

## PROGRAMS

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { * TANRS (Game) } \\
& \text { * DRAW DMMO PROGRAM } \\
& \text { (GFT \& POT) } \\
& \text { * OPPFR RAM PROGRAM }
\end{aligned}
$$

* IARGE MFYORY PROGRA\&S (Part 14)
* COMPOTMR GRAPEICS (Part 14)
* KRITING PROGRAES (Part 13)
* INTIRRFACING COMPOTRRS (PART 3)
* BASIC BASIC

DYNAMIC COLOR NEWS is published monthly by DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS, INC., P.O. Box 896, Hartselle, AL 35640, phone (205) 773-2758. Bill Chapple, President; Dean Chapple, Sec. \& Treas.; John Pearson, Ph. D. Consultant; Bob Morgan, Ph. D., Consultant.

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The purpose of this newsletter is to provide instruction on Basic \& Machine Language programming, Computer theory, operating techniques, computer expansion, plus provide answers to questions from our subscribers.

The submission of questions, operating hints, and solutions to problems to be published in this newsletter are encouraged. All submissions become the property of Dynamic Electronics if the material is used. We reserve the right to edit all material used and not to use material which we determine is unsuited for publication.

We encourage the submission of Basic and Machine Language Programs as well as articles. All Programs must be well documented so the readers can understand how the program works. We will pay for programs and articles based upon their value to the newsletter. Material sent will not be returned unless return postage is included. Basic \& ML programs should be sent on a tape or disk \& comments should be sent as a DAT or BIN file.
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DYNAMIC COLOR NEWS *
April 1986 ..... * ..... **
Editor and Publisher ..... *
Bill Chapple ..... *

Secretary

Secretary
Dean Chapple
Dean Chapple ..... * ..... *
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## MEMORY UPGRADES From 16K to 512K (NEW)

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NOTE: The following upgrades consist of a control module that mounts under the SAM chip, a miniature toggle switch for bank selection, and a set of memory chips with sockets for piggy backing your memory chips. The unselected bank is placed in the standby mode where it draws about $1 / 10$ normal power. These are solderless assemblies. Software is not required for 128K upgrades.

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```
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```

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## INTERFACING CロMPUTERE (PART 3)

For many applications it is necessary to transfer information from a computer to an external device and back to the computer. Two examples are disk drives and tape recorders. With these devices we can save programs and data and later load them back into the computer. If you want to communicate with a bulletin board, then your computer must transfer and receive information from a host computer by telephone lines. A modem is used to interface the computer with the telephone lines.

The preceeding examples are for signals going into and out of the computer. We simplify this by using the terms Input/ Output (I/O). Some commands are input only and some are output only.

The print command causes information to be displayed on the screen or an external printer. This is a one way command with information only going from the computer to a device. The basic, extended basic, and disk basic read only memories (ROM) are input only devices. The computer goes to them for instructions which are transferred from the ROMS into the computer. Read means to transfer information into the computer and write means to take information from the computer.

## More on ASCII

Last month we looked at serial ASCII. By serial we mean that data is transferred one bit at a time. There are one start bit and one or two stop bits. If we send an 8 bit word, one start bit, and 2 stop bits, then we require 11 bits. For just sending text we can reduce the total number of bits to 9 by sending one start bit, 7 data
bits, and 1 stop bit.

## PARITY

Parity provides a means of checking for an error. The first bit after the data is the parity bit which of course can be a D or 1. The procedure for determining the value of the parity bit is to count all of the 1 's in the data bits. If the sum is even the parity bit is 0 and if the sum is odd the parity bit is 1. Odd parity just complements the parity bit. This means that if the parity bit is a 0 make it a 1 and if it is a 1 make it a ©. The following is a chart of some ASCII characters and the value of the parity bit. This assumes 7 data bits. If 8 data bits are used the parity bit will be the same as shown since the eighth bit will be a D. Pa represents parity and IP represents inverted parity.

Ch D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D® Pa IP $\begin{array}{lllllll}64 & 32 & 16 & 8 & 4 & 2 & 1\end{array}$

| $0-48$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1-49$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| $2-50$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| $\mathrm{~A}-65$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| $B-66$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| $C-67$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

## Device Compatibility

There are some initializations that must be made before information can be transferred from a computer to a printer or another computer using serial ASCII.

First of all the transfer or baud rate must be the same. This is determined by the values in memory locations 149 and 150. If you are having baud rate problems you can change the value in 150. The baud rate for the printer has to be the same as for the computer. For a printer this is usually the only thing that has to be adjusted.

If you are transferring data
between two computers then you might have to select a parity and number of stop bits.

If you are using a terminal program or have one built into the computer's software, then these parameters can be selected from a menu.

## NEXT MONTH

How do you wire a plug to connect an external device to your computer? We will discuss this next month. Also we will discuss handshaking. Handshaking allows the receiving device to stop the computer from sending information until the receiving device is ready to accept more characters. So next month we will continue and give some practical examples on using serial ASCII.

## WRITINB <br> FROGRAMB (Part 13)

This is a series on how to write basic programs. We are looking at generating seperate files. You might ask "Why do we want a seperate file"? A good example is a word processor. You would not want to save your program with each text file. This takes extra memory. So load your word processor and then load or create a text file. A couple of months ago we gave a simple word processor program. It did not have all of the refinements that we would want for a quality word processor, but it did allow us to create a seperate text file which could be saved and later reloaded.

## Editing Text Files

We want to show how to edit a text file using basic. The procedure is the same if you are
using an assembler or some other computer language. After we have generated a file we might want to insert or delete characters or do block moves or delete blocks of text. These operations do not require complicated basic commands. We will need to do some house keeping. In other words we will
have to be careful and keep what we are doing orderly. We will need vectors to show where the text begins, ends, and where we are within the text. We will need additional vectors or pointers to show where the text that we are going to edit is located.


This shows me how to delete.(1)
This shows how to delete. (2)
This shows how to really delete - (3)


Notice that everything past the deleted characters is moved up 3 characters and that the text is 3 characters shorter. In the third sentence we inserted really before delete. Notice that the characters after really are moved back in memory 7 locations which is the number of characters in "really ".

## Delete \& Insert Subroutines

The following subroutines delete and insert text in a text file. Notice that the powerful FDF-NEXT loops can do the moving. Next month we will continue with this and incorpo-
rate these subroutines into a program to allow text editing．

10？＂TEXT DELETE \＆INSERT DEMD PGM
20？＂PGM 4－1－86
30？＂cOPYRIGHT（c） 1986
40？＂dYNAMIC ELECTRONICS iNC．
50＇THESE ARE EXAMPLES TO SHOW HOW TO DELETE AND INSERT USING BASIC
6D ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{BF}=\mathrm{BEGINNING}$ OF FILE
65＇EF＝ENDING OF FILE
70＇BT＝BEGINNING DF TEXT
75＇ET＝ENDING OF TEXT
80＇X＝MEMORY LOCATION TO START EDITING
85＇N＝NUMBER OF CHARACTERS TO INSERT OR DELETE
100 ？＂DELETE SUBROUTINE
$105^{\prime}$ PARAMETERS ARE PREVIOUSLY DEF INED BEFORE COMING HERE
$110^{\circ}$ CALCLLATE THE BEGINNING AND ENDING OF TEXT TO MOVE
$120 \mathrm{BT}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{N}: E T=E F$
$1 \Xi \square$ DO THE MOVING WITH FOR－NEXT LOOP
140 FOR J＝BT TO ET
150 A＝PEEK（J）＇LDAD CHARACTER TO BE MOVED INTO A
160 POKE J－N，A＇STORE THE CHARACTER IN MEMORY INDI－ CATED BY X
170 NEXT J
180＇UPDATE THE END DF FILE VECTOR
$185 E F=E F-N$
190 RETURN
200＇INSERT SUBROUT INE
210＇MAKE ROOM FOR THE CHAR－ ACTERS BY EXTENDING THE FILE BY N CHARACTERS
220 ＇ X POINTS TO WHERE THE CHARACTERS ARE TO BE INSERTED．MOVE THE LAST CHARACTER TO THE END OF FILE AND WORK BACK IN MEMORY UNTIL ALL CHAR－ ACTERS FROM EF TO $X$ HAVE BEEN MOVED．
230 FOR J＝EF TO X STEP -1
240 A＝PEEK（J）：POKE $J+N, A$
250 NEXT J
$260^{\circ}$
270＇THE CHARACTERS TO BE IN－ SERTED ARE IN A BUFFER BLOCK WITH POINTERS BT AND ET．THESE CAN BE MOVED ONE

BY ONE INTO THE MEMORY CREATED BY THE PRECEEDING STEPS．
280 FOR J＝1 ■ TO N－1
290 A＝PEEK：$(J)$ ：POKE（ $X+J$ ），A
Sロロ NEXT J
305＇THE CHARACTERS ARE INSERTED
310 RETURN

## EABIC EABIC

We welcome questions and will print some of general interest． Time will not permit individual replys．Questions or tips may be addressed to Norman R．Shelton C／O Dwls Nest Software P．O．Box 579 Doltewah，TN 3736ラ．D．K． here goes－

I can＇t print at the last screen location without the screen scrolling up．How do my purchased programs do this？

One way is by using＂POKE＂． POKE and PEEK are two verypowerful commands that let you look into and change certain areas of memory．For example the BAUD rate which was covered in last months col umn．Lets look at POKES that let you work with the screen display．If you are familiar with your BASIC lan－ gliage you are aware that you can control the location you print on the screen with the PRINT＠ command．Another way，and sometimes the only way，to do what you want is to＂POKE＂the information desired into the screen display．The location for ＂PRINTe＂is 0 to 511． 0 is the upper left and 511 is the lower right．Now lets try to print a screen full of the letter＂W＂． Enter this program－

```
10 FOR X=0 TO 511
15 PRINT @X,"W":
20 NEXT X
25 GO TO 25
```


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First lets look at the program． In line 10 we tell the computer we want it to start counting $X$ as zero and keep counting until it is 511．Line 15 says to print at location $X$ the letter $W$ ．The semi－colon is used to tell the computer not to advance the cur－ sor to the next line but leave it right after the last letter printed．Run the program．It worked but look what happened when you printed at location 511 the screen scrolled up to get ready for the next line．You can＇t print at the bottom right location without scrolling the screen．Lets look at what we can do with the POKE cmmand．By checking a memory map we find the screen information is con－ tained in memory locations 1024 to 1535．This means that what ever numbers are stored in these locations will be displayed on the screen．Remember the compu－ ter gives everything a number． It doesn＇t really store a W．By consulting an ASCII chart we see a＂W＂is designated by the num－ ber 88．To talk to the computer about $a W$ we can identify the letter $W$ as an 88．Now type NEW ＜ENTER＞to erase the old program and enter this one－

```
10 FOR X=1024 TO 1535
15 POKE X,88
20 NEXT X
25 GO TO 25
```

Run the program and you have just done something you couldn＇t do without a POKE command．There are even some characters stored in your computer that you can＇t get from the keyboard but you can with the poke．For example a lowercase reverse slant can＇t be accessed from the keyboard．This program will display all the characters stored in memory． Type－NEW＜ENTER＞to erase the old program and enter this one－

$$
5 \quad \text { CLS }
$$

10 FOR X＝0 TO 255
15 PRINT CHR ${ }^{(1)}$（X）；
20 NEXTX

Run the program and look at all the characters your computer knows how to make．

You can play with the screen by typing POKE any number from 1024 （upper left）to 1535 （lower right）．Remember some numbers are not used．So if you get a blank try another number．

Now lets have a look at some other things we can do with the POKE．Are you tired of the same old green screen？Type－ POKEE359，57：SCREEND， 1 〈ENTER〉． BINGD！an orange screen for your text．To return to normal type－POKE 59,126 ＜ENTER＞．

Want to slow down the way the computer prints？First unplug your disk controller if you have one．This poke will crash a disk system．Now type－POKE359，60 ＜ENTER＞．Now load in a short program and type－LIST＜ENTER〉． As you can see the computers print function has been slowed． If you run a program that prints information on the screen it will all be slowed down like this．To return to normal speed printing type POKE359，126〈ENTER〉．

Would you like to prevent some－ one from listing a program？ Type－POKE 383， 158 ＜ENTER＞（you can also put the POKE in a program line）．Now the list command has been disabled．To return to normal listing type－ POKE383， 0 《ENTER〉．

PDKE 282，0 will turn on lowercase．PQKE 282，1 will return you to uppercase．

There is a POKE that may or may not work with your computer．It speeds up the computer and is very usefull for slow running programs．It will make＂sound＂ beach. Requires 32K EXT lape or Disk.
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and＂play＂commands change tone and should not be used when saving or loading programs．It is POKE 65495，D．If your compu－ ter doesn＇t lock up you can use it．BEFORE using the POKE load a game or some program you wish would operate faster．The dif－ ference will amaze you．To re－ turn to normal POKE 65494，0．

For a tape system a FOKE 25，6： NEW will provide a PCLEARD and give you an extra 1．5k．of mem－ ory．If you have a disk system and want to PCLEARD you can use POKE 25，14：POKE\＆HEDD，0：NEW

To disable Extended Basic use POKE298，ロ：POKEJ゙ロ3，D．To return extended basic functions use POKE 298，25：POKE 303，14．

If you Just want to play experi－ ment with poking numers into the cursor locations．They are stor－ ed in locations 135 and 136 ．If you poke a number less then 3 into 136 your cursor will go off the screen．Hitting 《ENTER〉 se－ veral times will bring it back． You can backspace the cursor or move it at will by poking dif－ ferent numbers．It can be a good learning experience and a lot of fun．

Nothing you PokE into the compu－ ter will hurt it．You may get a ＂lock up＂but cycling the compu－ ter off and back on will return it to normal and reset all values changed with the POKE．

By the way－do wait a few se－ conds after turning the computer off before you turn it back on． It will prevent damage to your chips．

In our next column we will an－ swer some questions concerning screen displays．keep those questions and tips coming．

Until next month

## TANHEE

This is an exciting war game． You are the driver of a tank and try to destroy an enemy tank be－ fore you are destroyed．You use the right joystick to position your tank and fire its cannon by pressing the button．This pro－ gram is provided by courtesy of $T$ \＆D Software（advertisement on page 7）and is used by permis－ sion．

## 1 REM COPYRIGHT（C）T\＆D SDFTWARE 1986 tanks

## 2 PMODED：GOTO6ODOD

$3 \operatorname{PUT}(X, Y)-(X+D X, Y+D Y), E L, P S E T: R$ ETURN
4 PUT（ $P X, P Y)-(P X+D X, P Y+D Y), P R, P S$ ET：RETURN
5 PUT（PX，PY）－（PX＋DX，PY＋DY），PL，PS ET：RETURN
6 PUT（ $P X, P Y)-(P X+D X, P Y+D Y), P D, P S$
ET：RETURN
7 PUT（PX，PY）－（PX＋DX，PY＋DY），PU，PS ET：RETURN
8 PUT（CX，CY）－（CX＋DX，CY＋DY），CR，PS ET：RETURN
9 PUT（CX，CY）－（CX＋DX，CY＋DY），CL，PS ET：RETURN
10 PUT（CX，CY）－（CX＋DX，CY＋DY），CD，P
SET：RETURN
11 PUT（CX，CY）－（CX＋DX，CY＋DY），CU，P
SET ：RETURN
$12 \mathrm{X}=(\mathrm{L}-1) * 32: Y=(\mathrm{I}-1) * 16$ ：GOSUE40
：$X=X+16$ ：GOSUB40：RETURN
$13 P X=Q X * 32: P Y=Q Y * 16: Q N$ QD GOTO7
，4，6，5
14 CX＝RX＊32：CY＝RY＊16：ON RD GOTO1
$1,8,10,9$
$15 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{QX} * 32$ ： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{QY} * 16$ ：GOSUB3：RETURN
16 IFRND（2）＝1 THEN18
17 IFQX＞RX THENRD＝2：RETURN ELSEI
FQX＜RX THENRD＝4：RETURN
18 IFQYぐRY THENRD＝1：RETURN ELSEI
FQY $>R Y$ THENRD＝3：RETURN
19 RD＝RND（4）：RETURN
20 IFHく10 THEN25
21 IFHン53 THEN30
22 IFV‘10 THEN33
23 IFV 53 THEN36
24 RETURN
25 IFQDく＞4 THENPLAY＂O2E＂：QD＝4：GD

SUB13：RETURN
26 IFBD（ $Q X, Q Y+1$ ）THENRETURN 27 GOSUB15：QX＝QX－1：GOSUE13：RETUR N
30 IFQD＜＞2 THENFLAY＂OミE＂：QD＝2：GO SUB13：RETURN
31 IFED（ $\mathrm{QX}+2, \mathrm{QY}+1$ ）THENRETURN
32 GOSUB 15：QX＝QX＋1：GOSUB13：RETUR N
3ड IFQD＜＞1 THENPLAY＂O1E＂：QD＝1：GD SUB1ミ：RETURN
34 IFBD（QX＋ 1 ，QY）THENRETURN
35 GOSUB 15：QY＝QY－1 ：GOSUB13：RETUR
N
36 IFQD＜＜3 THENPLAY＂O4E＂：QD＝3：GO SUE1ミ：RETURN
37 IFBD（ $Q X+1$ ，QY＋2）THENRETURN
38 GOSUB15：QY＝QY＋1：GGSUB13：RETUR N
$39 X=F i X *$ 2： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Fi} Y *$ 16：GOSUB $: ~ R E T U R N$
40 PUT $(X, Y)-(X+15, Y+15)$ ，BR，PSET：
RETURN
45 ON SD GOTO46，47，4B，49
46 SY＝SY－8：FEETURN
47 SX＝SX＋8：FRETURN
48 SY＝SY＋B：FEETURN
49 SX＝SX－8：FEETURN
50 CLEAR200：DX＝31：DY＝15：DIM EL（2 （ ）， $\mathrm{PR}(2 \theta), \mathrm{PL}(2 \theta), \mathrm{PD}(20), \mathrm{FU}(2 \theta), \mathrm{C}$ $R(2 \theta), C L(2 \theta), C D(2 \theta), C U(2 \theta), B R(2 \theta$ ）， $\mathrm{BD}(8,12)$ ： PLAY ＂T200L200V31＂
52 CLS：PRINT：PRINT＂
anks＂
54 F＇FiINT＂IN TANK：S，YOU WILL USE

THE
ROL YOUR WILL
AND WILL ANK，
56 PRINT＂
T THE CDM－
D HIT－
PUTER＇S
AN RUN
57 GOSUB90ロロ：CLS：FRINTE96
58 FRINT＂TO END EACH ROUND，YOU MUST SHODT THE COMPUTER＇S F LAG 3 TIMES．CDMPLETING EACH ROUND SCORES 500 BONUS POINT
S．＂
59 GOSUBEDOD：
70 PMODE 1：FCLS：GET（ 0,0 ）－（DX，DY）， EL，G：AD＝PEEK（186）＊256＋PEEK（187）： POKEAD，\＆H55：POKEAD +1 ，ㅇH55：POKEAD ＋32，\＆HFF：FOKEAD＋35，\＆HFF：POKEAD＋6 4，\＆H55：POKEAD＋65，\＆H55：POKEAD＋96， \＆HFD ：PDKEAD +97 ，\＆HFF

71 POK：EAD +128 ，\＆H55：POKEAD $+129, \& H$ 55：POKEAD $+160, \& H F F: P O K E A D+161, \& H$
FF ：FOKEAD +192 ，\＆H55：FOKEAD +193 ，\＆H
55：POKEAD＋224，\＆HFD：POKEAD＋225，\＆H
FF： $\operatorname{GET}(0,0)-(15,15), \mathrm{BR}, \mathrm{G}$
72 READD：IFD＜＜＞－1 THENPOKEAD，D：AD ＝AD＋1：GOTO72
 © ）－（ $32+D X, D Y), P L, G$
75 GET $(64, D)-(64+D X, D Y), P D, G: G E T$ $(96, D)-(96+D X, D Y), P U, G$
76 GET $(134,0)-(134+D X, D Y), C R, G: G$ ET（ 168,0$)-(168+D X, D Y), C L, G$
77 GET $(2 \Delta \Delta, \Delta)-(2 \Delta \Delta+D X, D Y), C D, G$
78 GET $(224,0)-(224+D X, D Y), C U, G$
79 FORI＝1 TO 12：READL $\$$ ：FORL＝1 TO
B：ED（L，I ）＝VAL（MID $\$(L \$, L, 1)): N E X$
T：NEXT：PS＝ 0
80 FCLS：FORI＝1 TO 12
81 FOFL＝1 TO 8
82 IFBD（L，I）THENGOSUB12
83 NEXT：NEXT
84 DRAW＂C3＂：GOSUEB5：GOT090
85 DFAAW＂BM200， 42 R4NR4U16R2F2R4D 4L4H2L2＂：RETURN
90 $Q X=1: Q Y=1: Q D=2: G O S U B 13$
$92 \mathrm{RX}=\mathrm{RND}(8): \mathrm{RY}=\mathrm{RND}(12)$ ：IFBD（RX， RY）THEN92
$94 \mathrm{RX}=\mathrm{RX}-1: \mathrm{RY}=\mathrm{RY}-1: \mathrm{RD}=\mathrm{RND}(4): \mathrm{GOS}$ UE14
95 TC＝ $0: F C=1$
99 SCREEN1，0
100 H＝JUYSTK（ $\quad$ ）：$V=J Q Y S T K(1): P=P E$ EK（\＆HFFDO）AND1：GOSUB20
150 IF F THEN200
$155 S D=Q D: S X=Q X * 32+16: S Y=Q Y * 16+2$ ：FSET（SX，SY，4）：SC＝4
160 PSET（SX， $5 Y, 1$ ）：GOSUE45：IFSX＜1 0 OR SX＞240 OR SY＜i8 OR SY＞182 TH EN190
$162 A X=S X / 32: A Y=S Y / 16:$ IFED $(A X+1$ ， AY＋1）THEN190
164 SC＝SC＋1：IFSC＝5 THENSC＝2
166 PSET（SX，SY，SC）：PLAY＂OSF＂
168 IFABS $(S X-(C X+16))<16$ AND ABS （SY－（CY＋8））＜ 8 THEN17D ELSEIFABS（
$5 X-200)<16$ AND ABS（SY－42）＜16 THE
N500 ELSE16D
170 IFTC THEN190 ELSECIRCLE（CX＋1
$4, C Y+8), 4,2:$ CIRCLE（CX＋14，CY＋8）， 8
，2：F＂LAY＂01CDEFGABD2CDEFGABDSCDEF
GABECBCE＂：PS＝PS＋10D：TC＝RND（20）＋1
0：GOTO190
175 GOTO16D
190 FLAY＂OSBAGFEDCOJGFEDCEAO2GFE DCBA＂：PLAY＂02FEFDED1AD＂
200 IFTC THENTC＝TC－1：GOTO100
201 IFRND（4）＝ 1 THEN100

202 DN RD GOTO210，220，230，240 210 IFBD（RX＋1，RY）THENGOSUB16：GD TOSOD
212 GOSUB39：RY＝RY－1：GOSUB14
219 GOTO290
220 IFBD（RX＋2，RY＋1）THENGOSUB16： GOTOミ00
222 GOSUB39：RX＝RX＋1：GOSUB14
229 GOTO290
2S0 IFBD（RX＋1，RY＋2）THENGOSUB16： GOTOS0D
232 GOSUB39：RY＝RY＋1：GOSUB 14
239 GOTO290
240 IFBD（RX，RY＋1）THENGOSUB16：G 0T0300
242 GOSUB39：RX＝RX－1 ：GOSUB14
290 IFQX＝RX AND $Q Y=R Y$ THEN950 EL
SE100
S00 GOSUB14：GOTO100
500 FC＝FC＋1：IF FC＝4 THENBDD
505 IFFC／2＝INT（FC／2）THENDRAW＂C4
＂：G0SUB85：PLAY＂ロ5EDAEADA＂ELSEDR
AW＂Cふ＂：GOSUB85：PLAY＂O5EDAEADA＂
510 GOTO190
800 PS＝FS＋500：GOSUR900：GOSURふロ00 ：GOT080
900 CLS：PRINT＠233，＂score：＂：PS
910 RETURN
950 FORI＝0T010：CIRCLE 1 PX +14 ， $\mathrm{PY}+8$
），I，I AND 7：NEXT：PLAY＂OSCDEFGBAD
4CDEFGBAOZCDEFGBAO2CDEFGAB＂：GOSU
E900：PRINT：PRINT＂game o
ver＂
960 PRINT：PRINT＂play agai
n ？y／n＂

GOSUBЗ000：GOTOB0
972 IFK゙ $\$<>$＂N＂THEN970
999 END
3000 FRINT＠427，＂working＂；：RETURN
9000 PRINT＠484，＂press［enter］to
continue＂：
9001 IFINKEY丰く 9 CHR
9002 RETURN
$500 \square 0$ DATA $0,255,0,0,0,0,255,0,0$ $, 255,255,252,0,63,255,255,0,0,17$ 0,0
50002 DATA $0,0,0,170,0,170,170,1$ $68,0,42,170,170,0,255,255,192,3$ ， 255，255，0
500ロ4 DATA $\square, 255,255,252,0,63,25$ $1,255,0,0,170,170,128,2,170,170$ ， $0,170,170,168$
50006 DATA $0,42,174,170,0,255,0$ ， $0,0,0,255,0,0,250,170,18 日, 0,63,2$ 51，255
50008 DATA $0,0,170,0,0,0,0,170,0$ $, 175,255,232,0,42,174,170,255,25$

5，255，240
50010 DATA $15,255,255,255,0,251$ ， $255,188,0,62,170,175,0,170,170,1$ $70,160,10,170,170$
50012 DATA $170,174,170,232,0,43$ ， 255，250，61，85，87，192，$, 2,213,85,12$ $4,0,250,170,188$
50014 DATA 0，62，255，259，0，41，85， 86，128，2，149，85，104，175，255，232， $0,43,170,186$
50016 DATA 15，255，255，0，0，255，25
$5,240,0,255,239,252,0,62,170,175$
$, 0,10,170,170$
50018 DATA $0,0,170,170,160,170,1$
$86,168,0,4=, 255,250,0,0,0,0,0,0$ ， 0,0
50020 DATA $0,255,239,252,0,63,25$
 168
50022 DATA $0,42,170,170,0,0,0,0$ ， $\bullet, \boxtimes, 0, \square, \square, 255,255,252,0,63,255,2$
55
50024 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,170$ $, 170,168,0,42,170,170,0,0,0,0$
50026 DATA－1
51000 DATA11111111
51002 DATA10000101
51004 DATA10101001
51006 DATA10101011
51008 DATA10001001
51010 DATA10111101
51012 DATA10010001
51014 DATA10010111
51016 DATA10110001
51018 DATA10011101
51020 DATA10000001
51022 DATA11111111
60000 PCLEAR2：GOTO50
$+\quad+$


## EDITロF•E CロMMENTE

The weather is very nice here in Alabama. The flowers and trees are in bloom and are very beautiful. Dean and I are getting adjusted to working together. She does all of our printing and will be handling subscriptions, orders and advertising. So if you need something contact her. This leaves me free to concentrate on writing articles programs, and working on hardware projects.

I have received many questions on expanding memory. Let me briefly explain what you can expect when you add more memory. First of all you will not have more that 32 K at a time unless you configure the computer for the all ram mode which will give 64K. However you will only have about BK more that you can use in the all ram mode and this will be at the top of the memory. For a 64K computer you can use the second 32 K bank for programs or data. We discussed this in our Large Memory Series. If you have a larger memory and can hardware select 64K banks, then you can use any of the banks for any type program and switch programs with the switch. This is the case where chips are piggy backed and you select one of the two memory banks. Problems can occur when the two banks are not running the same type programs. You can run basic in either bank and safely switch banks without having to reset the computer. However if you have a graphics program or program that configures the computer for the all ram mode in one bank, and normal basic in the other, then you can have a problem when you switch banks.

For 256K memories software is required. The Banker RAM and Thunder RAM include software. We use these for a RAM disk for storing progams and backing up
disks. If the computer hangs up and we reset it, we have to access the software by reloading it in the Banker RAM. The Thunder RAM has its software in ROM so we can do memory pokes to bring it up. In both cases our programs are protected when the computer is reset. Since we only have 32 K for our programs, a good way to use the extra memory is to bring in information as machine language files by using the ramdisk.

Other uses for the extra memory are printer spoolers and storing graphics pages. Some 256K software allows configuring the computer for four 64 K banks or eight 32 K banks. This may give problems if you reset the computer when it is in one of the banks.

I hope these comments are helpful. The extra memory is nice to have, but as with anything else there are tradeoffs to be made. If you understand what can be done. with the extra memory, then you can design your programs or modify your operating habits to best utilize the extra memory.

Which computers can be upgraded? The older $D, E, \& 285$ and the older CoCo 2 computers had sockets for all of the chips. These can be easily upgraded. There are two major versions of the newer CoCo 2. Some have 8-64K memory chips. These are in 16 pin packages and are easy to identify because there are 8 of them. Some of the computers have these chips soldered which makes upgrading difficult. The $16 K$ Korean CoCo 2 has 2-4Kx4 memory chips. This can be upgraded to 64 K by replacing the chips with $16 K \times 4$ chips and making one solder connection. The standard 256k upgrades will not work on this computer without a special adapter.

If you have questions please write and we will be glad to answer them for you. If we do
not know the answer we will ask for help from our readers．

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## LARGE MEMDRY FRRGGRAMS （FART 14）

This has been an exciting se－ ries for us．The extra $32 k$ mem－ ory bank in 64K computers can be used for many things．We have showed how to copy the first bank into the second．This al－ lows us to use both banks for basic programs．For the past
few months we have been devel－ oping a ramdisk program which allows programs to be stored in the second bank．We finished the ramdisk program last month． Also we showed how to configure the computer for the all RAM mode．

This month we want to return to the all RAM mode and consi－ der placing a program in the up－ per 焻 of memory．What would be the advantages and disadvantages of doing this？First let＇s look at what we can and can not do．

Basic assumes the program is in the lower 32K of RAM．Strings must be stored in the lower $32 k$ ． To give an example of a poten－ tial problem do the following：

FOKE 25，224：NEW
You will get an error mes－ sage．Now enter the following：
？MEM＜ENTER〉

The screen will display＂OM ERROR＂．What this means is that there is no memory left for strings．This is a fatal mis－ take because you will probably have to turn off your computer to reset it．

Well what can we do？We can load a program into lower memory from a cassette or disk，and transfer it to upper memory by a machine language subroutine． Then we can FOKE 224 into loca－ tion 25 and run the program in upper memory．

We can return to lower memory by poking a value into 25．The program in upper memory can not be edited．$S o$ we must have an error free program．What type program can we put in upper memory？

Utilities，terminal，word processors，accounting，assem－ blers，are program examples．If you need a lot of string space or data then put your program in upper memory and use the lower memory for data or strings．

ML SUBROUTINE
To move a program to upper memory we will need a machine language subroutine. First of all we need the subroutine to partition the computer for the all ram mode. We covered this back last Summer in our July issue, but we will cover it again. After we enter the all RAM mode we can move the basic program into upper memory. Let's set a procedure for doing this.

Our machine language subroutine can be at 500. This will be in a memory area that will not conflict with our basic program. The basic program can not be over 7800 bytes long. The length of a basic program can be determined from the following:
$\mathrm{BE}=256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(25)+\operatorname{PEEK}(26): \mathrm{EN}=$ 256*PEEK(27 ) +PEEK (28): PL=EN-BE: ?PL

PL is the length of the program.

## Moving the Program

Let's look at what is required to move the program after configuring the computer for the 64K all ram mode.

1 CLEAR 57344' This puts a zero in the byte before basic starts.
2 LOAD X WITH 25 'Put the beginning vector in X .
3 LOAD Y WITH 57345 'This is where the data is going.
4 LOAD A, $X+$ 'Load $A$ indexed to $X$ and increment $X(X=X+1)$.
5 STORE A,Y+ 'Store the value in upper memory indexed to $Y$ and increment $Y$.
6 CMPY to 65000 'Compare the value of $Y$ to see if we have finished.
7 BGT to 4 'Go to step 4 if we have not finished moving the data.
8 RTS 'Return from subroutine.

We decided to place our subroutine at location 500. The 64K all RAM subroutine is from 500 - 525. We added a few non operational commands (NOP) so that our program move subroutine could start at 530. To make it easy to enter, we are including a basic program you can run to load the machine language program. We call this program "UPPER". After it is run, then EXEC 500 to configure the computer for the 64 K all ram mode. Then when you want to transfer a program to upper memory EXEC 530. Do this after the program is loaded of course. To see where you are operating do a peek of location 25. To go to the upper program POKE 25,224. Then enter RUN. To return to the normal location POKE 25, Original Value. You can then load in a second program. The upper program can be accessed at any time by doing the memory pokes as previously described.

10 ?"UPPER
20 ?"cOPYRIGHT (с) 1986
30 ?"dYNAMIC eLECTRONICS iNC.
40 'PGM 4-1-86
50 ?"THIS CONTAINS THE DATA
that allows programs to be TRANSFERRED TO UPPER MEMDRY.
60 'READ THE DATA
70 FOR J= 500 TO 549
80 READ A: POKE J, A: NEXT J
90 ?"THE DATA IS READ. THIS PROGRAM IS NO LUNGER NEEDED.
95 'CONFIGURE THE COMPUTER FOR THE ALL RAM MODE
100 EXEC 500
110 ?"NOW LOAD YOUR PROGRAM AND EXEC 530 TO TRANSFER IT TO UPPER MEMORY.
120 X=PEEK (25):?"THE PEEK OF 25 FOR THIS PROGRAM IS "X. IF WE CALL THIS $x$ THEN POKE 25 , X TO RETURN TO THIS PROGRAM."
130 ?"EXEC 530 TO TRANSFER A PROGRAM TO UPPER MEMORY.
140
150 'DATA FOLLOWS
160 DATA $26,80,142,128,0,166,132$
170 DATA $183,255,223,167,128,183$
180 DATA $255,222,140,255,0,38$
190 DATA $241,183,255,223,28,175$
200
210
220
DATA $57,18,18,18,18,127,224$
230
$+++$

## CロMPLTER GRAPHICB (PART 14)

GET \& PUT
We have been looking at the various graphics commands. We have covered drawing lines, circles, boxes, rotating a drawing, and scalling. Suppose you have a figure on a portion of your screen that you would like to transfer or copy to another area of the screen. One way would be to move to the new area and redraw the figure. Another way would be to put all elements in the area containing the figure into an array. Then these elements could be placed in another portion of the video page to reproduce the figure. This is the method used by PUT and GET.

## ARRAY8

An array contains ordered elements. It is established with a DIM statement. An array can be either one dimensional or two dimensional. The DIM statement should be near the beginning of the program. We will be using two dimensional arrays.

10 DIM A(29,39)
Array A contains 30 * 40 or 1200 elements. The number of elements required will depend upon the size of the figure we want to GET.

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- CORsuND KEYS: Ono kaystroke entors most basio comends.
- REPEATINE KEYS: Auto repeat.
- AUTOMATIC LINE MMBERING: Set start and inamement.
- BASIC FORYATTING: ONOFF control, for casier reading of list/print enltiple stmts
- KEYBOARD CLICKER: ONOFF
- CLEAR KEY DISABLE: onvoff
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GET $(X 1, Y 1)-(X 2, Y 2), A$
The GET command is used to put the elements from the desired screen area into the array. This is easy to remember because it is very similar to the line command. The points defined by $X 1, Y 1$ and $X 2, Y 2$ are corners of a closed box containing the figure we want to get. The $A$ in the command is the name of the dimensioned array. To calculate the number of elements needed for the array use the foll owing:

$$
X=X 2-X 1-1: \quad Y=Y 2-Y 1-1: \quad N=X * Y
$$

Where $X$ is the horizontallength, $Y$ is the vertical length, and $N$ is the number of elements in the array. The -1 in the $X$ and $Y$ equations is needed because location 0 contains elements.

We will be using two dimensional arrays. You can think of an array as a chart where you list one item down the page and another item across the page. As an example suppose we want a monthly record of expenses. We will have 12 months in a year, and let's choose 20 items to record each month. Then we will have an array consisting of 12 * 20 or 240 elements. Suppose we want to look at the expense for the 9th month and the 15th expense item. Then this could be E(B,14). The DIM statement would be

10 DIME(11,19)
Dur values will go from $E(\square, \square)$ to $E(11,19)$.

## GRAPMI 로 DEMD RRDERAM USING CET \& PUT

The following programs allows the object shown in Figure 1 to be moved over the screen by using the arrows on the keyboard. The figure is obtained by using the GET command. Comments are included to show what each section does.

```
2 PGGM 4-3-86
4 'cDPYRiGHT (c) 1986
6 'dYNAMIC ELECTRONICS iNC.
10 PRINT"THIS IS A GRAPHICS PGM
15 'SET UP AN ARRAY
20 DIM A(20,20)
25 'SET UP GRAPHICS MODE
30 PMODE 3,1:SCREEN1,0:PCLS
35 DRAW A CIRCLE
40 CIRCLE (50,80),10
45 'DRAW A SQUARE ARDUND THE
        BOX
50 DRAW "EM50, 80D10R10U20
                L20D20R10
70 'DEFINE THE CORNERS OF THE
        FIGURE
60 X1=40:Y1=70: X2=60: Y2=90
70. PUT THE FIGURE INTO AN
        AFiRAY
80 GET (40,70)-(60,90),A
```

```
85 PUT THE FIGURE IN THE BOX
    DEFINED BY X1,Y1 AND X2,Y2
90 PUT (X1,Y1)-(X2,Y2),A
110 X$=INKEY$:IF X$=""THEN 110
115 'INCREASE X BY 20 IF RIGHT
    ARROW KEY IS PRESSED
120 IF X$=CHR$(9) THEN
    X1=X1+20: X2=X2+20
125 'DECREASE X BY 20 IF LEFT
    ARROW KEY IS PRESSED
130 IF X $=CHR$(8) THEN
    X1=X1-20: X2=X2-20
135 'INCRESE Y BY 20 IF UP
    ARROW IS PRESSED
140 IF X $=CHR$(10) THEN
    Y1=Y1+20: Y2=Y2+20
145 'DECREASE Y BY 20 IF DOWN
    ARROW IS PRESSED
150 IF X $=CHR$(94) THEN
    Y1=Y1-20: Y2=Y2-20
155 'CHECK FOR END OF SCREEN
160 IF X1<10 THEN X1=10: X2=30
    ELSE IF X2>255 THEN X2
    =250: X1=230
170 IF Y1<10 THEN Y1=5: Y2=25
    ELSE IF Y2>190 THEN
    Y2 = 190:Y1 = 170
175 'ERASE OLD GRAPHICS
180 PCLS
190 GO TO 90
```


## NEW PRODUCTS

This section is available free for producers and dealers of color computer products. These products have not been reviewed by us but are included for our reader's information. Send a description of new products to:

DEI, BOX 896, HARTSELLE, AL 35640

## NEW CC MAGAZINE

Most of the magazines that cover the Tandy Color Computer have either merged with another magazine and taken the back seat or vanished all together. With more than a million color computers in service today, this lack of support material is a disturbing development for a great number of people. SPECTROGRAM Magazine wants to fill the void.

The magazine features the latest achievements in the world of the Color Computer; programs for business, self- improvement, home management, games, and utilities; reviews of both the new and the old products on the market; tutorials on programming in Assembly, C, Pascal, and of course, Basic; plus any material that may help readers in becoming better acquainted with their computer systems. The cover price for SPECTROGRAM magazine is $\$ 30$ a year. The subscription price is \$18 a year which is $40 \%$ off the cover price. Club discounts for 5 or more subscriptions are $\$ 15$ a year. June 1986 will be the first edition. This will be printed around the first of May. For more information contact: SPECTOGRAM Magazine, P. D. Box 138, Rockfork, IL 61105.

GOLD PLUG 80
The GOLD PLUG 80 card edge connector for the TRS 80 Color Computer disk module eliminates the dreaded I/O error and directory bombs that are caused by oxidation of the tin/lead card edge connectors. The GOLD PLUG 80 solders to the existing connector. The GOLD PLUG 80 equipped module then plugs into the computer port and the disk drive cable. The GOLD PLUG 80 connectors do not oxidize so contact problems are eliminated. The cost of GOLD PLUG 80 for a disk drive or cartridge is \$7.95. For more information contact: E.A.P. Company, P. D. Box 14, Keller, TX 76248.


## PRODLCT REVIEWG

This section is open to all producers, and dealers of color computer products. We will review your product free of charge and write an editorial on the product. We do not use a rating system but will explain what the product does, and what can be expected from it. Any comments about the review from the firm submitting the product will be printed in a later issue.

## SCHEMATIC DRAFTING PROCESSOR

For those of us who work in electronics it is necessary to draw schematic drawing of our circuits. An ideal situation would be to draw the schematic on the computer's television screen and then make a hard copy of it on our printer. This is exactly what the Schematic Drafting Processor (SDP) from Spectrum Projects does. Also the completed drawing can be saved to a disk for later use.

SDP requires a 64 K computer, disk drive and optional Epson, RS, or Gemini printer if a hard copy is desired. It has 6 overlapping screens to make a $480 \times$ 540 pixel worksheet. Text can be printed on the schematic and each mode has a HELP file. SDP supports over 30 electronics symbols, up to 10 user definable symbols, logic gates, and multipin chips.

To run the program type RUN "SDP ENTER. The program will load and start running. You will be given the option of selecting a joystick or arrows. We tried both the joystick and the arrows and found the arrows easier to use. Then you have to select whether to load auxiliary symbols or not. If the standard symbols included with the program are sufficient then select $N$. Next you are asked if you want to load an old drawing. Again select $N$ to do a new
drawing.
We used a black and white television for this review. A dark screen appears with a small blinking cursor. The beginning point is marked so you can move the cursor in any direction. To draw a line just enter $D$ which takes you to the draw mode and then press $L$ for line. You can draw continuous lines by just using this command. This feature can be used to draw objects or large letters. Notice I drew my name in the figure. You can move to a different area with the arrows and press M. This marks the new beginning. This is like picking up your pencil and placing it down somewhere el se.

Let's list the figures that can be drawn and the symbols for drawing them. Each is preceeded by a "D".

A- Antenna, B-Battery, C-Capacitor, D-Diode, E-Logic Gates, FFuse, G-Ground, H-SCR, I-Inductor, J-Junction, K-L.E.D., LLine, M-Multipin Chips, N-Pushbutton, $0-$ Dp. Amp, P-Point, Qsquare, R-resistor, S-Switch, T-Transistor, U-Crystal, V-Variable Resistor, $W$-AC plug, $X-$ Transformer, Y-Circle, Z-Zener diode, - FET, <- Mic., >-Connector, @- Dotted line, ,-Small circle with + sign, - - Small circle with - sign, /- Photo diode, :-Small line with arrow at end, 0-9 User defined symbols. In addition, standard buffer AND, OR, NAND, and NOR gates can be drawn up to 4 inputs.

There is an angle command that allows you to rotate the component in 90 degree increments. This allows components to be drawn up, down, left, or to the right.

If you made a mistake then you can use the erase command to eliminate the mistake. Just mark the corners of a box containing the errors and press the "E" key to erase everything within the
bax .
There are six overlapping screens on which to do the drawing. To select the screen just type $5 N$ where $N$ is a number from 1 to 6. If you run out of room on one screen just select the adjacent screen and continue.

To label your components a text mode is included. It includes all of the letters and numbers in the alphabet, +ー./@, the ohms symbol, the AC symbol and the space bar. The CLEAR key brings up a HELP file. In fact the CLEAR key brings up the HELP file for all of the Menus.

When you have finished or want to save what you have done then press the "Q" key. You can then save the drawing, dump the drawing to a graphics printer, or return to the drawing.

If you need a symbol that is not defined in the program, then you can define your own symbols. A sample program is given for defining symbols. We did not try defining symbols because the program symbols were adequate. These would be useful if you wanted to use the program for another drawing application such as drawing house plans.

We found the program to be superior in all aspects. The 6 overlapping graphics pages allow a drawing to made that will fill a standard $81 / 2 \times 11$ printer page. Also there are many other drawing applications for which the program could be used.

For more information contact Spectrum Projects, P. D. Box 21272, Woodhaven, NY 11421. $\$ 29.95+\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

dRaming by bill chapple

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We can do ads in Red, Blue, or Brown. No all one color ads will be accepted. For color ads send artwork for each color. Add 40\% for each color. Example: One page black and red for 3 times costs $\$ 25+1 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing=\$ 35 . \varnothing \varnothing$ each month.

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Let me say thanks to those of you who have written notes and suggested subjects for us to cover. As a result of your inputs wo will start a series on machine language programming. We will cover some computer architecture and show how machine language can be written by looking up codes and poking them into memory. Then we will expand and show how a simple assembler works. We can develop an assembler you can use and cover the operations in detail so you can use ours or someone elses. This may start as soon as next month so be watching.

You may have noticed that wo use basio to call machine language subroutines. This makes a nice combination. Use basio for your control program and ML subroutines for speed. I know a very good programmer who shares this philosophy with me. We demonstrated in our RANDISK progrsm the power of using this technique.

I am trying to come up with some hardware projects that can be built without damaging the computer should something eo wrong. We still need letters so write us and let us know of additional subjects you would like for us to cover. If you would like to call I am usually available at nichts and on weokends.

The following is a letter from Neil Edge. Thank you Neil for your letter.

DAAR BDITOR,
HELLO. I AM ONB OR THB PROUD OWNBR OR A COCO2, AND A SUBSCRIFTION TO YOUR NENSLETTER. I LOVE DCNI, AND HAVE RBCONENDED IT TO "OOCO QUBSTORS'

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i. HOW ABOUT SOMB USBRUL COMMANDS LIKB HOW TO TURN ORR THB BREAK KEY

CLEAR KEY, RBSET KEY, BCT.
2. AN BDITORIAL ON HON TO PROARAM IN ML(LIKB JOHN MENTIONBD).
9. JOHN WANTBD HARDIARB PROJBCTS, MB TO, 日UT SOMB POR THOSB OF US WHO HAVB'NT DONB ANY HARDHARB PROJBCTS BBPORB. THB ONB YOU HAD IN THB OCT. 1985 ISSUB SAID NOT TO DO IR YOU ARB A BBGOINBR.
THAT'S ALL RROM MB, AND NOW I MOULD LIKB TO OIVB THB RBADBRS SOMB HINTS.
i. POR THOSB WHO HAVB A DMP- 110 OR DMP- 105 PRINTBR. AND USB 'BWDUMP' ROR SCREBN DUMPS, THBN YOU CAN OBT A FULL PAOB DUMP BY PUTTINO THE PRJNTER INTO BLONOATBD MODS BERORE LOADINO UP 'BWFDMP'.
2. IF YOU HAVB A DMP-110, AND 'BWDUMP', THBN ARTBR LOADING UP 'BWDUMF TYPB IN THB SPBBD UP POKB (POKB 68495.0). AND SHITCH THB BAUD RATB IN BACK OP THB PRINTBR TO 1200. THIS WILL MAKE THB PRINTBR PRINT AT THICB THB SPBEDII
3. HBRE IS A NBAT LITTLB POKB THAT WILL CHANGB ALL TBXT CHARAOTBRS ON THB SCRBBN TO LOW RBSOUTION QRAPHIC CHARACTBRS. IR THBRB IS A PROORAM IN THE COMPUTBRS MBMORY DON'T WORRY, IT WILL RIN JUST JUST PINE, BUT ANY TBXT MON'T LOOK THE SAMB. THB POKB IS: POKB 359,128: TO CANCLB IT OUT TYPB IN: POKB 369,126.
WELL I HOPB THIS WILL HELP OUT SOMBONB. THATS ALL POR NOW.

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