# DYNAMIC COLOR NEWS 

Radio Shack Color Computer Magazine

Dec 1988
Issue \#56

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

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

The submission of questions. operating hints, and solutions to problems to be published in this magazine 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 magazine. 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 TXT file.


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Most programs and editorials are available on disk or tape.

```
# 0S-9 & Basic 09
    (Using Multiuser Feature)
```

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    * Included on Disk or Tape.
\# 0S-9 Procedures are included
on DCN on DISK.


This month we will look at the multiuser abilities of os-9. By multiuser we mean hooking a terminal on to our system. That would allow another person to work at the terminal while you work on your computer, but you wlll have access to the same disk drive(s) and memory.

This articles will confine itself to the hooking up of two color computers to each other through 0S-9. This will by far be the more prevalent occurrance. I suspect many CoCo III owners are former CoCo $I$ or II owners and may stlll have two computers. Also many CoCo 1 or II owners may own more than one computer due to the low price of cocos.

To hook two color computers together you will need two four pin din plugs. These are available at your local Radio Shack store, part number 274-007. You will also need three wires to run between the two plugs. The type of wire $15 n$ it important, but multi-strand may be a bit easier to work with. If you aren't a handy person with a soldering iron get some help from a friend who is.

The plugs should be wired as follows, wire pin 2 of plug 1 to pin 4 of plug 2. Wire pin 3 of plug 1 to pin 3 of plug 2, and wire pin 4 of plug 1 to pin 2 of plug 2. It doesn't matter which plug you designate as 1 and which you call 2, just be consistent.

These plugs will now plug into the serial $1 / 0$ jacks on the
backs of your color computers. What we have accomplished with this patch cord is to connect the two grounds of the color computers together, put the RS232 out of one to the RS232 of the other and vice versa.

You will need one last thing to get started and that is a terminal program. I used the videotex cartridge that Radio Shack used to (and still may) sell, but almost any terminal program will do. Load the terminal program into the computer you are going to use as a terminal (logical).

We will refer to the computer on which the system is running as the host computer. At this time you are ready to load 05-9 into your host computer. There will be some slight difference between level $I$ and level II 0S-9. We will cover level I first.

On the level I system there is a command for using a terminal. Type in the following command line:

## TSMON /T18

This will send a message to the terminal. It will also make the terminal prompt you for a login. If you just push the enter key the system will log you on as the superuser. Thls will give you complete access to the whole system.

There is a flle in your SYS directory of the system disk. This can be modifled for your own logins and passwords if you
so desire. It will have to be edited. If you don't want to do that you can assign the people that will be using your terminal the logins of useri through user 4 . The logins are already in the system. There are no passwords with these logins, but they can be modified to include them. Loging in under these logins gives the user limited permissions. This will improve the security of your systems. Although the user will be able to use much of the system as it is now setup, you can modifiy the permissions on any files you want to keep away from the user.

For the level II system there is no TSMON on your system disk. To get that module you have to buy the OS-9 Level Two Development System, from Radio Shack. This program cost \$99.95. If your budget won't allow for that, never fear there is a way around it. If you do get TSMON for the level II system it will work the same way the level I system does. I tried transporting the level $I$ commands to level II (something Radio Shack discourages) and found that that didn't work. My machine locked up and I had to shut it down and start over.

But $I$ said earlier there is a way around this problem. You simply have to send a shell out to the terminal. The following command will do the job:

SHELL I= /T1\&
This will allow a shell to open up at the terminal. The only difference between this approach and the use of TSMON is a lack of security. Whoever is on the terminal will have the same permissions and privileges as the superuser. If you trust the person on the terminal then this is no real concern. By that I mean trust them not to erase important files or crash programs that could intrude on your own computing.

One of the odd things I have found with the level II system is that the addition of a terminal slows the host down quite noticeably. In fact the terminal seems to have a better response than the host.

Next month we will take a look at a way to help alleviate that problem, by setting priorities and attributes. For now it will take some time and toil to get yourself setup for a multiuser system.

## BAS ICO 9

BASICO9 has the ability to allow one program to run another program from it. The two programs below are both executed from just one command. You tell BASICO9 to run the first program and the first program will tell it to run the second program. It will pass the variables the second program needs to it.

This is a very powerful feature. It allows for modular programming. You can write small stand alone programs and then link them together as needed. This will break a big job down into a series of smaller subjobs. The magic command that will allow this is the PARAM command.

The way it works is it notifies the second program what the incoming variable names and types are. Certainly for these to be known they have to be defined in the first program and a command has to be used to send them on to the second program. This is accomplished when the first program runs the second program.

As you an see below the first program looks like an ordinary program until the last line. On the last line the first program tells BASICO9 to RUN the second program and also lists the variables to be passed. This command does not have to occur on the last line, it can come anywhere in the program after
the variables have been assigned a type and given a value.

The order in which the variables are to be passed is important. You can pass them in any order you want, so long as the second program is set up to receive them in the same order. For instance. when 1 was originally writing these two procedures. I used the line

RUN AVG(WORD.B.C).
This resulted in an error when $I$ tried to run SUM. If you look at the second program you will notice that lit looks for 2 real numbers to start with and then a string variable.

When $I$ used the reverse order the second program tried to turn the string into a real number and use it to complete its mission. The answer was very strange indeed. Also note in the second program the variable AVG is not passed into the program. It therefore had to be defined with the DIM statement.

For the curious I passed the
word average from the first program to the second just to show this feature wasn't confined to the variables with numeric values. For more information vou can refer to page 11-10B of the BASICO9 portion of your 0S-9 manual.

PROCEDURE SUM
SHELL ~DISPLAY C*
DIM A.B.C:REAL
DIM WORD: STRING[7]
WORD = ~AVERAGE~
$C=-1$
$B=0$
PRINT~ENTER O TO END THE SUMMATION*
REPEAT
INPUT ~NUMBER? ~, A
$B=B+A$
$C=C+1$
UNTIL $A=0$
PRINT *THE TOTAL IS $\infty$ B
RUN AVG(B,C.WORD)

PROCEDURE AVG
DIM AVG:REAL
PARAM B.C\&REAL
PARAM WORD:STRING[7]
$A V G=B / C$


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DMP 105

by<br>Doug Canfield

In our December 1987 issue we presented a screen dump program with instructions for using it with any dot matrix printer. However the program assumed that the dot matrix printer printed 8 dots in a pass. The DMP 105 only prints 7 dots. The program is modified for a 7 dot printer. It will print any PMODE 4 graphics picture in normal or reversed graphics. The sample picture "COCOTOWN" is reduced byt shows how the printed graphics looks.

10 PCLEAR8:CLEAR 200.31000
15 X=31000:GOSUB 370:RESTORE
$18 \mathrm{X}=31033:$ GOSUB 370
20 POKE 31040,\&H25:POKE 31047,\&H 25
22 PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(30):CHR\$(27):CH R\$(19) -TURN OFF GRAPHIC AND CONDENSED PRINTING
24 PRINT\#-2.CHR\$(27):CHR\$(22) •S ETS TO LINE FEED W/CARRIAGE R ETURN
26 PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(27):CHR\$(32) •T URN OFF BOLD PRINTING

30 CLS:PRINT"GRAPHICS PRINT PROG RAM"
40 PRINT*COPYRIGHT (c) 1988
50 PRINT"dYNAMIC eLECTRONICS INC ."
60 PRINT
70 PRINT"1 LOAD OR VIEW PICTURE"
80 PRINT"2 PRINT THE PICTURE"
90 PRINT"PRESS NUMBER"
$100 \mathrm{X} \$=I N K E Y \$:$ IF $X \$=\cdots$ THEN100 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$
AIT FOR KEY TO BE PRESSED
$110 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{X} \$):$ IF $\mathrm{X}>2$ THEN $70^{\circ} \mathrm{CH}$ ANGE $X \$$ TO $X$
120 IF $X=0$ THEN 70
130 'REMOVE VALUES OF $X=0$ AND $X>$ 2
140 IF $\mathrm{X}=2$ THEN 480
150 - THIS HANDLES THE PICTURE
160 CLS:INPUT"ENTER D FOR DISK D IRECTORY OR C TO LOAD FROM A CASSETTE OR PRESS ENTER TO BY PASS LOADING":D\$
170 IF D\$="D" THEN DIR:GOTO200 • DISK
180 IF D $\$={ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ " THEN CLOADM 'CASSE TTE
190 GO TO 220 'SKIP DISK PART
200 INPUT~ENTER NAME OF PICTURE TO LOAD $\quad$ : $N \$: I F N \$=\sim$ THEN


490 PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(27):CHR\$(21):* SETS CARRIAGE RETURN TO NO LI NE FEED
492 PRINTA-2,CHR\$(18):"TURNS ON GRAPHICS MODE
500 BE=3584:L1=256*PEEK(497)+PEE $K(498)-1$
510 INPUT"ENTER 1 FOR REVERSED P RINT~: RP
520 PMODE 4, 1:SCREEN 1.1
530 FOR J=OTO L1 STEP 2
540 -J REPRESENTS THE LINE NUMBE R
560 FOR K=0 TO 31
570 'K IS THE BYTE NUMBER ON A L. INE
$580 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{BE}+\mathrm{J} * 32+\mathrm{K}$
590 'M IS THE MEMORY FOR THE PIC TURE ELEMENT
$600 B(1)=\operatorname{PEEK}(M): B(2)=\operatorname{PEEK}(M+32)$
610 POKE 500, B(1):POKE501, B(2)
620 IF $R P=1$ THEN EXEC 31000 ELSE EXEC 31033
630 NEXT K:PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(13)
640 'PRINT CARRIAGE RETURN
642 PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(27):CHR\$(90):C HR\$(6): "PRINT LINE FEED OF 6/ 72 INCHES (SIX GRAPHIC DOTS)
650 NEXT J
660 GOTO 22

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Response from my Rainbow ad (May ‘ 88 - Page 56) was so great that I'm extending my offer. I'm selling ALL 7 of my "Pack~ disks at half price. That's right, you'll get COCOPACK. FUNPACK. VALUPACK, SUBPACK, UTILPACK and 3-PACK (Volumns 1 \& 2). These 'Pack' disk originally sold for $\$ 6$ EACH! Now they can be yours for the low low price of just $\$ 21.00$. That's HALF PRICE! I'll even pay shipping and handling. $\$ 21$ is all you pay. You'll get games. graphics, utilities, tutorials, educational, home help. disk management. font styles. printer. music, graphic lettering and input programs and many more useful, helpful and entertaining programs for your CoCo 1. 2 AND 3 . Over 230 programs in all. and over 50 of those are for the new CoCo 3. The graphics are terrific.

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VALUPACK - This disk could have been called CoCoPack II because it contains dozens more programs in lots of catagories.

SUBPACK - Attention programmers! Here's a disk crammed with dozens of handy subroutines for you to use in your own programs. Throw dice, deal cards, display text on the graphics screen (CoCo 1\&2) and much more!

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Just to see if you're paying attention, for anyone who orders this collection of my goodies. I'll throw in disk number 8...it's called 3-PACK (Volumn III) and it's loaded with many more goodies just for the Color Computer 3. Remember, $\$ 21$ will get you 8, not 7 disks. U.S. funds only. Send cash. check or money order only to:

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Part 5
by
John Galus

In this part, we will examine how the COCO III places information on its Hi-resolution graphic screens. First. let*s review how the computer controls the graphic memory. If you recall from an earlier part of this series we examined the memory management in the coco III and discovered that memory was divided into $8 K$ pages which are controlled by two sets of eight registers that contained the page that the computer was using at any time. These two eight register sets controlled 64K of RAM each. thus making the computer in essence a 128 K computer. The computer usually uses one half of this 128 k for the system, which contains things like Basic and application programs.

The other "secondary" 64k is often used for the hi-res graphic screens among other things. When placing data in this second $64 k$. the computer has to "switch it in" to perform the desired function that places the information on the screen and then return to the primary 64 K that 1 s used by Basic. All the commands, such as HGET, HPUT, HLINE, etc. perform this switching to place information on the screen. Thls is why, even though a hi-res screen may take up to 30 K of memory, it doesn't get into the way of your Basic program. The only thing that is necessary is that certaln pages of memory are mapped into each set of registers so that when the switching takes place the computer doesn't get lost and crash. This is similar to the old "bank switching*
technique used in the older Color Computers.

During "normal" Basic operation, the "Primary" MMU register set, locsted from \$FFAO to SFFA7. is in control of the computer's memory operations. When a Basic command that uses the Hi-resolution screen is needed, it wili "switch" the Secondary 64 K of memory into the Primary set, perform it's function, and then switch back. We have commanas in Basic that can place or get information from a graphic screen. These commands are the LPOKE and LPEEK commands. These commands are similar to the POKE and PEEK instructions except that you must supply them with a "virtual" address.

The graphic screen normally starts at $\$ 60000$ and extends to \$67FFF. Try LPOKEing theses areas with different values and see what you come up with. Be sure to place the computer into an HSCREEN mode so you can see your results. Let's look at how this LPOKE was accomplished. First the routine in Super Extended ROM converts the virtual value into a number that it can nandle between 0 and \$FFFF. Since the 6809 has only 16 address lines, the comma seperating the address and number is a check for the correct syntax of the instruction. Then the value that is to be poked into memory is converted and placed in the "A" register.

Now comes the "bank" switching. first the interrupts are turned off to prevent one from occuring during the switch. Then a routine located at \$EOA1
switchs the "secondary" memory into the primary memory area and the value held in the "A" register is placed on the screen. After this the primary RAM is switched back in. Then the interrupts are turned back on and the routine returns to Basic. All of this takes place without anything appearing to happened.

Here is a Assembly language version of a LPOKE like routine. I use ROM routines were possible to save space and work.


Notice that $I$ place the origin of the routine in a ROM area used by the SET routine. This is important because when we switched to the other 64 K the code would no longer be there and the system would crash! As you can see it takes quite a bit of work just to get some data onto a screen.

Now I'll show you how to access the HSET ROM routine so that you can use it without too much work. The HSET command is located at $\$ E 761$. This is where Basic enters the routine. We find that at $\$ E 785$ we can enter the routine and use it if the correct parameters for this routine are setup. The HSET, fortunately, uses the same zero page memory area to hold its $X / Y$
coordinates and the SET/ RESET byte. The color desired is placed in \$FEOA which holds the current Foreground color.

| $X-C O O R D I N A T E$ | $\$ B E$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $Y-C O O R D I N A T E$ | $\$ C O$ |
| HSET/HREST | $\$ C 2$ |
| 1 | 0 |

COLOR:

## \$FEOA

Here is an example of a
HSET(10,10,3) command
Assembly language.

| STAR | LDB | \#2 : HSCREEN2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | JSR | \$E6A5 | 5 :INTO HSCREEN |
|  |  |  | ROM ROUTINE |
| HSET | LDA | \#1 ; | :HSET ON |
|  | STA | \$C2 |  |
|  | LDA | \#10 | : POSITION |
|  | STA | \$BE | : X POS |
|  | STA | \$CO | : Y POS |
|  | LDA | \#3 | :COLOR 3 |
|  | STA | \$FEOA | GROUND COLOR |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | JSR | \$E785 | 5 :DO HSET ROM |
|  |  |  | ROUTINE |
| LOOP | JSR | \$A1C1 | :INKEY ROM ROUTINE |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | BEQ | LOOP | :NO KEYPRESS LOOP |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | JSR | \$E690 | : HSCREENO |
|  | SWI |  | ; BACK TO |
|  |  |  | MONITOR |

END
Notice how I use the HSCREEN2 and HSCREENO ROM routines to get us in and out of the hi-resolution mode. If we didn't the program would probably crash the Editor Assembler. There are other rountines that you can access from ROM on the COCO III. See the table of ROM routines that $I$ gave in part one of this series. If you missed it back issues are available. Semd for information or look through magazines to find more information about this. Next time we will look at how the HPRINT routine operates and examine the new "scrolling" features. See you later!
by
Bill Chapple

Perhaps the term *ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE is a mystery to you. Many computer terms are vague to a new computerist. An assembler is a device that writes machine codes generating machine language programs or subroutines. You may wonder why anyone would want to use machine language when Basic. and Basic 09 are available.

First of all let's compare these. Basic is an easy language with which we can program the computer. However it is relatively slow for some tasks but is easy to learn and use. Basic 09 requires the 059 operating system but is faster than Color Basic. Machine language is the fastest mode of operation for the computer. This is why we are interested in learning to write machine language codes.

All color computers use Motorola's 6809 microprocessor. The color computer 3 uses a higher speed version of the 6809. However the internal structure is the same.

An assembler allows us to write machine language programs and include comments similar to what we do in basic. Some assemblers have routines for debugging the program. A very powerful combination is to write programs in basic and use machine language subroutines when speed is required. I use this technique quite often. Machine language codes can be placed into memory by using the basic "PEEK" command. You may have noticed data being read and poked into memory in basic programs. This is one method used to load machine language subroutines. To acces a machine language subroutine from basic
the USR or EXECUTE commands can be used. This month we want to look at the structure of the microprocessor and save assembling until later.

## 6809 STRUCTURE

A microprocessor has internal registers that hold values. A register can operate on another register or external memory. As an example, the $A$ and $B$ registers are generally used for calculations. These are 8 bit registers and can hold a value up to 256. We will be using binary and hexadecimal arithmetic. Hexadecimal consists of 4 binary bits and has a decimal value from 0 to 15. It uses the numbers from 0 to 9 and the letters from $A$ to $F$ to indicate values from 10 to 15 respectively. Other 8 bit registers are the direct page register and the conditional code register. Each of these registers contains useful information which $I$ will explain later. There are five 16 bit registers. These are generally used as pointers and are labeled PC,X,Y,U, and S. PC stands for Program Counter. The PC points to the memory that contains the next instruction. $X$ and $Y$ are index registers. We can use them as a reference for doing an operation. As an example for moving a block of data, the $X$ register can point to the next data byte to get and the $Y$ can point to the memory location to which the byte is going. $U$ and $S$ are called stack registers. A stack is a portion of RAM reserved for the microprocessor. The following is a summary of the microprocessor s registers.
$X$-Index Register
Y-Index Register
U-User Stack Pointer
S-Hardware Stack Pointer
PC-Program counter
A-Accumulator Register
B-Accumulator Register
DP-Direct Page Register
CC-Conditional Code Register
The 6809E microprocessor was developed by Motorola. The instructions are confusing if you are not familar with microprocessor terminology. I want to explain what the terms mean so that you can read the data sheet and have a good idea of what it says. The registers contain the important information that the microprocessor uses. The microprocessor either uses the information in the registers or goes to a location designated by a register. The next machine code to which the PC is pointing determines what is to happen next.

It is not hard to write simple routines with a $6809 \mathrm{micro-}$ processor. However it is necessary to understand how the microprocessor operates and the tools we have avallable. One thing that will be required is the use of hexadecimal numbers. These are numbers with a base of 16. The advantage of using hexadecimal or hex is that binary is a subset of hex. At times we will need to determine the bit value of a byte. A byte contalns 8 bits and all values can be expressed by two hex characters ranging from 00 to FF. This represents decimal values from 0 to 255. The HEX\$ and \&H basic operators convert basic and hex numbers as follows:

## (1) $A \$=H E X \$(A)$

$A$ is the decimal value and $A \$$ is the hex equivalent.

To convert from hex to decimal use the following extended basic command:
$A=\& H F F O 9$
A will be the decimal equivalent of \$FF09.

Notice that the $\$$ sign is used to indicate a hex number.

If you are interested in learning assembly language then you will need an assembler. I have our DISASM and Radio Shack's EDTASM programs. Next month I will continue and take a few commands with examples.

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#### Abstract

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#### Abstract

贮UE AND £RAY: A grand strategy siwulation of the entire Civil War. You can control the aruies of North or the South to recreate the battles of Acprita's bloodiest War!16 color graphics, full gare save, four levels of play, stragtic map. Hires scrolling gane board. CC III only 12 ak disk $100 \%$ ML.125


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DESERT FDKZ Robnel's North African caspaign. CC 64k 100\% ML/disk ..... 22
EIRE AND STEEL: Napoleon's return, Waterloo Catpaign. CC 64k dick $100 \%$ ML ..... $\$ 22$
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STALINGRAD: The turning point in the war in kus5ia 64k disk 100\% Kh. ..... 82
REDSTAR: Operation Redstar NAID vs, MARSAH FACI 32k disk. ..... $\$ 20$
DARKKORSE: Operation Darkhorse sequel to Redstar, Invade the U.S.S.R 64k disk $100 \%$ KL ..... 122
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## BASIC PROGRAmmIng

## DISK I/O Part 2

Basic is a very powerful programming language. Color computers use a version of Microsoft basic that is friendly compared to other versions. For example we can write any of the following to go to line 10.
(1) GOTO10
(2) GO T010
(3) GO TO 10
(4) GOTO 10

This makes it very easy to write programs. If we use (3) then the program is easy to read. If we use (1) we use the least amount of memory. If you are programming a model 100 or a computer using GW Basic then you will need to use (4).

The concepts we are presenting in this column are applicable to all computers that use Microsoft Basic. The methods of handiing data are similar with different computer languages. The FOR-NEXT loop is similar to the DO loop in FORTRAN. Therefore basic is a good language to master as a first step towards learning to program computers.

## DISK COMMANDS

We have been looking at disk commands and last month gave a program for using the DSKI and DSKO commands. These commands allow us to directly access the information on the tracts. The program from last month allowed us to read the information on a track into memory. We could then modify the data in memory and write it back to a track.

There are many uses for this. Suppose it is desired to make a master disk that contains the
directories of many disks. This would make it easy to find the disk with a desired program. The program directory starts at track 17. sector 3. Each program occupies 32 bytes. These are allocated as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bytes Purpose } \\
& \text { 0-7 File name } \\
& \text { 8-10 } \\
& 11 \\
& \text { Extension } \\
& \text { File Type } \\
& 0=\text { Basic Program } \\
& \text { last sector }
\end{aligned}
$$

## File Name

Let's look at the first 8 bytes that represent the file name. The first byte gives information in addition to just representing the first character of the name. If the value is a 0 then the flle has been deleted. If it as a 255 or hex FF then the entry and all following entries have not been used.

Let's look at a technique for just removing the name from the string created by using DSKI\$. Remember from last month two strings are required to remove the data from a track and sector. Suppose one of these is $A \$$ and contains 128 bytes. Then we can write the following:

```
500 FOR J=1 TO 128 STEP 32
```

$510 N \$=M I D \$(A \$, J, 8)$
520 PRINT N\$
530 NEXT J

The preceeding program segment will remove the 8 bytes from the string as $J$ goes from 1 to 128 in 32 step increments. The variable $N \$$ is the name of a file. This can be stored in memory or written to another file on a different disk or a ramdisk. Although each file is 32 characters long, we remove the first 8 characters with this procedure.

## The Extension

The extension is used by programs to look for certain kinds of files. Text files usually have extensions like TXT, DOC, or DAT. Picture files have extensions such as PIC. MAX, or BIN. The extension can be used for storing additional information about the title. For example suppose you want to keep monthly records on your check book. Then the extension could contain 3 characters representing the month of the year. Consider the following examples:

CHECKS/JAN
CHECKS/FEB
CHECKS/MAR

If these are basic program files then to load one enter:

## LOAD "CHECKS/FEB"

To save a basic proqram with an extension just enter the name and extension.

## SAVE "CHECKS/APR"

## File Type

Byte 11 tells the file type and byte 13 tells if it is ASCII or binary. These two bytes can be changed to allow ASCII data to be saved as a machine lan-
guage program and then be converted to an ASCI disk file. Lets suppose that we have ASCII data in memory starting at 15000 and ending at 21377. We can do a machine language save with the following:

SAVEM "FILE~, 15000.21377.15000

We can convert the file to an ASCII format by changing bit 11 to a 3 for a text file and bit 12 to a 255 for an ASCII FORMAT. Since the data was ASCII it does not have to be changed. The file can be loaded into memory with a word processor or read with the OPEN and INPUT \# commands.

First Granule

Bit 13 tells us where the first granule starts. Part of the program we had last month converted a granule to a track and sector. This allows us to go to the start of the program directly on disk.

File Allocation Table

This table is located on track 17 sector 2 . The first 68 bytes correspond to the 68 granules on the disk. These bytes contain values of 255 . 0-67, or 192-201. These have the following interpretations:

```
255- The granule is free.
0-67 - The granule is part of d
        disk file and the value
        points to the next
        granule in the file.
```

192-201 The individual bits have to be removed and bits 0-5 tell how many sectors in the granule are part of the ulsk file.

## ML DATA PROGRAM <br> by <br> Bill Bernico

Have you ever wished that you
could determine how long a machine language program is or where it begins and ends without loading it? Bill Bernico has provided us with a program that uses the principles covered to display the addresses of a machine language program stored on disk. After loading this program you could list it and go through the various parts. See if you can figure out how Bill determines the addresses.

1 'ML ADDRESS FINDER (C) 1988 FROM BILL BERNICO SOFTWARE
2 'LOAD THIS PROGRAM, THEN PUT DISK CONTAINING ML PROGRAM $S$ IN DRIVE AND TYPE 'RUN' TO GET ADDRESSES OF ML FILES.
3 CLEAR 1500:DIM GR(68):CLS
4 PRINT ${ }^{\circ}$ OUTPUT TO sCREEN OR pR INTER?
5 IX\$=INKEY\$:IF IX\$=000THEN5
6 IF IX $\$={ }^{\circ} S^{\circ}$ THEN DZ $=0$ : GOTO9
7 IF IX\$ = ${ }^{\infty} p^{\infty}$ THEN DZ $=-2$ : GOTO11
8 GOTO 5
9 CLS:PRINT"MACHINE LANGUAGE ADD RESS FINDER": FORX=1024T01055: POKEX, PEEK (X)-64: NEXT: PRINT
10 PRINT@32,STRING\$(32,191): : PRI NTe64,"filename/ext start end exec": PRINT@96,STRING\$(3 2.45):

11 DSKI\$ $0,17,2, A \$, B \$: F B \$=L E F T \$($ A\$,68)
12 FOR I=1 TO 68:GR(I-1)=ASC(MID \$(FB\$,I,1)):NEXT I
13 FOR X=3 TO 11
14 DSKI\$ 0,17,X,AA\$,BB\$
$15 \mathrm{AA} \$=\mathrm{AA} \$+\mathrm{LEF}$ T\$( $\mathrm{BB} \$$, 120)
16 FOR $N=0$ TO 7
17 NA $=M I D \$(A A \$, N * 32+1,8): E X \$=M I$ $D \$\left(A A \$, N^{*} 32+9,3\right): G R=A S C(M I D \$($ $A A \$, N * 32+14,1)$ )
18 FG=GR
$19 \mathrm{FT} \$=\mathrm{MID} \$\left(\mathrm{AA} \$, \mathrm{~N}^{*} 32+12,1\right): A F \$=M$ ID\$ (AA\$, N* $32+13,1$ )
20 IF LEFT $\$(N A \$, 1)=C H R \$(0)$ THEN 28
21 IF LEFT\$(NA\$,1)=CHR\$(255) THE N 29
$22 A F=A S C(A F \$) A N D 1$
23 FOR I=1 TO 68
24 IF $G R(G R)<128$ THEN GR=GR(GR):

NEXT I
25 IF ASC(FT\$) $=2$ THEN 34
26 IF ASC(FT\$) $=2$ THEN PRINT\#DZ,N $A \$+\infty / \infty+E X \$ ;^{\infty} \quad \infty$ :
27 IF ASC(FT\$)=2 THEN PRINT\#DZ.: : PRINT\#DZ, USING "\#\#\#\#\#":BP: : PRINT\#DZ."。": : PRINT\#DZ,USING" \#\#\#\#\#":EP: : PRINT\#DZ,"。": : PRIN T\#DZ,USING"\#\#\#\#\#":EA
28 NEXT N,X
29 PRINT:PRINT"another"+CHR\$(128 ) +"run? ( $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ )"
30 IQ\$=INKEY\$:IFIQ\$=*0 THEN30
31 IF IQ\$="Y"THEN RUN
32 IF IQ\$=*N"THEN CLS:END
33 GOTO 30
34 LG=GR(GR):LS=LG AND 31:LL=GR
35 LB=ASC(MID\$(AA\$,N*32+16,1))
36 IF FG<34 THEN TN=INT (FG/2) EL
SE TN=INT (FG/2)+1
37 SN=1+(FG AND 1)*9
38 DSKI\$0,TN,SN,A\$,B\$
$39 B P=A S C(M I D \$(A \$, 4,1)) * 256+A S C($ MID\$(A\$,5,1))
$40 \mathrm{BP} \$=\mathrm{HEX} \$(B P): B P \$=S T R I N G \$(4-L E$ $\left.N(B P \$) 0^{\circ} 0^{\circ}\right)+B P \$$
$41 E P=B P+A S C(M I D \$(A \$, 2.1)) * 256+A$ SC(MID\$(A\$,3,1))-1
$42 E P \$=H E X \$(E P): E P \$=S T R I N G \$(4-L E$ $\left.N(E P \$),{ }^{\infty} 0^{\circ}\right)+E P \$$
43 IF LL<34 THEN TN=INT(LL/2) EL SE TN=INT (LL/2) +1
44 SN=(LL AND 1)*9+LS
45 DSKI \$0,TN,SN, A\$, B\$:A\$=A\$+LEFT \$ (B\$.127)
$46 \mathrm{EA}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~A} \$, \mathrm{LB}-1,1)) * 256+A$ SC(MID\$(A\$,LB,1))
$47 E A \$=H E X \$(E A): E A \$=S T R I N G \$(4-L E$ $\left.N(E A \$) 0^{\infty} 0^{\circ}\right)+E A \$$
48 GOTO 26

## OPERATING HINT

Checking Tape Programs-- You can check the programs on a cassette tape by using the SKIPF command. load the tape and rewind it. Then type SKIPF ${ }^{\infty} X$ where $X$ is a file name that is not on the tape. The name of each file will be displayed on the screen as they are found on the tape. If there $1 s$ an error message the computer will give an error messsage and stop the recorder. All flles or programs before the recorder stopped are good. If the recorder goes to the end of the tape without indicating an error then all of the files are good. Press the rear reset button to reset the computer.

## PUBLIC DOMAIN SOFTWARE



- PD-3 GAMES

MENU BAS 0 B 1 AANDAN BAS 0 B 2 STARTREK BAS O B 9 TREKINST BAS O B 3 SEOUENCE BAS 0 B 2 ALPHABET BAS 0 B 3 GEOGRAPH BAS 0 B 4 FLASH BAS O B \& BAGELS BAS O B 3 MULTIPLY BAS 0 B 2

- PD-4 ML GAMES

| MENU | BAS |  | B | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PONG | BIN | 2 | B | 1 |
| SOUASH | BIN | 2 | B | 2 |
| BLOCKADE | BIN | 2 | B | 2 |
| GERM | BIN | 2 | B | 1 |
| WIGWORM | BIN | 2 | B | 2 |
| GRID | BIN | 2 | B | 2 |
| 2EROG | BIN | 2 | B | 2 |
| 3DTICTAC | BIN | 2 | B | 7 |
| HOPBOP | BIN | 2 | B | 5 |
| ICEWAR | BAS | 0 | B | 6 |
| CIVILHAR | BAS | 0 | B | 4 |
| TICTACTO | BIN | 2 | B | 7 |
| - PD-5 GAMES |  |  |  |  |
| MENU | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| Cave | BAS | 0 | B | 4 |
| WARGAME | BAS | 0 | B | 2 |
| WARGAME | BIN | 2 | B | 1 |


PD-13
GRAPHICON PICTURE
DISK-1. REQUIRES
PIXFILES/BAS FROM
PD-12 E JOYSIICK
PICIURES OCM 1868

PD-14
GRAPHICON PICTURE
DISK-2. REOUIRES PIXFILES/BAS FROM PD-12 \& JOYSTICK

PICTURES OCM 1 B 68

PD-15
GRAPHICON PICTURE DISK-3 REOUIRES PIXFILES/BAS FROM PD-12 \& JOYSTICK

PICTURES OCM 1 B 68

|  | TANKS | BAS 0 | B |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | TOWER | BAS | 0 |
| BD | 2 |  |  |
|  | UNDROVER | BAS | 0 |
| B | 16 |  |  |

GRAPHICON PICTURE DISK-4 REOUIRES PIXFILES/BAS FROM PD-12 \& JOYSTICK

PICTURES OCM 1 B 68

PD-17 DISK UT.

| 64KBHW | BAS 0 | A | 1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AUTOSTRT | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| BAKDIR | BAS | 0 | A | 3 |
| BIN BAS | BAS | 0 | A | 1 |
| CASSLABL | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| CURSOR | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| CUSIOM | BAS | 0 | $B$ | 3 |
| CUSIOMIZ | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| DIR | BIN | 2 | B | 1 |
| DIR32 | BAS | 0 | A | 2 |
| DIR32C | DOC | 1 | A | 3 |
| DIRLISIR | BAK | 0 | B | 1 |
| DIRLISTR | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |

PD-18 TAPE TO DISK DISK UTILITIES

DIRSORT BAS 0 A 1 DISK-DIR BAS 0 A 1 DISKLABL BAS 0 A 1 LOADSOLU BAS 0 B 1
MENU BAS 0 B 1
PDIR BAS OA1
SORT BAS O B 1
SORIPRI BAS 0 B 1
SORTSAVE BAS O A 1
SOULTION BIN 2 B 1
SUPERBAC BIN 2 B 1
T2D BIN 2 B 2
TIMER BAS OB 1
TPTODSK BIN 2 B 1

- PD-19 GAMES

3DHAZE BAS OA 2 BOXES BAS O B 1

CLOSE EN BAS 0 B 2 CRITICAL BAS O B 1 GAMHON BAS 0 B 3 COLDMINE BAS 0 A 3 HOCKEY BAS O A 1 HOGJOWL BAS O A 8 HORSERAC BAS 0 A 3 JUMPING BAS 0 B 1 KALIDESC BAS 0 B 1 MASTMIND BAS O B 1 MEMORY BAS 0 B 1 HOONBASE BAS 0 B 2 NAMES BAS 0 B OTHELLO BAS O B 4

- PD-20 GAMES


PLAY MUSIC THROUOH YOUR TV OR MONITOR. COMPOSE, EDIT MUSIC.

| ORCH | BIN 2 B 8 |
| :---: | :---: |
| ORCH | DOC 1 A 3 |
| OCNVRT | BIN 2 日 2 |
| GHOSBUST | MUS 4 M 3 |
| STELHO | MUS 4 M 2 |
| MASH | MUS 4 M 2 |
| BOND1 | HUS 4 M 2 |
| 2001 | MUS 4 M 2 |
| ARIA | MUS 4 M 2 |
| INVENTI | MUS 4 M |
| BATTSTAR | MUS 4 M 2 |
| BOND2 | MUS 4 M 2 |
| CLOSENCT | MUS 4 H 2 |
| SCARBORO | MUS 4 M |
| FUGUEINC | MUS 4 M |
| MINUET | MUS 4 M 1 |
| LONGIIME | MUS 4 M 2 |
| MESSIAH | MUS 4 M 3 |
| - PD-22 | MUSIC-1 |
| LOADM "NAME/MUS" |  |
| EXEC TO | PLAY MUSIC |
| THROUOH | IV OR MON. |

ADDPLAY BAS O B 1
DEPLAY BAS O B 1
MSOUEZ BAS O B 2 ALSOSPAK MUS 2 B 5 BOOOIE MUS 2 B 5
CIRCUS MUS 2 B 5
CLOWN MUS 2 B 2
CLOWNS MUS 2 B 4
HAYDEN MUS $2 \mathrm{~B} 日$
JBGOOD MUS 2 B 4
PEACE MUS 2 B 2
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { PEACH } & \text { MUS } 2 & \text { B } & 5 \\ \text { PUFF } & \text { MUS } 2 & 8 & 6\end{array}$
GOODDIEY MUS 2 B 4


EXEC TO PLAY MUSIC ADDPLAY BAS 0 B 1 DEPLAY BAS 0 B 1 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { MSOUEZ } & \text { BAS } 0 & \text { B } 2 \\ \text { RAIN } & \text { MUS } 2 & \text { B } 2\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { SONATA3 } & \text { MUS } 2 & \text { B } & 3 \\ \text { STRAV } & \text { MUS } 2 & \text { B } & 4\end{array}$ FOGGY MUS 2 B 4 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { FUNERAL } & \text { MUS } & \text { B } & 3 \\ \text { HARDDAY MUS } 2 & \text { B } 2\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { INVENT } & \text { MUS } 2 & \text { B } \\ \text { INVENT11 } \\ \text { INUS } & \text { B } & 3\end{array}$ INVENTIS MUS 2 B 3 INVENTB MUS 2 B $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { JOPLIN MUS } 2 & \text { B } & 4 \\ \text { KHAN } & \text { MUS } 2 & \text { B } & 6\end{array}$

- PD-24 MUSIC-3

LOADM "NAME/MUS" EXEC TO PLAY MUSIC $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { ADDPLAY } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1 \\ \text { DEPLAY } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1 \\ \text { MSQUEZ } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 2 \\ \text { PEANUTS } & \text { MUS } & 2 & \text { B } & 3 \\ \text { ROCK } & \text { MUS } 2 & \text { B } & 5 \\ \text { ROXANNE } & \text { MUS } & 2 & B & 5 \\ \text { SCHERZO } & \text { MUS } & 2 & \text { B } & 2 \\ \text { TEACH } & \text { MUS } 2 & \text { B } & 2 \\ \text { PIANOMAN } & \text { MUS } 2 & \text { B } & 5 \\ \text { STRANGER } & \text { MUS } 2 & \text { B } & 5 \\ \text { CAMELOT } & \text { MUS } 2 & \text { B } & 4 \\ \text { CHACONNE } & \text { MUS } 2 & \text { B } & 6 \\ \text { DIAMOND } & \text { MUS } 2 & \text { B } & 3 \\ \text { DOWNROAD } & \text { MUS } 2 & B & 4 \\ \text { FANTASY1 } & \text { MUS } 2 & \text { B } & 2\end{array}$

- PD-25 MUSIC-4

LOADM "NAME/MUS"
EXEC TO PLAY MUSIC

FANTASY2 MUS 2 B 3 GRENGRAS MUS 2 B 4 HUMOR MUS 2 B 4 STARWARS MUS 2 B 2 SUITEGM MUS 2 B 6 SUPERMAN MUS 2 B 2 WHENIM64 MUS 2 B 4 ROOTBEER MUS 2 B 7 AXELF MUS 2 B 2 TOCATTA MUS 2 B 3

- PD-26 LAST WILL

LOAN BAS 0 B 1 IMEGA BAS 0 B 3 AWARI BAS 0 B 1 BAGELS BAS 0 B 1 BLACKJAC BAS 0 B 1 CHUCK BAS 0 B 1
$\qquad$

[^0]DR 2EE BAS 0 B 1
These pictures are
loaded from diak. A
computer with disk
drive is required.
PD-32
Color Computer 3
moving pictures.
Consists of a beautiful waterfall and a colorful bouncing ball.

| WATRFALL | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| WATRFALL | BIN | 2 | B | 1 |
| WATRFALL | MGE | 1 | B |  |
| BALL | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| BALL2 | BAS | 0 | $B$ | 1 |
| BOUNCE | BIN | 2 | B | 1 |
| BALL2 | HR1 | 2 | B | 4 |
| BALL2 | HR2 | 2 | B | 4 |
| BALL2 | HR3 | 2 | B | 4 |
| BALL2 | HR4 | 2 | B |  |

- PD-33

EDUCTIONAL PROGRAMS

| ABBREV | BAS | 0 B 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ABCPOP | BAS | 0 B 3 |
| ALPHAAL | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| EDUCATE | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| HANGP | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| HOMONYM | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| SPELWORD | BAS | 0 B |
| MATH | BAS | 0 B 2 |
| DRILL | BAS | 0 B 2 |
| MLTP | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| ROUND | BAS | 0 B 2 |
| AREA | BAS | 0 B 5 |
| METCONV | BAS | 0 B 3 |
| NUMBERS | BAS | 0 B 2 |
| SIEVE | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| - PD 35 |  |  |
| ADDRESS FILES AND |  |  |
| FINANCE P | PROGR | AMS |


| PHONE | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LABELPRT | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| LETTER | BAS | 0 | B | 3 |
| MAILLST | BAS | 0 | B | 2 |
| PHONLST | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| MINIWORD | BAS | 0 | B | 2 |
| LNWIDTH | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| CHKWRITE | BAS | 0 | B | 2 |
| CHKANAL | BAS | 0 | B | 4 |
| PRNTCHK | BAS | 0 | A | 1 |
| CHECKS | BAS | 0 | B | 4 |
| CHCKSTUB | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| TOTALS | DAT | 1 | A | 1 |
| CHECKS | DAT | 1 | A | 1 |
| GRAPH | BAS | 0 | B | 4 |
| LOAN | BAS | 0 | B | 3 |
| CALC | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| PAYMENT | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| CASHJNL | BAS | 0 | B | 3 |
| AMORT | BAS | 0 | B | 3 |

COMP.SCIENCE PGMS 1 These programs are tutorials on basic programing.

COMPSC1 BAS 0 B 8

| COMPSC2 | BAS | 0 | B | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| COMPSC3 | BAS | 0 | B | 9 |
| COMPSC4 | BAS | 0 | B | 5 |
| COMPSC5 | BAS | 0 | B | 9 |
| COMPSC6 | BAS | 0 | B | 5 |
| GETPUT | BAS | 0 | B | 2 |

- PD 37

COMP.SCIENCE PGMS 2
These programs are tutorials on basic programming.

IFTHEN BAS 0 B 9 EXTENDED BAS 0 B 2 GETPUT BAS 0 B 2 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { COMPSCIB BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & \text { B } \\ \text { COMPSCI9 BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 5\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { COMPSCI9 } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 5 \\ \text { COMPSCI7 } \\ \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 7\end{array}$ EXTDEMO BAS 0 B 3

## EDD 38 EDUCATIONAL PGMS

Theae programs are excellent learning tools for school children.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { ABBREV BAS } & 0 & \text { B } \\ \text { ABCPOP }\end{array}$ ABCPOP BAS 0 B $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { ALPHAAL } & \text { BAS } & 0 & B & 1 \\ \text { EDUCATE } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1\end{array}$ HANGP BAS 0 B 1 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { HOMONYM BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1 \\ \text { SPELHORD }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { SPELWORD BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 2 \\ \text { MATH } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 2\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { DRILL } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } \\ \text { MLTP } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } \\ 1\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { ROUND BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 2 \\ \text { AREA } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 5\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { AREA } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 5 \\ \text { METCONV } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 3\end{array}$ NUMBERS BAS 0 B 2

- PD 39

ADDRESS FILES AND
FINANCE PROGRAMS
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { PHONE } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1 \\ \text { LABELPRT } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { LETTER } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 3 \\ \text { MAILIST } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1\end{array}$
WORDPROC BAS 0 B 3
MAILLST BAS 0 B 2
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { PHONLST BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1 \\ \text { MINIWORD BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 2\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { LNWIDTM BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1 \\ \text { CHKWRITE BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 2\end{array}$
CHKANAL BAS 0 B 4
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { PRNTCHK } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { A } & 1 \\ \text { CHECKS } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 4\end{array}$
CHCKSTUB BAS 0 B
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { TOTALS } & \text { DAT } & 1 & \text { A } & 1 \\ \text { CHECKS } & \text { DAT } & 1 & \text { A } & 1\end{array}$
GRAPH BAS 0 B 4 VAN
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { LOAN } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 3 \\ \text { CALC } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1\end{array}$
CASHJNL BAS 0 B 3
AMORT BAS 0 B 3

PD-40
TAPE-DSK \& DSK-TAPE With these programs you can copy a diak to tape or a tape to disk.

PD-44
Terminal pram with documentation. This will work with the CoCo-3. Instructions are included.

| MTRM43 | BIN 2 | B | 8 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CONFIG 3 | BAS | 0 | B | 4 |
| MTSTART | BAS | 0 | B | 4 |
| MTERM1 | DOC | 1 | A | 1 |
| MTERM2 | DOC | 1 | A | $B$ |
| MTERM3 | DOC | 1 | A | 7 |
| DOS BOOT | DAT | 1 | A | 1 |
| B |  | 0 | B | 1 |
| READDOC | BAS | 1 | B | 1 |

- PD-45
Picture Files

| DRAGON | MAX | 2 | B | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| HOT LIPS | MAX | 2 | B | 3 |
| ANIMALS | MAX | 2 | B | 3 |
| CLOWN F | MAX | 2 | B | 3 |
| FISH | MAX | 2 | B | 3 |
| 3 MEN | MAX | 2 | B | 3 |
| S MAP | MAX | 2 | B | 3 |
| BUGS | MAX | 2 | B | 3 |
| CFISH | MAX | 2 | B | 3 |
| HERO | MAX | 2 | B | 3 |
| WMAP | MAX | 2 | B | 3 |
| GSCOTT | MAX | 2 | B | 3 |
| STATES | MAX | 2 | B | 3 |
| HORSE | MAX | 2 | B | 3 |
| CROSS | MAX | 2 | B | 3 |
| FOODW | MAXX | 2 | B | 3 |
| RSTONE | MAXX | 2 | B | 3 |
| COCO | MAXX | 2 | B | 3 |
| ALIEN | MAX | 2 | B | 3 |
| PIXFILES | BAS | 0 | B | 3 |

= PD-46
Talk and Music
Files (C)LOADM
"FILE" then EXEC.

| TALK | BIN | 2 | B | 11 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TALK2 | BIN | 2 | B | 11 |
| WILLTELL, | BIN | 2 | B | 9 |
| MUSICBOX | BIN | 2 | B | 1 |
| BEATLES | BIN | 2 | B | 4 |
| JUMP | BIN | 2 | B | 5 |
| GRELN | BIN | 2 | B | 5 |
| GHOST | BIN | 2 | B | 4 |
| JINGLE | BIN | 2 | B | 3 |
| WORLD | BIN | 2 | B | 5 |
| CTRYROAD | BIN | 2 | B | 2 |

- PD-47
Miscellaneous Pgms

T BAS 0 B 2
SANTEE2 BAS 0 B 1
MILEAGE BAS 0 B 1 $\begin{array}{lllll}M & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1 \\ \text { DIGITS } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1\end{array}$ NUMBLIST BAS 0 B 1 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { COUNT } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1 \\ \text { SC } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1\end{array}$ DRAWTEXT BAS 0 B 1 SAMPLE BAS O B 1 GRSCRWRT BAS 0 B 2 HRTEXT2 BAS O B 3 DRAW WRITER BAS 0 B 1 TYPEBET BAS 0 B 2 WRITEBET BAS 0 B 2 TEXT2 SANTEE BAS O B 2 SHUTTLE BAS 0 B 1 AJOCK BAS O B 1 PLATFORM BAS 0 B 1

| MAZE | BAS | 0 | B | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| DISKZAPR | BAS | 0 | B | 2 |
| ZAP | BAS | 0 | B | 3 |
| DETHSHIP | BAS | 0 | B | 3 |
| BACKUP35 | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| BOOT | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| SCRNLIST | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| DOSSTART | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| LABEL | BAS | 0 | B | 2 |
| DSKDSABL | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| NOFREEO | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |
| FORMATER BAS | B | 1 |  |  |
| ROHRAM | BIN | 2 | B | 1 |
| SUPDUP | BIN | 2 | B | 1 |
| TESTTEXT | BAS | 0 | B | 1 |

## - PD-48 <br> Míscellaneous Pgas

EXTBAS BAS O B 3 DISAPEAR BAS 0 g 1 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { PAINT } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1 \\ \text { DATA } & \text { BIN } & 2 & \text { B } & 1\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { DATA2 } & \text { BIN } 2 & \text { BI } \\ \text { DATA }\end{array}$ SCRDATA BIN 2 B 1 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { FILL2 } & \text { BIN } 2 & \text { B } & 2 \\ \text { OUADDRAN } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1\end{array}$ CELTIC BAS 0 B 2 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { ALL RAM } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1 \\ \text { CHARGEN } & \text { BIN } & 2 & \text { B } & 1\end{array}$ ROMRAM BIN 2 B 1 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { OBSTACLE BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1 \\ \text { GAK RAM BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { G4K RAM BAS } 0 & \text { B } & 1 \\ \text { COLORSEL BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { TRIG } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 4 \\ \text { ALGEBRA } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 4\end{array}$ PLAY BAS 0 B 1 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { STATECAP BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 2 \\ \text { MLSOUNDS BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 1\end{array}$ ROTATION BAS O B 2 PARABOLA BAS 0 B 2
INSTAPIC BAS 0 CLOVER BAS O B 1 HAT-PLOT BAS O B 1 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { WHEEL } 1 & \text { BAS } 0 & \text { B } & 1 \\ \text { LETTER-R PAR } 1 & \text { A } & 1\end{array}$ 3-LINES ROT 1 A 1 TRAPZOID ROT 1 A 2 PYRAMID ROT 1 A 2 CUBE ROT 1 A 3 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { S1X24 } & \text { BAS } 0 & \text { B } & 2 \\ \text { WINDOW } & \text { BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 5\end{array}$ GOPRTSU BAS 0 B 1 KALEIDO BAS 0 B 1 ORE3APRT BAS O B 1 NUMCNVTR BAS 0 B 1 ADVRTN BAS O B 1

- PD-49

Miscellaneous Pgis.

## BC BIN 2 B 10

PEDRO BIN 2 B 11
BLOCKADE BAS 0 B 3
REPEAT BAS 0 B 1
AIRPLANE BAS 0 B 1
BUSTOUT BAS 0 B 1
OOLF BAS O B 7
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { CITY BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 2 \\ \text { AIR-RAID BAS } & 0 & \text { B } & 2\end{array}$
MAZE BAS 0 B 4
DUALDUP BIN 2 B 2
DIRMAP BAS 0 B 3
CHESS BAS O B 5
WHATZIT BAS O B 4
BATLSHIP BAS 0 B 3
SPROCKS BAS O B 1

- PD-50

M1scellaneoum PGMS
OOBBLER BAS O B 2


| DRAORACE | BAS | 0 | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WORMER | BAS | 0 | B 2 |
| SIMON | BAS | 0 | B 2 |
| RIDER | BAS | 0 | B 2 |
| MISSILE | BAS | 0 | B |
| LETSHOOT | BAS | 0 | B 2 |
| SHOOTGAL | BAS | 0 | B 2 |
| MISSILE2 | BAS | 0 | B |
| FENCE | BAS | 0 | B |
| BANDIT | BAS | 0 | B |
| CHICKEN | BAS | 0 | B 2 |
| MAXIMUM | BAS | 0 | B |
| FLIGHT | BAS | 0 | B |
| COVERUP | BAS | 0 | B 2 |
| WORLDYAP | BAS | 0 | B4 |
| POUNCE | BAS | 0 | B |
| MARTIANS | BAS | 0 | B 2 |
| FINDIT | BAS | 0 | B 3 |
| SCRAMBLB | BAS | 0 | B |
| BOUNBABY | BAS | 0 | B 2 |
| CHICK | BAS | 0 | B 3 |
| BOBO | BAS | 0 | B 3 |
| RUBIC | BAS | 0 | B4 |
| MCJUMP | BAS | 0 | B 3 |




| －PD－61 P | Pictur |  | SLOTS TROLL | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BAS } \\ & \text { BAS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & \mathrm{~B} & 2 \\ 0 & \mathrm{~B} & 6 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HAGAR | PIC | 2 B 3 |  |  |  |
| SHIPS | BAS | 0 B 2 |  |  |  |
| SIGN5 | BAS | 0 B 1 | －PD－64 | Basic | Psata |
| SPACE | BAS | 0 B 8 |  |  |  |
| 3GUYS | MAX | 2 B 3 | OMMSLAN | BAS | 0 O 1 |
| AIRPORT | BIN | 2 B 6 | POWER UP | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| BICCAT | MAX | 2 日 3 | ROMPACK | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| CUBE | BIN | 2 日 3 | ROMRAM | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| DOOPICT | BAS | 0 B 2 | SCRDUMP | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| EARTH | MAX | 283 | SLOSKROL | －BAS | 0 B 1 |
| GARFIELD | PIX | 2 日 3 | SORT | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| GIRL | MAX | 2 日 3 | SPEDMATH | BAS | 0 B 3 |
| NEWHAVE | MAX | 2 日 3 | SPOOLER | BIN | 2 B 1 |
| OLIVER | MAX | 2 B 3 | UPPER32K | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| OWL | MAX | 2 日 3 | STRIKE | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| PEANUTS | PIX | 2 B 3 | SHIPS | BAS | 0 B 2 |
| SHUTTLE | MAX | 2 B 3 | WILLSADV | BAS | 0 B 5 |
| SR－71 | MAX | 2 в 3 | RACEWAY | BAS | 0 B 4 |
| 2EBCHESS | MAX | 2 B 3 | TREK | BAS | 0 B 4 |
| 2IGGY | PIX | 2 B 3 | TXTCNVRT | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| PD－ 62 | Вав | Pgas | －PD－65 | Music |  |
| alarm | BAS | 0 B 2 | MUSIC | BIN | 2 B 7 |
| BIBLE | BAS | 0 B 2 | MUSIC1 | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| BINGOCD | BAS | 0 B 1 | SOUND | ASM | 1 A |
| CHECKS | BAS | 0 B 3 | SOUNDDEM | 1 BAS | 0 B |
| CLOCK | BAS | 0 B | SOUNDS | BAS | 0 B 3 |
| DATA3 | BAS | 0 B 3 | SOUNDS2 | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| DATES | BAS | 0 B 2 | SWAN | BIN | 2 B 1 |
| DECIDE | BAS | 0 B 3 | SYNMUSIC | BIN | 2 B |
| EXREF | BAS | 0 B 3 | DEEPPURP | BIN | 2 B 5 |
| FILES | BAS | 0 B4 | ALFEX | BIN | 2 B 2 |
| FLIPPAOE | BAS | 0 B 3 | BACH | BIN | 2 B4 |
| LABELPRT | BAS | 0 B 1 | BUMBLE | BIN | 2 日 3 |
| MESSAGE | BAS | 0 B 1 | CANON | BIN | 2 日 3 |
| OFFSET | BAS | 0 B | DI AMOND | BIN | 2 日 3 |
| PHONE | BAS | 0 B 1 | ENTAIN | BIN | 2 B 1 |
| PHONEDIR | BAS | 0 B 2 | FUNERAL | BIN | 2 日 3 |
| PILOT | BAS | 0 B 2 | GRENORSS | BIN | 2 B4 |
| PROJEVAL | BAS | 0 B4 | HILLST | BIN | 2 B4 |
| SPELHORD | BAS | 0 B 1 |  |  |  |
| VALENCE | BAS | 0 B 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | －PD－66 | Basic | Pexas |
| －PD－63 | Basic | Pigm | 64KMENT | BAS | 0 B 2 |
|  |  |  | AUTODIAL | BAS | 0 B 2 |
| ANIMALS | BAS | 0 B 3 | FINDAWRD | Bas | 0 B 2 |
| BALOONS | BAS | 0 B 3 | FLASHCRD | BAS | 0 B 2 |
| BATSHIP | BAS | 0 B4 | PHONEWRD | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| BUGS | BAS | 086 | 64KTEST | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| CONNECTA | BAS | 0 B 4 | ABBREV | BAS | 0 B4 |
| DIGGEM | BAS | $0 \mathrm{~B}^{\circ} 3$ | BASECONV | BAS | 0 B 1 |
| FACTORS | BAS | 0 B4 | BIORYTHM | BAS | 0 B 3 |
| ceogame | BAS | 084 | BOWLSUM | BAS | 0 － 2 |
| KINGDOM | BAS | 0 B 6 | BOXLABEL | BAS | 0 B |
| MAZE3 | BAS | 0 B 3 | Calendar | Bas | 0 B 2 |
| MISSILES | BAS | 0 B 2 | CALENDR2 | BAS | 0 B1 |
| POKER | BAS | 0 B4 | Car calc | Bas | 0 B 1 |


| CASSDIR | BAS | 0 B | 1 | PD－60 Diak |  |  | JETI | BIN | 2 | 日 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CONTOUR | BAS | 0 B | 1 |  |  |  | MOONLIT | BAS | 2 | B 3 |
| CONVERGE | BAS | 0 B | 1 | DIRPBR | BAS | 0 B 2 | RONDO | BIN | 2 | B 4 |
| CONVERT | BAS | 0 B | 3 | DISKLOOK | BAS | 0 B 1 | LOOKLOVE | BIN | 2 | B 1 |
| COUNT | BAS | 0 B | 1 | DKTODK | BAS | 0 B 3 | MENU | BAS | 0 | B |
| CVERT | BAS | 0 B | 1 | DSK2TP | BAS | 0 B 2 | WE | BAS | 0 | B 1 |
| DEC®，HEX | Ba＇s | 0 B | 1 | DSKLIBRY | BAS | 0 B 3 | message | BAS | 0 | B 1 |
| FUELCOST | BAS | 0 B | 1 | DSKMSTER | BAS | 0 B4 | OBJECTS | BIN | 2 | B 2 |
| HEXLOAD | BAS | 0 B | 1 | DSKSPEED | BAS | 0 B 1 | ODIE | PIX | 2 | B 3 |
| HEXTODEC | BAS | 0 B | 1 | DTOD | BAS | 0 B 2 | TANK | BIN | 2 | B 4 |
| IN－OUT | BAS | 0 B | 1 | D UTIL | BAS | 0 B 2 | TRIANGLE | BIN | 2 | B 2 |
| HOMONYMS | BAS | 0 B | 1 | DDCOPY | BAS | 0 B 2 | WORLDMAP | BIN | 2 | B4 |
| JOYPAINT | BAS | 0 B | 1 | DI ROET | BAS | 0 B 1 | PAINT | BAS | 0 | B 1 |
| KALVOS | BAS | 0 B | 1 | DIRLIST | BAS | 0 B 2 | SCRDATA | BIN | ， | B |
| LINES | BAS | 0 B | 1 | DIRSAVE | BAS | 0 B 1 | RES | BAS | 0 | － |
| macdata | BAS | 0 B | 1 | DISK FIX | BAS | 0 B 1 | SCAN | BAS | 0 | B |
| MISSLETT | BAS | 0 B | 1 | DISKDIRE | BAS | 0 B 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | DISKDUMP | Bas | 0 B 1 | －PD 72 | Basic |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | DISKEDIT | BAS | 0 B4 | Machine | La |  | gas |
| －PD－67 | Basic | Pgus |  | DISKLIST | BAS | 0 B 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | DISKSORT | BAS | 0 B | FIND | BAS | 0 | B |
| LOAN | BAS | 0 B | 3 | DISKTEST | BAS | 0 B | LOCFIND | BAS | 0 | B |
| LOANAMOR | BAS | 0 － |  | DISKTIME | BAS | 0 B | ML ADDR | BAS | 0 | B |
| 64KLOOK | BAS | 0 － | 8 | DSKCLEAN | BAS | 0 B 1 | MLFINDER | BAS | 0 | B |
| ASSEMBLR | BAS | 0 － | 3 | MASTRDSK | BAS | 0 B4 | MLTTD | BAS | 0 | B |
| DISASSY | BAS | 0 H | 4 |  |  |  | READBIN | BAS | 0 | B |
| FINANCE | BAS | 0 B | 8 |  |  |  | RELOCAT | BAS | 0 | B |
| ROMDUMP | BAS | 0 B | 1 | －PD－70 | Basic | c Pgme | CHKBOOK | BAS | 0 | B |
| WEREWAND | BAS | 0 B | S |  |  |  | FINANAD | BAS | 0 | B 6 |
| CHECKS | BAS | 0 B | 4 | MLADFND | BAS | 0 B 2 | GRAPHICS | BAS | 0 | B 5 |
| MONEYHLP | BAS | 0 B | 4 | BIGHILL | BAS | 0 B 1 | HOMEUTIL | BAS | 0 | B 6 |
| CHKEOOK | BAS | 0 B | 3 | BLACKJK | BAS | 0 B 4 | LIFE | BAS | 0 | B 4 |
| STAT－LOG | BAS | 0 B | 3 | CIA | BAS | 0 B 6 | mCONVERT | BAS | 0 | B 2 |
| HORDPRC | BAS | 0 B | 5 | CIPHER | BAS | 0 B 1 | METCONV | BAS | 0 | B 1 |
| HORDSCAR | BAS | 0 B | 2 | Cubes | BAS | 0 B 1 | JOYLIST | Bas | 0 | B 1 |
| TYPING | BAS | 0 B | 2 | DOBFIGHT | BAS | 0 B 1 | CLOCK | BIN |  | B 1 |
|  |  |  |  | FISH | BAS | 0 B 1 | CAMELOT | BIN | 2 | B 2 |
|  |  |  |  | FLIP | BAS | 0 B 2 | FIRE | BIN | 2 | B 6 |
| －PD－68 | Basic | Pgas |  | FOOTBALL | BAS | 0 B4 | CLOCK | DAT | 1 | A 1 |
|  |  |  |  | GOLDMINE | BAS | 0 B 3 |  |  |  |  |
| ART | BAS | 0 B | 1 | HANGIMAM | BAS |  | －PD 73 | Bast |  | ［85 |
| BARORAPH | BAS | 0 B | 1 | HILOW | BAS | 0 － 3 |  |  |  |  |
| BEGIN | BAS | 0 B | 1 | HOBBIT | BAS | 0 B 2 | CARTEL | BAS | 0 | B 7 |
| BWDUMP | BIN | 2 B | 1 | HUSTLE | BAS | 0 B 1 | DODGE－EM | BAS | 0 | B 2 |
| CHAR | BAS | 0 B | 2 | JUMP | BAS | 0 B 1 | Dogs | BAS | 0 | B 1 |
|  | BAS | 0 B | 2 | MEMORY | BAS | 0 B 2 | DOORS | BAS | 0 | B 1 |
| DISMON | BAS | 0 B | 7 | PROTECT | BAS | 0 B 2 | PINGPONG | BAS | 0 | B |
| DOT | BAS | 0 B | 1 | OUEST | BAS | 0 B 4 | CACAPHON | BAS | 0 | B |
| EDITOR | BAS | 0 B | 3 | SLITHER | BAS | 0 B 1 | SUB | BAS | 0 | B 5 |
| EXTNDKYB | BAS | 0 B | 4 | STOCK | BAS | 0 B 3 | SURVIVAL | BAS | 0 | B 5 |
| EXTNDKYB | DOC | 1 A | 7 |  |  |  | TREK | BAS | 0 | B 5 |
| FREE | BAS | 0 B | 1 |  |  |  | TYCOON | BAS | 0 | B 2 |
| GRADBOOK | BAS | 0 B | 1 | －PD－71 B | Basic | $\underline{L}$ | SCRAMBLE | BAS | 0 | B 5 |
| GRNDSTEF | BAS | 0 B | 1 | Machine | Lang． | －Pger | SIMON | BAS | 0 | B 2 |
| INSTR | BAS | 0 B | 1 |  |  |  | WHERISIT | BAS | 0 | B 2 |
| LET | BAS | 0 B | 3 | DISASSEM | BAS | 0 B 2 | WALLHIT | BAS | 0 | B 1 |
| STOCKS | BAS | 0 B | 5 | PAYMENT | BAS | 0 B 1 | TICTACT | BAS | 0 | B 2 |
| THOLINER | BAS | 0 B | 1 | STATCAP | BAS | 0 B 2 | CHBASIC | BaS | 0 | B 1 |
| ATOMS | BAS | 0 B | 2 | TEMPCONV | BAS | 0 B 1 |  |  |  |  |
| BEAST | BAS | 0 B | 1 | ECHOSONO | BAS | 0 B |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | MUSCONV | BAS | 0 B 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | FUGUE | BIN | 2 B 3 |  |  |  |  |

## 

This large collection of programs will allow you to quickly expand your library．All programs are available on disk and programs with $a \quad *$ are available on tape．Some programs require a joystick． Instructions are included in some collections as DAT．DOC．or TXT files．Prices are as follows：


We are all concerned with costs. Recently I talked to a person who wanted to upgrade $h i s$ color computer 3 to 512 K of RAM. He said that the cost would be more than the price he paid for his computer. This may be the case for other computers too since memory chips have gone up in price from 3 to 4 times their value at the beginning of the year. The question is "How much $1 s$ it worth to you to have 512K of memory"? I have noticed that memory chips have decreased in price. They are now in the $\$ 10$ to $\$ 12$ range depending upon the speed of the chips.

While on the subject of costs, memory chips are the only computer accessory that $I$ readily recall going up in price. Disk drives, hard drives, printers, and modems have come down in the last couple of years. Radio Shack has their disk drives on sale now for $\$ 199$. A good printer can be purchased for less than $\$ 200$ and a 1200 hertz modem for less than $\$ 100$. Compare these prices with those 2 years ago and you can see that they are much lower now.

This month $I$ am starting a series on Assembly Language Programming. We have previously covered this subject but $I$ am starting it again for the benefit of those who want to learn to write Assembly Language Programs. It is possible that someone else will continue this section, but $I$ wanted to introduce it. I like to program in basic and use machine language subroutines when $I$ need speed. An assembler is a program that allows machine language codes to be written. Machine language is the fastest mode of operation
for the computer.
We are putting the King James. version of the Bible in our Public Domain Collection. We hope to have the Old Testament finished this month and the New Testament next month.

Let me say a little about cassette tapes. We have had some returned that were good or at least ran on our cassette recorders. First of all the cassette routines are very good for saving and loading programs. However there is a problem with tapes. Never use the bargain 3 for $\$ 1$ tapes. These may work well at first, but will not work correctly after a long time. Use computer tapes or high quality audio tapes. The level on your recorder is important. Experiment with several level settings and leave the volume control at the best level. I have found that the minimum level works best for me. Too high a level lets too much noise through that can give errors.

Disk drives seem to work better than tapes but can cause problems too. My first disk drive became so unreliable that I had to buy a new one. Cleaning the head ocasionally is a good idea. You can purchase a cleaning kit that has a disk with a cloth material. A chemical is put on the cloth and then you are instructed to give a disk command to move the head to the cloth. This causes the chemical to rub on the heads and clean them.

Dean and I want to thank each of you for your support and wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

# ham radio $f$ computers by bill chapple w4gqc 

In this section $I$ show how to use color computers for ham radio applications. This should also be of interest to those interested in experimenting with radio and communications equipment.

I have always wanted a triband antenna for 20, 15, and 10 meters. A 40 meter add on kit would be desireable too. The ham frequencies are usually designated in terms of bands. The ones $I$ am interested in are as follows:

Band

## Frequencies

| 10 meters | 28.0 to 29.7 Mhz |
| :--- | ---: |
| 15 meters | 21.0 to 21.45 Mhz |
| 20 meters | 14.0 to 14.35 Mhz |
| 40 meters | 7.0 to 7.4 Mhz |

In the past when I looked at the costs and considered that a tower would be needed plus a good rotator, I would usually drop the idea. However I began reconsidering my antenna dream before Thanksgiving and decided too order the antenna with the 40 meter add on $k i t$ and an inexpensive rotator. Since I did not want to invest in a tower. I bought a tri-pod roof mount and a $10^{\circ}$ and a $5^{\circ}$ section of steel mast. The antenna arrived the week before Thanksgiving.

Each night I would spend 30 minutes or an hour looking at the instructions and assembling the antenna. On the Monday of Thanksgiving week. I called my Son in Georgia and found out
that he was not working that week. He agreed to come up and help me put up the antenna.

The weather was nice and we carefully measured each element. comparing the measurements with the instructions. Finally we got it assembled and began looking at putting it on the roof. We purchased some hardware and mounted the tri-pod. Next we put up the $5^{\circ}$ mast and mounted the rotator. Then we ran the cable into my shack. The rotator worked fine and now it was time to bring up the antenna. Surprisingly we did not have much trouble mounting the antenna. I connected the coax cable to the antenna and measured the SWR. It was all right except for 40 meters. We adjusted the driven element until the SWR was acceptable on 40 meters.

The antenna works very well at a height of about $25^{\circ}$ from the ground. I have never had an antenna that was very hight and figured I could put it on a tower later. The results have had have been very rewarding. I have talked to Russia, South America, Japan, and Europe all on single sideband (SSB).

There was only one thing that bothered me. The SWR is high on 40 meters on parts of the band. This inspired me to look at SWR and formulas. I have always been of the opinion that an SWR of less than 2 to 1 is acceptable. A high SWR with one of the solid state transceivers will cause
the power output to drop. An antenna tuner will restore the match to the transceiver. The following program will allow various powers and SWRS to be used to determine the relationships. My SWR was less than 2.5 to 1 over the 40 meter band. It performs well and the following program verifies that most of the power goes to the antenna.

## SWR \& POWER PROGRAM

10 •THIS CALCULATES SWR AND REFL ECTED POWER
$20{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{BY}$ BILL CHAPPLE W4GQC
30 CLS:PRINT@3,~DO YOU WANT TO D ETERMINE:~
40 PRINT 40 .~1 SWR?~
50 PRINT@72, "2 REFLECTED POWER?*
60 PRINT:INPUT~ENTER NUMBER YOU WANT~:M
70 IF M=1 THEN 100
80 IF $M=2$ THEN 200
90 IF $M>2$ <1 THEN 60
100 CLS:PRINT~DETERMINE THE SWR FROM THE FORWARD AND THE REFLECTED POWER.*
110 PRINT:PRINT:INPUT"WHAT IS TH E FORWARD POWER IN WATTS": FF
120 PRINT:INPUT"WHAT IS THE REFL ECTED POWER IN WATTS";FR
130 F1=1+SQR(FR/FF)
140 F2=1-SQR(FR/FF)
150 PRINT:PRINT~THE SWR IS *:
160 PRINT USING~\#\#.\#\#":F1/F2:
170 PRINT" TO ${ }^{* *}$
180 INPUT"PRESS ENTER TO CONTINU E": XX
190 GOTO30
200 CLS:PRINT~DETERMINE THE REFL ECTED POWER FROM THE SWR AN O FORWARD POWER"
210 PRINT:INPUT"THE SWR IS: ( ) TO 1":R
220 PRINT:INPUT~FORWARD POWER IN WATTS" aFP
230 P=(R-1)/(R+1)
240 PS=PR
250 PR=PS*FP
260 PC=PR/FP*100
270 K=1-(PR/FP)
280 P4=FP/K
290 P5 $=$ P4-FP
300 PRINT:PRINT"REFLD POWER IS "

310 PRINT USING"\#,\#\#\#.\#\#~:PR:
320 PRINT" WATTS*
330 PRINT"OR EQUAL TO ":
340 PRINT USING~\#,\#\#\#.\#\#":PC:
350 PRINT" PERCENT*
360 LP=FP-PR
370 PRINT:PRINT~POWER IN LOAD= ~ ;

380 PRINT USING"\#,\#\#\#.\#\#~:LP;
390 PRINT" WATTS*
400 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:INPU T~PRESS R TO RETURN TO MENU*: E $\$$
410 IF E $\$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{R}^{\sim}$ THEN RUN
420 CLS:PRINT:INPUT"WHAT £S THE COAX Z IN OHMS":CZ
430 PRINT:PRINT"WITH SWR OF "R" TO 1"
440 Z1=R*CZ
450 V=SQR(FP*Z1)
460 PRINT"COAX MAX. VOLTS=":
470 PRINT USING~\#\#\#,\#\#\#.\#\#~; V:
480 PRINT* RMS*
$490 \mathrm{VP}=\mathrm{V} * 1.414$
500 PRINT TAB(16):
510 PRINT USING"\#\#\#,\#\#\#.\#\#";VP;
520 PRINT" PEAK"
530 Z2=CZ/R
540 A=SQR (FP/Z2)
550 PRINT"COAX MAX. AMPS= $=$ :
560 PRINT USING"\#\#\#.\#\#":A:
570 PRINT" RMS"
580 A2=A*1.414
590 PRINT TAB(20):
600 PRINT USING"\#\#\#.\#\#~;A2:
610 PRINT" PEAK"
620 PRINT"WHEN LOAD WATTS = ":
630 PRINT USING~\#,\#\#\#.\#\#~;FP:
640 PRINT" RMS"
650 PRINT"THEN FRWD WATTS= *:
660 PRINT USING"\#.\#\#\#.\#\#~:P4:
670 PRINT" RMS*
680 PRINT"AND REFLD WATTS= ~:
690 PRINT USING"\#,\#\#\#.\#\#~:P5:
700 PRINT" RMS"
710 PRINT:PRINT:INPUT~PRESS <ENT ER>":E\$
720 CLS
730 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"---" CZ"OH
M, "FP"WATT VALUES ---"
740 V1=SQR(FP*CZ)
750 A1=SQR(FP/CZ)
760 PRINT"COAX VOLTAGE= ":
770 PRINT USING"\#\#\#,\#\#\#.\#\#":V1:
780 PRINT" RMS"
790 V2=V1*1.414
800 PRINT TAB(16):
810 PRINT USING"\#\#\#,\#\#\#.\#\#~; V2;
820 PRINT~ PEAK"
830 PRINT"COAX AMPERES= $\quad$ : 1240 PRINT\#-2,USING"\#\#\#.\#\#":A2:
840 PRINT USING"\#\#\#.\#\#":A1:
850 PRINT" RMS"
860 A3 $=A 1 * 1.414$
870 PRINT TAB(20):
880 PRINT USING"\#\#\#.\#\#":A3:
890 PRINT" PEAK ${ }^{\circ}$
900 PRINT:INPUT*SELECT: 1 MAIN M
ENU
2 SWR
MENU
3
CHANGE COAX Z
4 HARD COPY
ENTER NUMBER":M
910 IF M=1 THEN 30
920 IF $M=2$ THEN 30
930 IF M=3 THEN 420
940 IF M=4 THEN 960
950 IF $M>4<1$ THEN 900
960 PRINT\#-2.0* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * ハ
970 PRINT\#-2.TAB(4)"---SWR CALCU
LATIONS---"
980 PRINT\#-2, $0^{\infty}$
990 PRINT\#-2.TAB(3)">>>>> SWR="R
"TO $1 \lll \lll<$
1000 PRINT\#-2."FORWARD PWR= ":
1010 PRINT\#-2.USING"\#,\#\#\#.\#\#";FP
:
1020 PRINT\#-2, " WATTS"
1030 PRINT\#-2."REFL`D PWR= ":
1040 PRINT\#-2.USING"\#,\#\#\#.\#\#": PR
:
1050 PRINT\#-2." WATTS*
1060 PRINT\#-2."WHICH IS ":
1070 PRINT\#-2.USING*\#\#\#.\#\#":PC:
1080 PRINT\#-2."\% OF FWD PWR"
1090 PRINT\#-2, "POWER IN LOAD=":
1100 PRINT\#-2, USING"\#,\#\#\#.\#\#\# : LP
:
1110 PRINT\#-2," WATTS"
1120 PRINT\#-2, "- - - - $\quad$ - -
1130 PRINT\#-2, "WITH A COAX 2 OF=
"C 2 "OHMS"
1140 PRINT\#-2, "COAX MAX. VOLTS="
$1150^{\circ}$ PRINT\#-2,USING"\#\#,\#\#\#.\#\#": V
1160 PRINT\#-2, " RMS*
1170 PRINT\#-2.TAB(16):
1180 PRINT\#-2.USING"\#\#,\#\#\#.\#\#": V
P:
1190 PRINT\#-2." PEAK"
1200 PRINT\#-2."COAX MAX. AMPS=
":
1210 PRINT\#-2,USING"\#\#\#\#.\#\#": A:
1220 PRINT\#-2." RMS"
1230 PRINT\#-2.TAB(19):

```
1250 PRINT#-2." PEAK"
```

1250 PRINT\#-2." PEAK"
1260 PRINT\#-2,"WHEN LOAD WATTS=
1260 PRINT\#-2,"WHEN LOAD WATTS=
0;
0;
1270 PRINT\#-2,USING"\#,\#\#\#.\#\#"0%FP
1270 PRINT\#-2,USING"\#,\#\#\#.\#\#"0%FP
;
;
1280 PRINT\#-2." RMS"
1280 PRINT\#-2." RMS"
1290 PRINT\#-2."THEN FORW`D PWR= 1290 PRINT#-2."THEN FORW`D PWR=
*;
*;
1300 PRINT\#-2,USING"\#,\#\#\#.\#\#":P4
1300 PRINT\#-2,USING"\#,\#\#\#.\#\#":P4
:
:
1310 PRINT\#-2," WATTS*
1310 PRINT\#-2," WATTS*
1320 PRINT\#-2."AND REFL`D PWR= 1320 PRINT#-2."AND REFL`D PWR=
0;
0;
1330 PRINT\#-2,USING"\#.\#\#\#.\#\#":P5
1330 PRINT\#-2,USING"\#.\#\#\#.\#\#":P5
:
:
1340 PRINT\#-2," WATTS"
1340 PRINT\#-2," WATTS"
1350 PRINT\#-2,0- - - - - - - - -
1350 PRINT\#-2,0- - - - - - - - -
_ - - - - _ _\infty
_ - - - - _ _\infty
1360 PRINT\#-2,CZ*OHM,"FP*WATT VA
1360 PRINT\#-2,CZ*OHM,"FP*WATT VA
LUES"
LUES"
1370 PRINT\#-2,"COAX VOLTAGE= *
1370 PRINT\#-2,"COAX VOLTAGE= *
:
:
1380 PRINT\#-2,USING"\#\#,\#\#\#.\#\#":V
1380 PRINT\#-2,USING"\#\#,\#\#\#.\#\#":V
1:
1:
1390 PRINT\#-2," RMS"
1390 PRINT\#-2," RMS"
1400 PRINT\#-2,TAB(16):
1400 PRINT\#-2,TAB(16):
1410 PRINT\#-2,USING"\#\#,\#\#\#.\#\#":V
1410 PRINT\#-2,USING"\#\#,\#\#\#.\#\#":V
2:
2:
1420 PRINT\#-2," PEAK"
1420 PRINT\#-2," PEAK"
1430 PRINT\#-2,"COAX AMPERES=
1430 PRINT\#-2,"COAX AMPERES=
";
";
1440 PRINT\#-2.USING"\#\#\#.\#\#":A1:
1440 PRINT\#-2.USING"\#\#\#.\#\#":A1:
1450 PRINT\#-2." RMS"
1450 PRINT\#-2." RMS"
1460 PRINT\#-2.TAB(19):
1460 PRINT\#-2.TAB(19):
1470 PRINT\#-2.USING*\#\#\#.\#\#":A3:
1470 PRINT\#-2.USING*\#\#\#.\#\#":A3:
1480 PRINT\#-2." PEAK"
1480 PRINT\#-2." PEAK"
1490 PRINT\#-2,0** * * * * * * *
1490 PRINT\#-2,0** * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * "
* * * * * * * "
1500 GOTO30

```
1500 GOTO30
```



MORSE - Thls program allows a key to be pressed and then sounds the Morse equivalent. It also will send random characters. Thls is an excellent tool for developing code speed for the the Noulce. Technician. or General class licenses.

DX - Type in a prefix for a forelgn country and have the country displayed.

ANTENNA - An antenna design program that calculates the dimensions for a wlde spaced ragl antenna of up to 4 elements.
Order HR-1 (3 programs) $\$ 11.95$

## MORSE TERMINAL

When used with an interface thls converts your color computer Into a Morse Terminal. To transmlt just type the Morse characters and the computer keys your transmitter. In the recelve mode the computer decodes and displays the Morse characters on the screen. Instructions are included for bullding an interface with off the shelf parts. HR-2 \$12.95

## STATION LOG

Keep a record of your contacts. Just enter the information as it is requested. Items that are the same such as date. frequency, and type of emlssion need only be entered once and changed as needed. Save and load records to tape or disk. Add to the 109 and quickly find stations. Print the log to a printer. HR-3 $\$ 9.95$

## THERMOMETER

Now your computer can give you the temperature in both Fahrenhelt and Centlgrade. Assembly plugs into a joystick port $\&$ conslsts of a thermistor on a $10^{\circ}$ cable for the single unit and a second thermlstor on a $20^{\circ}$ flat cable for the dual unit. The dual unit can be used to measure inside and outside temperature. CC-THERM \$12.95. CC-THERM $2 \$ 19.95$.

## MEMORY SAVER 2

A battery backup for all color computers. Leave programs in your computer and the Memory Saver will preserve them in case of a power fallure. A real time saver for cassette systems. MS-2 $\$ 39.95$

## WEATHER PACSIMILE (WEPAX)

Draw weather maps on the screen. Feed transcelver's audio into the cassette port. Requires a foystick. WEFAX $\$ 6.95$.

## HAM RTTY TERMINAL

Uses the cassette port. Requires simple interface to connect cassette audio into the MIc jack and recelver audio into the cassette port. Interface instructions are Included. 60. 75. \& 100 WPM Baudot.
RTTY 86.95.

## * MORSE KEYER (new) *

Send characters direct from the keyboard or select up to 10 preprogrammed messages to automatically call CQ. CD DX, Flrst Transmlssion. Weather. DE your call. etc. Also allows entering the call letters of the station worked and $h 1 s$ name which can automaticaly be sent by pressing only one key. Order the cable below for a super keyer for less than $\$ 25$. M-KEYER $\$ 12.95$

* KEYER INTERPACE (new) *

Interface cable that connects to the printer port of the color computer \& the KEY Input of solld state transcelvers. Wired for 2 or 3 conductor $1 / 4$ inch plug (state type). Maximum key up voltage is 15 volts. Wlll not work on vacuum tube transmitters. $6^{\circ}$ long. KEY-IN $\$ 12.95$

Dynamic Color News on Tape or Disk 56.95 each or 6 for s35 including ship.

AUDIO GENERATOR - Generates exact digltal audio frequencies using your computer's crystal as a standard. Audio signal is on the cassette cable. DCN \#4A.

PREQUENCY COUNTER - Accurately measure audio frequencies up to 12000 hertz. Feed unknown frequencies in on the cassette cable. DCN 445.

TUNING METER- Indlcates proper tunlng for RTTY and Slow Scan Television. Excellent for use with hardware decoders. DCN 48.

HAM MATH - Solves most problems with circults, antennas, decibels, etc. An excellent program for studying for ham licenses. DCN \$50.

See Dynamic Color News on tape or disk index for additional support programs.

All programs are color computer 3 compatible unless indicated and are on tape or disk. Please specify tape or disk software. A 32 K minimum computer is required.

Checks. VISA or MC. Add $\mathbf{3}$ shipping.
Dynamic Electronics Inc. P. O. Box 896 (205) 773-2758 Hartselle, AL 35640


This is a game in which you try to guess a word one letter at a time. If you do not gess the word before a man is drawn you loose. The word is given to you if you loose. The vocabulary can be changed by changing the words in the data statements.

```
1 \mp@code { C L S }
2 PRINT 266.~ HANGMAN*
3 FOR D=1 TO 1500:NEXT D
4 CLS
5 DIM P$(12,12),L$(20),D$(20),N$
    (26).U(100)
6 \mp@code { I N P U T * S K I L L ~ L E V E L ~ ( 0 - 3 ) * : S K }
7 IF SK<O OR SK>3 THEN 6
8 C=1:N=80
9 FOR I=1 TO 20:D$(I)=~-~%NEXT I
    :M=0
10 FOR I=1 TO 26:N$(I)=~\infty:NEXT I
11 FOR I=1 TO 12:FOR J=1 TO 12:P
    $(I,J)=~ \infty:NEXT J:NEXT I
12 FOR I=1 TO 12:P$(I.1)= N X^:NEX
    T I
13 FOR I=1 T0 7:P$(1.I)= = X":NEXT
    I:P$(2.7) = " X"
14 IF C<N THEN 16
15 PRINT~YOU DID ALL THE WORDS!!
    *:END
16 Q=INT(N*RND(O))+1
```

17 IF SK=0 ANO Q>20 THEN 16
18 IF SK=1 AND $Q>40$ THEN 16
19 IF SK=2 AND $Q>60$ THEN 16
20 IF $U(Q)=1$ THEN 16
$21 U(Q)=1: C=C+1: R E S T O R E: T 1=0$
22 FOR I=1 TO Q:READ A\$:NEXT I
23 L=LEN(A\$):FOR I=1 TO LEN(A\$) L\$(I) $=$ MID $\$(A \$, I, 1): N E X T$ I
24 PRINT O.~HERE ARE THE LETT RS USED: "
25 FOR I=1 TO 26:PRINT N\$(I)::I $N \$(I+1)=\infty$ THEN 27
26 PRINT~。~::NEXT I
27 PRINT:FOR I=1 TO L:PRINT D\$(I
)::NEXT I:PRINT:PRINT
28 FOR D=1 TO 300:NEXT D
29 PRINT 128.~~: :INPUT"WHAT IS
YOUR GUESS*:GS:R=0
30 FOR I=1 TO 26:IF $\mathbf{N} \$(I)=\infty$ THE
N 33
31 IF $\mathrm{G} \$=\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{I})$ THEN FOR $G=1$ TO 2 75:PRINT 256, ${ }^{\sim}$ YOU GUESSED T HAT LETTER BEFORE*:NEXT G:CLS :GOTO 24
32 NEXT I:CLS:PRINT*PROG ERR. RU
N AGAIN~:STOP
$33 \mathrm{~N} \$(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{G} \$: \mathrm{T} 1=\mathrm{T} 1+1$
34 FOR I=1 TO L:IF L\$(I) $=$ G $\$$ THEN
37
35 NEXT I:IF R=O THEN 38
36 GOTO 39
37 D $\$(I)=G \$: R=R+1: G O T O 35$

38 M＝M＋1：GOTO 52
39 FOR I＝1 TO L：IF DS（I）$={ }^{\infty}{ }^{\infty}$ THE N 41
40 NEXT I．sGOTO 51
41 PRINT：FOR I＝1 TO L：PRINT D\＄（I ）：：NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT
42 PRINT 224．～～ $8:$ INPUT ${ }^{\sim}$ WHAT IS YOUR GUESS FOR THE WORD ～：BS
43 IF A $\$=B$ THEN 48
44 CLS
45 PRINT～WRONG．．TRY ANOTHER LETT ER．～
46 FOR 0＝1 TO 1500：NEXT D
47 GOTO 24
48 CLS：PRINT～RIGHT！！IT TOOK＊sT1 ：$^{\sim}$ GUESSES ${ }^{\sim}$
49 INPUT～WANT ANOTHER WORD～${ }^{*} W \$$ ： CLS：IF LEFT\＄（W\＄．1）＝＾Y＾THEN 8

50 PRINT：PRINT～IT’S BEEN FUN！！© GOTO 103
51 PRINT～YOU FOUND THE WORD！～：GO TO 49
52 FOR 0＝1 TO 300：NEXT D：CLS：PRI NTPO，～SORRY，LETTER ISN＊T IN T HE WORD～
53 ON M GOTO $54,55,56,57,58,59,6$ 0．61．62．63
54 PRINT～FIRST．WE DRAW A HEAD～： GOTO 65
55 PRINT～NOW WE DRAW A BODY．～：GO TO 65
56 PRINT～NEXT WE DRAW AN ARM．$\approx \mathrm{G}$ OTO 65
57 PRINT～THIS TIME IT＇S THE OTHE R ARM～\＆GOTO 65
58 PRINT～NOW，LET＇S DRAW THE RIGH T LEG～：GOTO 65
59 PRINT～THIS TIME WE DRAW THE L EFT LEG～：GOTO 65
60 PRINT～NOW WE PUT UP A HAND～』G OTO 65
61 PRINT～NEXT THE OTHER HAND～：GO TO 65
62 PRINT～NOW WE DRAW ONE FOOT～：G OTO 65
63 PRINT－HERE＇S THE OTHER FOOT－－ YOU＇RE HUNG！！！！
64 FOR D＝1 TO 1000：NEXT D
65 ON M GOTO 66．68．69．70．71．72．7 3．74．75．76
$66 \mathrm{P} \$(3,6)={ }^{\infty}-\infty$ P $\$(3,7)={ }^{\infty}-\infty: P \$(3$. $8)={ }^{\infty}-\infty: P \$(4,5)={ }^{\infty}\left[{ }^{\infty}: P \$(4,6)=\infty\right.$ ．
$\left.67 P \$(4,8)={ }^{\sim}{ }^{\sim}: P \$(4,9)=^{\sim}\right)^{\infty}: P \$(5$ ．
 ＊：GOTO 77
68 FOR I＝6 TO 9：P\＄（I．7）＝～！～：NEXT I：GOTO 77
69 FOR I＝4 TO 7：P\＄（I，I－1）＝～！～\＆NE XT I：GOTO 77
$\left.70 \mathrm{P} \$(4,11)={ }^{\sim}!\right)_{2} P \$(5,10)={ }^{\sim}!\sim: P \$($ $6.9)=\sim!\sim: P \$(7,8)=\sim!\sim$ GO TO 77
$71 \mathrm{P} \$(10,6)=\sim!\sim_{8} P \$(11,5)=\sim!\sim_{2}$ GOT 077

72 P\＄（10．8）＝～！～：PS（11，9）＝～！～：GOT 077
73 P\＄（3．11）$={ }^{\sim} Y^{\sim}$ ：GOTO 77
74 P\＄（3．3）＝～ $\mathrm{Y} \sim$ ：GOTO 77
$\left.75 \mathrm{P} \$(12.10)=\sim!\infty: P \$(12.11)={ }^{\infty}\right)^{\infty}: G$ OTO 77
$76 \mathrm{P} \$(12,3)=\infty-\infty$ P $\$(12,4)=\infty!\infty$
77 FOR I＝1 TO 12：PRINT～ ～$z:$ FOR J＝1 TO 12：PRINT P\＄（I，J ）：：NEXT J
78
79 PRINT：NEXT I：IF M＜＞10 THEN GO SUB 104：CLS：GOTO 24
80 PRINT～SORRY，YOU LOSE．THE WOR D WAS～：PRINT AS
81 FOR 0＝1 TO 1000：NEXT D
82 PRINT～YOU MISSED THAT ONE 00 YOU～$:$ GOTO 49
83 INPUT～TYPE YES OR NO～：Y\＄\＆IF L EFT\＄（Y\＄．1）＝～Y～THEN 9
84 DATA～GUM～。～SIN＂。～FOR＂，＂CRY＂。 ＂LUG＂，＂BYE＂，＂FLY＂
 RK～，${ }^{\sim}$ TALK～，＂WITH～，${ }^{\text {NSELF }}$
86 DATA＂RACE＾。～TYPE＾。～BOAT～。～FLO W＂．＂LIKE＂
87 DATA～PIZZA～，～THING～，～FEIGN＾。
 $\gamma^{\sim}$
88 DATA～BUDGET～。 ${ }^{\sim}$ SPIRIT＂，～QUAINT ＾，～MAIDEN～。～ESCORT～。～PICKAX～
89 DATA＂EXAMPLE～。～TENSION～。～QUIN
 PER～
90 DATA～TRIANGLE～，～KANGAROO～，～M AHOGANY～。～SERGEANT～。～SEQUENCE $\sim$

91 DATA～MOUSTACHE＾，＂DANGEROUS＾． ～SCIENTIST～。～DIFFERENT～。～QUIE SCENT～
92 DATA～LIMERICK＾。～ASSURANCE＂。～M INSTREL＂。＂ATROCIOUS＂
93 DATA～HYDROCYST～，＾PRIMARY＾，＂EN COURAGE＂，＂WINSOME＂
94 DATA＂BENZEDRINE～。～CANTICLE～。＂ DIHEDRAL＂
95 DATA～MAGISTRATE～。～ERRONEOUSL Y＾，＂LOUDSPEAKER＾．＾PHYTOTOXIC＾
96 DATA～MATRIMONIAL＂。～PARASYMPA THOMIMETIC～，～THIGMOTROPISM～
97 DATA～ASYNCHRONOUS～。～BELLIGERE NCE＂．～CIRCUMNAVIGATE～
98 DATA～DISSATISFACTION＾，～ELECTR OTHERAPEUTUCS＂。＂FRANKINCENSE＂
99 DATA＂GASTROENTERITIS＂＂HYMEN OPTERDUS～
100 DATA～IRRECONCILABILITY＾，～JUS TIFICATION＂，＂KINAESTHESIA＂
101 DATA～LAISSEZFAIRE～。～MYRMECOL DGY～
102 PRINT～BYE NDW～
103 END
104 PRINT®482，～HIT ANY KEY TO CO NTINUE～：
105 QS＝INKEY\＄：IF Q\＄＝～～THEN 105
106 RETURN

"The WIZARD'S CASTLE" is a very spacial 'TANDY' 'Color Computer' magazine. We devate our entire magazine to the 'CoCo family'. Our articles inclde columns lika: "Wizard's Corner", "Latters to the Editor". "Questions for the Wizard", "PencilPals", "Wizard's Castle Scoreboard", "Word Search", "Post-It-Notes", "Programmers Corner", "Software Reviews", "Hardware Reviews", "Doctor CoCo", "Mardware Modifications", "Adventure Mints", and "BBS UpDates". If you have bean looking for a smaller more 'PERSONAL' version of a CoCo 'MAG' then we're 'EXACILY' what you've been looking for. Remember we're exclusively for owners of any of Tandy's Color Computers. We support CoCo's 1, 2, and 3.



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Addrass:. .. .. .................................. " We now have a 'BBS' devated to " * 'Uploading' articlies into our "
 " here also. BBS" (704) 434-2629 \#


## Questions and Answers

These are questions we have received and our answers. If you have a question or a solution to a problem you would like to share with our readers, then we would like to hear from you.
$+++$
Dean.
The Dynamic Color News I received, as a sample copy seems to be a fairly nice publication. I have been thinkling about getting it on a regular basis, but would like some information first, not directly related to the news magazine.

Many years ago. I had the Coco I which I used rather extenslvely. I now have two CoCo III units. but stlll have many of the programs in my inventory. One of these, the "Artist" program was most enjoyable, but $I$ have progressed to the Cocomax III program. which I use very frequently. Now the problem--I used to have a poke statement which I used, along with the pix copy program called "Convert" and this in turn would change the extension and also the pix to a degree where I could use the "Artist" programs in the Cocomax configuration. but have lost track of the information.

Although I am retired, I still draw cartoons and pix for a couple of ham radio club newsletters . The Artist program used the extension of PIC and the Cocomax III used the extension of CM3. I have conveerted some of the extensions but the problem lies in the starting and/or ending address, which I
was able to by-pass with that poke statement. For a lack of that, and using the conversions. the screen turns blue and the Coco III locks up, instead of loadimg the converted pix. In the course of making these cartoons. I would like to use some of the $p l x$ from the older programs but haven't been able to do so. Is such information avallable, some where and how can I go about obtaining such information? A programmer I definitely am not!

I am enclosing an S. A.S.E. for your convenience. Being retired disabled, and on fixed income means that $I$ shall be able to send in a subscription on the first of the month, but that is the best I can do, for the present.

Sincerely,
M. L. Braun

ANSWER: Mr. Braun I do not know of a conversion program. We are publishing your letter in Dynamic Color News and maybe someone has an answer that will solve your problem. Files with the "PIC" extension can be renamed with a "MAX" extension and will load with COCOMAX. However COCOMAX3 uses a different format. I believe there is a file conversion routine with COCOMAX3 for loading in regular COCOMAX files. You might look into using it. Thanks for your letter.

Dear Bill.

I have not received my November copy of Dynamic Color News.

I'm having problems with the Morse Terminal. I've completed all the boards and $I$ have tied them to the power supply as the diagram. Also the cable--all these have been double checked.

The problem-- is power supply voltages. I've purchased the Radio Shack mult. voltage source as suggested. My question is "where do $I$ obtain the nine volt source from?? That has been the hold up for me in completing the Morse Terminal and putting it in operation.

I am a 20 W.P.M. operator and don't really need it but $I$ enjoy trying out these programs.

The RTTY programs works real good, and $I$ enjoy it with using my old 28 machine to copy--when I desire. Also I was surprised how much memory can be saved from the incoming RTTY--"the whole QST Broadcast and lengthy ones too!!

Thanks Bill

## Ken Leseney

ANSWER: Ken thanks for your letter. The 9 volts was included in the power supply we recommended in the instructions. You may have to add another supply. To solve your problem. any positive voltage from 5 to 12 volts should work. The RS-232 requires a plus and minus voltages from 5 to 12 volts. Thanks for your letter. If you can't get it working give me a call. I am usually available at nights or on weekends. I am glad you like the RTTY program. I just put up a new tri-band beam during the Thanksgiving week and am really enjoying it.

## Brother M-1109

This is the neatest printer we have seen. It is small enough to fit in a briefcase yet prints like a larger printer. Both serial and parallel ports are included for use with most computers. Features included a $2 K$ printer buffer, tractor \& friction feed,High Density Graphics. and the ability to Download Characters. It also prints text in Enlarged, Condensed. Emphasized, Double Strike, Italic, \& Superscript/ Subscript. Works with Tandy Color, IBM and most other computers. This is an excellent printer for a student or professional. Best of all our price is only $\$ 199$.
 modems. These will allow you to dial the telephone with your computer. You can also access the hundreds of bulletin boards around the country and download information and programs. They have all of the features required of a good modem such as Full / Half Duplex. Pulse or Tone Dialing, and Automatic Answering. We have cut our prices to bring you the best value. IBM Software included.
$\begin{array}{lll}M-1200 & 300 / 1200 \text { baud } & \$ 89.95 \\ M-2400 & 300 / 1200 / 2400 & 159.00\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { CA-3 COCO Modem Cable } & 9.95 \\ \text { CA-4 IBM Modem Cable } & 9.95\end{array}$
DYTERM-2 - 2400 baud terminal program for color computers. Provided free with modem order. Specify tape or disk software. \$19.95.

Checks, VISA.MC Add $\$ 2$ ship. Dynamic Electronics Inc. Box 896 (205) 773-2758 Hartselle, AL 35640

Dear Sir:
Enclosed 1 s my check for 19.95. $\$ 18.00$ is for my subscription renewal for one more year. The other $\$ 1.95$ is to ask you to please send a copy of your next issue to a friend.

I press the "ALT" \& "CTRL" keys simultaneously then the "RESET~ button in the back of my CoCo 3. I get a picture of the "Three Wise Men?" on my screen. Then I press the "reset" botton again for a cold start. Is this harmful to my Coco 3 in anyway? Is it a complete cold start?

I use the cheaper DS/DD disks. When I format them, a couple of them will not verify on the first try, but will on the second try. Why is this? Are they O.K. to use. So far I have not had any trouble with them. When a disk will format but on Verify shows an error in track \#--, Can I use around that track? How?

Is there a BASIC Program that can be put in front of Bin programs that will Auto Load and Auto Exec them? I would then shorten the file name on my most use programs and would only need to type RUN "FN instead of LOADM ~FILENAME then EXEC? I am sure a line or two would have to be edited for each different BIN program it proceeds.

I like your programs, they are basic and easy to work and experiment with. I have learned a lot by doing that. Your REM statements help a lot. Your basic articles are easy to understand. The harder ones are still way out there for me, but I will get to them in time.

I have other questions but I feel like I already write to often and ask to much.

Do not print my name, please respect my privacy.

Best Wishes
ANSWER: Thanks for your letter. Write as often as you like because the questions you asked are of interest to others.

Pressing the ALT and CTRL keys to bring up the picture of the 3 men should not harm your computer.

If you have a new disk with an error on a track I would suggest you discard 1t. However I have had disks to fall to format the first time and then format the second time. They did not give any problems when $I$ used them. One of our public domain disks PD8 will allow you to skip sectors with errors. This disk also has a utility that will allow copying of copy protect disks.

A basic program can be tallored to load machine language programs similar to the following:

## 10 LOADM"MLPGM": EXEC

The basic program can have a simple name. I use this technique often. The only problem is that the machine language must not use the same memory as the basic program.

I am glad you like the basic programming series. We have readers at all levels of abllity and try to offer something challenging to all. Thanks for your letter and please write as often as you like.

## OPERATING HINT

You can print your Disk directory to a printer by POKE 111 .254:DIR <ENTER>

## VIP DATABASE III

by Norm Matice

## for the Color Computer 3

The VIP Database III is an update of the tried and true VIP Database. This Color Computer III version takes advantage of the upgrades in the CoCo III hardware while retaining the properties of one of the best database programs for a computer.

The major changes in VIP Database III over its predecessor are the screen default menu, in memory sorting and a print spooler. The new screen default menu allows you to set the screen colors (background, foreground, highlight and cursor). to whatever combination suits your fancy. If you prefer no color, because of the limitations of a composite monitor. you also have a toggle switch to turn the color off. Also included in this menu is the ability to pick a 40,64 or 80 column screen.

Due to the fact that a 64 column screen isn't touted as being one that is available on the CoCo III, I was curious as to how it would look in relation to the other two screens. It came through looking like it was standard on the CoCo III, just like the 40 and 80 column screens.

The in memory sort and print spooler features are an offshoot of the expanded memory of a CoCo III over previous CoCos. The in memory sort will speed up the sorting of files, by virtue of the fact, that you don't have to wait for disk drive access. The print spooler is another time saver if you want to print one set of files while you work on another set.

The database program itself allows for setting up any type of files you need, from very rigid to free form. It will let you sort or search by any file attribute you wish. It also allows for printing the sections of a file you want. If there is some part of a file you don't want printed it can be left out.

The menus of the VIP Database III are very complete. While I was testing the program $I$ noticed that I very seldom had to refer to the manual to get the program to do what $I$ wanted. This would tend to indicate that with very little memory work you will be able to use this program without the need to keep referring back to the operator's manual. This is a nice feature in any piece of software.

The program also includes a math menu which will let you set up math formulas in your files. If you have files that need to add totals or figure percentages or any number of math functions. the program can do them.

If your looking for a database program. VIP Database III. will satisfy your needs. It is fast, easy to learn, easy to use, full featured and sells for a price that will make you glad you own a CoCo. The price is $\$ 69.95$ and is available from SD Enterprises. P.O. Box 1233. Gresham. Oregon 97030.

## MULTI-VUE

## by Norm Matice

Multi-vue is an operating environment. So states the explanation on the back of the Multi-vue package. Its main function is to provide the user with access to the OS9 operating system without the need for remembering the commands of OS9.

This is accomplished through the use of pull down menus and 1cons. The program can use a mouse. joystick or keyboard for direction from the user. It will open and close windows for you without the bother of memorizing the commands to accomplish that task. Obviously if it does windows you will need $0 S 9$ level II, to run it.

One of the first things you have to do when you get Muitivue is make a copy of the two disk set. Once your coples are made you have to make them bootable. The instructions to do that are included with the documentation. As I was doing that I noticed a small error on page 1-7. Instruction tells you to type: chx do/cmds it should read type: chx /d0/cmds. Anyway once you, have finlshed this little task Multi-vue will allow you to get $0 S 9$ up and running from it.

Once in Multi-vue you are in what is known as the gshell (for graphics shell). From that point on all commands are entered by pointing to and picking graphic representations of what you want to do. Although Multi-vue won't make you an OS9 wizard if you are not familiar with the way the system operates, it may make OS9 a little easier to use. Without knowing how to change screen colors with 059 commands. Multi-vue will allow you to adjust them with a simple graphics representation on one pull-down menu. It will help you set up the type of monitor you are using or which joystick port you want to use.

In addition Multi-vue has a group of programs connected with 1t. Among them are clock, calendar and calc. They allow you to run an analog clock of the system time, pull up a calendar of any month from January 1901 to January 2100, and use the computer as you would a handheld calculator. In addition there are commands to set up printer
and serial port drivers on your Color Computer.

Also included in the package is a C language graphics library support. This will allow C programmers to use the power of the Color Computer III to open windows. It allows for high resolution graphics in C also.

If your an OS9 programmer Multi-vue would make a good addition to your programming tools. If you are a casual consumer of software you may not find that many uses for the package. All of your software would have to be adapted to it for you to use it.

Multl-vue is available at Radio Shack stores and cost $\$ 49.95$.

## 

Put you, your spoust, your klds, your Gramina, your dog. or anythlag olso yon like an foer very ovn personal pioture diski You mead a : Your pletures or artwork and ve wisl digitise is and ave it en disk for you. ia one of the formate boiov. Origleale can be ms ball as a atamp or se largo ae postor. Alt orlglanie returged.

The cost is 913.95 for the 81 rat dink ad 18.00 for each adfittonal dink, ordered at themen tiat. Each disk cat conesin ONE of the following:

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## BASIC UTILITY DISKETTE

by

Doug Canfield


#### Abstract

"Basic Utility Diskette". offered by T.E.M. of California. gives the Coco user a set of five useful programs on disk to help make his programming tasks a bit easier. Included on the disk are utilities to print a disk directory, print an exact copy of the text screen, and print a listing of the numerlacl contents of a disk file. The other two programs off the disk-- one will give a complete cross reference of all of the jump type instructions and the ilne numbers to which they branch, while the other will compare two programs and list all of the differences between the two.

DUMPDIR: What is the first


 thing you type when you put a new disk in the drive? As the listing from DUMPDIR fits nicely into the disk jacket you can keep it with the disk and save hunmdreds of "DIRs".DUMPCRT: When thls is run whatever is on the screen goes to the printers very useful for $s$ aving "TRON" data. The manual suggests calling the program from off of the disk with a RUN ~DUMPDIR command within the program. but thls wipes out your program to save the screen. i renumbered $1 t$, changed the three varlable names, and saved it as an ASCII program which could be "MERGED" with my program, and then called at the right time with a "GOSUB" instruction.

DUMPFILE: You can now see exactly what the computer puts on your disk. DUMPFILE prints. sector by sector, in either hex of decimal, a table with all of the values that comprise your disk file.

CROSSREF: With this program. all of the line numbers
containing "GOTO". "GOSUB", etc. are listed along with the line numbers to which they branch: a real time saver.

COMPARE: If the need arises to see all of the differences between a program and lts last revision, CROSSREF will list all of the lines between the two which contain discrepencies.

Obviously. all of these utilities require a printer and a disk drive. They will run on a Coco 2, and have special routines for the Coco 3. Also included are versions of CROSSREF and COMPARE with compiled code. which run much faster, but must be on the same disk as the utility program.

For more information contact: T.E.M. of California, Box 4311. Fullerton. CA 92634-4311 (714) 871-8210.


When you release a new product send us a copy of your new product release. We wlll print it in our NEW PRODUCTS
SECTION.

## MEMORY MANAGER for <br> The COLOR CONPUTER 2

Did you know that the 64R Color Computer 2 and earlier computers have an extra $32 k$ that is generally not used? Our Memory Manager allows basic or machine language programs to be run in either $32 \mathbb{R}$ bank. Banks are exchanged with an EXEC command. Also the second bank can be used as a ramdisk to store programs. This makes cassette operation super fast because programs can be saved to the randisk. A third option configures the computer for the all ram mode allowing data or programs to be stored in the upper memory. Our Menory Saver 2 allows your programs to be saved even with power fallures. The Menory Manager Software is available on elther cassette or disk.

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DrNAMIOELEOTRONIOB P. O. Box 896 (205) 773-2758 Hartselle. AL 35640


This is an exciting version of TIC-TAC-TOE for one or two players. The squares are numbered from 1 to 9 like a telephone key pad. You select a number on which to place your $X$ and your challenger selects a number for his "O". If you do not have a challenger then press the space bar and the computer will select a number. Be careful or the computer will beat you.

5 CLS:PRINT"TURNS ARE INDICATED BY A RED OR BLUE CURSOR AT BO TTOM LEFT OR RIGHT.SQUARES AR E NUMBERED(1-9) FROM TOP LEFT TO LOWER RIGHT.TAKE TURN BY PRESSING NUMBER KEY.~
7 PRINT~COMPUTER WILL TAKE TURN IF YOU PRESS SPACEBAR.PRESS A NY KEY TO CONTINUE*
10 IFINKEY $\$=\cdots$ THEN10
$15 R=0: B=0$
$20 \mathrm{P}=1: \mathrm{K}=0$
$25 A=0: B=0$
$30 \mathrm{C}=0: 0=0$
$35 \mathrm{E}=0: \mathrm{F}=0$
$40 \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{O}: \mathrm{H}=0$
$45 \mathrm{I}=0: \mathrm{V}=0$
$50 \mathrm{CLS}(0)$
100 FOR $X=5$ TO 58
$105 \quad Y=10$
110 SET(X,Y,1)
115 NEXT $X$
120 FOR $X=5$ TO 58
$125 \mathrm{Y}=20$

130 SET(X.Y.1)
134 NEXT $X$
135 FOR $Y=1$ TO 29
$140 \mathrm{X}=21$
145 SET(X.Y.1)
149 NEXT Y
150 FOR $Y=1$ TO 29
$155 X=42$
$160 \operatorname{SET}(X, Y, 1)$
165 NEXT Y
170 PRINTE480," $X$ WON:"R" 0 WON: "BL
$180 \mathrm{X}=6$ : $Y=0$
200 C $\$=1$ NKEY $\$$
201 IF P=10 THEN 205
202 RESET(31.31)
203 SET(0,31,4)
204 GOTO 209
205 RESET(0,31)
206 SET(31.31.7)
209 IF C $\$=" 1 "$ THEN 300
210 IF C $\$={ }^{*} 2^{*}$ THEN 320
215 IF C $\$=\sim 3 \sim$ THEN 330
220 IF C $\$={ }^{\circ} 5$ " THEN 350
225 IF C $\$=" 4 "$ THEN 340
226 IF C $\$={ }^{*} 6^{\circ}$ THEN 360
230 IF C $\$=\sim 7^{\circ}$ THEN 370
235 IF C $\$=" 8 "$ THEN 380
240 IF C $\$=" 9 "$ THEN 390
245 IF C $\$=$ " ~ THEN 800
246 IF C $\$={ }^{\circ} 0$ O" THEN 20
249 GOTO 200
$300 \mathrm{X}=9: Y=1$
301 A=P
302 IF $P=1$ THEN 500
305 GOTO 550
$320 X=25: Y=1$

Dynamic Color News Dec 1988

| 321 | $B=P$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 322 | GOTO 400 |
| 330 | $X=48: Y=1$ |
| 331 | $C=P$ |
| 332 | GOTO 400 |
| 340 | $X=9: Y=11$ |
| 341 | $D=P$ |
| 342 | GOTO 400 |
| 350 | $X=25: Y=11$ |
| 351 | $\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{P}$ |
| 352 | GOTO 400 |
| 360 | $X=48: Y=11$ |
| 361 | $F=P$ |
| 362 | GOTO 400 |
| 370 | $X=9: Y=21$ |
| 371 | $\mathrm{G}=\mathrm{P}$ |
| 372 | GOTO 400 |
| 380 | $X=25: Y=21$ |
| 381 | $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{P}$ |
| 382 | GOTO 400 |
| 390 | $X=48: Y=21$ |
| 391 | $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{P}$ |
| 392 | GOTO 400 |
| 400 | IF $P=1$ THEN 500 |
| 402 | GOTO 550 |
| 500 | T $=1$ |
| 505 | SET (X,Y, 4 ) |
| 510 | $X=X+1$ |
| 515 | $Y=Y+1$ |
| 520 | $\mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+1$ |
| 525 | IF T=8 THEN 535 |
| 530 | GOTO 505 |
| 535 | $X=X-8$ |
| 536 | $Y=Y-1$ |
| 540 | SET (X,Y, 4 ) |
| 542 | $X=X+1$ |
| 544 | $Y=Y-1$ |
| 546 | $\mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}-1$ |
| 547 | IF $\mathrm{T}=1$ THEN 599 |
| 548 | GOTO 540 |
| 550 | SET (X,Y, 3 ) |
| 552 | SET (X,Y+5,3) |
| 554 | $X=X+1$ |
| 556 | $T=T+1$ |
| 558 | IF T=5 THEN 562 |
| 560 | GOTO 550 |
| 562 | SET ( $X, Y+4,3$ ) |
| 564 | SET $(X-5, Y+4,3)$ |
| 566 | $Y=Y-1$ |
| 568 | $\mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}-1$ |
| 570 | IF T=1 THEN 574 |
| 572 | GOTO 562 |
| 574 | SOUND 200.1 |
| 575 | GOTO 600 |
| 599 | SOUND 50.1 |
| 600 | $Q=A+B+C$ |
| 605 | GOSUB 700 |

322 GOTO 400
$330 X=48: Y=1$
331 C=P
332 GOTO 400
$340 X=9: Y=11$

342 GOTO 400
$350 \mathrm{X}=25: Y=11$
351 E=P
352 GOTO 400
$361 \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{P}$
362 GOTO 400
$370 X=9: Y=21$
371 G=P
372 GOTO 400
$380 X=25: Y=21$
$381 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{P}$
382 GOTO 400
$390 X=48: Y=21$
I =

400 IF P=1 THEN 500
402 GOTO 550
500 T=1
505 SET $(X, Y, 4)$
$510 X=X+1$
$515 \quad Y=Y+1$
$520 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+1$
525 IF T=8 THEN 535
530 GOTO 505
$535 X=X-8$
$536 Y=Y-1$
540 SET $(X, Y, 4)$
$542 X=X+1$
$544 \quad Y=Y-1$
546 T=T-1
547 IF T=1 THEN 599
548 GOTO 540
550 SET $(X, Y, 3)$
552 SET $(X, Y+5,3)$
$554 X=X+1$
$T=T+1$

560 GOTO 550
562 SET $(X, Y+4,3)$
564 SET $(X-5, Y+4,3)$
$566 Y=Y-1$
$568 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}-1$
570 IF T=1 THEN 574
572 GOTO 562
574 SOUND 200,1
575 GOTO 600
599 SOUND 50.1

605 GOSUB 700

610 Q $=\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{E}+\mathrm{F}$
615 GOSUB 700
620 Q $=\mathrm{G}+\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{I}$
625 GOSUB 700
630 Q = A + D + G
635 GOSUB 700
640 Q $=\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{E}+\mathrm{H}$
645 GOSUB 700
650 Q $=C+F+I$
655 GOSUB 700
660 Q $=A+E+I$
665 GOSUB 700
670 Q $=C+E+G$
675 GOSUB 700
$676 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{K}+1$
677 IF K=9 THEN 20
680 IF P=1 THEN 695
$685 \mathrm{P}=1$
690 GOTO 200
695 P=10
696 GOTO 200
700 IF $Q>23$ THEN 1000
705 IF $Q=3$ THEN 2000
710 IF $Q=13$ THEN 2000
715 IF Q=23 THEN 2000
720 RETURN
800 GOTO 805
805 Q $=A+B: S=C$
$806 \mathrm{C} \$=" 3 "$
807 GOSUB 885
808 Q $=A+C: S=B$
809 C $\$=" 2$ "
810 GOSUB 885
811 Q $=B+C: S=A$
$812 \mathrm{C} \$=01 "$
813 GOSUB 885
$814 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{E}: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{F}$
$815 \mathrm{C} \$=" 6$ "
816 GOSUB 885
817 Q $=E+F: S=D$
$818 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\circ} 4^{\circ}$
819 GOSUB 885
820 Q $=D+F: S=E$
821 C $\$={ }^{\circ} 5^{\circ}$
822 GOSUB 885
823 Q $=\mathrm{G}+\mathrm{H}: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{I}$
$824 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{g}^{\circ}$
825 GOSUB 885
$826 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{G}$
$827 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\circ 7} 7^{\circ}$
828 GOSUB 885
829 Q $=$ G + I : S = H
$830 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\circ} 8$ "
831 GOSUB 885
832 Q $=A+D: S=G$
$833 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\circ} 7^{\circ}$
834 GOSUB 885
$835 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{A}$
$836 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\circ} 1 "$
837 GOSUB 885
$838 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{D}$
$839 \mathrm{C} \$=" 4$ "
840 GOSUB 885
841 Q $=\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{E}: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{H}$
$842 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\circ} 8$ "
843 GOSUB 885
$844 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{H}: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{E}$
$845 \mathrm{C} \$=0{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$
846 GOSUB 885
$847 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{E}+\mathrm{H}: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{B}$
$848 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$
849 GOSUB 885
850 Q $=C+F: S=I$
851 C $\$=" 9{ }^{\circ}$
852 GOSUB 885
853 Q = C + I : S = F
$854 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\circ} 6$ "
855 GOSUB 885
$856 \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{C}$
$857 \mathrm{C} \$=\cdots 3^{\circ}$
858 GOSUB 885
$859 Q=A+E: S=I$
860 C $\$=" 9^{\circ}$
861 GOSUB 885
862 Q $=A+I: S=E$
$863 \mathrm{C} \$=" 5$ "
864 GOSUB 885
865 Q $=\mathrm{E}+\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{A}$
$866 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\circ} 1$ "
867 GOSUB 885
868 Q $=C+E: S=G$
869 C $\$=" 7 "$
870 GOSUB 885
871 Q $=C+G: S=E$
$872 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\circ} 5^{\circ}$
873 GOSUB 885
874 Q $=\mathrm{E}+\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{C}$
$875 \mathrm{C} \$=" 3^{\circ}$
876 GOSUB 885
$877 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{V}+1$
878 IF $V=2$ THEN 1499
879 GOTO 800
885 IF $P=10$ THEN 950
886 IF V=1 THEN 915
887 IF $Q=2$ THEN 893
888 IF $Q=12$ THEN 893
889 IF $Q=22$ THEN 893
890 RETURN
893 IF S=0 THEN 201
895 RETURN
915 IF $Q=20$ THEN 931
930 RETURN
931 IF S=0 THEN 201
935 RETURN

```
950 IF P=1 THEN 800
9 5 5 ~ I F ~ V = 1 ~ T H E N ~ 9 7 8 ~
965 IF Q=20 THEN 970
966 RETURN
970 IF S=0 THEN 201
975 RETURN
978 IF Q=22 THEN 985
979 IF Q=12 THEN 985
980 IF Q=2 THEN 985
981 RETURN
985 IF S=0 THEN 201
990 RETURN
1000 BL=BL+1
1005 FOR N=1 TO 60
1010 SOUND N,1
1011 NEXT N
1014 P=1
1015 GOTO 20
1499 V=0
1500 W=RND (9)
1502 C$=STR$(W)
1505 IF W=1 THEN 1550
1510 IF W=2 THEN 1555
1515 IF W=3 THEN 1560
1520 IF W=4 THEN 1565
1525 IF W=5 THEN 1570
1530 IF W=6 THEN 1575
1535 IF W=7 THEN 1580
1540 IF W=8 THEN 1585
1545 IF W=9 THEN 1590
1548 GOTO 1500
1550 IF A>0 THEN 1500
1551 C$=^1*
1552 GOTO 201
1555 IF B>O THEN 1500
1556 C$="2"
1557 GOTO 201
1560 IF C>O THEN 1500
1561 C$=* 3*
1562 GOTO 201
1565 IF D>O THEN 1500
1566 C $ =*4*
1567 GOTO 201
1570 IF E>O THEN 1500
1571 C$=* 5*
1572 GOTO 201
1575 IF F>0 THEN 1500
1576 C$=****
1577 GOTO 201
1580 IF G>0 THEN }150
1581 C$="7*
1582 GOTO 201
1585 IF H>O THEN 1500
1586 C$=~8"
1587 GOTO 201
1590 IF H>O THEN 1500
1591 C$="9"
950 IF \(P=1\) THEN 800
955 IF \(V=1\) THEN 978
965 IF \(Q=20\) THEN 970
966 RETURN
970 IF \(5=0\) THEN 201
975 RETURN
978 IF \(Q=22\) THEN 985
979 IF \(Q=12\) THEN 985
980 IF \(Q=2\) THEN 985
981 RETURN
985 IF \(S=0\) THEN 201
990 RETURN
\(1000 \mathrm{BL}=\mathrm{BL}+1\)
1005 FOR \(N=1\) TO 60
10 SOUND
\(1014 \mathrm{P}=1\)
1015 GOTO 20
\(1499 \mathrm{~V}=0\)
\(1500 \mathrm{~W}=\mathrm{RND}\) (9)
\(1502 \mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{STR}\) ( W )
1505 IF \(W=1\) THEN 1550
1510 IF \(W=2\) THEN 1555
1515 IF \(W=3\) THEN 1560
1520 IF W=4 THEN 1565
1525 IF \(W=5\) THEN 1570
1530 IF \(W=6\) THEN 1575
1535 IF \(W=7\) THEN 1580
1540 IF \(W=8\) THEN 1585
1545 IF \(W=9\) THEN 1590
1548 GOTO 1500
1550 IF \(A>0\) THEN 1500
1551 C \(\$={ }^{+\infty} 1^{*}\)
1552 GOTO 201
1555 IF B>O THEN 1500
\(1556 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{*} 2^{\circ}\)
1557 GOTO 201
1560 IF C>O JHEN 1500
\(1561 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\circ} 3^{*}\)
1562 GOTO 201
1565 IF D>0 THEN 1500
\(1566 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\circ} \mathbf{4}^{\text {*" }}\)
1567 GOTO 201
1570 IF E>O THEN 1500
\(1571 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{*} 5^{*}\)
1572 GOTO 201
1575 IF \(F>0\) THEN 1500
\(1576 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\circ 0} 6^{\sim}\)
1577 GOTO 201
1580 IF \(G>0\) THEN 1500
\(1581 \mathrm{C} \$\) = " \(^{\circ} 7^{\circ}\)
1582 GOTO 201
1585 IF \(H>0\) THEN 1500
\(1586 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\sim} 8^{\sim}\)
1587 GOTO 201
1590 IF H>O THEN 1500
\(1591 \mathrm{C} \$={ }^{\circ} \mathbf{9 月 N}^{\text {N }}\)
```

1592 GOTO 201
1600 IF $P=1$ THEN 1500
1605 W=RND (9)
1610 IF W=1 THEN 1650
1615 IF $W=2$ THEN 1655
1620 IF $W=3$ THEN 1660
1625 IF $W=4$ THEN 1665
1630 IF $W=5$ THEN 1670
1635 IF $W=6$ THEN 1675
1640 IF $W=7$ THEN 1680
1645 IF $W=8$ THEN 1685
1648 IF $W=9$ TMEN 1690
1650 IF $A=0$ THEN 550
1651 GOTO 1600
1655 IF B=0 THEN 550
1656 GOTO 1600
1660 IF $\mathrm{C}=0$ THEN 550
1661 GOSUB 1600
1665 IF $D=0$ THEN 550
1666 GOTO 1600
1670 IF E=O THEN 550
1671 GOTO 1600
1675 IF F=O THEN 550
1676 GOTO 1600
1680 IF G=0 THEN 550
1681 GOTO 1600
1685 IF $H=0$ THEN 550
1686 GOTO 1600
1690 IF I =0 THEN 550
1691 GOTO 1600
$2000 R=R+1$
2005 FOR $N=195$ TO 255
2010 SOUND N, 1
2011 NEXT N
$2014 \quad P=1$
2015 GOTO 20

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A randisk operates similar to a disk drive except it is many times faster．The 512 K randisk allows drives 2 and 3 to be ramdisks．You can backup a disk to either ramdisk or select either one for quick program or data loading．OS－9 ib not required．A memory test program is also included．$\$ 15$

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