$$

## Become an Expert

You use Scripsit, but are you really using Scripsit to its fullest capabilities? With William Haga's book, Using Scripsit, you'll learn how to get the most out of Scripsit whether you are a first-time or experienced user.

Using the hands-on learning approach, Using Scripsit presents every Scripsit procedure step by step, telling you how to enter the


Use Scripsit to its fullest potential on your TRS-80.
command and what effect the command has on a document when it's printed. Chapters include information on advanced editing techniques, block moves, search techniques, hyphenation, creative formatting, document filing, and using DOS commands.

The book also demystifies the header, footer, and page number functions, and discloses how to use Scripsit to edit records in data-base files.

The book includes exercises to test your skills in using program commands, examples following instructions, special boxed notices to the reader, and a common mistakes section at the end of each chapter.

Using Scripsit, a 320-page paperback, costs $\$ 21.95$ and is sold by Wadsworth Electronic Publishing Company (10 Davis Drive, Belmont, CA 94002, 800-831-6996).

Reader Service -558

## Filemate Data Base

Filemate is a general purpose data-base manager that creates its own file structure to meet the needs of most data handling or reporting requirements. You can tag records for logical And, Or, or Not selection for sorting and print-out. Each record accepts up to 26 tag combinations to obtain very selective sets of data.

Other Filemate features include data transfer from one file to another, merging the address list with a form letter, revise file structure without reentering data, and edit, sort, calculate, and print custom reports. Filemate stores up to 2,000 records on a 40 -track disk.

Priced at $\$ 75$ for disk and manual, Filemate is available for Models I, III, and 4 with 48 K and two disk drives. For further informa-

# WORD GRAPHICS DATA PROCESSOR 

## CopyArt II has earned the "Professional Software Programmers Association's Recommended Seal of Approval" Certification \#1633

## Columns

Sorting
Graphics
Math
Graphic Characters
Justify/Proportional
Super/Sub Script
Underlining
Change Character Size or
Pitch Easily!
Help Command
Electric Webster Integration
Headers/Footers
Page Numbering
Edit Basic Programs

DOS Commands Like Dir, Kill \& Free
Hi-Res Graphics Supported on Most Printers with Capability Free Mail List Program Allows Merging Names with Form Letters
Scripsit File Loader
Imbed Printer Control Codes
Block Move
Find/Replace with Wildcard and Repeat
Super Easy Manual \& Reference Card!
Add Graphics Easily!

## CUSTOMIZED PRINTER DRIVERS FOR

Radio Shack LP II, V, VI, VIII, DMP2100, DMP100, DMP500, DMP600, Daisy Wheel II
Epson MX-80, MX-80F/T, MX-100, FX-80 (all with or without Graftrax 80, Graftrax Plus, or Type III)
Okidata 80, 82A, 83A, 84, 92, 93
Smith-Corona Daisy Wheel
C. Itoh 8510 , 1550, Prowriter Series, Starwriter F-10 series, Printmaster

Others supported. Call if yours is not listed. Printer must have mechanical ability
to do some features.

## COMPLETE MODEL III/IV

## HARD DRIVE \$1095.

## COMPLETE PRIMARY DRIVES

MODEL III \&IV
5 MEG
10 MEG
$\mathbf{\$ 1 5}$ MEG
$\mathbf{1 5}$ MES.
$\$ 1695$.

MODEL I \& LNW 5 MEG \$1145. 10 MEG \$1445. 15 MEG \$1745.


COMPLETE SYSTEM FEATURES
TANDON dISK dRIVES
western digital 1002 drive controller ONE YEAR WARRANTY SWITCH SELECTABLE HOST POWER ONE HD POWER SUPPLY hD COOLING FAN
SIZE 8-1/4"X6-1/2"x $13^{*}$
all drives rated after format
COMPLETE READY TO PLUG IN (JUST ADD YOUR DOS)
SUPPORTS NEWDOS 80 V2.5, DOSPLUS 3.4f, 4.0, 3.5, IV, LDOS, and soon TRSDOS 6.0

SECONDARY DRIVES
5 MEG \$695. 10 MEG \$995.
15 MEG \$1295.
(READY TO PLUG INTO YOUR PRIMARY DRIVE)

## NEW PRODUCTS <br> READY FALL 83 <br> CALL ON AVAILABILITY

21 MEG TAPE BACKUP $\$ 649$.
will Work on any Merd Drive Systom That uses DOSPLUS or NEWDOS
MODEL 3/4 BOOT ROM $\$ 39.95$
allows you to boot directly from your hard drive FOR DOSPLUS and NEWDOS SYSTEMS ONLY

## MULTIPLEXER \$995.

ALLOWS UP TO 4 COMPUTERS TO ACCESS A HDS HARD DRIVE Includes Master Control Unit and Cable/Host Adapters for externally connecting 2 Computers

# MODEL 4 DRIVE KITS \$299 

MODEL 4 STUFF MODEL 4 COMPUTERS all include an RS232<br>No charge for shipping on any Compukit Computers 64K one single headed drive. $\$ 1495$. 64K two single headed drives.......................... $\$ 1695$. 64 K two double headed drives<br>$\qquad$ 81895. 128K systems add only. 899.

## MODEL III DISK DRIVE UPGRADE KITS

All of the Compukit Model 3 Disk Drive Upgrade Kits contain these features that other companies usually do not provide. Switching power supplies * Tandon disk drives * 32K of Model III RAM * Compukit Doctor * and an Easy to Use installation Manual. Requires only a screwdriver ( $\mathbf{n o}$ soldering).
The no drive upgrade. . $\$ 279$.
One drive upgrade kit................................................... $\$ 479$.
Two drive upgrade kit ........................................... 5679.
Two double headed drive kit................................. $\mathbf{S 8 7 9}$.

## MODEL III RS232 Kit \$69.95

completed and tested ready for installation

## TANDON DISK DRIVES

Perfect for replacement or add on drives for any 5" drive system including Model I, III, 4, COCO, IBM PC, LNW, MAX80, and many more.
Single Sided 40 track TM100-1 ............................ 5199.
Double Sided 40 track TM100-2 ............................... 5299.
Single case with extender.................................559.95.
Dual Case with extenders.................................... $\mathbf{\$ 8 9 . 9 5}$.
Two drive cable ................................................... $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 5}$.
ask for a free copy of Doctor Robert's drive Manual
with the purchase of any Compukit disk drive or Kit

## TANDON THINLINE DRIVES all fast 6 MS trk-to-trk

TM50-1 SS-40trk $\$ 159$.
TM50-2 DS-40trk $\$ 219$.
DUAL THINLINE CASE \$84.95
new microprocessor drives
TM55-2 DS-40trk s249.
TM55-4 DS-80trk 5299.

## COLOR COMPUTER DRIVE 0

Complete drive 0 including case and controller card \$449.00
64K COCO KIT \$62.95
COCO DRIVE 0 $\$ 399$.
with a Tandon Thinline
SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE

## COMPUKIT

tion, contact Datafile Systems, 801 Welch Road, Suite 211, Palo Alto, CA 94304, 415-326-1447.
Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 571$

## Pocket Program

Developer is a program for the Radio Shack PC-2 that renumbers your Basic language programs, finds references to variables and line numbers within a Basic program, deletes blocks of lines, and doubles the reserve memory of the computer.
The renumbering function handles embedded line numbers, and avoids creating problems due to memory overflow. The cross reference function finds references to variables, arrays, commands, strings, statement numbers, and special characters. The reserve memory expander doubles the number of predefined function keys available during development.
Sold on cassette for $\$ 29.95$, the Developer is available from PocketInfo Corp., P.O. Box 152, Beaverton, OR 97075, 503-6498145.

Reader Service -562

## Do Two Things at Once

DoubleTalk (DBLTalk) is a machine-language terminal program designed for use with CompuServe's electronic conference feature. It provides a split screen to take the headache out of on-line conferences. The top screen shows incoming messages, the bottom screen is for composing outgoing messages. This feature lets you send and receive messages at the same time. DBLTalk also provides a large capture buffer that you can print or retransmit.

DBLTalk sells for $\$ 15$, and is compatible with


The Surge Sponge offers your computer protection from power surges and lightning strikes.

Models I and III with at least 16 K of memory. The program is available exclusively through Softex. CompuServe subscribers who want to purchase the program may visit Softex by entering the command GO PCS-40 at any prompt in the system. DBLTalk is listed under the Terminal Software option for Model I or III.

The system downloads DBLTalk to disk if you buy the program, but you must be using CompuServe's VIDTEX Executive program in order to do so. Complete documentation of DBLTalk is sent to you through the mail, but there is enough information available on-line to use DBLTalk right away.

For further information contact Saturday Software, P.O. Box 404, Catlettsburg, KY 41129, 606-739-6774.

Reader Service - 557

## Sponging It Clean

Protect your RS-232 interface from high voltage transients and lightning strikes with the Surge Sponge. It uses fast MOV devices to protect pins 2,3,

4, 5 , and 7 of the interface. Any voltage appearing on any of these pins that exceeds 27 volts is clamped to pin 1, Frame Ground. All pins of the RS-232 are wired through the Surge Sponge so that it appears transparent. It has no effect on standard RS-232 levels.
The Surge Sponge is packaged in a small plastic case measuring 2-by 2 - by $1 / 2$-inches with a male DB25 connector on one side and a female DB25 on the other. Both connectors are fitted with standard locking hardware to secure the Surge Sponge to your computer, printer, or cable. It incorporates PC board construction.

Priced at $\$ 39.95$ each, the Surge Sponge is available from Remark Datacom Inc., 4 Sycamore Drive, Woodbury, NY 11797, 516-367-3806.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 572$

## Basic Converter

Now you can convert a compressed Basic program to an expanded format with the Basic Converter from LTCAP Inc. (102 Oak Bluff Drive, Palm Harbor, FL

33563, 813-937-8209). Besides compressing Basic programs, it also adds wordspace delimiters around keywords, converts all PRINT@ values to the equivalent value and position of the 80 -column by 24-line position, displays all data lines during conversion, and converts all token values to the Basic keyword.
The converted program uses a minimum amount of RAM and is compatible with Model II and 12 TRSDOS. If you have a Model 4, you can use the spool, MemDisk, sound, and filter features of TRSDOS 6.0 with this program.
Available on either TRSDOS 2.3 for the Model I, or TRSDOS 1.2 or 1.3 on the Model III, the Basic Converter costs $\$ 29.95$, on disk only.
Reader Service - 576

## Get Rid of Your Garbage

The Collector is an improved garbage collector for the Model I and III Disk Basic (garbage collection is the process of removing unused strings to make room for new ones). It replaces the ROM's garbage collection routine. It is this routine that sometimes causes your keyboard to lock up for seconds or minutes at a time. The Collector reduces these delays by 95 percent.

The program requires 500 bytes, plus 2 bytes for each active string. It works on both the Model I and III, and is supplied on a 35 track, single-density, Model I-formatted data disk. The Collector costs $\$ 24.95$ ( $\$ 26.45$ in CA) plus $\$ 2.50$ shipping from Modular Software Associates (209 18th St., Huntington Beach, CA 92648, 714-960-6668).
Reader Service $\sim 580$

## Hard-Disk Drives

PH-Associates' product line now includes the DSS hard disk drive subsystems. This series features an 85 -millisecond average access speed, $51 / 4$-inch floppy physical size compatibility, heat dissipation less than 40 watts, and 5 megabit-persecond disk transfer rate. The drives use industrystandard Seagate ST-400 series compatible drives. The DSS series comes as a complete subsystem assembled in its own chassis.

This hard disk series is designed to provide economical disk storage for those of you who don't require high performance (capacity and speed). Formatted capacities of 5,10 , and 15 megabytes are available with list prices of $\$ 1,995$, $\$ 2,295$, and $\$ 2,695$ respectively. All versions interface with the Model II and any Z80 computer and come with a 90 -day warranty.

For further information on this series and their high performance Mark Series, contact PH-Associates Inc., 8720 Old Courthouse Road, Vienna, VA 22180, 703-2815762.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 575$

## Bind Your Data

If you're like most programmers, you're probably swamped in a sea of program listings. There's no need to drown in paper, however, with Inmac's Post Binders. Made of highquality pressboard, the binders store both 12 - by $81 / 2$-inch and 15 - by 11 -inch hard copies. Built-in suspension hooks let you store these binders in a vertical filing cabinet for easy filing and retrieval.

The Post Binders come in a variety of color schemes, including light blue, gray, dark blue, red, and green. Packed 10 to a box, they


The Mark (left) and DDS (right) Series of hard-disk drives from PH-Associates.
cost $\$ 25.95$ from Inmac, 2465 Augustine Drive, Santa Clara, CA 95051, 800-547-5444 (US), 800-547-5447 (CA).

Reader Service -569

## Here Comes the Judge!

An inexpensive and compact ac line monitor, the Circuit Judge plugs into your 110 -volt outlet and monitors your ac circuit for voltage surges. It detects surges of 300 volts or greater, high voltage in excess of 125 volts, low voltage of 100 volts or less, and power loss.

When any of these disturbances occur, the Judge triggers an LED display and stops its digital clock at the time and date of the anomaly. This lets you investigate recurring blackouts, surges, or low-voltages from different sources, like circulator pumps and circuit breakers. The Circuit Judge maintains its warning until you reset it.

Available from Digitronics (Comtec Information Systems Inc., 53 John St., Cumberland, RI 02864), the Circuit Judge costs $\$ 129.95$.

Reader Service - 583

## Mail Call!

PowerMail Plus is a mass mailing system written entirely in machine language for maximum operating speed. Since you can span
disks, there is no limit on the number of names you can store. You can define up to 24 flags to incorporate into the program so that when you enter a name it is cataloged in any manner you define.

The program does not pre-allocate the entire drive, but lets you define the size of your file during initialization. The program also sorts on any 10 levels, if you so desire. It separates your flags and puts them into another file, merges files together and then separates the data you want, and performs key searches. It has improved field lengths, disk I/O, and print routines.

PowerMail has nine print
options, including printing labels or listings. You can control the print system from flag settings, letting you print file subsets. You can also reset the flags after printing in order to keep track of who has been sent a particular mailing.

The program runs in as little as a 32 K one-drive environment, but 48 K with dual drives is recommended. It also works on hard disk drives under LDOS, DOSPLUS, or TRSDOS 6.0. Since it doesn't require separate versions for floppy or rigid disks, you can upgrade your system at any time without affecting your data.

Versions of PowerMail are available for the Models I/III/ Max-80, Model 4, and Models II/12/16 (Z80). They retail for $\$ 150$ each, and come with complete documentation. For further information, contact Powersoft Products, 11500 Stemmons Fwy., Suite 125, Dallas, TX 75229, 214-4842976.

## Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 565$

## Win the Super Bowl!

All you football fans out there can hedge your bets with the new data-base and


Know the time and date of a power failure with the Circuit Judge.

## SUPER FAST! Z80 DISASSEMBLER s6995

- Two pass operation generates labels at referenced locations
- Generates Zilog mnemonics
- Allows user defined labels
- Allows define byte. define word and define space directives
- COMPLETE cross. reference
- 28 page manual
- Output to console, list or disk device(s) in any combination
- Generates mnemonics for CP/M system calls
- lllegal instructions generate define byte sequence
- Start and stop at any location in file
- Source or complete listing type output

SPEED - disassembles a typical 17K. COM file, generating a 110 K . 280 file (over 10,000 lines of source) and a 52 K . XRF file in less than 1 minute 45 seconds using standard bios and $8^{\prime \prime}$ SS/SD! Available for Z80 CP/M and TRS-80 III

# - S R R Systems_ 

1622 North Main Street, Butler, PA 16001 (412) 282-0864
$-340$
Terms: add $\$ 2$ shipping US, others $\$ 5$, PA add $6 \%$ sales tax. Specify format required. Check, MO. Visa, M/C. COD accepted Z80. CP/M, TRS-80 TM's of Zilog. Digital Research, Tandy Corp resp

## MODEL 4 OWNERS <br> CONVERT your MODEL I/III PROGRAMS TO RUN ON MODEL 4

Do you have a lot of time and money invested in Model I/III software, well now you can convert Model I/III BASIC programs to Model 4 with CONVERTR.
CONVERTR will eliminate unnecessary spaces and insert all required spaces in your BASIC programs. CONVERTR will identify lines which contain keywords not supported by Model 4. CONVERTR will identify lines and keywords which the Model 4 handles differently. CONVERTR is menu driven and includes an option to list your program and error table on your printer.
CONVERTR comes on a disk and includes an instruction booklet on How to Convert your BASIC programs.

```
CHECK - MONEY ORDER
    COD - VESE -
        CONVERTR
    1 DRIVE SYSTEM - 89.00
    2 DRIVE SYSTEM - 79.00
```

ADEL COMPUTER MART DEPT 10 BOX 195 -356 HARTLY, DE 19953
PHONE 5 pm-9 pm M-F
9.5 Sat (302) 492.8463
operating program developed by Eastern Computer Consulting Associates Inc. (11 Dick Drive, Worcester, MA 01609, 617-757-3131). The Pro Sports Stats program doesn't attempt to pick the winner of any game; instead, it lets you probe more than a decade of information in order to find out how any team performed against a spread under whatever criteria you choose.

Typical questions it can answer include: What is Miami's record against the spread in every game against Buffalo since 1978? What is a particular team's chance of beating the spread when playing at home after three consecutive wins against the spread?

The operating program and data base are priced at $\$ 495$. With the proper equipment, you can get weekly updates of all current data (scores, coaches, spreads, and surfaces) added to your database. The program works on any Model I, II, III, 4, 12, or 16 running on TRSDOS.

As an additional teaser, Pro Sports Stats has demonstrated an $80-90$ percent accuracy rate in determining a team to beat the spread. Rah, rah!!

Reader Service - 577

## Just What

 the Doctor OrderedThe RS-232 Analyzer lets you diagnose, monitor, and connect any device or computer that uses the RS-232 interface. The Analyzer monitors nine RS-232 signals and displays their status using bicolor LEDs. With it, you can detect and monitor inactive, high, low, and fluctuating signals.
The Analyzer has internal switches so you can easily interconnect your computer with the most common computer interfaces. It also lets you cross-wire any connection in order to connect other devices to your computer. Since the Analyzer is a plug-in adapter, you can leave it permanently wired in any circuit.
It sells for $\$ 149.95$, and comes complete with a manual containing detailed examples of how to hook up the RS-232 Analyzer with computer peripherals. For further information, contact Personal Computer Products at 1400 Coleman Ave., Suite C-18, Santa Clara, CA 95050, 408-988-0164.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 579$
To Buy or Not To Buy
The Real Estate Activities Program (REAP) is de-


The RS-232 Analyzer: It monitors your RS-232 interface signals.
signed to provide you, the owner or potential owner of income property, a method of investigating the effects of various actions on the property. It allows easy comparisons of the key factors influencing your decision to buy or sell, methods of financing, and methods of sale while taking into account various tax considerations.
REAP calculates the return on equity, effects of equity build-up on mortgage principle, and depreciation of real property. You can estimate the effects of financial decisions on federal income tax on ordinary income, capital gains income, and real estate income. You can also determine the effects of different disbursement methods of your property, find the amount of income tax to be reported in the year of sale, and perform tax-deferred exchange analysis.

The 35 -page manual includes forms and examples of how you can use REAP for individual tax analysis, comparative investment analysis, property analysis, exchange basis analysis, and installment sale analysis. REAP costs $\$ 39.95$ and runs on both the Model I
and III. Contact BV Engineering, P.O. Box 3351, Riverside, CA 92519, 714-781-0252.

Reader Service $\boldsymbol{\sim} 568$

## Avoid the Surge

Your computer components can be safe from power surges and overvoltage transients with the Surge Suppressor from Computer-Mate. There are three models to choose from: Micro, Maxi, and Mini. All three solid state voltage-clamping devices you can easily implant into any three-wire duplex outlet.
The Micro Surge Supressor has six outlets and a steady state heat dissipation at $25 \mathrm{C}-40 \mathrm{~W}$. It sells for $\$ 59.95$. The Maxi model also has a steady state heat dissipation at $25 \mathrm{C}-40 \mathrm{~W}$ and six outlets, plus a $41 / 2$-foot power cord. It sells for $\$ 89.50$. The Mini Surge Suppressor is listed at $\$ 97.50$ and has EMI-RFI filtering to eliminate electric fuzz and noise. All three suppressors clamp normal mode voltage (line to line) and ground voltage.

You can buy the Surge Suppressors from participating dealers or directly from


## MODEL 4 OWNERS

PEACHPAR 4 ACCOUNTING FOR YOUR MODEL 4

```
Now, for the first time, TRS-80 Model 4 owners can
buy professional accounting software to run under
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Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 573\)

\section*{In-Memory File Manager}

RAMFILE is an inmemory file management system that you call from Basic programs. It lets you manipulate information using the RAM memory of the Model I or III to efficiently store, retrieve, select, and sort data files. This frees you from developing complex string and numeric arrays, sorts, and search routines. Data can be saved to tape or disk for future use.

The cassette version sells for \(\$ 49.95\); the disk version is \(\$ 59.95\). RAMFILE is sold by Individual Systems Inc., P.O. Box 343, Downers Grove, II. 60515, 312-968. 2337.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 564\)

\section*{Software \\ Reference Guide}

Are you looking for software, but don't know what's available? Then take a look at Microcomputer Programs in Print. It's a comprehensive reference guide to personal computer software that covers 2,700 programs for over 150 microcomputers.

It is completely indexed with 280 software categories for business, educational, personal, games, and systems software. A sampling of the programs include speech synthesizers, database managers, operating systems, programming aids, electronic mail, accounting, engineering, word processing, space games, and much more.

With Programs in Print you can compare and con-
trast programs, find out how to get software at a discount by mail-order, and who to call at more than 370 software companies for technical advice. A key allows fast searches for individual systems.

Microcomputer Programs in Print, a 208-page softbound book, costs \(\$ 19.95\) plus \(\$ 1.50\) shipping and \(\$ .80\) state tax (a total of \(\$ 22.25\) ) from Postroad Press Inc. (P.O. Box 1212, Roanoke, VA 24006, 703-342-9797).

Reader Service - 570

\section*{Get It Done Fast}

If you're in a rush, print your report or program on the DP-6500 Rapid Scribe dot-matrix printer. It prints 500 characters per second (cps) at 10 characters per inch (cpi) and 540 cps at 12 cpi. In the 80 -column print mode, the Rapid Scribe prints 275 lines per minute.

Key to the high printing speeds is an 18 -pin print head consisting of two vertical columns of nine print pins each. Since the two columns of print pins are adjacent to each other, you can print two identical columns of dots at one time, doubling the printing speed.
Features of the Rapid Scribe include an enhanced mode with proportional spacing or at \(10,12,15\), and 16.4 cpi at speeds up to 410 cps. The high-resolution graphics mode provides a dot resolution of either 72 or 144 dots per inch. Character sets include Swedish, Danish, German, French, Spanish, Italian, and standard U.S. ASCII.

Options include character font downloading from the host computer, alternate character fonts in PROM, and UPC and Code 39 bar codes. Rapid Scribe provides buffer storage of 4.5 K bytes with an additional


The Rapid Scribe Printer: an appropriate name for Anadex's 500 cps printer.

16 K bytes optional. It has both Centronics parallel and RS-232 ports for your computer system.

Available from Anadex Inc. \((9825\) De Soto Ave., Chatsworth, CA 91311, 213-998-8010), its suggested list price is \(\$ 2,995\).

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 554\)

\section*{Photograph \\ Your Screen}

Verify your game scores for the Gamer's Cafe scoreboard with Kodak's Instagraphic CRT Imaging Out fit, a quick and inexpensive way to make instant color prints of your com puter screen's display. Designed with the photog. raphy neophyte in mind, the

Imaging Out fit comes complete with an Instagraphic camera with close-up lens, two packages of Instagraphic color print film, filter, Instagraphic CRT cone, an instruction manual, and brackets for adapting a 35 mm single-lens reflex camera to the cone.

To take a picture, the cone, with camera attached, is placed over the screen. This eliminates any problems with ambient light and parallax, while holding the lens at the correct distance from the screen. The Kodak Wratten filter can be used to balance color for the phosphor in your video display.

When everything is ready, simply press the exposure button for a few seconds.


Kodak's inexpensive Instagraphic CRT Imaging Outfit lets you photograph images on your screen.

There's no need to set the focus or worry about the proper exposure; the Instagraphic camera does it automatically for you. You can leave the color prints on the backing, or remove them after one hour. Without the backing, the print is as thick as a conventional print and measures \(31 / 2\) by 4 inches.

The Instagraphic outfit costs \(\$ 195\) and is available either from Kodak dealers or directly from Kodak (343 State St., Rochester, NY 14650, 716-724-3169). Instagraphic color print film is sold in 50-exposure, fivecarton packages at approximately \(\$ 55\) per five-pack.

Reader Service \(\vee 578\)

\section*{New Tandy Printer}

The Radio Shack DMP120 is an impact dot-matrix printer capable of printing monospaced and graphics characters. It features bidirectional minimum-distance access carriage motion and software-controlled full, half, and three-quarters forward line feed. A variety of pitches are software or switch selectable, including 10,12 , and 16.7 characters per inch. Underline and elongation modes are also available.

Ideally suited to data pro-
cessing, it prints 120 characters per second and is code compatible with all other Radio Shack printers. You can use the DMP-120 with standard typewriter paper, \(81 / 2\)-inch roll paper, or computer fanfold forms. It prints one original and up to two carbon copies simultaneously.

Priced at \(\$ 499.95\), the DMP-120 printer is available from your local Radio Shack Computer Center and participating Radio Shack stores and dealers. For further information contact Radio Shack, 1800 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102, 817-390-3300.
\[
\text { Reader Service } \vee 552
\]

\section*{Stack 'em Away!}

Store your floppy disks neatly and safely in StorWare file/storage boxes. They are stackable, fit easily on your disk drive, and come in walnut woodgrain or black leatherette finish. Both the lid and box are double construction, joined with a double-reinforced vinyl hinge. StorWares are shipped fully assembled and include a three-position adjustable divider inside.

Available in two sizes,


The DMP-120 is a fast, general-purpose, dot-matrix printer from Radio Shack.


StorWare's classy disk files: They give you accessibility while protecting your disks.
one capable of storing 75 disks and the other 150 disks StorWare boxes cost \(\$ 9.95\) and \(\$ 14.95\) respectively. In addition, you can purchase an optional universal index label kit for \(\$ 2.95\). It contains 56 pressure-sensitive labels and five styrene dividers. Widely used title names are preprinted on 34 of the labels, the other 22 left blank for your title choices.

Both products are sold by StorWares Inc., 1849 East 65th St., Dept. S, Cleveland, OH 44103, 800-421-4637.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 556\)

\section*{A Star is Born}

WordStar, a widely used word processing program from MicroPro, now runs on LDOS for Model I and III owners. One of the first word processors, it features horizontal scrolling, columnar data insertion, automatic file backup when opening a document, and the ability to save a block of text to a file of your choice. The screen displays page number, line number, and column position plus ad-
justable levels of online help.

When printing, you can define print codes, redefine heads and footers as necessary, and set conditional page breaks (i.e., if there are fewer than so many lines on the page, start a new page).

WordStar is provided on Logical Systems' smalLDOS operating system and runs on all LDOS 5.1 .3 im plementations, hard disk, or floppy. In addition, WordStar lets you use the LDOS K1/DVR and keyboard filters, as well as the standard printer driver and any filters.

Priced at \$395, WordStar is available from MicroPro International Corp., 33 San Pablo Ave., San Rafael, CA 94903, 415-499-1200.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 563\)

\section*{Show the World}

Let everyone know how you feel about computers by wearing computer jewelry from Simplified Computer Systems Inc. (P.O. Box 3603, Nashua, NH 03061, 603-889-4068). Made from


The perfect Christmas gift: pewter jewelry from Simplified Computer Systems.
solid pewter, SCS Computer Jewelry features the three most familiar computer components: The video display terminal, printer, and floppy disk.

Each is crafted in fine detail. The \(1 / 2\) - by \(1 / 8\)-inch video display piece clearly shows the two disk drives, a screen, a row of function keys, and standard and alphanumeric keyboards.

Charms cost \$6 each; tie tacks or lapel pins \$7; pendants \(\$ 8\).

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 550\)

\section*{Let It Hang Around with You}

Tired of carrying your Model 100 under your arm? If so, then perhaps you need the Stephens MStrap. With this convenient nylon carrying handle you can hand- or shoulder-carry your Model 100 almost anywhere.

The MStrap is available in black to match the Model 100 's color scheme, and its installation, which takes under five minutes, doesn't void any of Tandy's warranties.

Priced at \(\$ 12\), including a lifetime guarantee, the MStrap is sold by The Donald Stephens Company, 1962 Pommel Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89119, 702-7396113.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{r} 551\)

\section*{Filtered Outlet}

Feed your computer equipment clean and stable power with a little help from the Wire Tree, a voltage surge and noise protection device. It mounts conveniently underneath your desk or table and has four plug-in outlets. This helps you control and organize your workstation's tangle
of power cords. The Wire Tree also gives you control over the total system power with a single illuminated on/off switch.

The first of the Networx line, the Wire Tree costs \(\$ 69.95\) and is sold by Networx, 203 Harrison Place, Brooklyn, NY 11237, 212-821-7555.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 574\)

\section*{DIFFERENTTRACK}


Through the looking glass: UARCO's Acoustical Printer Enclosure silences your printer to a whisper.

\section*{Peace and Quiet}

No, it's not a microwave oven that fries your printer when you get mad. It's an acoustical printer enclosure from UARCO Computer Supplies that silences your printer's noise. The customfitted units are made of rugged yet lightweight metal, and are lined with sound-absorbing material. The plexiglass cover design allows normal access and operation.

You can install the enclosures in seconds without
printer modifications. Over 250 models are available to fit the major printers, including Diablo, NEC, Qume, DEC, Centronics, Radio Shack, Okidata, Epson, Tally, Ricoh printers, and more. The Acoustical Printer Enclosures are shipped fully assembled from UARCO Computer Supplies, 121 North 9th St., P.O. Box 948, DeKalb, IL 60115, 815-756-9581. Prices range from \(\$ 214\) to \(\$ 520\) depending on the size of the enclosure.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 561\)

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 Wire Tree provides your computer with clean power.

\section*{Computer Disk Wash}

Give your computer a complete clean-up with SafeKit from Automation Facilities Corp. (Financial Plaza, 1st Floor, 3916 State St., Santa Barbara, CA 93105, 805-687-7040, \$68.95). Produced in a compact, refillable book format, the kit contains products to clean your computer's disk drives, screen, keyboards, and consoles.

The disk head cleaners come in 8- and \(51 / 4\)-inch drive sizes that prevent contamination by using a disposable wet/dry actionyou use a fresh disk for every cleaning operation. The system includes a Freon solvent and doesn't rely on dry abrasive action for cleaning. A conversion label is used for single-sided drives, creating no interference with head-to-pad pressure.

Products included in the kit include SafeClene, a tape-drive cleaning fluid in aerosol form; FoamClene, an anti-static cleaner for general surfaces; Safe-Clens screen cleaning packets; and cotton swabs for cleaning hard-to-reach areas. A wall chart explains the correct cleaning procedure for different computer systems.

Reader Service \(\boldsymbol{\sim} 582\)

If you guessed that a Practical Peripherals Microbuffer \({ }^{\text {™ }}\) printer buffer saves time, you're right. For the way it works, this inexpensive product is the most practical addition to your microcomputer system ever.

With Microbuffer, you don't have to wait for your printer to finish before you resume using your computer. Data is received and stored at fast speeds, then released from Microbuffer's memory to your printer. This is called buffering. The more you print, the more productive it makes your workflow.

Depending on the version of Microbuffer, these buffering capacities range from a useful 8 K of random access memory - big enough for 8,000 characters of storage - up to a very large 256 K enough for 256,000 characters of storage.

Practical Peripherals makes stand-alone Microbuffers for any computer and printer combi-
nation, including add-on units especially for Apple II computer and/or Epson printers. Each has different features like graphics dumps and text formatting besides its buffering capabilities. You can choose one that's just right for your system.

Best of all, they're built to last and work exactly like they're supposed to.

If you're still guessing whether you can afford to have one, talk with any computer dealer. That's the best way to find out how practical a Practical Peripherals Microbuffer is.


31245 La Baya Drive
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(213) 991-8200

\title{
GUESS WHO HAS MICROBUFFER.
}


That's what you get with the LNW80 Model 2-undoubtedly the most versatile, powerful and fully equipped microcomputer in its class today. A machine so superior in concept and design, that it will define the standards of microcomputer performance for years to come.

\section*{VERSATILITY}

The LNW80 2 performs wonders with the most complete library of software available to any microcomputer on the market today. Every LNW80 2 comes complete with this outstanding library of Business Software. LNW SMALL BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SERIES* General Ledger, Accounts Receivable, Accounts Payable, Payroll; ELECTRIC SPREADSHEET \({ }^{*}\); ELECTRIC PENCIL* WORDPROCESSOR; MICROTERM * MODEM PROGRAM; CHART EX \({ }^{*}\) HIGH RESOLUTION BUSINESS GRAPHICS CHARTING PROGRAM; CP/M \(2.2^{*}\); DOSPLUS"; LNWBASIC";MICROSOFT BASIC." In addition to a comprehensive line of LNW80 2 Software, it is also fully compatible with software from TRS80* (Models 1, 3,4), CP/M and Cromemco* worlds - a capability which gives you access to the most extensive and mature libraries of business, scientific, engineering and entertainment software applications. So no matter how far you expand into user applications, the LNW80 2 will expand right along with you.
POWER
The LNW80 2 performs miracles with the computing power of 96K RAM (standard) of user memory matched with a mass storage capability which handles \(5 \%\) " floppy disks and \(5 \%^{\prime \prime}\) hard disk drives. And while the unit comes with built-in
controllers for \(51 / 4\) and \(8^{\prime \prime}\) floppy disks (single/double sided, single/double density, up to 4.5 Megabytes capacity), the LNW80 2 also gives you the unique ability to read and write diskettes from a greater variety of other popular computers than does any other microcomputer. So regardless of how big you grow, you will never end up with thumb-twiddling down time while you expand to a more powerful system. The LNW80 2 will always have enough muscle to handle your biggest and toughest jobs.

\section*{FULLY EQUIPPED}

The LNW80 2 was deveioped to anticipate the needs of both expansion and compatibility So the computer was designed with enough built-in features to keep you from having to spend a small fortune as you move down the road to higher levels of user sophistication. Standard features include high and low resolution graphics in both color and black-and-white, an asynchronous serial communication channel, and a wide variety of tape, printer, monitor and hardware expansion ports. In addition, the LNW8O 2 contains an array of quality construction features that fully justify its remarkable one-year limited warranty.
So if you re looking for a microcomputer that will satisfy your performance needs as you grow and develop, take a long, hard look at the LNW80 2. It's the one microcomputer built to meet the challenges of tomorrow-for a long time to come. For more information and the name of the dealer nearest you, write or telephone:
LNW Computers
2620 Wainut, Tustin, California 92680
Telephone: 714/544-5744


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    (18ø): $\mathrm{FL}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(181): \mathrm{FM}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(182): \mathrm{FW}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(183): \mathrm{FO}=\operatorname{CHR} \$(184): \mathrm{FP}=\mathrm{CHR}$ $\$(185): F Q=$ CHR $\$(186): F R=C H R S(187): F S=C H R \$(188): F T=C H R \$(189): F U=C H$ RS (19ø): $\mathrm{FV}=\operatorname{CHR} \$$ (191)
    $911 \varnothing \mathrm{G} \emptyset=\operatorname{CHR} \$(192): \mathrm{Gl}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(193): \mathrm{G} 2=\operatorname{CHR} \$(194): \mathrm{G} 3=\operatorname{CHR} \$(195): \mathrm{G4}=\mathrm{CHR} \$$ (196): G5=CHR\$ (197):G6=CHR\$ (198):G7=CHR\$ (199):G8=CHR\$ (2øø):G9=CHR $\$(2 \emptyset 1): G A=\operatorname{CHR} \$(2 \emptyset 2): G B=\operatorname{CHR} \$(2 \emptyset 3): G C=C H R \$(2 \emptyset 4): G D=C H R \$(2 \emptyset 5): G E=C H$ R\$ (2ø6): GF=CHR\$ (2ø7)
    9115 GG=CHRS (2ø3) : GH=CHR\$ (2ø9) : GI=CHR\$ (21ø):GJ=CHR\$ (211):GK=CHR\$ (212): $\mathrm{GL}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(213): \mathrm{GM}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(214): \mathrm{GN}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(215): \mathrm{GO}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(216): \mathrm{GP}=\mathrm{CHR}$ \$ (217): GQ=CHR\$ (218): GR=CHR\$ (219):GS=CHR\$(22ø):GT=CHR\$(221):GU=CH $\mathrm{R} \$$ (222): GV=CHR\$ (223)
    $912 \emptyset \mathrm{H} \emptyset=\mathrm{CHR} \$(224): \mathrm{Hl}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(225): \mathrm{H} 2=\mathrm{CHR} \$(226): \mathrm{H} 3=\mathrm{CHR} \$(227): \mathrm{H} 4=\mathrm{CHR} \$$ (228) : H5=CHR $\$(229): H 6=C H R \$(23 \emptyset): H 7=C H R \$(231): H 8=C H R \$(232): H 9=C H R$ $\$(233): \mathrm{HA}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(234): \mathrm{HB}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(235): \mathrm{HC}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(236): \mathrm{HD}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(237): \mathrm{HE}=\mathrm{CH}$ $\mathrm{R} \$$ (238) : $\mathrm{HF}=\mathrm{CHR} \$$ (239)
    $9125 \mathrm{HG}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(24 \varnothing): \mathrm{HH}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(241): \mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(242): \mathrm{HJ}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(243): \mathrm{HK}=\mathrm{CHR} \$$ (244) : HL=CHR\$ (245) : HM=CHR\$ (246) : HN=CHR\$ (247) : HO=CHRS (248):HP=CHR \$(249): $\mathrm{HQ}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(25 \emptyset): \mathrm{HR}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(251): \mathrm{HS}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(252): \mathrm{HT}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(253): \mathrm{HU}=\mathrm{CH}$ R\$ (254): Z1=CHR\$ (255)
    $9129{ }^{\text {' }}$ DEFINE SPACE, ZERO, AND 8-DOT COLUMN CODE STRINGS
    $913 \emptyset \mathrm{Sl}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(32): \mathrm{S} 2=\mathrm{S} 1+\mathrm{S} 1: \mathrm{S} 3=\mathrm{S} 2+\mathrm{S} 1: \mathrm{S} 4=\mathrm{S} 3+\mathrm{S} 1: \mathrm{S} 5=\mathrm{S} 4+\mathrm{S} 1: \mathrm{S6}=\mathrm{S} 5+\mathrm{S} 1: \mathrm{S} 7$ $=S 6+S 1: S 8=S 7+S 1: S 9=S 8+S 1: S A=S 9+S 1: S B=S A+S A: S C=S B+S A: S D=S C+S A: S E=$ $S D+S A: S F=S E+S A: S G=S F+S A: Q 2=Q 1+Q 1: Q 3=Q 2+Q 1: Q 4=Q 3+Q 1: Q 5=Q 4+Q 1: Q 6=Q$ $5+Q 1: Q 7=Q 6+Q 1: Q 8=Q 7+Q 1: Q 9=Q 8+Q 1$
    $9135 Q A=Q 9+Q 1: Q B=Q A+Q A: Q C=Q B+Q A: Q D=Q C+Q A: Q E=Q D+Q A: Z 2=Z 1+Z 1: Z 3=Z 2$ $+Z 1: Z 4=Z 3+Z 1: Z 5=Z 4+Z 1: Z 6=Z 5+Z 1: Z 7=Z 6+Z 1: Z 8=Z 7+21: Z 9=Z 8+Z 1: Z A=Z 9+$ $\mathrm{Zl}: Z B=Z A+Z A: Z C=Z B+Z A: Z D=Z C+Z A: Z E=Z D+Z A: Z F=Z E+Z A: Z G=Z F+Z A: Z H=Z G+Z$ $A: Z I=Z H+Z A: Z J=Z I+Z A: Z K=Z J+Z J$
    $9139^{\prime}$ DEFINE PRINTER MODE CONTROL CODES
    $9140 \mathrm{BY}=\mathrm{AR}+\mathrm{CB}: E Y=A R+C 5: D Y=A R+C 7: N Y=A R+C G: W Y=A R+C J: I Y=A R+B K: L Y=A R$ $+C 1+A 3: Z Y=E Y+D Y: I X=A R+B L: W X=A R+C K: N X=A R+C H: D X=A R+C 8: E X=A R+C 6: Z X=$ $E X+D X: B W=A R+C C$
    9144 ' DISPLAY GRAFTRAX VERSION USED QUESTION
    9145 TROFF: PRINT@962, "DOES YOUR PRINTER HAVE: 1. GRAFTRAX-8 OR
    2. GRAFTRAX-PLUS?";

    9149 ' ADJUST PRINTER MODE CODES IF GRAFTRAX-PLUS IS USED
    $915 \emptyset$ S=INKEY\$: IFS=" 1 "THEN9155ELSEIFS=" 2 "THENCLS: $N Y=A F: N X=A I: W Y=A$ E: WX =AKELSE915ø
    9154 ' DISPLAY TRS-8ø MODEL USED QUESTION
    9155 CLS: PRINT@969,"ARE YOU USING A: 1. MODEL I OR 3. MODEL III ?";
    $91599^{\text {' LOOP THROUGH PRINTER DRIVER ROUTINE IF MODEL I IS USED }}$
    916ø S=INKEY\$ : IFS=" 3 "THEN9165ELSEIFS="1"THENCLS: PRINT@973, "NOW L OADING MODEL I PRINTER DRIVER";:GOSUB918øELSE916ø
    9164 ' DISPLAY FIRST PRINT RUN INSTRUCTIONS; GO TO FIRST RUN 9165 GOSUB3ø:PRINT" 1. VERIFY THAT PRINTER POWER IS OFF.":PRINT @258,"2. INSERT PAPER; ALIGN IT WITH FIXED INDEX MARK ON PRINTER

    917ø PRINT@386,"3. INSTALL ";CY;" RIBBON IN PRINTER.":PRINT@514, "4. TURN PRINTER POWER ON.
    9175 PRINT@642,"5. PRESS THE 〈P〉 KEY TO START ";CY;" COLOR PRINT RUN.":GOTOløøø
    9179 ' LOAD MODEL I PRINTER DRIVER (SEE CREDIT BOX: REMS 94-96) $918 \emptyset \mathrm{~B}=$ "21E837CB7E2øFC 2111øø397E32E837C9": V=16571
    9185 FORX=1TOLEN (B) STEP2: $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{l}-)$ ) $-48:$ IFY $>9$ THENY $=Y-7$
    919ø T=ASC (MID\$ (B,X+1,1)) -48: IFT >9THENT=T-7
    9195 POKEV, $\mathrm{Y}^{\star} 16+\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}+1:$ NEXTX: POKE16422,187:POKE16423,64:RETURN

[^12]:    - Programs 2508, 2758, 2516, 2716, 27C16, 2532, 2732, 2732A, 27C32, 2564, 2764, 27C64, MCM68766, 27128.
    - RS-232, 3 line serial interface, Xon/Xoff format, DB-25 I/O connector.
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[^17]:    The Key Box
    Model II, 12, and 16 Model I and III (with changes) Model 100 (with changes) 32K RAM Disk Basic Printer Optional

[^18]:    100 CLS：PRINT＂ENTER THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF KAMIKAZE＂：INPUT＂SHIPS YOU WANT AT ANY ONE TIME（1－10）：C：IFC＜IORC＞1 GTHEN1QOELSEC＝INT（C YOU WANT AT ANY ONE TIME（1－18）
    ）：$E=$ CHR $\$(179)+$ CHR $\$(140)+$ CHR $\$(179)$
    110 B\＄＝CHR $\$(184)+$ CHR $\$(191)+$ CHR $\$(180):$ CLS：PRINTCHR $(23):$ ：T $\$={ }^{*} P$ R I
    I E M M M S S I O N
     TL：PRINTEL，MIDS（TS，K，1）：NEXT：PRINT：PRINT＂BY JEFFF FISHER＊
    120 FORK＝1TO200：AS＝INKEY $\$$ ：IFAS＝＊＂THEN16日ELSENEXTK：CLS：PRINT＂THE EVIL PRIME NUMBERS HAVE INVADEDIII＊：PRINT＂AND THEY HAVE THEIR N EW＇KAMIKAZE 7＇SHIPSI＂：PRINT ${ }^{*}$ THEY PLAN TO DESTROY HUMANITY BY I NFESTING EARTHI＊：PRINT
    138 PRINT＊EARTH COMMAND HAS GIVEN YOU A LASER BASE＂；BS；＂A ND TEN SHOTS＊：PRINT ${ }^{*}$ TO DESTROY AS MANY AS YOU CAN．THE BASE IS UNDER CONTINUAL＂：PRINT＂MOTION．HOWEVER，YOU CAN ALTER THE DIREC TION OF TRAVEL BY＊
    140 PRINT ${ }^{\circ}$ PRESSING＇$Z$＇TO MOVE LEFT AND＇／＇TO MOVE RIGRT．＊：PRIN T＂THE HIGHER THE VALUE OF THE PRIME NUMBER，THE GREATER ${ }^{\circ}$ ：PR INT＊THE NUMBER OF POINTS YOU SCORE，YOU MUST BE DIRECTLY UNDER＇ ：PRINT THE NUMBER TO HIT IT．TO FIRE，PRESS THE SPACE BAR．A＊ 158 PRINT＂KAMIKAZE 7 SHIP COUNTS AS A FREE SHOT．＂：PRINT＊
    GUNNER WITH THE HIGHEST SCORE WILL BE REMEMBERED＊：PRINT＊BY A RE CORD OF HIS MEMORABLE SKILL．＂：PRINT：INPUT＇PRESS＇ENTER＇TO BEGIN PLAY ；AS
    160 CLS：PRINTQ1006，CHRS（94）；：G＝G＋1：FORK＝1TOC：P（K）$=-1:$ NEXT：R＝10：N －0：F＝10：S＝0：I＝1：P＝895＋RND（61）：GOSUB370
    170 IFP＝896 THENI＝1：PRINT $9180 日$, CHR $(94)$ ；：ELSEIFP＝957THENI＝－1：PRIN Te18 $180 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{I}$ ：PRINT

    190 IFJ＝C C 1 THEN 240
    $200 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{J})$ AND6 3： $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{P}+1$ AND6 3： 1 PA $>\operatorname{BTHENP}(\mathrm{J})=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{J})+61+$ RND（2）ELSEIFA＜B $\operatorname{THENP}(\mathrm{J})=P(\mathrm{~J})+64+$ RND $(2) \operatorname{ELSEP}(\mathrm{J})=P(\mathrm{~J})+62+$ RND $(3)$

[^19]:    210 IFP $(\mathrm{J})>959$ THENPRINT OO（J）＂＂：$: \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{J})=-1: \operatorname{GOTO} 23 \mathrm{~B}$
     ORP $(\mathrm{J})=\mathrm{P}+2$ THENFORK $=1$ TO5：PRINTCHR $(23) ;:$ PORL $=1$ TO10 ：NEXTL；PRINTCHR \＄（28）：：NEXTK：PRINTE256，＂YOU HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY A KAMIKAZE 71 ：GOSUB370：GOTO 80
    230 NEXTJ
     IFAS＝＂／＂ANDP＜956 THENI＝1：PRINT 1800 ，CHR $\$(94)$ ；
    250 IFASく＞＂＂THEN320
    
    $>P(D)$ THEND $=J$
    （
    
    05：PRINTPP（D）-1 ，ES；：PRINTPP（D）-1 ，：NEXT：F＝F＋1
    298 FORK $=$ P－63TOUSTEP－64：PRINTEK，$;:$ NEXT：IFU $<>$ ETHENP $(D)=-1$
    309 PRINTC975，＂；：F＝F－1：GOSUB378
    310 IFF $=$ GTHEN 386
    $320 \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{P}:$ FORJ $=1$ TOC： $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}+1$＋RND（3）：IFN $>61$ THENN $=\mathrm{N}-62$
     N，RND（3）：
    358 IFR＞2THENR＝R－． 1
    368 GOTO178
    370 PRINT 9960 ，＂SCORE：＂，S；：PRINTE980，＂SHOTS LEFT：＂；F；：PRINT 10106 ， ＂TOP SCORE：＂；H；：RETURN
    389 PRINT 9448, ＂MISSION＂，$^{\prime}$ ；＂OVER＂：PRINT：IFS＞HTHENPRINT＂CONGRATULA TIONSI＂：PRINT＂YOU HAVE POSTED A NEW HIGH SCOREI＂；H＝S
    390 PRINT＊CARE TO PLAY AGAIN（Y／N）？＂：GOSUB378
     RINTe384，＂THANKS FOR PLAYINGI＂：ELSE466

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[^24]:    10 FORK=1TO9:CLS:PRINT@414," + +":FORI=896TO959:PRINTe64,"SCORE ="S ;:PRINT@I-1," ";:PRINT@I," ${ }^{\text {" }}$; : IFINKEY $\$="$ "THENFORJ=1-64T0384STEP-6
     ,"."; $\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{S}-(\mathrm{J}=415)$ : NEXT: NEXT: NEXTELSENEXT: NEXT 20 REM TARGET PRACTICE BY CHRISTOPHER LAMPTON 30 REM 8317-14TH AVE., APT. 201, HYATTSVILLE, MD 20783

[^25]:     $X=X+(\operatorname{RND}(3)-2) * \operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{~L} / 200+1): \operatorname{P=PEEK}(14408): X=X+\operatorname{SGN}((\mathrm{P}-63) * P):$ PRINT $X, * *: M=M+1: I F X>=340$ ANDX $<=364$ THENNEXTLELSEPRINT@923, "YOU LOSE!": P RINTe983,"YOUR SCORE WAS"M:FORS=1TO6: PRINTE1023," ": NEXTS
    20 REM TABLE GAME BY DAN NEWMAN
    30 REM 315 SPRINGDALE TERRACE, YARDLEY, PA 19067

[^26]:    10 CLS：OUT236， $0: P=15890: F O R K=1 T O 20: D=K / 10+1: 0=171+K: J=R N D(3) * 6: F O R$ $X=0$ TO6 ．2STEPK／100： $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{PEEK}(15168): \operatorname{POKEP}, 238: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{SIN}(\mathrm{X}) * \mathrm{~J}+19:$ PRINTe96日， STRING $\$(C, Q)$ TAB（ $C+J$ ）STRING $(5, Q): \operatorname{IFPEEK}(P)=Q P R I N T K E L S E P O K E P-64,2: I$ $\mathrm{FI}=32 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{D}: \mathrm{NEXTX}, \mathrm{KELSEIFI}=64 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{D}: \mathrm{NEXTX}, \mathrm{KELSENEXTX}, \mathrm{K}$
    20 REM CURVE HUGGER BY ROBERTO SALGADO，JR．
    30 REM 26 CONNECTICUT COURT，VALLEY COTTAGE，NY 10989

[^27]:    $0 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{SGN}(\operatorname{RND}(\mathrm{R}+1)-1): \operatorname{PRINT} 966$ ， $\operatorname{CHR} \$(191) \mathrm{TAB}(\operatorname{RND}(60-\mathrm{R})) \mathrm{CHRS}(137+5 * \mathrm{~T})$
    STRING $\$(R, 191 * T)$ CHR $\$(134+7 * T)$ TAB（ 63 ）CHRS（191）＠P＋416，CHRS（174）CHRS
    191） $\operatorname{CHRS}(157)$ ©0， $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{M} ;: \operatorname{P=P-SGN}(\operatorname{PEEK}(14420)-3) * 2: A=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{P}+15841): \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}+$ ． $01: \mathrm{M}=1 \mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{S} / 1000)-\mathrm{D}:$ IFA $\langle 141 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{A}-32$ ： GOTOELSED $=\mathrm{D}+1:$ IFM $>$ QGOTO
    10 REM CHILOPOD BY STEVE DAVIS
    2g REM 15726 diANA LANE，HOUSTON，TX 77062

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