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- The small cassette tape symbols beside features and regular columns indicate that the program listings with those articles are on this month's RAINBOW ON TAPE, ready to CLDAD and RUN. For full details, check our Rainbow on tape ad on Page 230.

NEXT MONTH: As spring commences, April is the perfect month to plant our new Home Help issue. We'll shower you with programs to accommodate the home and its activities. And, if that's not enough to get your feet wet, we'll also reveal the two grand-prize winning programs of our Third Annual Adventure Contest and announce the names of the remaining winning entries. Look to THE RAINBOW to make your "home sweet home" with the best articles, programs and product reviews for your Color Computer.

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## LETTERS TO THE

# Is CoCo Involved? 

## Editor:

There has been a burning question that I have had for quite some time and have never seen it asked in the "Letters to Rainbow" section. I've always wanted to know exactly how much is the CoCo involved in the production, publishing, editing and writing of THE RAINBOW?

Also, I have seen many explanations on how to make my CoCo I handle a fast POKE, but I have never been able to find it on my board (I'm referring to C85). Where is this hidden wonder? I own an ' $F$ ' board.

Steve Haughey
Whitefish Bay, WI

Editor's Note: Most of our contributors use CoCos, not only for programming, but the write-ups as well. We use the CoCo here to print out listings and to load articles done on CoCo word processors and transfer them to our typesetting machines. Plus, many "in-house" columns such as "Building a Rainbow," "Earth to Ed" and "Downloads" are composed on the CoCo. An average issue probably involves more than a hundred different Color Computers when you consider reviewers and even writers to this Letters column also use the CoCo.

While your board may be capable of using the high speed POKE without any modification whatsoever, depending on the condition of your chips, if you need to clip capacitors, the ones to clip on the 'D'and 'E'boards are the C73, C75 and C85 (the latter is located near the internal ROM Pak connector).

For the ' $F$ ' Board (also called the TDP, ET and NC) clip one side of C36, C37 and C30. You see, they renumbered the capacitors on the ' F ' board.

## CoCo-VCR Connection

## Editor:

I am interested in hooking my CoCo to my VCR for titling and animation. Will articles of this nature be found in the new $V C R$ magazine or would they be shown in THE RAINBOW?

John H. Carstens
Toms River, $N J$
Editor's Note: Our new VCR magazine places the emphasis on entertainment and will have little, if any, hardware material. So, keep reading the rainbow for this sort of thing.

## BACK TALK

## Editor:

In the July 1985 issue [Page 8], I read the letter from Tim Jay of St. Petersburg, Florida. He was wondering if a universal program for the different types of computers existed.

In the Netherlands, the National Broadcasting Station (NOS) broadcasted programs for four types of computers a long time ago. Then more and more computers became popular and they were not able to broadcast general interest programs for each type. After some thinking, they found a solution. They invented a universal language that uses commands available for each
computer - no matter what type BASIC they use. They called it BASICODE. It consists of two programs: a BASIC file to make it possible for each computer to use the same BASIC statements, and an ML routine to save the program in a "universal way" on tape.

This means it is possible to transfer BASIC programs to another computer by the use of the ML routine. If this BASIC program is not written in the BASICODE protocol, you have to convert the different statements to your basic version.

If you are interested in the BASICODE program, please write me at Eikenlaan 1, 4641 GB Ossendrecht, the Netherlands. The program is written for many computers such as IBM, Models 1 and 3, Commodore, Spectrum, MSX and the CoCo.

Please continue with your excellent magazine. It is our only source for information on the Color Computer.

Jorgen te Giffel the Netherlands

## We Stand Corrected

## Editor:

I noticed the letter in the December 1985 issue [Page 9], by Greg Garnett. You said to change 90 and 100 to:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 90 \text { C\$=C\$+".bas" } \\
& 100 \text { RUN C\$ }
\end{aligned}
$$

It should read:

```
90 C$=C$+".bas"
100 RUN ""+C$
```

If you don't include the quotation marks BASIC will think it is a line number and print a UL error. I hope this is helpful to other CoCo fanatics out there.

Ezra Story
Woodstock, $N Y$

## Editor:

I am writing in response to Greg Garnett's letter [December 1985, Page 9]. This program will do exactly what he wants to do and with fewer lines. I have been using this as a hello program now for some time and found it to work nicely. I tried the program listed with the corrections that you suggested. I found that the changes will not work with Disk basic.

```
5 CLS
10 PRINT"HELLO"
40 DIR(0)
50 PRINT"PLEASE ENTER THE NAME OF
    PROGRAM TO RUN"
60 INPUT C$
70 C$S=C$+"/日AS"
日0 LOAD C$,R
```

Clay Smith
Williamstown, NJ

## Editor:

Thanks to Mike Sweet and THE RAINBOW for the "Cheap Keyboard," December 1985, Page 208 for the Deluxe Keyboard. I got one of the last ones in Boston. Instead of bending the pins, which can damage the board, I bought a 34 -pin Header Connector (Radio Shack No. 276-1529) for \$3.19. Place the ribbon connector, backed up by a thin strip of plastic, between the two rows of contacts at the rear of the plug. Pull a stretched-tight rubber band between the cable and the plastic strip; as it shrinks in length it expands in thickness, pressing the conductors against one bank of contacts. Now let's have some articles or tips on the Deluxe Keyboard. Please keep up the experimental do-ityourself approach.

Alfred Rubio
Somerville, MA

## Editor:

I'd like to respond to a letter I saw in your January 1986 issue [Page 8]. Haskell Brodek asked about tape to disk transfer programs. One word of warning. If you use such a program and that program automatically transfers the tape program to disk using the tape-saved name, you could be in for some problems. It doesn't happen very often, but when it does, it causes some extra work for the user.

I'm talking about tape-saved programs that use an extension as part of the title Several good examples are found on the January 1986 issue of RAINBOW ON TAPE. These include SCF/EDI, SMF/EDI, SUL/EDI and SMP/EDI. There was also one on the December 1983 issue called D/BAS.
When automatically transferred from tape to disk, the directory ends up looking like this:


Since disk programs can't have two extensions, once it's transferred to disk, you'll never get it back off again. You'll have to do a DSKINID and start over. You can't even kill one of these programs. Your best bet is to use Roger Schrag's "A Tape to Disk Transfer Vehicle" [Page 48], a transfer
program from the January 1984 issue. It allows you to give the disk-saved program any name you like. I hope this saves someone some undue frustration.
I'll be attending RAINBOWfest in Chicago on Sunday, May 25. I hope to meet some of my pen pals or anyone else interested in "talking shop." See you there.

Bill Bernico
Sheboygan, W

## Handbook Requested

## Editor:

I would like to get the Delphi Handbook and command card. The advertisement says I can order it while online, but how can I order it without knowing the command to do it?
I also await the next Simulations issue. I enjoy it when you put the top winners' programs in THE RAINBOW. Also, looking at the back issue order form, I see you haven't had an Adventure issue. And, if you follow through with P. Giodano's idea of a "Best Of" issue ("Letters to Rainbow", Page 8), I think it would be nice to include all programs that won first prize in all of your contests.

## Brandon Rhodes Andover, MA

> Editor's Note: There are two ways to order the Delphi Handbook. If you haven't already signed up on Delphi, when you do so you'l be asked whether or not you want to buy the package. If you've already signed up, you can order the Delphi Handbook by sending a mail message to SERVICE. Either way, the cost will be billed to your Delphi account. Any questions you might have should be directed to Delphi Customer Service; their toll-free number is (800) $544-4005$.
> Winners of the Third Annual Adventure Contest will be announced in the April 1986 issue. February 1984 was our latest Adventure issue.

## HINTS AND TIPS

## Editor:

I found a flaw in the program Christmas Songs (December 1985, Page 36). You can barely hear the music, even if you have the TV volume turned all the way up. The following line eliminates this problem and the other problem of the screen turning pink after you run the program.

225 POKE65315,230
Roy Geeo
Hot Springs, $A R$

## Editor:

I recently purchased a used MC-10 and was making backup copies of the programs I received with it. When it came to backing up the machine language tapes, there was no CSRVEM command. I discovered that if you

CLOADM an MC-10 machine language tape on a CoCo 264 K , you could PEEK the necessary locations to find the start, end and exec addresses and CSAVEM to tape. Then you have a backup and can run it on the MC10 as you would any other machine language tape.

## Kevin Schmidt <br> Arkdale, WI

## Automatic Hangup

## Editor:

For those who use the Radio Shack Modem II, I have a command that will hang up the modem automatically. This comes in handy if you are into running a BBS. This command is POKE \&HFF20,0. If you use this with a remote driver you will have to put a FOR $X=1$ T02000: NEXT command right after the poke.

Timothy Doktorski
Jersey City, NJ
Editor:
Here is another possible solution to the cassette motor drive problem. I overcame the problem by adding a push-button switch to the cassette recorder. This will bypass the mike jack that controls the cassette drive motor. In order to be able to hear the tape, I added a 2200 ohm resistor across the ear jack. I can then hear the tape when the volumn is up all the way, but it is not loud enough to be bothersome.

To find the points to connect to, use an ohmmeter. When an open cable is plugged into the cassette jack, the contacts will open up. These are where you solder your wires.

Denis Santerre
E. Holden, ME

## Editor:

I recently purchased a Royal Beta 8100 typewriter with an IF600 adapter box and a Color Computer adapter cable. Initially, I was unable to get the typewriter to print using either PRINT\#-2,"" or through my Telewriter-64. After quite a bit of experimentation with the switch block in the adapter box, I was able to get the typewriter to print by setting the switches to get the following status, obtained by interrogating the interface box:

## STATUS

PROM designation: EFFC 03-01
Date: 12/10/84
Interface: V24 (RS 232 C)
Baud rate: 600
Data format: 8 bit
Parity: off
Protocol: DC1/DC3
Control line: DTR
DSR: off
Auto LF: on
Auto CR: on
Select In: off
Form length: 60
Character set: US2
This may be of use to someone else having the same problem.

Jon Buchanan
Troy, IL

## Biblical Books

## Editor:

As a pastor, I use my CoCo quite extensively for word processing and utilize the capabilities of Telewriter-64 to the fullest. I have written two books and numerous sermons and have found the CoCo more than adequate. I would like to let anyone who may be interested to know that copies of the two books are available on disk. Book one is entitled An Introduction to the Doctrines of Grace and is on one disk. Book two is entitled Portraits of Christ: As Painted in John's Gospel and is on two full disks. All disks are in Telewriter binary format. Anyone wishing copies should send three blank disks and a return mailer with postage affixed to 221 Highview Drive, 63011.

The material is copyrighted, but those who receive the disks may feel free to use it as they wish. Donations for the material would be appreciated, but I will gladly provide copies for anyone who wishes to have them.

Lastly, my thanks to THE RAINBOW staff for a great magazine. I would like to suggest that an article be written on how people are using the CoCo in various ministry activities.

Pastor Mark Camp
Ballwin, MO

## REQUEST HOTLINE

## Editor:

I would like to know if anyone has software that emulates a VT-100 Digital Equipment Corp. CRT. If so, please write to me at 2410 Imperial Oaks, 52761.

Joe Barnard

Muscatine, IA

## Editor:

I would like to be in contact with someone who has interfaced a Digital LA36 Decwriter II with a Radio Shack Extended BaSIC computer. I have a Decwriter with no interfaces. I need the wiring drawings and directions. Please contact me at 114 Kenneth Drive, 15626.

William A. Walker
Delmont, PA

## In a Screen Print Pinch

## Editor:

My teacher and I have been conducting a computer course at our school for three years. We were doing fine until someone took our screen print program last summer. Thus, we had to buy another only to discover that Radio Shack has discontinued the model we previously used. The replacement we found is too slow, which increases printing time.

Does anyone know where we can get the older model or a faster screen print program for the Tandy DMP-130? The older Cat. No.
is $26-3021$ and the new model's Cat. No. is 26-3121. Write to us at Connersville Junior High School, 1900 Grand Avenue, 47331.

Mike Cramer and Gary Keegan
Connersville, IN

## Lie Detector

## Editor:

I need help. My math teacher challenged me to build a CoCo lie detector. I have no idea where to start. I would appreciate any help. If possible, I would like it to use a finger clip. My address is 2833 Jackson Pike, 45103.

## Chris Schneider <br> Batavia, OH

## Jogger's Log

## Editor:

I am looking for a program that will let me combine my hobbies of running and computering. I need a way to keep track of mileage, etc., in a type of training diary.

I have seen a few programs commercially available for some other computers (Apple, IBM, etc.), but I haven't found anything for the CoCo . Anyone knowing of one can write me at 101 Fourth Avenue, 25701.

Steve Clark
Huntington, WV

## Editor:

I would like to have a program to log Ham Radio contacts listing calls, names, dates, states and countries. If anyone has a program, please contact me. I am a Ham and would like to keep all my logging contacts on my CoCo . I would also like to see more programs for the Ham. Write to me at 6429 Main Street, 54410 . I have 64 K ECB and cassette. Also, I would like to hear from someone who has a code program of some kind.

Kim G. Smrstick
Arpin, WI

## Editor's Note: See "CoCo's Quick

 Station Log" on Page 44 of the November 1985 issue.
## OS-9 Testimonial

## Editor:

RAINBOW is the flip side of "whenever things cannot possibly get any worse, they will." Every time I start thinking you guys have peaked out, you pull another handkerchief out of your sleeve. Congratulations on Brian Lantz's articles. Now we have Dale Puckett, who covers the whole OS-9 spectrum, and Mr. Lantz, who concentrates on programming. What more could we ask for?

Well, for one thing, how about BASIC09 programs along the lines of such classics as Roach, Surface, Keybomber and anything by Fred Scerbo? Let's shake the notion that OS-9 is an inherently serious, business applications system. Just what did y'all have in mind when you bought those Color Computers, anyway? OS-9 has some outstanding Hi-Res graphics routines. Let's see them put to use.

Fred Sawtelle
Huntsville, TX

## INFORMATION PLEASE

## Editor:

Is there any way to save programs downloaded with the Radio Shack RS-232 Program Pak to disk using the Multi-Pak Interface? Any help would be greatly appreciated. You can write me at 622 Perdido Drive, 75043.

Eric Hedstrom Garland, TX

## Editor:

I am desperately looking for a FORTRAN compiler for CoCo. If you know of one, please let me know. I would be appreciative. Write me at 2300 Olinville Avenue, 10467.

Benjamin M. Fine
Bronx, NY

## Editor:

At this time, I am considering purchasing a Radio Shack Ink-Jet Printer CGP-220 to go with my CoCo 2 computer. However, I am concerned about being able to use it to print out all of the graphics I have accumulated using the graphics program from the article entitled "The Art of Joystick Painting," by Brian Preble, on Page 97 of the October 1984 issue. I very much like Brian's program and would like to be able to use the CGP-220 printer in making hard copies of all the graphics I have saved on tape. I do understand that the printer comes with a special screen print utility, but I question whether or not this utility works with Brian's program. If anybody can help me, I would greatly appreciate it. My mailing address is P.O. Box 71, 04957.

Chet Lonnquist
Norridgewock, ME

## Editor:

Soon after I bought our Epson RX-80 F/ T the LX-80 with near letter-quality printing came out. Does anyone know if: a) the printer can be modified; b) any software exists that would do the job for me? I have both Elite Word and VIP Writer.

Also, does anyone know why some of my printer lines are occasionally wavy? Sometimes the 'a' line will not be quite straight with respect to the others. My address is 2330 Lakeland Avenue, 53704.

Paul Whiting
Madison, WI

## Editor:

I am a proud owner of a 64 K ECB CoCo with an FD 500 disk drive and a DCM-3 modem. I have a communication program called Autoterm that takes close to five minutes to load in on cassette. I want to copy this from tape to disk. It would be a lot faster and I don't want to buy the same program again. This program is machine language and self-executing. Would Radio Shack's EDTASM+ allow me to do this? How can I do this? My address is RR 3 Box 376, 62966.

Bryon E. Lawrence
Murphysboro, IL
Editor's Note: Read "A Tape To Disk Transfer Vehicle" by Roger Schrag, January 1984, Page 48.

# Radio Shack's Color Computer $2^{\circ}$ 

## SAVE ON OUR BEST!

## 64K Memory! Extended BASIC! Cut ${ }^{\$}$ 20...new low price ${ }^{\$ 199.95}$

The Color Computer 2 is an affordable computer that allows you to write programs tailored to your personal and household needs. It's ideal for small-business and professional uses alike. With the built-in Extended BASIC language, you can access 32,000 characters of memory. To access the full 64 K memory, simply add a
disk drive and the optional OS-9 disk operating system.

The powerful Color Computer 2 (26-3127, was 219.95 in Cat. RSC15) creates detailed color graphics from simple, one-line commands, and is ideal for drawings, designs, charts, engineering diagrams and even animation!




[^1]
## A CoColess CoCo Fan

## Editor:

Here's one Atari user who also wishes he had a CoCo. My respect to Rainbow, Radio Shack and the users for upholding such an excellent computer.
I am an electronics fanatic and a 6502 expert in most cases. I would like to trade ideas with CoCo users on electronics projects, and would like any type of 6809 assembly listing. I want to convert these for the Atari. My address is 2404 Phoenix Hill Drive, 40207.

> Jay Yepuri

Louisville, KY

## Teaming up for Adventure

## Editor:

Is there anyone out there who has a good Adventure idea (scenario), but can't put it in a program?
I have enough knowledge in BASIC to write a program, but lack ideas. Please send a detailed explanation of your idea, and together we'll produce a great Adventure. My address is 939 S. Harriet, 46151.

Jim Cockrum
Martinsville, IN

## KUDOS

## Editor:

I am writing this letter in the hopes of delivering some well-deserved kudos. The first I would like to extend to Colorware for their CoCo Max program. This has to be, without a doubt, the most user-friendly program I have acquired to date. As a programmer I am intrigued by the concepts utilized, and as a user I can finally let my creative juices flow. It is well worth the money and I highly recommend it to anyone, no matter how remote the need.

The second kudos is to your magazine. With all the "computer envy" these days, all I have to do is let my friends thumb through the pages of your magazine and the discussion is all but over. Keep up the good work. SM1 Jay Hebert
USS Midway CV 41 Yokosuka, Japan

## Editor:

I wish to compliment you on the wonderful magazine you produce. There are many advertisers in THE RAINBOW and it's nice to know there are people other than Radio Shack who support the TRS-80 Color Computer. When I purchased the October 1985 Graphics issue, I saw the usual games, reviews, Rainbow Scoreboard, etc. What surprised me was the extra long "CoCo Gallery." It was a wonderful idea. I hope it will continue.

## Joseph Pendell

 Riverside, MD
## Newsletters

## Editor:

I would like to announce the CoCo Newsletter. The newsletter includes helpful POKEs,
tips for solving Adventures, an occasional review on a new product and one or two programs. The newsletter is available to anyone worldwide. For more information write to me at Rt. 6, Box 293, 26505 , or call (304) 594-2791.

Doug Wilburn<br>Morgantown, WV

## Editor:

The MC-10 Newsletter has grown from four pages to 10 pages, and we hope to someday produce a small magazine for the MC-10 computer. Since $\$ 6$ a year [for dues] is sort of a tight budget to get a magazine started, we must raise our dues, which include subscription, to $\$ 12$. Anyone wishing information on our club, please write to me at 4730 Cass Street, 92109.

Jose J. Bray
San Diego, CA

## Editor:

I would like to tell THE RAINBOW readers about our newsletter. It is called Alternate Views. Although its main theme is science fiction, we cover a variety of topics, including computers (the CoCo , of course). For a sample issue and subscription information send 50 cents to 3735 Stark Street, 43906. The editor is John Redpath.

Dale Roman
Bellaire, OH

## BOUQUETS

## Editor:

I would like everyone to know about two companies who advertise in THE RAINBOW. Never in my life have I been treated with such wonderful service and concern. Special thanks to Sugar Software and Don Dunlop. Also, my compliments to Computer Plus. I can't say enough about these people who put service and customer satisfaction above everything else.

Thanks for a fine publication.
Anthony J. Michael
Bryant, WI

## Editor:

I would like to express my thanks to Colorware, Inc. When I ordered CoCo Max, I received it in less than two days! I live in a very remote town and seven-day packages are not uncommon. Also, the package was tested and sealed, which shows individual service. Beware - never hit SHIFT-left arrow while a menu is on the screen; doing so will wreck your picture.

Troy Curtiss<br>Circle, MT

## Editor:

I would like everyone to know about two companies who advertise in RAINBOW. Never, in all my life, have I been treated with such wonderful service and concern. Special thanks to Sugar Software and Don Dunlop. Also, my compliments to Computer Plus. I can't say enough about these people, who put service and customer satisfaction above everything else.

Thanks for a fine publication.
Anthony J. Michael
Bryant, WI

THE RAINBOW welcomes letters to the editors. Mail should be addressed to: Letters to Rainbow, The Falsoft Building, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. Letters should include the writer's full name and address. Letters may be edited for purposes of clarity or space.

Letters to the editor may also be sent to us through the MAIL section of our new Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick MAIL, then type SEND and address to: EDITDRS.


## Next to your computer,



## nothing beats a Tandy ${ }^{\circ}$ printer.



## Tandy printers make fine print quality, graphics and high performance affordable.

For your best value and selection in top-quality printers, shop your local Radio Shack Computer Center. We've got what you need, whatever your printing requirements.

## Versatile Business Printer

The DMP 430* $(26-1277, \$ 899)$ is a 132 -column dot-matrix printer with an 18 -wire print head that delivers superior correspondence characters. Choose from micro, italic and double-high fonts, as well as bit-image graphics. In the draft mode, the DMP 430 delivers a fast 180 characters per second.

## Low-Cost, Triple-Mode <br> Personal Printer

The DMP 130* $(26-1280, \$ 349.95)$ lets you choose from word processing,
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## Budget-Priced High Performer

The DMP 105 (26-1276, \$199.95) is ideal for data processing and generalpurpose use. Features a bit-image graphics mode, too.

## High-Resolution Ink-Jet Printer

The CGP 220 (26-1268, \$599) quietly prints text and graphics in yellow, violet, red, green, cyan, magenta and black! And because there's no ribbon to wear out or become contaminated, the print quality remains excellent.

See the complete selection of printers and accessories at Radio Shack today.

## Radio Shaek

## The Technology Store ${ }^{\text {TW }}$

 a division of tandy corporation


# Your CoCo: An Investment for Easing the High-Tech Pace 

 gentleman wrote in a few months back suggesting we publish a photograph of the behind-the-scenes people here at RAINBOW who are responsible for its creation each month.For our curious readers who've aspired to see the folks who make THE RAINBOW, you can refer to last month's (February) cover for one of those faces. With more modesty than I am able to express, I'll fess up that that surprised face is mine.

Although I'm only one of the great crew we've got here, come deadline time we're all running around looking similar to that flabbergasted visage. Until we make a "family portrait," you've got some idea of what we look like.

I had advanced notice for the making of that cover, so of course it was all planned and purposely captured on film. You can imagine the same expression appeared when I was unexpectedly asked to write this column. It was deadline week, too.

But I've always welcomed serendipity into my life because it's an excellent way to learn; with that point made, on with the show . .

Learning is a constant process, an intrinsic part of living that can enrich the quality of our day-to-day existence. Every experience, be it good, bad or indifferent, can serve as a course in enlightenment.

This kind of commitment to growth can be good philosophy in a world that's moving, changing and rearranging more quickly than the average person can keep up with. I believe at the very core of this accelerated pace is computer technology, forming today (before we even know it) the basis for our lifestyles tomorrow.

OK, so this isn't a profound revelation, but this was the rational approach I tried to implement when, over a year and a half ago, I stepped into the CoCo world as a copy editor for THE RAINBOW. Feeling quite inadequate, not to mention intimidated, I had to keep reminding myself of the above stated logic when surrounded by the wonderful (and occasionally frustrating) world of computers.

But, my "techno-fright" soon dissipated when I found the camaraderie that abounded in the CoCo Community, which made my transition into the computer world an easier task.

I'm sure those who have been learning and discovering on their Color Computers can share this same sentiment. You obviously foresee these

# Telewriter-64 the Color Computer Word Processor 

- 3 display formats: 51/64/85 columns $\times 24$ lines
- True lower case characters
- User-friendly full-screen editor
ERight justification
■ Easy hyphenation
Drives any printer
- Embedded format and control codes
- Runs in $\mathbf{1 6 K}, \mathbf{3 2 K}$, or $\mathbf{6 4 K}$

Menu-driven disk and cassette I/O

- No hardware modifications required


## THE ORIGINAL

Simply stated, Telewriter is the most powerful word processor you can buy for the TRS-80 Color Computer. The original Telewriter has received rave reviews in every major Color Computer and TRS-80 magazine, as well as enthusiastic praise from thousands of satisfied owners. And rightly so.
The standard Color Computer display of 32 characters by 16 lines without lower case is simply inadequate for serious word processing. The checkerboard letters and tiny lines give you no feel for how your writing looks or reads. Telewriter gives the Color Computer a 51 column by 24 line screen display with true lower case characters. So a Telewriter screen looks like a printed page, with a good chunk of text on screen at one time. In fact, more on screen text than you'd get with Apple II, Atari, TI, Vic or TRS-80 Model III.
On top of that, the sophisticated Telewriter full-screen editor is so simple to use, it makes writing fun. With single-letter mnemonic commands, and menu-driven 1/O and formatting, Telewriter surpasses all others for user friendliness and pure power.
Telewriter's chain printing feature means that the size of your text is never limited by the amount of memory you have, and Telewriter's advanced cassette handler gives you a powerful word processor without the major additional cost of a disk.
...one of the best programs for the Color
Computer I have seen..

- Color Computer News, Jan. 1982


## TELEWRITER-64

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

## 64K COMPATIBLE

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

## 64 COLUMNS (AND 85!)

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

## RIGHI JUSTIFICATION \& <br> HYPHIDNATION

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

## FEATURES \& SPECIFICATIONS:

## Printing and formatting: Drives any printer

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

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

- The RAINBOW, Jan. 1982


## Pronessional WORD PROCDSSING

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

## Cognitec

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Del Mar, CA 92014
Or check your local software store. If you have questions, or would like to order by Visa or Mastercard, call us at (619) 755-1258 (weekdays, 8AM-4PM PST). Dealer inquiries invited.
(Add $\$ 2$ for shipping. Californians add $6 \%$ state tax.)
Apple II is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.; Atari is a trademark of Atari, Inc.; TRS-80 is a trademark of Tandy Corp; MX-80 is a trademark of Epson America, inc.
> "And in your possession is the perfect tool for keeping abreast of this everchanging phenomenon the CoCo!"
significant changes and the indication that the trend for new technology will continue. What a challenge! And in your possession is the perfect tool for keeping abreast of this everchanging phenomenon - the CoCo!

Now, though I don't confess any inclination toward yuppiedom, I even have a CoCo at home. My only regret is that it doesn't do dishes. (I suppose it's ironic that I have a personal computer in my home, but nothing so modern as a dishwasher!) So, when Lonnie departed for vacation and requested that I fill in his usual slot on these pages, I enjoyed the prestige and pleasure of doing it on my CoCo.

And for the first time since joining the staff here at Rainbow, I truly had the opportunity to combine creativity with technology. Though in my particular job capacity I spend a great deal of time sorting through
pages of technical jargon for RAINBOW articles and making them coherent for the self-teaching user, up until now I've never been able to brandish my "writer's" pen (or, more appropriately, word processor) for the pages of our magazine.

This being our Business and Finance issue, I think many of you, whether you're self-employed or working for a company, can relate to keeping up with the high-tech changes that are needed for maintaining and managing a business most efficiently. Its success or failure can depend on it, and you must use all the resources available.

Your CoCo is an invaluable resource for you, and in using it, you've learned how to take the necessary steps for acquiring tomorrow's knowledge.

- Tamara Dunn



AUTOTERM shows true upper/ lower case in screen widths of 32, $40,42,51$, or 64 characters with no split words. The width of 32 has extra large letters. Scrolling is forward, backward, and fast. Block graphics pictures are displayed automatically and can be scrolled.

The screen's top line shows operating mode, unused memory size, memory on/off, and capslock on/off. It also gives helpful prompts.

## SWEET TALKIN'

KEY-BEEP can be on/off. Unacceptable keystrokes cause a lower pitched BOP! This ERROR-
BEEBOP can be on/off.
Talks to other computers with Full or Half Duplex; Baud Rate of 110, 150, 300, 600, 1200; Parity as even, odd, mark, space, none; 7 or 8 bit Word; any Stop Bits; all 128 ASCII characters; true line Break; XON/XOFF protocol; and optional line-at-a-time transmission. Able to send and receive text, block graphics, BASIC and ML programs. A 64 K machine holds up to 45,000 characters (33,300 in HI-RES).

DUAL PROCESSING lets you review \& edit while more data is coming in.

XMODEM for disk file transfer.

Fully supports D.C. Hayes and other intelligent modems.
Talks to your printer with any page size, margins, line spacing, split word avoidance. Embed your printer's control sequences for boldface, underlining, etc. Narrow text can be automatically spread out.

## You'll also use Autoterm for simple word processing and record keeping

You can display directories, delete files, transmit directly from disk, and work with files larger than memory. Easily maintain a disk copy of an entire session.
Compatible with TELEWRITER (ASCII) \& other word processors.

## SMOOTH WALKIN'

AUTOTERM moves smoothly and quickly between word processing and intelligent terminal action. Create text, correct your typing errors; then connect to the other computer, upload your text, download information, file it, and sign-off; then edit the received data, print it in an attractive format, and/or save it on file.

Editing is super simple with the cursor. Find strings instantly, too! Any operating parameter, such as screen width, can be altered at any time. Uncompleted commands can be cancelled.

## PUTTY IN YOUR HANDS

The word processor can be used to create, print, and/or save on file your personal KSMs. They let AUTOTERM act like you. For example, it can dial through your modem, sign-on, interact, perform file operations, \& sign-off; an entire session without your help. KSMs can answer the phone, prompt the caller, take messages, save them, hang-up, and wait for the next call. The KSM potential is unbelievable!

NO OTHER COMPUTER IN THE WORLD CAN MATCH YOUR COCO'SAUTOMATIC TERMINAL CAPABILITIES!!!

## WHAT THE REVIEWERS SAY

"AUTOTERM is the Best of Class." Graham, RAINBOW, 6/83
"The AUTOTERM buffer system is the most sophisticated - and one of the easiest to use..." Banta, HOT CoCo, 9/84
"Almost a full featured word processor..."
Ellers, RAINBOW, 11/84
"AUTOTERM's excellent errorhandling routines, thorough documentation, and logical, easy-to-use command structure make it stand out."
Parker, HOT CoCo, 5/85

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## CASSETTE \$39.95 <br> DISKETTE \$49.95

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Compatible with all known plug-in packs. To use it with another plug-in pack without using a Multi-Slot, order the Y-cable below.
Completely assembled, tested and ready to plug. in and use, with programs included to set, read, and display the Time/Date on the screen or
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3 piece unit with hardware. NOW . . . . . . . . $\$ 5.00$ PC BOARDS for 27XX type proms for above case. NOW.

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All have GOLD plated contacts.
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# Please Mother Tandy ... . . . we'd rather do it ourselves! 

Along while ago - it seems like ages - I got my first Color Computer "system." I had the fever. And, without even a hint of the long journey I was embarking on, less than 14 hours after I got my setup, I was off to Radio Shack on the first of countless treks to get something to enhance my configuration. Seems the old Vivitar tape recorder I had figured on using just wasn't quite right; I needed a computer tape recorder. Oh well, I thought, at least now I'll have everything I need.

Whew, and double whew, was I ever wrong! All too soon, I had to have a Line Printer VII. Then the CoCo's own TV, a modem, lowercase board, new keyboard, 64 K chips instead of "piggybacked" 16 Ks , green screen monitor and video driver, one, then two disk drives, a new and better printer, bigger TV, RS-232 switch box, LEDs for this and that, 80 -column board, RS-232 Pak, and power strips plugged into other power strips. Every time I pass through the electrical department of a hardware store I check the prices on power strips. The tangle of cables and cords and Y-everythings under my desk at home is mind-boggling - and I'm not even a true hardware hacker.

I'm not alone! No sir. Wonder how many rolls of wire, spools of solder, redhandled pliers and yellow-and-black screwdriver sets Radio Shack has sold to CoCo owners? How many wire strippers? Rolls of black electrical tape? How many of us are Radio Shack junkies?

Well, looking back, I realize I've gotten an immense amount of pleasure out of adding all the "extras" over the last three years. Got my own customized configuration, too. While I have yet to get a Multi-Pak Interface or a 1200 Baud modem, and I use OS-9 only when I play Trivia Fever, my CoCo conglomeration dominates an entire room in my home, has its own separate, but still overloaded circuit and, count 'em, two phone lines and three telephones. While I'm not even in the same league with the hard-core solder artists, I'm sure there couldn't be another computer setup like it anywhere. It's been lovingly assembled, like a component hi-fi system. But my case is hardly unique. Your own custom installation is likely just as user-modified, eclectic and personalized as mine. It's the CoCo way to go.

Yes, I also use a streamlined, doesn't-need-me-for-anything, state-of-the-art, hard-disk MS-DOS machine in my office along with my "work" CoCo, but it will never engender that special feeling I have for my CoCo at home. My CoCo "grew up" right here, and became part of the family.

So, listen up, Tandy. Yes, we want memory, speed and software compatibility in that new machine you're dragging your heels on. But, just as importantly, we want hardware adaptability. Then, we're likely to be forgiving if it doesn't have a whatever; we'll just add one ourselves. Give us 512 million K and our third-party suppliers will be bank-switching it in a month. Give us a bell; we'll make it whistle.

A lot of us are going to break that warranty seal in a matter of minutes and we're going to be looking for something to modify, to upgrade, to amend, to redefine, to add on - and we'll most likely get the toggle switches, project boards and other nuts and bolts from the neighborhood Radio Shack. So, don't get too slick and don't worry so much about the loose ends. The CoCo crowd is clamoring for new challenges. Let's see it in the stores this summer! We'll smooth out any rough edges; it's a part of the natural evolution of a great computer. Enough of this fidgeting in the nest, shove that fledgling on out and the CoCo Community will teach it to fly!

\author{

- Jim Reed
}

A monthly magazine on tape and disk
Now every month you can get $8-10$ ready-to-run utilities, programming tips \& hints, business applications, home management, tutorials, and educational programs. Also a Buy 'N Sell section and much, much more. NO GAMES, ONLY REAL STUFF!

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## THOUSANDS OF PROGRAMIMERS USE THESE UTILITIES DAILY: SHOULDNT YOU?

 UTILITY ROUTINES for the TANDY\& TRS-80 COLOR COMPUTER (Vol. 1)


This powerful book for Basic and ML Programmers, includes program explanation, memory requirements, and an annotated source listing for the utility routines given below. These routines if bought individually will cost you HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS.

These are 100\% Position Independent ML Utilities and require no ML programming knowledge
COMMAND KEYS: Access most Basic commands with 2 keystrokes.
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SPOOLER ( $16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}, 64 \mathrm{~K}$ ): Don't wait for those printouts, 32 K Spooling Butter in 64 K .
SUPER SCROLLER ( 64 KOnly ): Save and examine everything that scrolls off the text screen. AND MUCH, MUCH MORE!
Compatible with $16 \mathrm{~K} / 32 \mathrm{~K} / 64 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{ECB} /$ Cassette and Disk Systems and CoCo I and CoCo II.

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THESE ROUTINES (READY-TO-RUN)
ON CASSETTE/DISK: \$24:95
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## BEST OF <br> COCO TIME ' 85 <br> (UTILITIES)

18 best selected utilities from COCO-TIME 1985 like: In Memory Disk Drive for 64 K Cassette Users, CoCo Disk Zap, Basic Program Packer, Tape Encryption (Basic), Disk Encryption (Basic), Graphics Screen Dump for DMP Printers, Basic Search, EZ Disk Master, Function Keys, Graphics Zoom, Tape Index System, 40K Basic (for 64K Cassette Users), Alpha Directory, Banner Creator, LIST/DIR
Pause, Disk Mailing List, Super
INPUT/LINE INPUT, and Tape-toTape Copy.

## Disk or Cassette, <br> Only For \$26.95

DISK ANTI-PIRATE $\mathbf{\$ 5 9 . 9 5}$ HIDE-A-BASIC 1.1 \$24.95 вотн \$79.95

## 500 POKES, PEEKS 'N EXECS for the TRS-80 COLOR COMPUTER

NEVER BEFORE has this information of vital significance to a programmer been so readily available to everyone. This book will help you 'GET UNDERNEATH THE COVER' of the color Computer and develop your own HI-QUALITY programs, SO WHY WAIT?

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## GAME

## Set your Sails, Keep a Weather Eye out for Storms and Beware of the Jolly Roger!

By David Compton

everal times I have seen in the pages of RAINBOW a plea for nonviolent games for children. World Trader is written for the young child, perhaps a second or third grader. Even younger children can use it with parental help. World Trader is a text Adventure, but the reading is kept to a minimum. It essentially seeks to teach children the names of some countries and the products for which they are best known. The player can't "lose" the game; he is just sent back to the beginning to start over. At the same time, there is an element of nonfatal excitement - pirates or storms may strike
at any moment, costing you money, or you may arrive in a country to sell your goods, only to find that your customers aren't interested!

All of the instructions are given at the beginning of the game, but here's a summary: The idea is to earn $\$ 25,000$ or more by buying merchandise in one country and selling it at a profit in another. Note that you may have only one of each item in your hold at any one
time. Only four commands are needed by the player, GO, which presents a list of 10 countries you may travel to; BUY, which displays what the inhabitants have for sale (and reduces your cash on hand if you decide to buy); SELL, which disposes of your cargo and updates your cash; and INV, which informs you what's in your cargo hold.

The player must also bear in mind that each time he uses the command

GO, his funds are reduced by $\$ 100$ to pay the cost of shipping and salaries for the crew. The first few trips should be made carefully, or the captain (you) will quickly run out of money.
(Any questions about this program may be sent to the author at 252 N . Main Street, Suffield, CT 06078, phone 203-668-5302. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)
$130 \ldots . . .88$
$280 \ldots \ldots .11$
$460 \ldots . . . .81$
$600 \ldots \ldots .252$
END ...... 230

The listing: TRADER

```
l\emptyset 'TRADER
12 ' BY DAVID COMPTON, 252 N. MA
IN ST., SUFFIELD, CT Ø6\emptyset78
13 'COPYRIGHT 1985
2\emptyset CLS
3\emptyset AA$="THE GAME OF":BB$="WORLD
TRADER":PRINT@2\emptyset8-(LEN (AA$) *.5),
AA$: PRINT@272-(LEN (BB$)*.5),BB$
4\emptyset FOR DL=1TO2\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset:NEXT:CLS
5\emptyset PRINT" IN THIS GAME, YOU STA
RT WITH A SHIP AND $l\varnothing\varnothing\emptyset. THE O
BJECT IS TO TRAVEL AROUND THE WO
RLD, BUYING AND SELLING, UNT
IL YOU EITHER RUN OUT OF MONEY
    OR EARN ENOUGH TO RETIRE."
6\varnothing PRINT" EACH VOYAGE WILL COST
    YOU $l\varnothing\varnothing. IN ADDITION, YOU'
LL HAVE TO BE CAREFUL OF PIRATE
S AND STORMS."
7\emptyset PRINT" YOUR CREW UNDERSTANDS
    THE COM-MANDS 'GO', 'BUY', 'SEL
L' AND 'INV' (INVENTORY)."
8\emptyset PRINT@448,"PRESS ANY KEY TO B
EGIN"
9ø IFINKEY$=""THEN9\varnothing
1\varnothing\varnothing CLS
11\varnothing WE=l\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset:W$="$$##,###"
12\emptyset DIMCN$(1\varnothing,8)
13\varnothing DATA BRAZIL, BRAZILIANS,COFFE
E,5\emptyset\emptyset,\emptyset,RELICS,2\varnothing\varnothing\emptyset,\varnothing
```

$14 \emptyset$ DATA HOLLAND, DUTCH, CHOCOLATE $, 1 \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing$, DIAMONDS , $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing$
$15 \emptyset$ DATA FRANCE,FRENCH,WINE, $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ ,$\varnothing$, CHEESE, $25 \varnothing, \varnothing$
$16 \varnothing$ DATA GERMANY, GERMANS, BEER, $3 \varnothing$ $\varnothing, \varnothing$, CLOTHING, $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing$
$17 \varnothing$ DATA NORWAY, NORWEGIANS, FISH, $2 \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing$, CRYSTAL, $5 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing$
$18 \varnothing$ DATA CHINA, CHINESE,TEA, $1 \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing$ ,SPICES, $2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing$
$19 \varnothing$ DATA ARGENTINA, ARGENTINES, BE
$E F, l \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing$, HORSES $, 3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing$
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ DATA ITALY, ITALIANS, PASTA, 35 $\varnothing, \varnothing$, STATUES, $6 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing$
$21 \varnothing$ DATA DENMARK, DANES, FURNITURE $, 5 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing$, CLOTH, $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing$
$22 \varnothing$ DATA INDIA, INDIANS,IVORY, $85 \varnothing$
$\varnothing, \varnothing, F A B R I C S, 7 \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing$
$23 \varnothing$ FORX=1TOl $\varnothing: F O R Y=1 T O 8:$ READCN\$ $(X, Y): N E X T Y, X$
$24 \varnothing$ PRINT"YOU BEGIN YOUR VOYAGE
IN LONDON.YOU HAVE";:PRINTUSINGW \$; WE
$25 \varnothing$ PRINTSTRING\$(32,"\$");
$26 \emptyset$ IFWE>24999THENPRINT"YOU HAVE
";:PRINTUSINGW\$;WE:PRINT"A SUCCE
SSFUL VOYAGE! YOU RETURN TO ENGL
AND IN TRIUMPH!": END
$27 \varnothing$ PRINT"YOUR ORDERS,SIR?"
$28 \varnothing$ INPUTO\$
$29 \varnothing$ IFO\$="SELL"THENGOTO42 $\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFO\$="BUY"THENGOTO56ø
$31 \varnothing$ IFO\$="GO"THENFORX=1TOI $\varnothing:$ PRIN
TX; CN\$ (X, I) : NEXT: GOTO34 $\varnothing$
$32 \emptyset$ IFO\$="INV"THENGOTO72 $\varnothing$
$33 \varnothing$ PRINT"I DON'T UNDERSTAND, CA PTAIN": GOTO25 $\varnothing$
$34 \emptyset$ INPUTDE: IFDE<1ORDE>1ØTHEN25Ø
$35 \varnothing$ GOSUB67ø
$36 \varnothing$ CLS:L\$=CN\$(DE,1):PRINT"YOU A RE IN ";CN\$ (DE,I)
$37 \varnothing$ WE=WE-1 $\varnothing \varnothing$
38ø PRINT"YOU HAVE";:PRINTUSINGW \$;WE
$39 \varnothing$ IFWE<申THENPRINT"WE'RE OUT OF MONEY, CAPTAIN. WE'LL HAVE T - RETURN TO ENGLAND TO GET A LOA N.": FORX=1TO2øøø:NEXT:END

4øø GOTO25ø
41ø 1********SELL*******
$42 \varnothing$ FORD=1TOIø:IFCN $(D, 5)=" 1 " T H E$ N45øELSENEXTD
$43 \varnothing$ FORD=1TOIø:IFCN $(D, 8)=" 14 T H E$ N45øELSENEXTD
$44 \varnothing$ PRINT"YOU HAVE NOTHING TO SE LL.": GOTO27ø
$45 \varnothing$ IFRND ( $1 \varnothing$ ) $=6$ THENPRINT"THE "; $C$ N\$ (DE, 2) ;" AREN'T": PRINT"INTERES TED IN BUYING.":O\$="GO":GOTO3Iø $46 \varnothing$ PRINT"THE ";CN\$ (DE,2);" WIEL BUY ";
$47 \varnothing$ FORX=1TOI $\varnothing: \operatorname{IFCN}(\mathrm{X}, 5)=41$ THE NPRINTCN\$ (X,3):PRINT"SOLD FOR"; PRINTUSINGW\$;VAL (CN\$ (X,4)) + (.3*V AL (CN\$ (X,4))):WE=WE+VAL (CN\$ (X,4) ) +(.3*VAL (CN\$ (X,4)))
$48 \varnothing$ CN\$ $(\mathrm{X}, 5)=" \varnothing "$
49ø NEXTX
5øø FORX=1TOIø:IFCNS (X,8)="1"THE NPRINTCN $(\mathrm{X}, 6):$ PRINT"SOLD FOR";
PRINTUSINGW\$;VAL (CN\$ (X, 7)) + (.3*V AL (CN\$ (X,7))):WE=WE+VAL(CN\$ (X,7) $)+(.3 * \operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{CN\$ }(\mathrm{X}, 7)))$
$51 \varnothing$ CN $(\mathrm{X}, 8)=" \varnothing "$
$52 \emptyset$ NEXTX
53ø PRINT"YOU HAVE";:PRINTUSINGW \$;WE
$54 \varnothing$ GOTO25ø
$55 \emptyset$ 1*******BUY******
$56 \emptyset$ PRINT"THE ";CN\$ (DE,2);" WISH
TO SELL: ": PRINTCN\$ (DE, 3) ,: PRINT USINGW\$; VAL (CN\$ (DE, 4)): PRINTCN\$ ( DE , 6),:PRINTUSINGW\$;VAL(CN\$ (DE, 7 ))
$57 \varnothing$ PRINT"WHICH WILL YOU BUY?" 58ø INPUTBU\$
$59 \varnothing$ IFBU\$<>CN\$ (DE, 3) ANDBU\$<>CN\$( DE,6)THENPRINT"THEY DON'T HAVE A NY FOR SALE"
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFBU\$ $=C N \$(D E, 3)$ THENIFWE<VAL ( CN\$(DE,4))THENPRINT"NOT ENOUGH M ONEY":GOTO25ø
$61 \varnothing$ IFBUS $=$ CN $\$(D E, 6)$ THENIFWE<VAL ( CN\$ (DE,7))THENPRINT"NOT ENOUGH M ONEY":GOTO25ø
$62 \varnothing$ IFBU $=$ CN $\$(D E, 3)$ THENCN $\$(D E, 5)$
="I":WE=WE-VAL(CN\$(DE,4))
$63 \varnothing$ IFBU\$=CN\$ (DE, 6) THENCN $(D E, 8)$
="I":WE=WE-VAL (CN\$ (DE, 7))
64ø PRINT"YOU HAVE";:PRINTUSINGW \$;WE
65ø GOTO25ø
$66 \varnothing$ END
$67 \varnothing \mathrm{CA}=\mathrm{RND}(-T I M E R): C A=R N D(1 \varnothing)$
$68 \emptyset$ IFCA $=1$ THENLO=RND ( $1 \varnothing$ ) * $1 \varnothing:$ PRIN
T"YOU'RE ATTACKED BY PIRATES DUR

- ING THE VOYAGE. THEY STEAL SOM

E OF YOUR MONEY.":WE=WE-LO:FORDL
=1TO4 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ : NEXTDL: RETURN
$69 \varnothing$ IFCA $=2$ THENLO=RND ( $1 \varnothing$ ) * $1 \varnothing$ : PRIN
T"A BAD STORM! SEA WATER DAMAGES
YOUR CARGO. YOU'VE LOST \$";LO;
"IN MERCHANDISE.":WE=WE-LO:FORDL
$=1 T 04 \phi \varnothing \varnothing$ : NEXTDL: RETURN
$7 \emptyset \varnothing$ RETURN
71ø 1***********INV******
$72 \varnothing$ FORD=1TOIø:IFCN $(\mathrm{D}, 5)=" 1 \mathrm{PTHE}$ NPRINT CN\$ $(D, 3)$
$73 \varnothing$ NEXTD
$74 \varnothing$ FORD=1TOI $\varnothing: \operatorname{IFCN} \$(D, 8)=" 1 " T H E$ N PRINTCN $(\mathrm{D}, 6)$
$75 \varnothing$ NEXT D
$76 \varnothing$ GOTO25ø

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## Receipt Maker and File

## By Bill Tottingham

0you can think, you begin to look for ways to use of you have probably is more than "just a toy," as the other reason than to prove about anything ridiculous of us who have spent guy down the street withe your computer who would lotion, I know several any time with the CoCo the $\$ 5,000$ IBM person wanted to use the CoCo people who run small vol know that's a them out by hand) program that not only its relatively low cost. One businesses tax purposes. This but also would sarinted out a receipt. One particular computer and anis program is the rave the information the was writing
To use Recenother million in software - no need for to disk for later have a printereipt File you must have at . are going to use a diffogram is set to use a D east 32 K and a disk, and should following lines: $\quad$ different printer, change the received 1200 Baud. If you Line

## DMP-100

POKE149,0:POKE150,41
CHR\$(15)
CHR\$(14)
CHR\$(31)
CHRS $(30)$

## Function

1200 Baud printer
Enable underline Disable underline Elongated mode Character mode

## Entering Data

## After making

first thing you wany needed changes,
1). Since we're just gee is the main menu. One ready to run the program. The st getting started, press ' 2 ' it will be five choices (see Figure號 "Enter new data." You will

Bill Tottingham is an auto body worker who writes programs for children and specific business applications.
then be asked the date. Enter it in the same format the example; shows, then press enter. You will then be asked if the information given was correct. (When entering new data you will always be asked if the information provided was correct.)
Next you will be asked for a "Receipt number." You must enter a number. This is the number the program uses for filing. It also must be a number different from one already on file. The best bet is to give the receipt a number incremented by one over the preceding receipt. For the first one, enter 001.

You will now be asked to enter "Received of." Here you may enter the name of your customer.

Next comes the "Dollar amount paid." This is exactly what it says. Enter this like the example shows.

Now we come to "Amount of Account." This is the total purchase price. You can use the balance due from any previous payment of the same account. This will be printed on the receipt with the amount paid and a balance due. If the amount of account is the same as the amount paid, simply enter the amount paid here again if you wish. If not, press ENTER.

Finally we come to the comment line. Enter anything you wish; however, it is customary to use this for what was purchased, or the nature of the transaction. If you are the purchaser, you might want to enter the name of the other party, so if the hard copy is lost you will still have the information come tax time. There is a 30 character space here.

You now find yourself back at the main menu. If you want to examine the information to be printed and/or saved, press ' 3 '. If any of the information is wrong, press ' M ' to return to the main menu and press ' 2 ' to re-enter all the data. If everything is correct, the receipt can be printed or saved to disk. Press ' M ' to get back to the menu.

## Saving to Disk

If you are planning to save this data on disk, it can be done now or after printing the receipt.
To save on disk, press ' 1 ' for the disk menu (Figure 2). Here again there will be five choices. Since we are saving data, press ' 3 '. You will then be asked to press ENTER for save or 'M'for menu. After the save is completed, you will be returned to the main menu.

## Printing the Receipt

To print the receipt, press '4'. You will be asked if you want a copy. Pressing ' $Y$ '

tells the printer to print two receipts. Before answering this prompt make sure your printer is on and ready to go.

After printing, you will be returned to the main menu. Here you may save the data (if not previously saved), enter new data or look at and/or load previous accounts.

## Entering Data from Disk

To load data from disk, first get to the disk menu by pressing ' 1 ' on the main menu. The easiest way to load is to press ' 1 ' from the disk menu. A list of receipt numbers will appear on the screen preceded by a number; for example: 1) 001. To load receipt \#001, press ' 1 ' and ENTER and the file will load. If you already know the receipt number, press
' 2 ' on the disk menu and enter the number at the prompt.

After loading, you will automatically be in the examine mode (Figure 3). From there you can print out a receipt, load a different receipt or enter new data.

As with all programs, this one can be modified to your specific needs. Some ideas might be to incorporate a different filing system if you are in a higher volume business. To enter data faster, you could hack off everything after the line input statements in lines 240 through 270 and in Line 280 after the $B D \$=S T R S(B D)$ statement. A line could also be added in the printer routine that would print a line under the receipt for written comments.

Figure 4


$58 \varnothing$ OPEN＂D＂，\＃1，N\＄，11ø
$59 \varnothing$ FIELD\＃l， $1 \varnothing$ AS XTA\＄，1ø AS XD $\$ 1 \varnothing$ AS XDO\＄， $1 \varnothing$ AS XBD $\$, 3 \varnothing$ AS XR
$0 \$, 3 \varnothing$ AS XC\＄，1ø AS XDT\＄
6øø LSET XTA\＄＝TA\＄
$61 \varnothing$ LSET XD\＄＝DY\＄
62ø LSET XDO\＄＝DO\＄
63ø LSET XBD\＄＝BD\＄
64ø LSET XRO\＄＝RO\＄
$65 \emptyset$ LSET XC\＄＝C
$66 \varnothing$ LSET XDT $\$=\mathrm{D} \$$
67ø TA\＄＝XTA\＄
$68 \varnothing$ D\＄＝XDT
69ø DO\＄＝XDO\＄
$7 \emptyset \varnothing$ BD $=\mathrm{XBD}$ \＄
$71 \varnothing$ RO\＄＝XRO\＄
72ø C\＄＝XC\＄：RETURN
$73 \varnothing$ RETURN
$74 \varnothing$ PUT\＃1：RETURN
$75 \varnothing$ GET\＃l：RETURN
$76 \varnothing$＇PRINTER ROUTINE
77ø CLS：PRINT＠133，＂DO YOU WANT A COPY FOR＂：PRINT＠165，＂FOR YOUR R ECORDS ALSO？＂：PRINT＠2ø5，＂（Y／N）＂
$78 \varnothing$ PC\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFPC\＄＝＂＂GOTO78ø
79ø IF PC\＄＝＂Y＂THEN PC＝2
8申ø IFPC\＄＝＂Y＂ORPC\＄＝＂N＂GOTO82ø
81ø GOTO78ø
82ø CLS：PRINT＠236，＂PRINTING＂
83ø POKE149，$\varnothing:$ POKE15ø，41：＇12øøBA
UD
$84 \varnothing$ FORPP＝1TOPC
85ø U\＄＝CHR\＄（15）：＇UNDERLINING ON
$86 \emptyset$ DU\＄＝CHR\＄（14）：＇LINING OFF
$87 \varnothing$ E\＄＝CHR\＄（31）：＇DOUBLEWIDTH／ON
$88 \varnothing$ DE $\$=$ CHR $\$(3 \varnothing)$ ：＇D．W．／OFF
89ø NO\＄＝＂NO．＂：DT\＄＝＂Date＂：RC\＄＝＂R eceived of＂：DL\＄＝＂DOLLARS＂
$9 \varnothing \varnothing$ AC\＄＝＂AMT．OF ACCOUNT＂
$91 \varnothing$ AP\＄＝＂AMT．PAID＂
$92 \varnothing$ BD $\$=\prime$ BALANCE DUE＂
93ø LF $\$=$ STRING $(2,1 \varnothing): S \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(32$ ）
94ø PRINT\＃－2，U\＄；STRING\＄$(8 \varnothing, 32)$ ； TRING\＄$(2,1 \varnothing)$ ；DU\＄
95ø PRINT\＃－2，E\＄；NO\＄；DE\＄；U\＄；S\＄；N\＄ ；S\＄；DU\＄；STRING\＄$(46,32) ; E \$ ; D T \$ ; D E$ \＄；U\＄；S\＄；D\＄；S\＄；DU\＄；LF\＄
96ø LR＝LEN（RO\＄）：LS＝（47－LR）
97ø PRINT\＃－2，E\＄；RC\＄；DE\＄；U\＄；S\＄；S\＄ ；S\＄；S\＄；S\＄；RO\＄；STRING\＄（LS，32）；DU\＄ ；LF
98ø PRINT\＃－2，U\＄；STRING\＄ $3 \varnothing, 32$ ）；E \＄；：PRINT\＃－2，USING＂\＄\＄\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；DO；： PRINT\＃－2，DES；STRING\＄$(11,42) ; D U \$ ;$ E\＄；DL\＄；DE\＄
99ø PRINT\＃－2，U\＄；STRING\＄$(25,32) ; D$ U\＄；STRING\＄$(28,32) ; " l \varnothing \varnothing "$

1øøø PRINT\＃－2，AC\＄；：PRINT\＃－2，USIN G＂\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；TA
$1 \emptyset 1 \varnothing C=\operatorname{LEN}(C \$): C L=(32-C)$
lø2ø PRINT\＃－2，AP\＄；U\＄；：PRINT\＃－2，U SING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；DO；：PRINT\＃－2，DU\＄； TRING\＄（15，32）；＂CMTS＂；U\＄；C\＄；STR ING\＄（CL，32）；DU\＄
1ø3ø PRINT\＃－2，U\＄；BD\＄；：PRINT\＃－2，U SING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；BD；：PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（ 32）
1ø4ø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（1ø）；DU\＄；STRIN G\＄（43，32）；E\＄；＂\＄＂；DE\＄；U\＄；STRING\＄（ 32，32）
1ø5ø PRINT\＃－2，U\＄；STRING\＄$(8 \varnothing, 32)$ ； DU\＄
$1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，STRING\＄（1ø，1ø）
$1 \varnothing 62$ IFPC＝2GOTOI $\varnothing 65$
$1 \varnothing 63$ GOTO1ø7ø
$1 \varnothing 65$ IFPP＝1THENPRINT\＃－2，STRING\＄（
38，1申）
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ NEXTPP
1ø8ø GOTO5ø
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ CLS：END
lløø CLS：＇DIRECTORY ROUTINE
lllø CLEAR
112ø GOSUB57ø
113ø FORZ＝3TOll
$114 \varnothing$ DSKI\＄ø，17，Z，A\＄，B\＄
115ø X\＄＝A\＄：GOSUB119ø
116ø X\＄＝B\＄：GOSUB119ø
117ø NEXTZ
118ø GOTO128ø
119ø FORJ＝1TO128STEP32
$12 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}+1$
$121 \varnothing \mathrm{P} \$(\mathrm{R}, 1)=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{X} \$, \mathrm{~J}, 8)$
$122 \varnothing \operatorname{IFLEFT}(P \$(R, 1), 1)=\operatorname{CHR} \$(255$
）THENR＝R－1：GOTO128ø
$123 \varnothing \operatorname{IFLEFT}(P \$(R, 1), 1)=\operatorname{CHR} \$(\varnothing) T$ HENR＝R－1：GOTO126ø
$124 \varnothing \mathrm{P} \$(\mathrm{R}, 2)=\operatorname{MID}(\mathrm{X} \$, \mathrm{~J}+8,3)$
$125 \emptyset \operatorname{IFP}(\mathrm{R}, 2)<>$＂DAT＂THENR＝R－1
$126 \emptyset$ NEXTJ
$127 \varnothing$ RETURN
$128 \emptyset$ FORK＝1TOR
129ø PRINTUSING＂\＃\＃＂；K；：PRINT＂］\＃ ＂；P\＄（K，1），
13øø IFK＝R THENPRINT，
131ø NEXTK
$132 \emptyset$ LCN＝48ø
133ø PRINT＠LCN，＂LOAD WHICH FILE
（M FOR MENU）＂；：INPUTPI\＄
$134 \varnothing$ IFP1\＄＝＂M＂GOTO14ø
$135 \emptyset \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{Pl}$ ）$)$
136ø IFP＜IORP＞R THENLCN＝448：GOTO
$133 \varnothing$
$137 \varnothing$ FILE $=P \$(P, 1)$
138ø N\＄＝FILE
139甲 GOTO49ø

## The 15-Minute

## Color Computer Workout

By William Talada



A
fter many unsuccessful attempts to be home when an exercise program was on television, I finally decided that the only way I would exercise was if I had a program readily available to show me how to do each exercise and keep track of the time for me. Hence, Workout was developed.

Workout is designed to give maximum conditioning to the heart, lungs and muscles in the least amount of time. Just CLOAD or LOAD and RUN. You will see credits and a title page displayed, and you are asked to enter your current exercise level. If you don't respond within five seconds, the program defaults to an intermediate level, which can be changed by editing Line 150 .
Next, you will have time to warm up and stretch out to five different recommended exercises. After stretching, lie down and take your pulse for 15 sec onds. The given resting pulse rate is for a healthy person. It should be your main goal to lower your resting heart rate.

The instructions that follow the name of each exercise should be followed even if your television partner doesn't. There are 10 seconds of pause and 10 seconds of exercise repeated three times for each of the 15 exercises. Afterwards, there is

Bill Talada has been programming in BASIC, COBOL and RPG II for two years now. He is mostly self-taught, programming only when he can sneak out of bed at 5 o'clock in the morning without waking his wife, Robyn.
time to take an exercise heart rate. If you don't reach the minimum rate, your workout was of little benefit to you. Again, the numbers are for a young, healthy person. Allow two beats less for every 10 years of age over 30 . The program ends after a cool-down and recovery heart rate. The 15 minute workout lasts 23 minutes including warm-up and cool-down.

As with all exercise programs, it is recommended that you check with your physician before undertaking Workout.
(Any questions regarding Workout can be directed to Mr. Talada at 739 Sunset Road, Wrightsville, PA 17368. Please include an SASE when writing.)



The listing: WORKOUT
$1 \varnothing$ 'DOWN ARROW BYPASSES WARM-UP, TO CHANGE RELATIVE EXERCISES OR DEFAULT SPEED EDIT LINES $14 \varnothing-15 \varnothing$ $2 \varnothing$ CLEAR2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ CLS: PCLS: PCLEAR8
3ø R\$="ND4R2E2R4F3D2G3U2H5F2LID1 BF3LIBDINR2GIU1LINU1LIHIU1L2": F\$ ="ND4R2E2R5F3D2G3L2E2U4H2BD2L1BD 2LlU1BH1G1D2F1BR2R1BD2L3H2L2"
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT@135,"BILL TALADA":PRINT @168,"PRESENTS"
5ø D\$="D2 1 R3E3F3R3U4BE3F2R1E2U6H 2LIG2D6BG3F4R3E4D4R3U6BE3D1F4U6G 1L3BG3F6R4U9F9U3F3R3E4D1F3R5E3U1 4R4D17R3U17R6U3L16D14G2L1H2U14L3 D4BG3H2LlG2D6F2R1E2U6BE3H4L3G4DI øH6E8L4G6U6L3D3H3BD4D3G1L3U5R3F1 BU4L7D4H4L3G4U4L3D16H3G3U16L3" 6ø PMODE1,1: PCLS:DRAW"BM3 $\varnothing, 6 \varnothing S 9 "$ +D\$:PAINT $(32,62), 6,8$
7ø PMODE1, 3:PCLS:DRAW"BM25,7øS1ø "+D\$: PAINT $(27,72), 6,8$
$8 \varnothing$ PMODE1,5: PCLS: DRAW"BM2 $\varnothing$, 7 $\varnothing$ Sll "+D\$: PAINT $(22,72), 6,8$
$9 \varnothing$ PMODE1,7:PCLS:DRAW"BM15,7øS12 "+D\$: PAINT ( 17,72 ) , 6, 8
1øø FORX=1TO7 STEP2: PMODE1,X:SCR EEN1,1:PLAY"OlV25T255ECECECECECE CECEC": NEXTX:FORX=1TO4: PLAY"T98D FEAGBC": NEXT: FORX=1TO999:NEXT 11ø CLS:PRINT:PRINT"THE EXERCISE PROGRAM IS DESIGNEDTO GIVE ALL MUSCLES AN INTENSE WORKOUT AS W

ELL AS IMPROVING
THE HEART AN D LUNGS."
$12 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT"YOU MUST EXERCIS E AT LEAST FOUR TIMES A WEEK TO GAIN THE FULL BENEFIT OF THIS PROGRAM."
13ø PRINT:PRINT"ENTER SPEED BEGINNER TO EXP
ERT 1-5": SP=VAL(INKEY\$)
14ø TIMER= $\varnothing$ : PE $\$=$ "111139325111139 ":'RELATIVE SPEEDS FOR EACH EXER CISE I=SLOW 9=FAST
15ø SPEED=VAL(INKEY\$):IF TIMER>4 $\phi \varnothing$ THEN SPEED=4:'DEFAULT VALUE SET SPEED= TO 1 SLOW 5 FAST $16 \emptyset \mathrm{SP}=\mathrm{SP}$ *SP
17ø IF SP<1 OR SP>25THEN15ø 18ø CLS:PRINT:PRINT" STRETCH Y OUR MUSCLES WHILE FOLLOWING ALONG WITH THESE RECOMMEND ED EXERCISES:"
19ø PRINT: PRINT: FORY=1TO5:READEX \$:PRINT EX\$:PLAY"ABCP4ABC":TIMER $=\varnothing$
2øø PRINT@187+32*Y,3ø-INT(TIMER/ $6 \varnothing$ ) : A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$=CHR\$(1ø) THE N TIMER=18 $\varnothing 8$
21ø IF TIMER>18ø9 THEN NEXT Y EL SE $2 \phi \varnothing$
$22 \varnothing$ GOSUB96ø
23ø PRINT: PRINT" YOU SHOULD HAVE COUNTED 15 OR LESS FOR YOUR RE STING HEART RATE"
24ø PRINT: PRINT"WE ARE NOW READY
TO BEGIN.": FORX=1TO 3øøø:NEXT
25ø CLS: FORX=1TO15: P\$=MID\$ (PE\$,X , 1): $\mathrm{PE}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{P}$ )
$26 \varnothing$ IF X=11 THEN GOSUB1øøø
$27 \varnothing C=2-$ RND (2): $\mathrm{F}=9-\mathrm{RND}$ (2)
$28 \varnothing$ PRINT@68,"REPETITIONS I": PR INT@164,"EXERCISE "X
$29 \varnothing$ READE : PRINT@26ø,E\$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ READI\$:IF X=12THENI\$="ELBOWS
IN AGAINST SIDES" ELSE IF X=13T HENI\$=" RIGHT ARM DOWN" ELSE IF X=14THENI\$="HEEL TO OUTSIDE OF HAND"
31ø PRINT@353, I\$: PRINT@426,"REST
$32 \emptyset$ IF $C=\varnothing$ THEN $D=6$ ELSE $D=5: E=7$ -RND (2):TIMER=ø
$33 \varnothing$ FORZ=1TO5STEP2
$34 \varnothing$ READD\$: PMODE1, Z:COLOR 7,D:PC LS: DRAWD\$: PAINT $(255,191), E, 7:$ REA D A, B: PAINT (A, B) , F, 7:READA, B:PAI NT $(A, B), 7,7: I F \quad X=4$ OR $X=13 T H E N P A$ $\operatorname{INT}(145,55), E, 7$
$35 \varnothing$ NEXT Z
$36 \varnothing$ FORY=1TO3: PMODE1, 1:IF TIMER> $42 \emptyset$ AND TIMER<12øø THEN TIMER=42 $\varnothing$ ELSE TIMER= $\varnothing$
$37 \varnothing$ PRINT@8 $1 \mathrm{Y}: \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{TIMER} / 6 \varnothing): V$ =9-V: PRINT@431, V
$38 \varnothing$ IF TIMER $>42 \emptyset$ THEN SCREENI,C ELSE37ø
$39 \varnothing$ IF TIMER $>59 \varnothing$ THEN $4 \varnothing \varnothing E L S E 39 \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ PLAY"O2L3ø; F"
$41 \varnothing$ FOR Z=1TO5 STEP4:PMODE1, Z:PL AY"C":SCREENI,C:FOR S=1TO14øø ST EP SPEED+PE: NEXTS: PMODE1, 3:SCREE N1,C:FOR S=1TO7 $\varnothing \varnothing$ STEP SPEED+PE: NEXTS, Z
$42 \varnothing$ IF TIMER<12 $\varnothing \varnothing$ THEN $4 \varnothing \varnothing$
$43 \varnothing$ NEXTY,X
$44 \varnothing$ FOR X=1TO3øøø: NEXT: GOSUB96 $\varnothing$
$45 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT"YOUR EXERCISE HE ART RATE SHOULD BE BETWEEN 32 AN D 45 DEPENDING ON YOUR AGE." $46 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT"IF YOU COUNTED M ORE YOU PROBABLYEXERCISED TOO HA RD FOR YOUR PRESENT HEALTH." $47 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT"STRETCH AND WALK AROUND FOR A FEW MINUTES,":TI $\mathrm{MER}=\varnothing$
$48 \varnothing$ PRINT@47ø,15ø-INT(TIMER/6ø): A\$=INKEYS:IFAS=CHR\$ (1ø) THEN5 $3 \varnothing$ $49 \varnothing$ IF TIMER<9øøøTHEN48ø
$5 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOSUB $96 \varnothing$
$51 \varnothing$ PRINT: PRINT"YOU SHOULD HAVE A RECOVERY RATE OF $3 \varnothing$ OR LESS. " $52 \varnothing$ FORX=1TO4 øøø: NEXT
$53 \varnothing$ PMODE1, $7:$ SCREEN1, $\varnothing: F O R X=1$ TO 4 : PLAY"O2T2øV15FGFGFGFGDABEAFGFGF G" : NEXTX: FORX=1TO5 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT: CLS: P RINT@17ø,"YOU MADE IT!":PRINT
$54 \varnothing$ PRINT@4 $\varnothing \varnothing$," ": END
$55 \varnothing$ DATA" SLOW JUMPING JACKS"," HURDLERS STRETCH"," TRUNK ROTATI ONS"," REACH FOR THE SKY";" LOOS EN NECK AND ANKLES"
$56 \varnothing$ DATA"NIP-UPS", "DON'T ALLOW E EET TO HIT FLOOR"
— $57 \emptyset$ DATA"S8BM12ø, 139U5R16E1R2F1R 15F2R1U4E2DIIL1H2G2L55H1NU4L26U2 R3H1R11E1R6H1U2NG3R2E1D1RIF2D1R1 BHIE2R19F1", $11 \varnothing, 13 \varnothing, 62,13 \varnothing$
$58 \emptyset$ DATA"S8BM12ø,139U6R4E7U1EIR1 E8R4U4E2D1øLIG2IL12H12U2NE2LIH17 E2F1RID1F7R1F3E2NL4F2NLIR1DIF1D2 BGINH4E1R3F9R4", 11ø, 13ø,76,97
$59 \varnothing$ DATA"S8BM12 $\varnothing$, 139U5E2U18E2RIU 1H3U3F8G1D24G3L12H3U1øE1NR5U26R2 D3R1D1ØF1D3ND8F3NL3D2NL1F1L1D1G2 F2D4F1", 11ø, $13 \varnothing, 114,1 \varnothing \varnothing$
6øø DATA"SQUAT THRUST", "GO TO FU LLY EXTENDED POSITIONS"
$61 \emptyset$ DATA"S8BM122,94R4D35G2F1R3F2 LIIU1E2H2U26H2U5E2U2øE2A3XR\$;AøF 2DI7F4R1DIFIG2H1øU1IR4D1LF2", 12 ,15ø,12ø,35
$62 \emptyset$ DATA"S8BM12 $\varnothing$, $12 \emptyset R 3 N F 3 E 1 U 2 N R 8$ E3R4F2D2NHIG1NLIG1D1L1G1L2G1D4G1 D3R4F2D4G4F2DIF1R3D1L5H9U13R4D13 NE2F4BG2G1NL4F2L7H3E3H2L3H3U6E9" $, 11 \varnothing, 15 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 11 \varnothing$
$63 \varnothing$ DATA"S8BM12 $\varnothing, 12 \emptyset \mathrm{~F} 2 \mathrm{XR} \$$; G2L1BL 4U4R4D11F6D1F1R3D1L5H9U7L14NU6G9 L18H2G1D7G1LIU12R3E2R13E1øR23", 3 $\varnothing, 15 \varnothing, 135,122$
$64 \varnothing$ DATA"PUSH-UPS"," ELBOWS PERP ENDICULAR TO SIDES"
$65 \varnothing$ DATA"S12BM2øø,68U4L4D4L14NU6 G2L2G2LIGIL3G1L3G1L3G1L3G1L2H2D7 GILIU1IR2E2R2E1R3E1R3E1R3E1R1E6R 23 F2XR\$; G2LID7G1D6R2D1L5U15",58, $85,23 \emptyset, 5 \emptyset$
$66 \varnothing$ DATA"S12BM15ø,88NR12H1NU5G1L 4G2L8G1L1øH2D6G1L1U1ØR2E2R6E2R7E 2R28F2ND4XR\$; G2L3EIU3H1L2GIDI2R5 U1L2U9 BH2NDIRI" $58,85,23 \varnothing, 68$
$67 \emptyset$ DATA"S12BM152,95NR12H1NU5L26 H2D7G1LIU11R2E2R18E1R6F1R19F2XRS ;G2L3U2R1E1U2H2L2GIDIIR5U1L2U7", $8 \varnothing, 8 \varnothing, 235,8 \varnothing$
$68 \emptyset$ DATA"SIDEWINDER", "LEFT ARM D OWN LIFT LEG HIGH"
$69 \varnothing$ DATA"S12BM111, $7 \emptyset$ D7L2G16H2D1G IL2U4RIE1NE15H1DIG1H3E1R1H1E17R1 3D3R3U3R1ØH1NE2H4G4F1BL5U1E8F1めD 3XF\$;D2G2D1NL3D12F1G2H2LIU1R1U15 L18", 14ø, 8ø, 21ø, 8ø
$7 \emptyset \varnothing$ DATA"S12BM111, 7 ØD7L2G16H2D1G

IL2U4R1E16L21U2G1L2U4R2F1U2R32BR 5H1E4F4NE2F1LIめD3L3U4E8F1めD3XF\＄； D2G2D1NL3D12FIG2H2LIU1RIU15L18＂， $14 \varnothing, 8 \varnothing, 21 \varnothing, 8 \varnothing$
$71 \varnothing$ DATA＂S12BMIII，7øD7L2G15H2D1G 1L2U4R1E16H16E1L1H1E3F1D1E1F15R7 BR5H1E4F4NE2F1L1øD3L3U4E8F1øD3XF \＄；D2G2D1NL3D12F1G2H2LIU1R1U15L18 ＂，14ø，8ø，21ø，8ø
72ø DATA＂TREAD MILI＂，＂BACK AND F ORTH BETWEEN HANDS＂
$73 \varnothing$ DATA＂S12BM1めめ，1øøD5R1øF1R2U4 R4D9G1D9R3D1L6U16L2F1D1øG2R3D2L8 U2E1H1U6L9H3F2G6LI6H2D7G1LIU11R2 E2R11E8ND5E3R23F2XR\＄；G2L2＂，12ø， 1 $\phi \varnothing, 18 \varnothing, 98$
$74 \varnothing$ DATA＂S $12 B M 1 \varnothing \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ D6R13BR4U4L 4D2øR6U1L3U9EIU5RIE2U4XR\＄；U4H2L2 3G3D5F2L8G2H1L1D1øR1E1U5F2R17E2U $3 H 4^{\prime \prime}, 12 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing, 18 \varnothing, 98$
750 DATA＂S 12 BM 97 ， $1 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{D} 6 \mathrm{NR} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{G} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{~L} 16$ H2D7G1LIU1LR2E2R11E11R23F2XR\＄；G2 LIBL4U4R4D1øG1D8R3D1L6U16L3F2D8G 2R3D2L6U2H2U5L7H2＂， $12 \emptyset, 1 \emptyset \emptyset, 18 \emptyset, 9$ 8
$76 \varnothing$ DATA＂RUNNING IN PLACE＂，＂KNEE S WAIST HIGH＂
$77 \varnothing$ DATA＂S8BM128，162U5NE2U4NF2U1 7NL5E1U9BU6F5E4U2R1D1E1F2G9H9E3F 2U4H2L4A3XR\＄：AめL4G2D18H7E7D6G2F2 D6G2D5F2D26F2G2D1R11H2L3H1E2U6E9 U4H9＂， $12 \emptyset, 9 \varnothing, 12 \emptyset, 5 \emptyset$
78甲 DATA＂S8BM121，86R5D35G2F1R3F2 L11U1E2H2U26H2U5E2U2øE2A3XR\＄；AのF 2D17F4R1D1F1G2H1фU11R4D11F2＂，12ø ，11ø，12ø，3ø
$79 \varnothing$ DATA＂S8BM125，158E8H3ND6H9U5E 2NR5U2F2R1E2H1U1L2H4E7H3G9F7BU4U 4BU6U4E2A3XR\＄；AøF2D1фF4E9H2L2D2G 4H5D15G1D7F9D4G9L1F3D3L1H6F5D1G2 F1R3F2L11U1E2H2U2 $6^{\prime \prime}, 12 \varnothing, 11 \varnothing, 122$ ， 45
8وø DATA＂DOUBLE－UPS＂，＂FAST CONTI NUOUS CYCLE＂
$81 \varnothing$ DATA＂S12BM12ø，12øUSR15E1R2F1 R16F2R1U4E2D11L1H2G2L55H2A2XR\＄；A øE2R13BR3D4G2L1 6 U4R9U3E1RIF1D1R3 F1＂，13ø，110，30， 115
82ø DATA＂S12BM12ø，12øU6R1U9E2R15 F2R1U4E2D11L1H2G2L9D1 $\varnothing$ G2L18H9U3N R2H2E5G3NF1G2H1U4E3R2F3L2D2U2R2D 2F1LID1G3E2R3F6BR4G7H6E3F4E4R3D1 G1R3＂， $13 \emptyset, 11 \emptyset, 6 \varnothing, 7 \emptyset$
830 DATA＂S12BM117，9 9 G2U3L4D6F2R1 E4F2D5U5H2E2U1HILIG1U3H2L4A3XR\＄； AøU1E2R17F1E1U3E2DIILIH2G2L1めF5D 5G4L8H7U8E2＂， $13 \varnothing, 11 \Omega, 1 \varnothing \varnothing, 5 \emptyset$
$84 \varnothing$ DATA＂TRIANGLE PUSH－UPS＂，＂FOR

EHEAD IN SPACE BETWEEN HANDS＂ 85 $\varnothing$ DATA＂SL2BM11 $\varnothing$ ，84D5F1R13BR4U2 L4D9F9R5U1L3H1U1H6U7E2U4XR\＄；U4H2 L23G7L3G2L7G4L2DIIRIE1U6R8E1R7E3 R3E6＂，4ø，12 $\varnothing, 19 \varnothing, 85$
$86 \emptyset$ DATA＂S12BM11 $\varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2$ D5F1R14BR4U 3L4D7F5R2F1R6U1L3H1L2H4U4E2U4XRS ；U4H2L28G2L6G2L6G3L2DIIRIE1U7R1F 1R12E2R1øE2＂$, 4 \varnothing, 12 \emptyset, 19 \varnothing, 1 \phi \varnothing$
$87 \emptyset$ DATA＂S12BM1 $\varnothing$ ，12ØD4F2R8BR6E1 H3G4D1F2R9E1F1R6H1L2H1L2H1L2NL4E 1U4XR\＄；U4H3L18H1L5GIL2 ØGIL2D11RI EIU6F2R25E1＂，4 $, 12 \varnothing, 19 \varnothing, 12 \emptyset$ $88 \varnothing$ DATA＂KANGAROO HOPS＂，＂FAST AND HIGH＂
890 DATA＂S8BM116，86R5D35G2F1R3F2 L11U2E2H2U26H2U5E2U2ดE2A3XRS；AดF 2D17F4R1D1F1G2H1фU11R4D11F2＂，12ゆ ，120，115，28
9øø DATA＂S8BM119，8øL3BL2G2D5F12G 7D1G1F6U3H2R1E9U4H9U7E1U18H2L4A3 XRS ；AøL4G2D3G6D2FBR1E2H1U1L2H4E6 H3G1BD6D4BD4D2＂， $11 \varnothing, 9 \varnothing, 112,22$
91ø DATA＂S8BM118，75L5NU2D4F4R3E6 NU3D9G1F7U3H3U2R3U16H3L3G5U12H2L 4A3XR\＄；AøL4G2D3E2F3G6R5E1D1R1D3L 1øH2U2E6＂，12ø，8 ${ }^{\prime \prime}, 112,25$
$92 \emptyset$ DATA＂CURI－UPS＂，＂DON＇T SIT－UP ．．．CURI－UP＂
$93 \varnothing$ DATA＂SI2BM125，171U5NH1U1R6E9 R5F12G2F1R5F2LIIU1H9G1めL28H2L2GI NH5G1L4H3U2E3ND2R2ND1E1D1R1F2D4R 3U2R1H1U6D5R4U2NR16U5H3L1G3D7＂，I $4 \emptyset, 16 \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing$
$94 \varnothing$ DATA＂S12BM125，171U6NL4R6E9R5 F12G2F1R5F2LIIU1H9G1øL16H9U2H2L2 NU7H3U4E2R3NG2F1NG1R1DIF1D3G3F2E 1RIUINE4F3E3NF5E2U4H1L4G4＂，14 1 $6 \varnothing, 55,120$
959 DATA＂S12BM125，162E4NU3F1E9R5 F12G2F1R5F2LIIU1H8LIG9L8H5U8E3U3 HINE5H1U4E3R2F3NL2D2NLIFIL1D1G2L 4D3R2D1E1NR5D4R6E3U1H3L5＂，14 $\varnothing, 16$ $\varnothing, 12 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing$
960 PLAY＂T2 0 ABCP4ABC＂：CLS：PRINT： PRINT＂LAY DOWN AND PLACE YOUR FI NGERS ON YOUR NECK．＂：PRINT＂BEGIN COUNTING YOUR HEARTBEATS WHEN YOU HEAR THE SOUND．＂
$97 \varnothing$ FORX＝1TO $335 \emptyset$ ：NEXT：PLAY＂O4V2 $5 L .5 \varnothing A B A^{\prime \prime}$ ：TIMER $=\varnothing$
98ø IF TIMER＞＝9め币THENPLAY＂BCC＂EL SE98ø
$99 \varnothing$ RETURN
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ RESTORE：FOR N＝1TO7：READ ES： MEXTN：FOR N＝1TO3：READ ES：FOR M＝1 TO4：READ A：NEXT M，N
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ RETURN

# CoCoflow: 

# CoCocad Expanded 

By Dennis Page

TThe "mini-CAD" (ComputerAided Design) program, called CoCocad, written by Peter Kerckhoff (THE Rainbow, October 1985, Page 130) proved to be very interesting. It aids in drawing schematics. The program is icon menu-driven using a mouse, joystick, X-Pad or touch tablet. The keyboard is seldom used.

I am surrounded by expensive threedimensional color CAD systems at work and because of that, was skeptical of the CoCocad utility. However, after typing in the program to learn how graphics pointing and positioning was handled, new uses for Co Cocad came to mind. How about modifying CoCocad to draw flow charts? A typical computer buff could use the same system to draw schematics for computer circuits and draw corresponding software flow charts as well.

To do this, minor modifications to CoCocad are needed. The modified program is called CoCoflow, and instead of drawing schematic representations of electronic components, it draws flow chart symbols.

On first look, the only difference
Dennis Page is an electronics engineer, consultant and writer based in Los Angeles.
between the two programs is that the CoCocad diode icon has been replaced by a familiar flow diagram symbol, the diamond-shaped decision block. Figure 1 shows a sample CoCoflow screen. The differences become apparent when the flow diagram icon is selected. The pulldown menu shows the first flow chart symbol selection: a terminal symbol that begins or ends the flow chart. As the mouse button is pressed, more symbols show up.

Figure 1: Sample CoCoflow Screen


To use a symbol, move the cursor to USE in the menu and press the mouse button. The pull-down menu disappears and the selected symbol may be moved to the desired location. These symbols include right, left, up and down
arrows to show flow directions. The arrows may be made longer with the line function, just as CoCocad does it.

CoCocad modifications are easily accomplished with the following procedure. Copy CoCocad to create the new CoCoflow program by using the command:

```
COPY "COCOCAD.BAS" TO "COCOFLOW
.BA5"
```

Then load CoCoflow by using the command:

## LOAD "COCOFLOW"

Modify CoCoflow by typing in Listing 1. The line numbers are arranged to replace the corresponding CoCocad lines, so be sure your copy of CoCocad is numbered identically to the listing in the CoCocad article. Otherwise, you will have to match up the correct lines for replacement. Line numbers shown alone are line deletions - CoCoflow
does not need these lines. Be sure to get the line numbers correct, otherwise the wrong lines may be replaced. If you do make a mistake and cannot find the error, just reload CoCoflow and start over. When finished, save CoCoflow by using the command:

## SAVE "CDCOFLOW"

## Description of Modifications

Line 120 changes the dimension of variable arrays CM and CO to reflect the larger flow chart symbols for GET and PUT operations. Line 440 changes the name of the component pull-down menu to symbols and changes the graphics location of the flow chart symbol within the pull-down menu. Line 460 changes the number of selectable symbols and the location of the symbol within the pull-down menu. Lines 470 and 870 also reflect the changes in the number of symbols. Lines 880 through 970 are the DRAW
strings for the new symbols. Lines 980 through 1110 are deleted because there are fewer symbols. Line 1760 replaces the diode symbol in the icon menu to the diamond-shaped flow chart symbol.
Now try it! You'll see that CoCoflow operates just like CoCocad, except that you can now draw flow charts.

CoCocad is an excellent example of applying pointing devices, pull-down menus and icon menus to simplify program operation. Reading Peter's commented program listing reveals much. Rewards await the student who uses CoCocad as a learning tool.

As Peter had also suggested in his article, if you use CoCoflow to draw a flow chart you hope to have published, please put a little note somewhere denoting that CoCoflow was used to draw the chart. Any questions regarding these modifications may be directed to me at 14108 Doty Avenue \#36, Hawthorne, CA 90250. Please include an SASE.

Editor's Note: The following are modifications to the CoCocad program that appeared in "CoCocad: The Schematic Scoundrel" (THE Rainbow, October 1985) by Peter Kerckhoff. Load CoCocad, type in the following lines and save as CoCoflow. CoCoflow operates just as CoCocad except flow chart symbols appear instead of schematic symbols. For your convenience, the above modifications will be incorporated into the CoCocad program, and will be included on this month's rainbow on tape.

## The listing: COCOFLOW

```
12\varnothing DIM C$(3),A(8),AD(8),Cl(1),C
2(1),C3 (1), L1 (6),L2 (6),L3 (6),L4(
6),CM(32),CO (32),MD (255),MO (255)
:B$="V31LI\emptyset\varnothingO4B":NF$="NONE"
44\emptyset T$=" SYMBOLS":GOSUB850:T$="N
EXT USE":TX=55:TY=115:GOSUB1\varnothing\varnothing
:T$="PREV":TX=55:TY=1\varnothing7:GOSUB1\varnothing\varnothing
:N=3:GOSUB5 \varnothing : N=1: DRAW"BM56,65":G
OSUB87\varnothing
```

$46 \varnothing$ IF $X>8 \varnothing$ THEN $\operatorname{GET}(56,65)-(56+$ $\mathrm{XW}, 65+\mathrm{YW}), \mathrm{CM}, \mathrm{G}: \operatorname{PUT}(5 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing)-(11 \varnothing, 1$ 2申), MO, PSET:GOTO48 $\varnothing$ ELSE DRAW"BM 56,65C5": GOSUB87 $\varnothing$ : DRAW"BM56,65C $\varnothing$ ": IF $\mathrm{Y}<1 \varnothing 9$ THEN $47 \varnothing$ ELSE $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}+1$ : I F N<11 THEN GOSUB87 $\varnothing$ :GOTO45 $\varnothing$ ELS E $N=1$ : GOSUB87 $\varnothing$ :GOTO45 $\varnothing$

```
47\varnothing N=N-1:IF N>\varnothing THEN GOSUB87 }\varnothing:
OTO45\emptyset ELSE N=1\varnothing:GOSUB87\emptyset:GOTO45
\emptyset
```

87申 ON N GOTO $88 \varnothing, 89 \varnothing, 9 \varnothing \varnothing, 91 \varnothing, 92$ $\varnothing, 93 \varnothing, 94 \varnothing, 95 \varnothing, 96 \varnothing, 97 \varnothing$

## $88 \varnothing$ DRAW"BD7EUEUERERER34FRFRFDFD FD2GDGDGLGLGL34HLHLHUHUHU" : XW=48 : YW=16: RETURN : 'TERM

$89 \varnothing$ DRAW"BD16BRU2EU2EU2EU2EU2EUR 42 D2GD2GD2GD2GD2GDL42": XW=48:YW =16: RETURN: 'I/O
$9 \varnothing \varnothing$ DRAW"R48D16L48U16":XW=48:YW= 16:RETURN: 'PROCESS

[^2]

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Determine the amount of early payoff on installment loans

# The Rule of 78s 

By Clarence Whaley

After having read so many good articles in Rainbow, I felt obliged to make a small contribution. I am blind and have been a CoCo user for about two years. Among my responsibilities as a credit manager of a retail music store, I obtain credit reports from a mainframe computer, type contracts, make collections, etc. The CoCo is a fantastic aid when combined with the Votrax "Type \& Talk."

Clarence Whaley services and runs the Credit Department for L. C. Tiller, Inc. (Music Company) in Nashville, Tennessee. His Ham call sign is KD4PT.

The "Rule of 78 s " formula is used to determine the amount of early pay-off on installment loans and eliminates the use of charts. The Rule of 78 s program is written in two forms; a one-line version and a multiline version. This program is quite simple to use. Type ELDAD "RULE 78 " and RUN. The program prompts are straightforward and should be easily answered by anyone not familiar with retail business language. The "Rule of 78 s " formula can be obtained from: Department of Consumer Affairs, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, P.O. Box 66, Philadelphia, PA 19105.

With the use of a simple screen dump. program, I have instant access to accounts receivable, etc. But this is a slow process. I would like to hear from other blind CoCo users to compare notes with them on more rapid access and business uses of the CoCo. Also, the cost of Braille printers is quite prohibitive ( $\$ 15,000$ ) and out of the question! If anyone has come up with an affordable Braille printer, I would certainly be interested.
(Mr, Whaley may be reached at 123 8th Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37203, business phone 615-254-6533. Please enclose an SASE when writing.

The listing: RULEOF7B


> 1øø TEXT\$="": GOSUB44ø
> 11ø TEXT\$="":GOSUB44ø
> 12ø TEXT\$="THIS PROGRAM FIGURES" : GOSUB44 $\varnothing$
> 13ø TEXT\$="THE EARLY PAY-OFF OF" : GOSUB45ø
> $14 \varnothing$ TEXT\$="INSTALLMENT LOANS USI
> NG": GOSUB45ø
> 15ø TEXT\$="THE RULE OF 78'S":GOS

UB4 5 $\varnothing$
16ø TEXT\$="": GOSUB45
17ø TEXT\$="SOME COMPANIES MAY HA VE AN": GOSUB45 $\varnothing$
18ø TEXT\$="ADDITIONAI CHARGE FOR ": GOSUB45 $\varnothing$
19ø TEXT\$="EARLY PAY-OFF WHICH": GOSUB45 $\varnothing$
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ TEXT\$="IS NOT PART OF THIS F ORMULA": GOSUB45ø
$21 \varnothing$ TEXT\$="":GOSUB45ø
$22 \emptyset$ TEXT\$="PRESS ANY KEY TO BEGI
N": GOSUB45 $\varnothing$
$23 \varnothing$ A $=$ INKEY\$
$24 \varnothing$ IFA\$=""THEN23øELSE25ø
$25 \emptyset$ CLS: INPUT"TOTAL MONTHS OF CO
NTRACT"; N
$26 \emptyset$ SOUND2øø,1
$27 \varnothing A=(N / 2 *(N+1))$
$28 \emptyset$ INPUT"HOW MANY MONTHS REMAIN
"; B
$29 \varnothing$ SOUND2øø,1
$3 \varnothing \varnothing C=(B / 2 *(B+1))$
$31 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{A}$
$32 \emptyset$ INPUT"TOTAL INTEREST CHARGE"
; E
$33 \varnothing$ SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 1$
$34 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{~F}=(\mathrm{E} * \mathrm{D})$
$35 \emptyset$ PRINT
$36 \varnothing$ INPUT"CURRENT BALANCE DUE"; $G$
$37 \varnothing$ SOUND2めØ, I
$38 \varnothing \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{F}$
$39 \varnothing$ PRINT"THE REBATE IS":PRINT@1
81, USING"\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; F
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ SOUND2øø,1
$41 \varnothing$ PRINT"THE PAY-OFF IS":PRINT@
213, USING"\#\#\#\#.\#\#";H
$42 \varnothing$ SOUND2øø,1
$43 \varnothing$ END
$44 \varnothing$ CLS
$45 \varnothing$ M=LEN (TEXT\$)
$46 \varnothing$ FOR X=1 TO M
$47 \varnothing$ PRINT@32*L+15-M/2+X,MID\$ (TEX
T\$, X, 1)
48ø NEXT X
$49 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+1$
5øø SOUND2øø,1
$51 \varnothing$ RETURN
52ø 'CLARENCE WHALEY
$53 \varnothing$ '123 8TH AVENUE NORTH
$54 \emptyset$ 'NASHVILLE, TN $372 \emptyset 3$
55ø 'PHONE: 615-254-6533

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# A Simple Technique for Creating Animation 

By Joseph Kolar<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

Animation gives any CoCo graphics program a lot of pizazz with the illusion of movement. The technique of creating animation seems beyond the capability of the newcomer to CoColand. It is not the formidable project that it appears to be.
The good news is that the beginner need not be overwhelmed by animation creation. He can do it with a minimum of artistic talent. Today, we are going to make like we are Rembrandts, and do some simple but satisfying animation. Using artistic license, we will create a "stick bird." We will take this bird, set it in flight and give it a chance to soar on our screen. We will create various stick shapes to add variety and give the appearance of graceful flight.
Look at Listing 1 and key in lines 10 and 1000. PCLS3 gives us the background blue sky upon which the bird is highlighted. Key in lines 20 to 27, the eight forms of the bird we will use in our effort to animate. They are called by the variables assigned them. The reason we use various forms of the bird is to create the illusion of a change in the bird as it wheels, soars or just flaps its wings.

Florida-based Joseph Kolar is a veteran writer and programmer and specializes in introducing beginners to the powers of CoCo.

If we use just one shape throughout (one variable), the bird looks stiff and its flight stilted.

Key in Line 30. All the birds are displayed using the DRAW statement. The color, horizontal and vertical locations are included within quote marks. The desired bird shape is selected by picking the desired variable and added with the good old concatenation marker, ' + '. Now RUN and you should be suitably unimpressed to see what is supposed to be a bird. Press break and, one at a time, substitute the other variables in Line 30 to see the so-called birds in our repertoire. After you have seen them all, replace the original variable, B\$.

Keep in mind that there are many ways to develop animation. The following system is somewhat unwieldy, but lends itself admirably for the purpose of this tutorial.
Run the program and note that we place a bird, in color C2, at both a horizontal and vertical location of 10. The bird ( $\mathrm{B} \$$ in this case), has the left wing "up" and the right wing in a horizontal plane. At this time, also note that in lines 40 through 350, the color (C2) is redundantly included in every DRAW statement. In Listing 1 only the first C2 in Line 30 is required to maintain the same color of the bird. CoCo
knows that C 2 is desired in all the subsequent DRAW lines. At a later stage in our artistic endeavors, it will be necessary to insert C2 in all of the DRAW lines in this listing. To save a lot of time and monotonous editing later on, we will put them in as we proceed.

At this stage, we will place the various-shaped birds at locations we deem either logical or interesting, one at a time, ever increasing the number of birds in the flight plan. Press break, key in Line 40 and RUN. You will see a second bird form on the screen (A\$), with both wings in the "up" position. We moved it over to the right five units, to 15 on the horizontal, and 10 units down on the vertical. We now have two birds on the screen.

For the purpose of this tutorial, we will move either zero, five or 10 units from a previous location. This creates a smooth transition from one location to the next.

Press break, key in Line 50 and run. The same ' $V$ ' bird is flying to the right. Comparing lines 40 and 50 in the listing, you can verify that we moved the bird 10 units to the right. Press break, key in Line 60 and run. You can see the same bird heading to the right.

Don't get excited if the birds overlap on the screen. It will all be sorted out later. At this stage, we are plotting the
flight path and want to see every shape and its location as we create it. This way you can locate a desired shape at the location you feel is right. If you don't like the shape or location, it can be altered now without disturbing future additions to the flight plan. You won't have to dissect your program and wearily rearrange it later.

We are so creative that we plot our animation program directly on the screen. However, you may use graph paper if you wish to determine the shapes and locations of the birds.

Press break, key in Line 70 and run. Here I promptly violated my own rule and dropped the bird, $\mathrm{B} \$, 15$ units. I had a down draft in mind, which I imagined might cause the bird to drop more than usual and change directions by going five units to the right.

Press break, key in Line 80 and run. Here the bird, E\$, is wheeling to the right and down; press BREAK again.
If you have difficulty viewing a shape that is superimposed over a previous shape, temporarily mask the previous line with a REM marker. RUN to see if it is what you intended, then remove the REM marker from the previous line. At this point, key in each program line one at a time, and check to see what shape you added where.
We have completed our first phase: creating, locating and displaying each bird. Now that we have created each bird in our tableau, we have to make them vanish. Beginning with the bird at Line 30 through the last one at Line 350, we will erase them. LIST 30 and add +5 to Line 30 to create the "erase" line. Thus, all program lines used to erase the birds will end in ' 5 '. Key in 35, the line number, and copy the data appearing in Line 30 that you have on the screen changing only the digit (2) in C 2 to ' 3 '. Now run. C3 is the same color as PSCL3. The bird is still, invisible and effectively erased.
If you care to check this out, temporarily change PCLS3 to PCLS2 in Line 10 and RUN. See? Restore Line 10 to its original state.
Press break and List40. Create Line 45 and copy the scoop in Line 40, making the desired color change. Proceed line by line, every once in a while pausing to RUN and make sure you have erased all the birds. If some residue remains on the screen, you made a booboo in copying! When you check, you will be excited to see the vestiges of a bird in flight, if ever so fleetingly.

When you have finished the second phase and check out your work, you should get a fleeting glimpse of the bird in motion and end up with a blank, blue display.

Obviously, we must create pauses between the creation and disappearance of each bird so ordinary mortals can observe the flight. The third phase determines the length of time each bird is visible. We will use a pause routine to accomplish this feat: $F O R Z=1$ TO $X$ : NEXT, where ' X ' is some value between 75 and 200. We will use increments of 25 , so for ' X ' we will use the following values: $75,100,125,150,175$ and 200 to keep it simple and under control.

After you get the idea, you can substitute your values for the chosen ones in the listing to make it fly the way you want it to fly. First, let me give you the system we will use in this tutorial.

Type in LIST 30-40. We list two lines to see how far the bird moved. We note that the bird moved 10 units down and five units to the right. We compare either Line 30 or 35 to Line 40 . We will place the pause line immediately following the creation line (Line 30). Each pause line will be numbered by incrementing the creation line by +1 and the erase line by +5 . We will try 100 as the length of the pause. Key in 31 FDR $z=1$ T0100: NEXT and run. You can't see much! Press BREAK, LIST40-50 and let's make this pause line shorter in duration by using 75. Key in 41 FDR $Z=1$ T075: NEXT and run, then press break and List50-60. We'll use 100. Key in 51 FOR $Z=1$ T0100:NEXT.

Follow the same procedure using 150 in Line 61, 100 in Line 71 and 75 at both lines 81 and 91 . RUN and observe the movement. Press break and adjust it to suit yourself. It is your bird! Make it fly as you would imagine it should fly. Vary the time lapse, preferably a higher figure for a large location displacement and a shorter lapse for a small movement, but do it from one line to the next in a methodical manner, ensuring that all previously determined time pause lines are satisfactory. You may compare the pauses you chose with the ones in Listing 2.

You may want the movement to be quicker so it looks even more natural. If so, lower the value of each pause line by 25 or 50 units. For that matter, you may prefer to substitute other shapes (bird variables). Be my guest! When this phase of the program is completed and all the pauses are set, you may want to
change Line 1000 (1000 GOTO10).
Since many of your pause lines are repetitious, this is an ideal occasion to use GOSUB. For instance, add 400 FOR $\mathrm{Z}=1$ TOT5: NEXT:RETURN and change lines $41,81,91,141,221,231,241,251$, 261, 281, 291, 301, 311, 321 and 341 to GOSUB400. You will have to put in a line, 360 GOTO10 or 360 GOTO1000, to walk around the GOSUB routine. Ideally, the GOSUE should be at the end of the program, for example, Line 2000. However, using 400 instead of 2000 saves typing one extra zero and whatever error that third zero might generate due to typing mistakes. Naturally, you can make other GOSUB lines to accommodate frequently-used pause lines.

OK, what have we wrought? Nothing much! Just a bunch of lines flapping across the screen. But, you learned a lot quite painlessly. Let us recap:

1) A picture, design or shape must be created. It can be elaborate or as mindlessly simple as our bird. After it is created and put into a variable form, it can be called using DRAW. Alternate shapes should be created in anticipation of need, but they can be created as required and added to the list of shapes.
2) It must be located at the desired site on the screen in a color other than the background.
3) It must remain on the screen for a certain length of time.
4) It must be erased by creating the same design and in the exact location but using the background color so it appears to vanish.
5) The same picture or a variant, again created and called as a variable in a DRAW statement, can be placed in a newly selected location. Repeat steps two through four. Suppose you made a pastoral scene in the blank space reserved under the bird? Or the outline of a few buildings?
Now that you know how to make a bird fly around, you can use the same technique to produce your own creation.

As an added attraction, Listing 3 uses SOUND as a timer and has a skyline thrown in to show how to enhance the animation. You can modify your tutorial program by inserting lines 11-13, modify Line 1000 and change all pause lines to SDUND lines. If you don't care for my sounds, make up your own.

Finally, based on this tutorial, a mindless graphic is designed wherein bats, ad nauseam, put windows in the buildings.

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Listing 1：BIRDS

$\varnothing$＇LISTING1
$1 \varnothing$ PMODE3，1：PCLS3：SCREEN1，$\varnothing$
2ø A\＄＝＂F6E6＂
21 B\＄＝＂F6R6＂
$22 \mathrm{C} \$=$＂R6E6＂
23 D\＄＝＂E6F6＂
24 ES＝＂Fl2＂
25 F\＄＝＂El2＂
26 G\＄＝＂R12＂
27 H\＄＝＂R6F6＂
$3 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM1 $\varnothing, 1 \varnothing "+B \$$
$4 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM15，2ø＂＋A\＄
5ø DRAW＂C2BM25，2ø＂＋A\＄
6ø DRAW＂C2BM35，2ø＂＋A\＄
$7 \emptyset$ DRAW＂C2BM4 $\varnothing$ ， $35^{\prime \prime}+$ B
$8 \emptyset$ DRAW＂C2BM5 $\varnothing, 4 \varnothing$＂＋E\＄
$9 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM6ø，45＂＋B\＄
1øø DRAW＂C2BM7ø，45＂＋A\＄
11ø DRAW＂C2BM75，55＂＋A\＄
12ø DRAW＂C2BM85，6ø＂＋A\＄
$13 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM9 $\varnothing, 7 \varnothing "+A \$$
14ø DRAW＂C2BM95，75＂＋C\＄

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|  | DRAW＂C2BM1lø，9ø＂＋D\＄ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $6 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂C2BM12ø， $9 \varnothing$＂＋D\＄ |
| 7 ¢ |  |
| 8 | DRAW＂C2BM1 |
| 19ø | DRAW＂C2BM15¢，95 |
| $2 \varnothing \varnothing$ | DRAW＂C2BM14ø，8¢ |
| $21 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂C2 BM13 |
| $22 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂C2 BM12 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ ， $7 \varnothing$＂＋A\＄ |
| $23 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂C2BM12ø，6ø＇ |
| $24 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂C2BM12 $\varnothing, 5 \emptyset$ |
| $25 \emptyset$ | DRAW＂C2BM125 |
| $26 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂C2BM12ø，4ø＇ |
| $27 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂C2BM125，35＇ |
| $28 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂C2BM13¢，25 |
| $29 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂C2BM135，2ø＂＋A\＄ |
| $3 \varnothing \varnothing$ | DRAW＂C2BM140，15＂＋A\＄ |
| $31 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂C2BM145，15＂＋C\＄ |
| $32 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂C2BM145，1ф＂＋G\＄ |
| $33 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂C2BM15 1 ， 1 ¢＂＋H\＄ |
| $34 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂C2 BM16ø，1ø＂＋D\＄ |
| $35 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂C2BM16ø，5＂＋D\＄ |
|  | GOTOIøøø |

75 .120 .247
190
270 .52
END 116
Listing 2：FLIGHT 1
ø $1<L I S T I N G 2>$
1 ＇CREATED BY J．KOLAR， 1985
$1 \varnothing$ PMODE3，1：PCLS3：SCREEN1，$\varnothing$
2申 A\＄＝＂F6E6＂
21 B\＄＝＂F6R6＂
22 C\＄＝＂R6E6＂
23 D\＄＝＂E6F6＂
24 E\＄＝＂Fl2＂
25 F\＄＝＂El2＂
26 G\＄＝＂Rl2＂
27 H\＄＝＂R6F6＂
$3 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM1 $\varnothing, 1 \varnothing "+B \$$
31 FOR Z＝1TOløø：NEXT
35 DRAW＂C3BM1 $\varnothing, 1 \varnothing "+B \$$
$4 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM15，2ø＂＋A\＄
41 FOR Z＝1TO75：NEXT
45 DRAW＂C3BM15，2ø＂＋A\＄
$5 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM25，2ø＂＋A\＄
51 FOR $Z=1$ TO $1 \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT
55 DRAW＂C3BM25，2申＂＋A\＄
6ø DRAW＂C2BM35，2ø＂＋A\＄
61 FOR Z＝1 TO 15ø：NEXT
65 DRAW＂C3BM35，2ø＂＋A\＄
$7 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM4甲，35＂＋B\＄
71 FOR Z＝1TOIøø：NEXT
75 DRAW＂C3BM4 $\varnothing, 35^{\prime \prime}+$ B\＄
$8 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM5 $\varnothing, 4 \varnothing$＂＋E\＄
81 FORZ＝1TO75：NEXT
85 DRAW＂C3BM5, $4 \varnothing "+E \$$
$9 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM6ø，45＂＋B\＄

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91 FOR Z＝1TO 75：NEXT
95 DRAW＂C3BM6ø，45＂＋B\＄
1øø DRAW＂C2BM7 $\varnothing, 45^{\prime \prime}+A \$$
1ø1 FOR Z＝1TO15ø：NEXT
$1 \varnothing 5$ DRAW＂C3BM7甲，45＂＋A\＄
11ø DRAW＂C2BM75，55＂＋A\＄
lll FOR Z＝1TOl25：NEXT
115 DRAW＂C3BM75，55＂＋A\＄
12ø DRAW＂C2BM85，6ø＂＋A\＄
121 FOR Z＝1 TO 125：NEXT
125 DRAW＂C3BM85，6ø＂＋A\＄
13申 DRAW＂C2BM9 $\varnothing$ ， $7 \varnothing^{\prime \prime}+$ A\＄
131 FOR Z＝1TO75：NEXT
135 DRAW＂C3BM9 $\varnothing, 7 \varnothing "+\AA \$$
14甲 DRAW＂C2BM95，75＂＋C\＄
141 FOR Z＝1TO175：NEXT
145 DRAW＂C3BM95，75＂＋C\＄
$15 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM11ø，9申＂＋D\＄
151 FOR Z＝1TO1øø：NEXT
155 DRAW＂C3BM11ø，9申＂＋D\＄
16ø DRAW＂C2BM12ø，9ф＂＋D\＄
161 FOR Z＝1TOløø：NEXT
165 DRAW＂C3BM12申，9ф＂＋D\＄
17ø DRAW＂C2BM13ø，95＂＋D\＄
171 FOR Z＝1 TO 125：NEXT
175 DRAW＂C3BM13甲，95＂＋D\＄
18申 DRAW＂C2BM14ø，95＂＋C\＄
181 FORZ＝1TOL25：NEXT
185 DRAW＂C3BM14ø，95＂＋C\＄
19ø DRAW＂C2BM15ø，95＂＋F\＄
191 FOR Z＝1TO 175：NEXT
195 DRAW＂C3BM15ø，95＂＋F\＄
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM14ø，8申＂＋A\＄
2ø1 FOR Z＝1TOl25：NEXT
$2 \varnothing 5$ DRAW＂C3BM14ø，8甲＂＋A\＄
$21 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM13申，75＂＋A\＄
211 FOR Z＝1TOløø：NEXT
215 DRAW＂C3BM13甲，75＂＋A\＄
$22 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM12ø，7申＂＋A\＄
221 FORZ＝1TO75：NEXT
225 DRAW＂C3BM12ø，7ø＂＋A\＄
$23 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM12ø，6ø＂＋A\＄
231 FOR Z＝1TO75：NEXT
235 DRAW＂C3BM12申，6ø＂＋A\＄
$24 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM12ø，5申＂＋A\＄
241 FOR Z＝1TO75：NEXT
245 DRAW＂C3BM12ø，5ø＂＋A\＄
$25 \emptyset$ DRAW＂C2BM125，45＂＋B\＄
251 FOR Z＝1TO75：NEXT
255 DRAW＂C3BM125，45＂＋B\＄
$26 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM12ø，4ø＂＋E\＄
261 FOR Z＝1TO75：NEXT
265 DRAW＂C3BM12ø，4ø＂＋E\＄
27ø DRAW＂C2BM125，35＂＋E\＄
271 FOR Z＝1 TO 1фø：NEXT
275 DRAW＂C3BM125，35＂＋E\＄
$28 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM13ø，25＂＋A\＄
281 FOR Z＝1TO75：NEXT

285 DRAW＂C3BM13日，25＂＋A\＄
$29 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM135，2申＂＋A\＄
291 FORZ＝1TO75：NEXT
295 DRAW＂C3BM135，2ø＂＋A\＄
3申ø DRAW＂C2BM14ø，15＂＋A\＄
3ø1 FOR Z＝1TO 75：NEXT
$3 \varnothing 5$ DRAW＂C3BM14ø，15＂＋A\＄
31ø DRAW＂C2BM145，15＂＋C\＄
311 FOR Z＝1TO75：NEXT
315 DRAW＂C3BM145，15＂＋C\＄
$32 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM145，1ф＂＋G\＄
321 FOR Z＝1TO 75：NEXT
325 DRAW＂C3BM145，1ф＂＋G\＄
$33 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM15ø，1ø＂＋H\＄
331 FOR Z＝1TO125：NEXT
335 DRAW＂C3BM15ø，1ф＂＋H\＄
$34 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM16ø，1ф＂＋D\＄
341 FOR Z＝1TO 75：NEXT
345 DRAW＂C3BM16ø，1申＂＋D\＄
$35 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM16ø，5＂＋D\＄
351 FOR Z＝1TO2øø：NEXT
355 DRAW＂C3BM16ø，5＂＋D\＄
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ GOTOIø


Listing 3：FLIGHT 2
ø $1<$ LISTING3＞
1 ＇CREATED BY J．KOLAR， 1985
$1 \varnothing$ PMODE3，1：PCLS3：SCREEN1，$\varnothing$
11 DRAW＂ClBMø，14øR4øD1øR1øU9 $\varnothing R 1 \varnothing$

øøR1øU1øR1øD1øR1øU4øR2øBD5øL255＂
12 PAINT $(5,145), 2,1$
13 PAINT（5，190），1，1
2ø A\＄＝＂F6E6＂
21 B\＄＝＂F6R6＂
22 C\＄＝＂R6E6＂
23 D\＄＝＂E6F6＂
24 E\＄＝＂Fl2＂
25 F\＄＝＂El2＂
26 G\＄＝＂Rl2＂
27 H\＄＝＂R6F6＂
3ø DRAW＂C2BM1ø，1ø＂＋B\＄
31 SOUND125，3
35 DRAW＂C3BM1甲，1申＂＋B\＄
$4 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM15，2ø＂＋A\＄
41 SOUND 89，2
45 DRAW＂C3BM15，2申＂＋A\＄
$5 \emptyset$ DRAW＂C2BM25，2申＂＋A\＄
51 SOUND125，3
55 DRAW＂C3BM25，2ø＂＋A\＄
$6 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM35，2ø＂＋A\＄

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## SPELLING CHECKER

Elite•Spel checks your text against its powerful 24,000 word dictionary, and does the job FAST. You won't wait long with Elitee Spel reading your text. 32 K req.
Elite Spel (Disk only) - Radio Shack \#90-0185. . . $\$ 39.95$
Elite spel (When purchased with
$\$ 15.00$
Elite © Spel / PBJ (Disk only) 80 column display .... $\$ 49.95$


## TERMINAL PROGRAM

Elite ${ }^{\text {Comm turns your } \mathrm{Co} \text { Co into a powerful } 300}$ baud terminal, and it's smooth and easy to use.
Elite $\bullet$ Comm (Tape or Disk)
$\$ 39.95$
Elite ${ }^{-}$Comm / PBJ• (Tape or Disk)
80 column display
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## SPREADSHEET

Elite Calc/3.0 gives you more features than the widely acclaimed Elite Calc. You get Window Lock, 4 screen displays, expanded worksheet storage and more. 32 K req.
Elite ${ }^{-C a l c / 3.0 \text { (Disk) } \text {-Radio Shack \#90-0188 . . . . } \$ 69.95 ~}$ Elite Calc/3.0 (Tape) -Radio Shack \#90-0197 ... \$69.95 Elite ${ }^{-}$Calc (Original ver. 1.2) Tape or Disk .......... $\$ 39.95$ Elite $\bullet$ Calc/3.0/PBJ" (Disk only) 80 column display $\$ 79.95$

## DATABASE MANAGER

Elite•File is the database manager that handles more total records, larger records, and manipulates data faster. Whether your data is inventory items or ${ }^{\circ}$ recipes, Elite ${ }^{-}$File is the correct choice. 32 K req.
Elite $\bullet$ File (Disk only) - Radio Shack \#90-0189 . . . . $\mathbf{\$ 4 . 5 0}$ Elite ${ }^{\bullet}$ File / PBJ" (Disk only) 80 column display . . . . $\$ 79.95$
-Requires PBI Word Pak hardware


Elite Software
Buy direct: Add $\$ 3.00$ shipping PA residents add 6\% sales tax

## Elite Software

now at Radio Jhaek
stores
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namo theck is it tridemeiti of Tanty Ceporration


Elite Home lets your Color Computer manage some very important household items. In creating Elite $\cdot$ Home, we selected the most requested home database applications, and custom designed Elite•Home to handle them. All of these custom applications are completely finished, fully detailed and READY TO USE. Just load-in YOUR data. One major advantage is that Elite•Home contains a modified

- COLLECTIONS - Build a complete catalog of all your personal collections, like Stamps, Photos, Records, etc.
- IMPORTANT DATES - Quicklyl What dates are coming up that are important to you? See, you need Elite•Home already to remember Birthdays, Anniversaries, Quarterly payments, etc.
- CREDIT CARD INVENTORY - If you lost your wallet/purse tomorrow, who would you contact, and with what information? Elite Home would remember.
- HOME INVENTORY - In case of fire or theft, could you remember all details for lost items? Why not let your children catalog your possessions on Elite Home. You gain protection, they gain computer database experience.


## EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

\$59.95 Order Now! 32K, Disk Only
version of our highly respected Elite•File program. This feature insures that you'll get fast and efficient processing of your information, without having to learn all the messy details about databases. Look at the applications below. at less than $\$ 10$ per application area, Elite $\cdot$ Home offers an exceptional user value.

- MAILING LABELS - Stop hand addressing the same envelopes when paying bills every month. Elite ${ }^{\bullet}$ Home is ready to do your mailing lists for Clubs, Church, Leagues, and Bill paying.
- PHONE BOOK -OK, so we all keep a personal phone book ... whether it's in the kitchen drawer or our briefcase. If you used the Elite Home phone book, you could ask for a display of all the card club phone numbers, do a search for the "contractor" that did that work last year (what was his name anyway?), etc.
- CAR REPAIRS - When was the last time you changed oil in that car(s) of yours? When is state inspection due? Let Elite ${ }^{\bullet}$ Home keep track of your service records, and inspection dates.
- CHECKS - At tax time. do you go back through your check book and total checks for donations? What about the total for medical expenses? With data from your checks stored on Elite•Home, you can quickly select any grouping of checks for a display and total.


Elite•Desk brings a calculator, calendar, note pad, and ASCII table to your Color Computer. You can use Elite•Desk by itself, or have it run co-resident with any program in the Elite Software series. Imagine being able to "pull down" a calendar or calculator while typing text on Elite•Word, saving notes while using Elite Calc, or "call-ing-up" an ASCll table while working on a Basic program.

We've made Elite•Desk fully re-locatable so you can try it with other programs as well. Whether you use Elite•Desk by itself, or along-side another program, it's a valuable addition to your software library. Remember, if you've ever reached for a calculator, calendar, or note pad while using your Color Computer . . . then you need Elite•Desk.

ASCII TABLE -Full table displays all hex and ASCII values. An excellent quick-reference tool.

NOTE PAD - Write and save a full screen of text for later reference. Also includes directory and kill-file capability.

## EXCEPTIONAL VALUE \$49.95 Order NOWI Disk Only

16 K if used alone 64 K with other programs

Buy direct: Add $\$ 3.00$ shipping

PA residents add $6 \%$ sales tax

CALCULATOR - Full featured, with all standard functions ... plus 3 memories. Also works in HEX as an added feature for programmers.
CALENDAR - Shows all days in any month. Lets you "scroll" through months and years with the arrow keys.

# Move your Co Co into the "big leagues" with Elite Software and PBJ Word Pak II FULL 80 COLUMN CAPABILITY 



Elite•Word/PBJ* (Disk or Tape) 80 column display \$79.95

Elite•Spel/PBJ" (Disk only) 80 column display $\$ 49.95$. Only $\$ 20.00$ when purchased with Elite•Word/PBJ. Elite•File/PBJ* (Disk only) 80 column display $\$ 79.95$. Elite ${ }^{\circ}$ Comm/PBJ* (Tape or Disk) 80 column display $\$ 49.95$.

- No Hardware modifications


Elite ${ }^{\text {Calc }} / 3.0 /$ PBJ* (Disk only) 80 column display \$79.95

Hardware required: WORD-PAK II
Our Price \$ 125.00 \$3.00 Shipping/Handling
" $Y$ " Cable Connector $\$ 25.00$

Disk Manager/PBJ .. . Lets you move files from one disk to another. Also, purge files or move them to tape. Works with one or more disk drives. List \$39.95.

Not available thru Radio Shack.

READY NOW! An excellent implementation of the famous LISP language, now available for the Color Computer. Now you can have the language that has been gaining much attention in the field of artificial intelligence and other applications. CoCo-LISP supports all the LISP primitives, including data structure (LISTs), recursive functions, and
garbage-collection. CoCo-LISP has over 70 built-in functions, super performance, and a high-res, full-screen editor for program development. If you already know the LISP language, and have been waiting for a Color Computer version, CoCo-LISP is for you. 64 K, RSDOS required.

- Supports all LISP primitives
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- Full screen editor for program development
- Full disk access and printer supported
- Use functions as data for other functions
- Permits functions to be called recursively
- Add your own functions; use as if built-in
- Write self-modifying programs
- Over 70 built-in functions

61 SOUND159，2
65 DRAW＂C3BM35，2申＂＋A\＄
7甲 DRAW＂C2BM4ø，35＂＋B\＄
71 SOUND125，3
75 DRAW＂C3BM4ø，35＂＋B\＄
8ø DRAW＂C2BM5 $\varnothing, 4 \varnothing$＂+ E
81 SOUND89，2
85 DRAW＂C3BM5 $\varnothing, 4 \varnothing "+E \$$
9ø DRAW＂C2BM6ø，45＂＋B\＄
91 SOUND89，3
95 DRAW＂C3BM6ø，45＂＋B\＄
1øø DRAW＂C2BM7ø，45＂＋A\＄
1ø1 SOUND159，2
$1 \varnothing 5$ DRAW＂C3BM7ø，45＂＋A\＄
11ø DRAW＂C2BM75，55＂＋A\＄
111 SOUND133，2
115 DRAW＂C3BM75，55＂＋A\＄
12ø DRAW＂C2BM85，6ø＂＋A\＄
121 SOUND133，2
125 DRAW＂C3BM85，6ø＂＋A\＄
$13 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM9 $\varnothing, 7 \varnothing 1+$ A\＄
131 SOUND89，2
135 DRAW＂C3BM9 $\varnothing, 7 \varnothing "+A \$$
14ø DRAW＂C2BM95，75＂＋C\＄
141 SOUND89，2
145 DRAW＂C3BM95，75＂＋C\＄
$15 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM11ø，9ø＂＋D\＄
151 SOUND125，2
155 DRAW＂C3BM11ø，9ø＂＋D\＄
16ø DRAW＂C2BM12ø，9ø＂＋D\＄
161 SOUND125，2
165 DRAW＂C3BM12ø，9ø＂＋D\＄
17ø DRAW＂C2BM13ø，95＂＋D\＄
171 SOUND125，2
175 DRAW＂C3BM13ø，95＂＋D\＄
18ø DRAW＂C2BM14ø，95＂＋C\＄
181 SOUND133，2
185 DRAW＂C3BM14ø，95＂＋C\＄
$19 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM15ø，95＂＋F\＄
191 SOUND17ø，2
195 DRAW＂C3BM15ø，95＂＋F\＄
2øø DRAW＂C2BM14ø，8申＂＋A\＄
$2 \emptyset 1$ SOUND133，2
$2 \varnothing 5$ DRAW＂C3BM14ø，8申＂＋A\＄
$21 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM13ø，75＂＋A\＄
211 SOUND 125，2
215 DRAW＂C3BM13ø，75＂＋A\＄
$22 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM12申，7申＂＋A\＄
221 SOUND89，2
225 DRAW＂C3BM12ø，7ф＂＋A\＄
$23 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM12ø，6ø＂＋A\＄
231 SOUND89，2
235 DRAW＂C3BM12ø，6ø＂＋A\＄
$24 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM12ø，5申＂＋A\＄
241 SOUND89，2
245 DRAW＂C3BM12ø，5ø＂＋A\＄
$25 \emptyset$ DRAW＂C2BM125，45＂＋B\＄
251 SOUND89，2
255 DRAW＂C3BM125，45＂＋B\＄
$26 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM12ø，4ø＂＋E\＄
261 SOUND89，2
265 DRAW＂C3BM12ø，4ø＂＋E\＄
27ø DRAW＂C2BM125，35＂＋E\＄
271 SOUNDl25，2
275 DRAW＂C3BM125，35＂＋E\＄
$28 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM13ø，25＂＋A\＄
281 SOUND89，2
285 DRAW＂C3BM13ø，25＂＋A\＄
$29 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM135，2ø＂＋A\＄
291 SOUND89，2
295 DRAW＂C3BM135，2ø＂＋A\＄
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM14ø，15＂＋A\＄
$3 \varnothing 1$ SOUND89，2
$3 \varnothing 5$ DRAW＂C3BM14ø，15＂＋A\＄
31ø DRAW＂C2BM145，15＂＋C\＄
311 SOUND 89，2
315 DRAW＂C3BM145，15＂＋C\＄
32ø DRAW＂C2BM145，1ф＂＋G\＄
321 SOUND89，2
325 DRAW＂C3BM145，1ф＂＋G\＄
$33 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM15ø，1ф＂＋H\＄
331 SOUNDI33，2
335 DRAW＂C3BM15ø，1ø＂＋H\＄
$34 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM16ø，1ø＂＋D\＄
341 SOUND89，2
345 DRAW＂C3BM16ø，1ø＂＋D\＄
35ø DRAW＂C2BM16ø，5＂＋D\＄
351 SOUND 176，2
355 DRAW＂C3BM16甲， $5^{\prime \prime}+D \$$
løøø FOR Z＝1 TO $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T: G O T O 1 \varnothing$
Listing 4：BRTS
$\varnothing$＇＜BATS＞
1 ＇（C）1985，J．KOLAR
1ø PMODE3，1：PCLS3：SCREEN1，$\varnothing$
11 DRAW＂ClBMø，135R44D1øR6U9øR1øD
3øR5øD5øR4øU4øR1øD4øR1øU9 1 R4øD1ø
øR1øU1øR1øD1øR1øU4øR2 $\varnothing$ BD54 L255＂
12 PAINT $(5,145), 2,1$
$13 \operatorname{PAINT}(5,19 \varnothing)$ ，1，1
2ø A\＄＝＂F6E6＂
23 D\＄＝＂E6F6＂
$3 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM＝X；$=Y$ ；＂+ A
32 GOSUBI $\varnothing \varnothing$
35 DRAW＂C3BM＝X；$=Y ; "+A \$$
$4 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM＝X $;,=Y ; "+D \$$
42 GOSUBIøø
45 DRAW＂C3BM＝X；，＝Y；＂＋D\＄
$5 \emptyset$ DRAW＂C2BM＝X；$=Y ; "+A \$$
52 GOSUBIøø
55 DRAW＂C3BM＝X；，＝Y；＂＋A\＄
$6 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C2BM＝X；$=Y ; "+D \$$
62 GOSUBIøø
65 DRAW＂C3BM＝X；$=Y ; "+D \$$
$7 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\operatorname{RND}(25) * 1 \varnothing-1 \varnothing: Y=\operatorname{RND}(15) * 1 \varnothing$
71 GOTO3ø
1øø FOR $Z=1 T O 1 \varnothing:$ NEXT：RETURN on your case because your computer's always hooked up to the television and they can't watch their favorite shows? Now you can "solve" that problem with TV Shows (provided they haven't already disconnected you from the tube).

Actually "solve" is not quite accurate. Though this program doesn't truly solve that very real dilemma, it does offer a tongue-in-cheek response to it by using the CoCo's sound and graphics capabilities.

Upon running the program you'll see a familiar sight - a television set. Along the left side of the screen you are presented with a list of nine choices. The last seven are things to watch on the TV and the first two are options that allow you to either turn the television on or off. Your choice
Bill Bernico is a self-taught computerist who enjoys golf, music and programming. He is a drummer with a rock band and lives in Sheboygan, Wisconsin.
is selected by using the up and down arrows. When you have chosen your option, press ENTER.

What! You selected a television show but nothing happened? Did you remember to turn the set on? Just as in real life, you can't watch anything until you first turn on the TV. Move the arrow to the top and press ENTER. Now the set's on and you can go ahead and select a program.

When you're finished watching television, don't forget to turn it off again. You can do this by moving the arrow up to the second option and pressing ENTER. Once the set is turned off, trying to select anything else is useless; the set has to be on first.

Any questions about how this program was constructed may be directed to me at my address in the listing (lines 20-40). Please send an SASE for a reply.


The listing: TV SHOWS

```
I\emptyset 'TELEVISION SHOWS
2\emptyset 'BY BILL BERNICO
3\emptyset '7\emptyset8 MICHIGAN AVE.
4\varnothing 'SHEBOYGAN, WI 53ø81
5\emptyset '(414) 459-735\varnothing
6\varnothing 1
7\emptyset CLEAR 5\emptyset\emptyset
8\emptyset SP$="BR6
9\emptyset PD$="BR3R
I\emptyset\emptyset WA$="F2R2E2UDF2R2E2UDF2R2E2U
DF2R2E2UDF2R2E2UDF2R2E2UDF2R2E2U
DF2R2E2UDF2R2E2UDF2R2E2UDF2R2E2U
DF
11\varnothing N1$="BR3NU4
12\emptyset N3$="BR3R3U2NL2U2NL3BD4
13\emptyset A$="BR3U3ERFDNL3D2
14\emptyset B$="BR3U4R2FGNL2FGL2BR3
15\emptyset C$="BR4REGLHU2ERFBD3
16\emptyset D$="BR3U4R2FD2GL2BR3
17\emptyset E$="BR3NR3U2NR2U2R3BD4
18\emptyset F$="BR3U2NR2U2R3BD4
19\emptysetG$="BR3BU4BR3L2GD2 FREULBR2BD
2
2\emptyset\emptyset H$="BR3U4D2R3U2D4
21\varnothing I$="BR3R2LU4NLRBD4
22\emptyset J$="BR3BUFREU3LR2BD4
23\varnothing K$="BR3U2RNF2NE2LU2BR3BD4
24\emptyset L$="BR3NR3U4BR3BD4
25\emptyset M$="BR3U4FRED4
```


## Sample Printouts

TU SHOWS


TU SHOHS

## 

 TyEM OFF TLI$\rightarrow$ NETHORK NEHS CAR CARE SHOH HESTEKH HCUIE THE LSUE EOAT HUSIE TELEUISION COPS ANO ROBEERS THREE STOGEES

$26 \emptyset$ N\$="BR3U4F3DNU4
$27 \emptyset$ O\$="BR3BUU2ERFD2GINHBR
$28 \varnothing \mathrm{P} \$={ }^{\prime \prime}$ BR3U4R2FGL2BR2BD2
$29 \varnothing$ Q\$="BR3BUU2ERFD2 GNUNRLHBR3BD
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ R\$="BR3U4R2FGL2RF2
$31 \varnothing$ S\$="BR3R2EHLHER2BD4
$32 \varnothing$ T\$="BR3BU4R4L2D4BR
$33 \varnothing$ U\$="BR3NU4R3NU4
$34 \varnothing$ V\$="BR3BU4D3FRENU3BD
$35 \varnothing$ W\$="BR3NU4ERFNU4
$36 \varnothing \mathrm{X} \$=$ "BR3UE2UDGHUDF2D
$37 \emptyset$ Y\$ = "BR3BU4DFEUDGD2BR
$38 \varnothing$ PMODE4, I:PCLSI:SCREENI,I:COL
ORø, I: DRAW"S4BM13 17 , 17 CøU9 $\varnothing R 1 \varnothing \varnothing D$
9øLIøøBE9U72R7øD72L7ø": PAINT (142
, 91) , $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ CIRCLE $(22 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing), 7: F O R X$ $=12 \varnothing$ TO $15 \varnothing$ STEPI $\varnothing$ : CIRCLE $(22 \varnothing, \mathrm{X})$
,4:NEXT: CIRCLE (178,8ø),11, $\varnothing, 1,5$
, 1: DRAW"BM178,7 7 NH3 $\varnothing$ E3 3 BM2 $2 \varnothing$, $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ U7D14":CIRCLE $(148,4 \varnothing), 2$
$39 \varnothing$ CIRCLE $(2 \varnothing 8,4 \varnothing), 2:$ PAINT $(178,7$
7) $\varnothing, \varnothing$ : DRAW"BM1 $\varnothing, 9 \mathrm{~S} 8^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{T} \$+V \$+S P \$+$ S\$+H\$+O\$+W\$+S\$:DRAW"BMIø, IIR5ø
$4 \emptyset \varnothing$ DRAW"S4": LINE (17,39)-(9ø,31)
, PSET, B: PAINT $(18,36), \varnothing, \varnothing: D R A W " B M$
16,37C1"+T\$+U\$+R\$+N\$+SP\$+O\$+N\$+S
P\$+T\$+V\$: DRAW"Cø": LINE $(17,54)-(9$ $\varnothing, 46), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}: \operatorname{PAINT}(18,51), \varnothing, \varnothing: \mathrm{DR}$ AW"BMI 6, 52CI" + T\$+U\$+R\$+N\$+SP\$+O\$ +F\$+F\$+SP\$+T\$+V\$
$41 \varnothing$ DRAW"S4BM15,68Cø"+N\$+ES+T\$+W \$+O\$+R\$+K\$+SP\$+N\$+E\$+W\$+S\$:DRAW' BM15, $83^{\prime \prime}+C \$+A \$+R \$+S P \$+C \$+A \$+R \$+E$ \$+SP\$+S\$+H\$+O\$+W\$: DRAW"BM15,98"+ W\$+ES+S\$+T\$+E\$+R\$+N\$+SP\$+M\$+O\$+V \$+I\$+ES: DRAW"BM15, 113" + T\$+H\$+E\$+ SP\$+L\$+O\$+V\$+ES+SP\$+B\$+O\$+A\$+T\$
$42 \emptyset$ DRAW"BM15,128"+M\$+U\$+S\$+I\$+C \$+SPS+T\$+ES+LS+E\$+V\$+I\$+S\$+I\$+O\$ $+N \$:$ DRAW"BM15, 143" $+\mathrm{C} \$+\mathrm{O} \$+\mathrm{P} \$+\mathrm{S} \$+\mathrm{S}$

\$+S\$: DRAW"BM15, 158"+T\$+H\$+R\$+E\$+ ES+SP\$+S\$+T\$+OS+OS+G\$+E\$+S\$
$43 \varnothing \mathrm{H}=\varnothing: \mathrm{V}=96: \mathrm{ZZ}=\varnothing$
$44 \varnothing \mathrm{BB} \$=$ "RI $\varnothing$ NH3G3
$45 \varnothing$ DRAW"C $\varnothing$ BM $=\mathrm{H} ;,=\mathrm{V} ; "+\mathrm{BB} \$$
$46 \varnothing$ II\$=INKEY\$
47め IF II\$=CHR\$ (94) THEN DRAW"ClB $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{H} ;,=\mathrm{V} ; \mathrm{C}+\mathrm{BB} \$$ :SOUND 21ø,1:V=V-15 $48 \varnothing$ IF II $\$=$ CHR $\$(1 \varnothing)$ THEN DRAW"ClB $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{H} ;,=\mathrm{V} ; \mathrm{H}+\mathrm{BB} \$$ :SOUND $21 \varnothing, 1: \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}+15$ $49 \varnothing$ IF II $=\operatorname{CHR} \$(13)$ AND $\mathrm{V}=36$ AND $\mathrm{ZZ}=\varnothing$ THEN $82 \varnothing$
$5 \not \subset \varnothing$ IF II $\$=C H R \$(13)$ AND $V=51$ AND ZZ=1 THEN 81ø
$51 \varnothing$ IF II\$=CHR\$(13)AND V=66 AND ZZ=1 THEN 61ø
$52 \emptyset$ IF II $=C H R \$(13)$ AND $V=81$ AND ZZ=1 THEN 66ø
$53 \varnothing$ IF II $=$ CHR $\$(13)$ AND $V=96$ AND ZZ=1 THEN 68ø
$54 \varnothing$ IF II $\$=$ CHR $\$(13)$ AND $V=111$ AND ZZ=1 THEN 7øø
$55 \varnothing$ IF II\$=CHR\$(13)AND V=126 AND ZZ=1 THEN 71ø
56ø IF II\$=CHR\$(13)AND V=141 AND $Z Z=1$ THEN 73ø
$57 \varnothing$ IF II $\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(13)$ AND $V=156$ AND ZZ=1 THEN 75ø
$58 \varnothing$ IF $V>156$ THEN $V=156$
$59 \varnothing$ IF $V<36$ THEN $V=36$
6øø GOTO 45ø
61ø GOSUB 83ø:DRAW"Cø":CIRCLE(17 6,12ø),19:CIRCLE (176,124),3
62ø CIRCLE (169,117),4, $\varnothing, .9:$ CIRCL E(183,117), 4, $, .9:$ DRAW"BM171,126 RIøDL1øDR1øDLIøBM165,114R7UL7BR1 5R7DL7BM17ø,129F3R6E3BM176,1ø2D3 FDFDRDRDR8F2DFD6FRBM176,1ф4DGDGD LDLDL8G2DGD6GLBM166,135GDGDGLGL9 GLGLGDGDGDGDGDG3BM187,135FDFDFRF R9FRFRFDFDFDFBM165,135
63申 DRAW"M176,16øM189,135D12L5F4 M176,161LBM164,137D1øR4G4M176,16 ø": CIRCLE (177,142), 4:PAINT (177,1 42), $\varnothing, \varnothing$ :DRAW"BM177,139DF2DF2DF2B M177,139DG2DG2DG2BM175,142D14RU1 4RD15RU14": PAINT (177,1ø3), $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ PA INT $(175,1 \varnothing 3), \varnothing, \varnothing: \operatorname{PSET}(169,117): P$ SET $(183,117)$
64ø DRAW"BM149,96"+B\$+U\$+L\$+L\$+E \$+T\$+I\$+N\$:FOR X=1 TO 2øøø:NEXT: GOSUB83ø: DRAW"BM142,96"+N\$+E\$+W\$ +S\$+SP\$+F\$+L\$+A\$+S\$+H\$: DRAW"BM15 Ø, 124"+R\$+A\$+I\$+N\$+B\$+O\$+W\$: DRAW "BM15ø,132"+M\$+A\$+G\$+A\$+Z\$+I\$+N\$ +E\$: DRAW"BM141,14ø"+N\$+A\$+M\$+E\$+

With TURBO BASIC TM $^{\text {you' can get for your TRS-80 color }}$ computer 2 the speed of a compiler plus the flexibility of an interpreter, You don't need to call a special program to compile your BASIC program. TURBO BASIC ${ }_{T M}$ is compatible with DISK-BASIC and you can run your already existing pro-
grams without trouble. Here are some features of TURBO BASIC $_{\text {twi }}$

Look at this benchmark for the "Sieve of Erathosthene" program.

|  | COCO-2 |  | APPLE II |  | IBM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME <br> (SEC.) | TURBO BASIC | DISK BASIC | EXPEDITER <br> (COMPILER) | APPLESOFT | COMPILER | BASICA |
|  | 31.3 | 192.9 | 34.9 | 159.0 | 20.1 | 146.5 |

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D\$+SP\$+N\$+O\$+PD\$+SP\$+N1\$
650 DRAW"BM155,148"+A\$+G\$+A\$+I\$+ N\$+PD\$:FOR X=1 TO 3:QZ\$="1;2;3;4 ;5;6;7;8;9;1甲;11;12;":PLAY"T905L 24V15;":PLAY QZ\$:NEXT:GOTO 45ø $66 \varnothing$ GOSUB 83ø:DRAW"BM143,1øø"+C\$ +A\$+R\$+SP\$+C\$+L\$+I\$+N\$+I\$+C\$:DRA W"BM141, 14øR68": CIRCLE (157, 135) , 5:CIRCLE (192,135) ,5:CIRCLE (157,1 35), I: CIRCLE (192,135), 1:DRAW"BM1 62, 136R25BM147,136NR3U2 ØR3øF7R18 D12L3BM15ø, 118ND6R17D6L17R9U6BR1 1ND6R5F6ND12LIID12
67ø FOR X=1 TO 15øø: NEXT:EXEC 43 345: DRAW"BM184,123E13":FOR K=2ø TO 45 STEP. $2:$ POKE $14 \varnothing$,RND $(4 \varnothing)+K$ : EXEC 43345:NEXT:GOTO 45ø
$68 \emptyset$ GOSUB 83ø:DRAW"BM141,12øM158 , IløND2M164, 1ø4D6M171, ll6D2M178, 132D2GDGLGLGNH5LGL2HLHUHUHLHLHL2 HL2HUHU2HU2 BM141, 146E15": CIRCLE ( 167,12ø), $2:$ CIRCLE (175, 133), $2:$ DRA W"BM142,12øND1øBR3BU2ND1øBR3BU2N D1øBR3BU2NDIøBR3BU2ND1 $\varnothing$ BR3BU2D1 $\varnothing$ BM179,134R3øBL48L8
69ø DRAW"BM186,134E12G3H3F12BM19 3,134UERFDBM186, 134BE9BU4H2U2E4U 2H4U2E4U2":FOR X=1 TO 2:PLAY"O4T 4L9CP8L12CCP8L12CCP8L12CGP8L12EG P8L12EGP8L12E":NEXT:PLAY"L3C": GO TO 45ø
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ GOSUB 83ø:DRAW"BM147,1øø"+L\$ +O\$+V\$+ES+SP\$+B\$+O\$+A\$+T\$:DRAW"B M148, 128NR48R8E3NR26E6R4G2R2 2G3N D3E3L4E7L5G7L5E7L5G7R19G3D3R12D7 L44H5BM14ø,134"+WA\$:GOTO 45ø
$71 \varnothing$ GOSUB 83ø:DRAW"BM145,125CøU3 ØR1øF15E15R1øD3øL12U18G13H13D18L 12BM187, 116E8G4FRFRFRFRFRFBM198, 1ø7FRFRFRFU1øBM14ø,14øR68BD3L68B D3R68BD3L68BD3R68": CIRCLE (15ø, 14 2) , 2: CIRCLE (158, 149), 2:CIRCLE (16 $6,152), 2:$ CIRCLE $(174,146), 2:$ DRAW" BM151, $142 \mathrm{U} 8 \mathrm{BM} 159,149 \mathrm{U} 8$
$72 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM167,152U8BM175,146U8B M18ø,14øD12": CIRCLE $(187,15 \varnothing), 2: C$ $\operatorname{IRCLE}(195,155), 2: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(2 \emptyset 3,145)$ , 2 : DRAW"BM188,15 ØU8BM196,155U8BM 2ø4,155U8": PLAY"V15T8L4O3CEGO4CP 4O3GO4L3C": GOTO 45ø
$73 \varnothing$ GOSUB83 $\varnothing$ : DRAW"BM15 $1,1 \varnothing \varnothing C \varnothing "+D$ \$+R\$+A\$+G\$+N\$+ES+T\$: DRAW"BM172, 1 1øM176,117M185,117M177,122M18ø, l 29M172,126M165,129M168,122M161, 1 17M169,117M172,11ØBM149,15ø"+S\$+ T\$+A\$+R\$+R\$+I\$+N\$+G\$: DRAW"BM145, $157^{\prime \prime}+J \$+A \$+C \$+K \$+S P \$+W \$+E \$+B \$+B \$$ $74 \varnothing$ CIRCLE $(172,12 \varnothing), 13:$ SOUND 1,1

2:SOUND $34,4:$ SOUND $44,2:$ FOR $X=1$ TO $34 \varnothing:$ NEXT:SOUND 1,9:FOR X=1 TO $7 \emptyset \varnothing:$ NEXT:SOUND $1,12:$ SOUND $34,4:$ SOUND 44,2:FOR X=1 TO $34 \varnothing:$ NEXT:S OUND 1,9:SOUND 79,12:GOTO 45ø 75ø GOSUB 83ø:DRAW"BM145,1øøCø"+ N3 \$+SP\$+S\$+T\$+O\$+O\$+G\$+ES+S\$: CIR $\operatorname{CLE}(153,13 \varnothing), 1 \varnothing: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(175,13 \varnothing)$, $1 \varnothing:$ CIRCLE ( $197,13 \varnothing$ ), 1ø: DRAW"BM145 , 128R16": PAINT (146,126), $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ CIRC LE (167, 128), $2:$ CIRCLE (168, 125), $2:$ CIRCLE (169, 122) , 2 : CIRCLE (183, 128 ),2:CIRCLE (182, 125), 2 $76 \emptyset$ CIRCLE (181, 122) , 2: PSET (153,1 33): $\operatorname{PSET}(175,133): \operatorname{PSET}(197,133):$ PSET (149, 129): PSET (157, 129): PSET (171,129): PSET (179,129): PSET (193 ,129): PSET (2ø1,129): DRAW"BM14ø,1 42 E 6 BR 13 F 3 ND 2 IE3BRI6F4ND21E4BR15 F3 BM147,155"+M\$: DRAW"BM172,155"+ L\$: DRAW"BM195, 155"+C\$


77Ø DRAW"BM15Ø,136R6BR16R6BR16R6 $78 \varnothing$ SOUND 125,6:SOUND 133,2:SOUN D $146,12:$ SOUND $146,4:$ SOUND $17 \varnothing, 8$ :SOUND 159,6:SOUND 146,2:SOUND 1 $46,4:$ SOUND $175,5:$ FOR X=1 TO $35 \varnothing$ : NEXT X:SOUND 159,6:SOUND $146,2: S$ OUND $146,4:$ SOUND $17 \varnothing, 5: F O R X=1 T$ ○ 35ø:NEXT X:SOUND 159,6:SOUND 1 46,2:SOUND 146,4
$79 \varnothing$ SOUND $175,5: F O R X=1$ TO $35 \varnothing: N$ EXT X:SOUND $125,6:$ SOUND $133,2:$ SO UND $146,12:$ SOUND $146,4:$ SOUND $17 \varnothing$ ,8:SOUND 159,6:SOUND 146,2:SOUND 146,4:SOUND $175,5:$ FOR X=1 TO 52 5: NEXT X: PLAY"O3T2V25L8EFAAAAGFD ":SOUND 89,3:SOUND 1ø9,3:SOUND 1 25,3:SOUND $1 \varnothing 9,3$
$8 \emptyset \emptyset$ FOR X=1 TO $12 \emptyset:$ NEXT X:SOUND 125,3:SOUND 89,3:FOR X=1 TO 2øø: NEXT X:SOUND $175,2:$ GOTO $45 \varnothing$ $81 \varnothing$ GOSUB 83ø: PAINT (142,91), $, \varnothing:$ $\mathrm{ZZ}=\varnothing$ : GOTO $45 \varnothing$ $82 \emptyset$ GOSUB $83 \varnothing:$ GOTO $45 \varnothing$ $83 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(14 \varnothing, 9 \varnothing)-(2 \varnothing 8,16 \varnothing)$, PRESE T, BF: ZZ=1:RETURN


I/f
Electronic Audio Recognition System


Two Years In the Making. Speech Systems was formed to develop new and innovative speech products. After 2 years of intensive Research and Development, we have created a truely sophisticated speech recognition device. Recognition rates from $95 \%$ to $98 \%$ are typical. Until now, such a product was outside the price range of the personnel computer market, and even small businesses.

EARS is trained by your voice and capable of recognizing any word or phrase. Training EARS to your particular voice print takes seconds. Up to 64 voice prints may be loaded into memory. You may then save on tape or disk as many as you like so that your total vocabulary is virtually infinite.
Speech and Sound Recognition. EARS is really a sound recognition system, so it really doesn't matter whether you speak in English, Spanish, or French. In fact you do not have to speak at all, you can train EARS to understand sounds such as a musical note or a door slamming.

Hands Off Programming. Imagine writing your own BASIC programs without ever touching the keyboard. Everything that
you would normally do through a keyboard can now be done by just speaking.

Programming EARS Is Easy. LISTEN, MATCH and other commands have been added to BASIC so that programming EARS is a piece of cake! The single BASIC line: 10 LISTEN: MATCH will instruct EARS to listen to you and return the matching phrase.
It Talks. EARS is also capable of high quality speech. We mean REALLY high quality. The speech is a fixed vocabulary spoken by a professional announcer. Speech Systems is currently creating a library of thousands of high quality words and phrases. For a demonstration call (312) 879-6844, you won't believe your ears or our EARS.

DISK OWNERS. EARS will work with any disk system with either a MULTI-PAK or Y-CABLE. Our new Triple Y-CABLE was specifically developed for those wishing to add SUPER VOICE as a third device.

You Get Everything You Need. You get everything you need including a specially designed professional headset style noise
cancelling microphone. The manual is easy to use and understand. Several demonstration examples are included so you don't have to write your own programs unless you want to. EARS will work in any 32 K or 64 K Color Computer.

## SUPER VOICE \$20 OFF

Imagine talking to your computer and it talking back to you. When you need an unlimited vocabulary, you can't beat SUPER VOICE. For a limited time, we will give you the SUPER VOICE for $\$ 59.95$ with your EARS purchase. Even if you already have another speech unit, here is your chance to buy the best and save $\$ 20$.

## VOICE CONTROL

Applications for EARS are astounding. Here is our first of many listening programs to come. VOICE CONTROL is a program specifically designed to allow you to control any appliance in your house with your voice and our HOME COMMANDER (sold separately). For example, you can control your TV by saying "TV ON" or TV OFF". \$24.95


[^4]Illinois residents add $61 / 4 \%$ sales tax
1 MEgABytE
Speech Systems 38W 255 DEERPATH ROAD BATAVIA, ILLINOIS 60510 (312) 879-6880 (VOICE)

# ‘SUPER VOICE 

## COCO'S MOST ADVANCED SPEECH SYNTHESIZER.

## IT TALKS, SINGS AND MORE.

 only . . . \$79.95
## WITH EARS OR PIANO KEYBOARD PURCHASE only . . . \$59.95



SUPER VOICE is no ordinary speech synthesizer. It uses Silicon Systems, Inc. SSI-263, the most advanced speech/sound chip available. SUPER VOICE is not only capable of highly intelligible speech, sound effects, and singing over a 6 octave range, but now we have turned SUPER VOICE into a monophonic Super Musio Synthesizer with our PIANO KEYBOARD.

IT TALKS. A free TRANSLATOR text-to-speech program makes writing your own talking program as easy as SAYING "HELLO."

SUPER VOICE works in any 32 K or 64 K computer. A disk system requires a Y-Cable or Multi-Pak.

Here are the facts; the decision is yours.

|  | SUPER VOICE | REAL TALKER | RS SPEECH CARTRIDGE | VOICE-PAK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Synthesizer Oevice | SSI-263 | SC-01 | SP-256 | SC-01 |
| Speaking Speeds | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Volume Levels | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Arliculation Rates | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Vocal Tract Filter Settings | 255 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Basic unil of Speech | 64 phonemes 4 durations each | 64 phonemes | 64 allophones 5 pause lengths | 64 phonemes |
| Pitch Variations | 4098132 absolute levels with i inflection spaeds) | 4 | 1 | 4 |



## FOOL'S CROSSING

The world's first TALKING HI-RES GRAPHICS adventure. Finding the hidden treasure is the easy part, getting back home is another story.
32K Disk
. .\$24.95


## SUPER TALKING HEADS

When the SUPER VOICE speaks in a low pitched voice, the man speaks, when a high pitched voice is used the woman speaks.
$\$ 24.95$


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# ‘TALKING SOFTWARE' 

## FOR THE VOICE, SUPER VOICE $т$, , RS SPEECH \& SOUND PAK

## RADIO SHACK ${ }^{\circledR}$ <br> SPEECH \& SOUND TRANSLATOR



We believe that no COCO speech synthesizer gives you the power and flexibility of the SUPER VOICE. Nevertheless, some have decided to go with the Radio Shack SPEECH \& SOUND PAK. For those we've decided to open our TALKING LIBRARY by offering the SPEECH \& SOUND TRANSLATOR . Just load this program and our entire library is open to you.

But that's not all, this program adds features. You get increased intelligibility, the power of an exception table to specify specific pronunciations, $\$ 12.81$ is spoken in dollars and cents, $1,234,567$ is spoken in millions, thousands, and hundreds, and much more.
\$24.95

TERMTALK All the features of an intelligent telecommunications program plus what appears on the TV is spoken. - Upload and Download programs - Control Xmit Protocols - Full or Split Screen - Buffer Editing - Normal or Reverse Video - It talks Please specify version (VOICE or RS SPEECH \& SOUND PAK) Tape $\$ 39.95$

Disk $\$ 49.95$

TALKING BINGO BINGO was never like this. The VOICE or SUPER VOICE makes all the calls while you sit back and play. Comes with 20 playing cards and 200 markers. High Resolution graphic screen, 3 timing level, ball count and pause control.
$\$ 24.95$

ESTHER the talking psychoanalyst. An excellent example of artificial intelligence. She may not solve all your problems, but her insight will amaze you. Just like the original Eliza. $\$ 24.95$

SCORE E.Z A yahtzee type game. Up to six can play. $\$ 24.95$

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$\$ 24.95$

STAR TALK You're the Star Fleet Captain. Your mission...destroy the enemies' Dragon Star Ships. All status reports are spoken!
\$24.95
FOOL'S CROSSING The world's first TALKING HI-RES GRAPHICS adventure. Finding the hidden treasure is the easy part, getting back home is another story.
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ADVENTURE GENERATOR Create talking adventure games that are $100 \%$ Machine Language. Up to 99 rooms, 255 objects, 70 command words and 255 conditional flags.

64K Disk $\$ 39.95$

## SUPER VOICE SONGBOOKS

These two songbooks were specifically designed for the SUPER VOICE, the only speech synthesizer flexible enough to allow singing.

VOLUME I (POTPOURRI) A collection of miscellaneous tunes for everyone. Songs include: How Much is That Doggie in the Window, Daisy, Aloha Oe, Old McDonald and more.
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VOLUME 2 (NURSERY RHYMES) Includes: Twinkle Twinkle Little Star, Mary Had A Little Lamb, 3 Blind Mice, the Alphabet Song and more. May be used with SUPER TALKING HEADS so they (Paul \& Pauline) sing the songs.
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## EDUCATION

ANIMATED SENTENCES The child builds complete sentences from a graphic menu using keyboard or joystick. The action is then spoken and acted out graphically. It's a great way to learn the parts of speech (i.e. verb, subject, noun, etc.).
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SPELLING TESTER A graphic spelling game. The student is shown objects to be spelled. $\$ 9.95$ POETRY CREATOR The VOICE speech unit is used to speak poetry that is created. $\$ 9.95$
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# SYMPHONY 12" 

A 12 VOICE POLYPHONIC STEREO MUSIC SYNTHESIZER<br>\$79.95<br>\$69.95<br>WHEN PURCHASED WITH<br>MUSICA 2<br>PIANO KEYBOARD

## - 12 SIMULTANEOUS VOICES

- STEREO \& MONO
- 4 NOISE GENERATORS
- SOUND EFFECTS
- PLAYS AND CREATES MUSICA 2 FILES


SUPER POLYPHONIC. Speech Systems is proud to bring you SYMPHONY 12, a polyphonic 12 voice hardware stereo music synthesizer for the Color Computer. SYMPHONY 12 also gives you 4 noise generators for percussion synthesis and sound effects. The PIANO KEYBOARD and MUSICA 2 (sold separately) turns your COCO into a real music machine with incredible flexibility.
STEREO and MONO. By connecting SYMPHONY 12 to your home stereo system, music is produced in stereo, 6 voices from each channel. However, you don't need to have a stereo system, all 12 voices also come out of your TV or monitor.
PICK AN INSTRUMENT. SYMPHONY 12 lets you choose from 10 preset instruments to synthesize chimes, violin, oboe, banjo, harpsichord, piano and more. You can even change instruments as the music plays.
SOUND EFFECTS. SYMPHONY 12 is a sophisticated sound generator. 12 voices and 4 noise generators give you incredible sound effect capability. We have included gun shot, explosion, racing car and more.

WATCH IT PLAY. As SYMPHONY 12 plays, a graphics display of a piano keyboard shows the notes playing. The display is entertaining as well as very educational.

PLAY MUSICA 2 FILES. Thousands of MUSICA 2 users will be excited to know SYMPHONY 12 plays all music developed using MUSICA 2 like you have never Seen or Heard it. In fact we highly recommend the use of MUSICA 2 as a composition development tool for SYMPHONY 12. Use MUSICA 2's superior graphics input capability and then play it through SYMPHONY 12. You can also take advantage of our MUSIC LIBRARY series (sold separately) to give you access to over 500 music pieces representing 20 hours of music.
ULTIMATE MUSIC DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM. SYMPHONY 12, MUSICA 2, and the PIANO KEYBOARD give you incredible flexibility. Imagine sitting down at the PIANO KEYBOARD, playing a piece and recording it as you play just as you would to a tape recorder. Save your masterpiece and then using MUSICA 2 edit it if you like and print it. If you have a MIDI synthesizer, you can take the music and play it using COCO MIDI (sold separately). Try that on an IBM, APPLE, or COMMODORE (good luck).

PIANO KEYBOARD. For those wishing to turn SYMPHONY 12 into a real polyphonic synthesizer we offer the extremely powerful and versatile PIANO KEYBOARD. The PIANO KEYBOARD was deisgned to be used in our entire music product line. You can use it with SYMPHONEY 12, MUSICA 2, SYNTHER 77 PLUS, and even our advanced speech synthesizer, SUPER VOICE.

When using MUSICA 2 , you will be using 4 of the 12 voices available from SYMPHONY 12. To take advantage of the full 12 voice capability of SYMPHONY 12 you may use either the Color Computer's keyboard or the PIANO KEYBOARD.

Y-CABLE or MULTI-PAK. Tape users using both SYMPHONY 12 and the PIANO KEYBOARD will require a $Y$-CABLE. Disk users will require the Triple Y-Cable or MULTI-PAK.

SYMPHONY 12. You get over a dozen music and sound effect selections and complete documentation. Software is shipped on Tape or Disk.

## OPTIONS

MUSIC LIBRARY (each volume) . . . . $\$ 29.95$
MUSICA 2 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. \$29.95
PIANO KEYBOARD $21 / 2$ octave . . . . . $\$ 79.95$
PIANO KEYBOARD 4 octave . . . . $\$ 119.95$


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COD charge $\$ 2.00$

Plug this gem into your computer, connect to your home stereo system and sit back and enjoy music realism. The STEREO PAK is a hardware music synthesizer that plays our MUSIC LIBRARY series and MUSICA 2 music in stereo. Because it was designed specifically with music reproduction in mind, the sound is superb. The highs are crisp and clear while the bass notes will rattle your walls. Internally we use two high performance 8 bit digital to analog converters to assure fidelity.

The STEREO PAK is all hardware. It is intended as an enhancement for MUSICA 2 and our MUSIC LIBRARY series. Disk users will require our Y-CABLE or a MULTI-PAK.


## MUSIC

 LIBRARY ${ }^{\mathrm{m}}$
## \$29.95 <br> Tape or Disk

The MUSIC LIBRARY series consists of 5 volumes: 100, $200,300,400$, and 500 each sold separately. Each contains over 100 four voice music selections with a playing time of over 3 hours each. The disk version is shipped on 5 full disks. When coupled with the STEREO PAK, the music is reproduced with unsurpassed realism.
A JUKEBOX program is included to allow you to select specific songs or automatically play each. These songs are ready to go, you don't need MUSICA 2 or a knowledge of music. MUSICA 2 users may customize each song. Requires minimum of 32 K .

## MUSIC LIBRARY 100

Stage, Screen, \& TV
Music of the 70's
Music of the 60's
Music of the 50's
Old Time Favorites

MUSIC LIBRARY 200 (another 100 selections) MUSIC LIBRARY 300 (another 100 selections) MUSIC LIBRARY 400 (another 100 selections) MUSIC LIBRARY 500 (another 100 selections)
Each volume sold separately, specify tape or disk.
Now your COCO can talk to your MIDI music synthesizer. Whether you have a Korg, Roland, Casio, or Yamaha, it doesn't matter as long as it's MIDI equipped.
COCO MIDI takes any MUSICA 2 music file and plays it through your music synthesizer. We offer you over 500 tunes from our MUSIC LIBRARY series (sold separately) or create your own music using the best music composition program available, MUSICA 2 (sold separately).
COCO MIDI includes: documentation, plenty of music, and the cable to connect between the COCO and your synthesizer.


We put the PLUS in SYNTHER 77 PLUS by connecting our PIANO KEYBOARD so you can really play your COCO like a piano.

You control vibrato pattern, Bender rate, Volume level as well as Attack, Decay, Sustain, and Release (ADSR envelope). As you play you can record, then edit and save it to disk or tape. You can even fine tune it to match other instruments.

The PIANO KEYBOARD is not necessary, you can use your COCO keyboard but the PIANO KEYBOARD makes your COCO a real music instrument.


Write for complete list. MUSICA 2, SYNTHER 77 PLUS, SUPER VOICE, and the ultimate SYMPHONY 12.
MUSICA 2 users can use the PIANO KEYBOARD as an easy method to input music. Version 2.7 is required. Previous users may obtain an update by returning original tape or disk with $\$ 7.00$.
SYNTHER 77 PLUSturns your COCO into a music synthesizer without any additional hardware. You specify Vibrato, Bender, Volume, as well as Attack, Decay, Sustain, and Release (ADSR).
SUPER VOICE, COCO's most advanced speech synthesizer becomes a music synthesizer when connected to the PIANO KEYBOARD.
SYMPHONY 12 and the PIANO KEYBOARD gives you a professional 12 voice music synthesizer.
These Piano Keyboards are not toys. They are the same style, shape, size, and feel as professional synthesizer keyboards. Disk owners must use a Y-CABLE or MULTIPACK.

21/2 octave (32 note) . . . . . . . . \$79.95 4 octave (49 note)
$\$ 119.95$

## MUSICA $2 \$ 29.95$

- When in stereo mode, music is played through our STEREO PAK (purchased separately).
- Loudness of each voice may be individually specified.
- Memory available is constantly displayed.
- Voice waveshapes may be exchanged between voices at any point.
- Tempo may be specified and may even be altered as the music plays.
- Flats and sharps supported.
- Billions of timbre combinations.
- High resolution graphic display, looks just like sheet music.
- MUSICA 2 is $100 \%$ software, no need for hardware unless you want music produced in STEREO. In that case, the STEREO PAK may be purchased separately. It's a must for the audiophile!
- Repeat bars allow repeating of music without re-inserting music a second or third time.
- 30 page manual describes all.
- Requires minimum of 64 K

- Output music to your printer (Gemini 10X, Epson, R.S. printers).

- Allows you to specify key signature.
- Voice timbre (waveshape) may be altered by specifying harmonic content just like stops on an organ.
- During editing, voice being inserted is displayed.
- Each measure is numbered for easy reading of music.
- Measure bars aid in reading and developing music.
- Each voice may be visually highlighted for easy identification.
- 4 Voices produced simultaneously.
- Input notes from Coco keyboard, joystick, or Piano Keyboard.
- Play music from your own BASIC program.
- Block copy music for easy music development.
- $100 \%$ machine language so it is lightning fast.
- Vibrato effect easily produced.
- With STEREO PAK, voices may be switched between left and right speakers as music plays.
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## The third installment of the "beginner's hardware course"

# An Introduction to Timing 

By Tony DiStefano<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

Continuing our journey into the CoCo , this month I will look into the heart of this and any computer - timing. All the hardware of the computer is controlled by timing. The most important part of the timing is to keep the CPU in step. What is a CPU, anyway? Well, the letters CPU stand for Central Processing Unit. The CPU inside the CoCo is the MC6809. The CPU, in a way, does all the work. It can move data from one part of memory to another, compare two values and act according to the result, add and subtract values and so forth. In fact, without the CPU, the rest of the hardware that makes up a computer would be worthless. The CPU is a very complex chip. It has data lines, address lines, interrupt lines, status lines and more. The timing that goes with the CPU is also important. OK, let's get into it. It is a prerequisite to understanding how a CPU works.
Up till now, when I talked about zeros and ohes and the change from one

[^5]to the other, it was considered to be instantaneous. There was no mention of how long it took to change from one state to another. In fact, we are dealing with real life, not just theory. Situations in theory rarely work in real life the way
> "The first fact of the real world is propagational delay."

you want or expect them to. Welcome to the real world of delays. Ever caught an on-time airline flight? Ha!

The first fact of the real world is propagational delay. Take, for instance, a simple inverter. Figure la shows an inverter. When there is a ' 1 ' at the input there is a ' 0 ' at the output. A ' 0 ' input will give a ' 1 'output. But when the input changes from one state to another, there is a short delay before the output
changes. This delay is called the propagational delay, which means the amount of time it takes an electrical signal to go through a logic element or wire.

Figure lb shows a graph of the input and the output of an inverter. The Xaxis (from left to right) shows the passing of time. This can be in seconds, hundredths of seconds, thousandths of seconds and even millionths of seconds. When no time base is given, then time factor is not relevant. Typical delay times for the TTL family (more on chip families in later articles) is from five to 30 ns (ns = nanoseconds). The Y-axis usually shows the binary level of ' 0 ' and ' 1 '. When two or more signals are shown that are related to each other, they are shown on top of each other with the left-to-right passing of time common to each.

Getting back to Figure 1b, we see the passing of time and the relation of the input to the output. There is no delay shown in this diagram. To show the delays of each signal for a given complex gate would confuse the diagram. Instead, an overall delay is given for the gate. But, in order to get used to the idea of delays, Figure 1c shows the time delays of a typical inverter. Along with

Figure 1a


Figure 1c

the delay of the signal there is also the rise and fall time. The rise time of a signal is described as the time it takes for a given signal to reach 90 percent of maximum voltage from the 10 percent voltage level. The fall time of a signal is described as the time it takes for a given signal to drop to 10 percent voltage from the 90 percent voltage level. In the case of the CoCo, the voltage considered a logical level of ' 1 ', (or HI ) is five volts. The logical level ' 0 ' (or LO) is, of course, zero volts. The actual working voltages may be slightly different.

Delay, rise and fall times are important mainly to the designer of the system. When an engineer designs a computer he must know these timings and make sure that all operations are within the given limits. For example, two signals go to one gate, but one goes through several gates first. Each time the signal travels from one gate to another there is more delay. If the signal is delayed enough, an improper signal output results.

It sounds like I'm making a big deal of delays. While it is important, it is not a major concern to computer hackers (or should I use the term hobbyist?) and even less to end users. More important to us is another kind of delay. It is known as "access time," which means the mean time between the request for memory and the actual valid data.

Let us look at a typical memory chip. There are thousands of gates and transistors inside this chip. All of these gates
inside the chip cause a significant delay between the time when the address to the chip is valid and the time when the data output appears on the data bus. This is known as access time. When talking about memory, an important parameter is access time. These access times can range from super-fast static memory at about 10 ns to very slow dynamic memory at 450 ns and slower. It is this limitation that controls and
> "More important to us is another kind of delay. It is known as 'access time,' which
> means the mean time between the request for memory and the actual valid data."

limits the speed of CPUs. Figure 2a shows the read cycle timing diagram of a memory chip. Figure 2b shows the write cycle for the same chip. What follows is a description of what each line on the diagram means.

Address - These are the address lines that select what byte is to be accessed. It is shown with two lines, one high and one low. It is shown this way because there are usually several lines and since the timing is the same no matter what
byte you access, it is not relevant which address line is high or which line is low. The two lines (one on top and one on the bottom) represent any given address within the chip. Where the lines crisscross means a change of address. That is when the CPU is finished with that byte and requests another by putting another address on the bus. Access times are always measured with respect to the address change from the CPU. Actually, it starts when the address is stable, better known as a "valid address."
Chip Select (CS) - Remember the *CS line on memory chips in past articles? It is used to select or activate the chip. From the diagram of the read cycle, we can now see the relation between when the address is valid, the *CS line and when the data is valid.

Data out - This, of course, is the data that the CPU requested. Notice the data valid area. That is the time when the data that appears on the bus is the data that is held in that memory location. Notice the top and bottom dual line display. It has the same description as address lines, some are ones and some are zeros. The line in front of the data valid section is halfway between zero and one. That means the data lines are tri-state and no valid data is input or output. The shaded area on both sides of the data valid window is the transition time between tri-state and data valid. In this area, data lines are changing to their proper values. A read in this area will not yield valid data.

Figure 2a


Figure 2b


Read/Write - The *R/W line is used to select a read cycle or a write cycle. Straightforward, no problems there. In the CoCo this line is logical ' 1 ' to read and ' 0 ' to write.

The following is a description of all the relevant parameters used in Figures 2 a and 2 b .
$\mathrm{t}(\mathrm{rc})$ - Read Cycle Time: the time it takes for a complete read cycle given in ns.
$\mathrm{t}(\mathrm{a})$ - Access Time: the delay between a valid address and data valid.
$\mathrm{t}(\mathrm{co})$ - Chip Select to Output Valid: the delay between when the ${ }^{*} \mathrm{CS}$ is active and the data is valid. This is only true with a valid and stable address.
t(cx) - Chip Select to Output Active: same as t (co) but not to data valid; to when the data lines start changing from tri-state to output. Usually of minor importance.
t (otd) - Output Tri-state from Deselection: the time that the data stays valid after the *CE goes inactive or deselects.
t(oha) - Output Hold from Address Change: the time that the data stays valid after an address change is detected.
$\mathrm{t}(\mathrm{wc})$ - Write Cycle Time: same as the $t(r c)$ except for a write cycle.
$\mathrm{t}(\mathrm{w})$ - Write Time: the minimum time the write line has to remain low.
t(wr) - Write Release Time: time between the *WE line deselects and a change of address.
t (otw) - Output Tri-state from Write: the time it takes the data lines to go to tri-state from a write request.
$\mathrm{t}(\mathrm{dw})$ - Data to Write Time Overlap: the time data must be stable before the *WE line deselescts.
t(dh) - Data Hold from Write Time: the time data must be stable after the *WE line deselects.

Figures $2 a$ and $2 b$ show the read and write cycle paramaters for a typical memory chip. Though these are not the memory chips inside the CoCo , the timing and paramaters are quite similar.

Now with no further delays, it is time to look into the CPU . . . well, sort of! There is one more thing we must look into; it is CPU related, though. We are getting closer. It is the master clock, which is a master reference wave form used to synchronize all of the logic in a system.

The master clock is usually the highest frequency in the computer. All other timings are derived (divided) from this clock. The CPU clock is the speed or frequency at which all instructions and data are retrieved and stored to mem-
ory. Depending on the system design, the CPU clock can be equal to the master clock, or any division thereof. In the case of the CoCo, the master clock frequency is 14.31818 MHz (mega-hertz or million hertz) and the CPU clock frequency is $1 / 16$ that of the master clock at 0.8948 MHz . Well, there are two clock speeds in the CoCo. Under special conditions, the CPU can work at 1.8 MHz .

Now you might say, "Wow, my CoCc has a clock rate of only .894 MHz !' Compared to that of the 4 MHz of othe: computers, that may or may not bi slower. You see, it gets more compli cated. The CPU clock does not alway: mean the net speed of the computer There are some other factors involved such as synchronous I/O, as opposed tc asynchronous I/O.

Let's look at synchronous I/O first. As the word implies, synchronous $1 / 0$ means that any memory, read or write, is synchronized. Synchronized to what? The CPU clock, of course. On any given clock cycle, the CPU can do one I/O. You know exactly when the CPU will need the bus. It corresponds to the clock cycle. In an asynchronous situation, the CPU requires more than one clock cycle to do a read or write. Asynchronous I/ O requires either three or four cycles depending on what kind of $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ it is doing. On this type of CPU, signals are required to tell memory or other devices that an I/O has started.

Just about now, a little bit of math is required. Given that the clock fre-

Figure 3
READ CYCLE

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tpc | READ CYCLE TIME | 250 |  | NS |
| ta | ACCESS TIME |  | 250 | NS |
| tco | CHIP SELECT TO OUTPUT |  | 85 | NS |
| tcx | CHIP SELECT TO OUTPUT | 10 |  | NS |
| totd. | OUTPUT TRI-STATE FROM <br> DESELECTION | 15 |  | NS |
| toha | OUTPUT HOLD FROM ADDRESS <br> CHANGE | 20 | NS |  |

WRITE CYCLE

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| twc | WRITE CYCLE TIME | 250 |  | NS |
| tw | WRITE TIME | 135 |  | NS |
| twr | WRITE RELEASE TIME | 0 |  | NS |
| totw | OUTPUT 3-STATE FROM WRITE |  | 60 | NS |
| tdw | DATA TO WRITE TIME OVERLAP | 135 |  | NS |
| tdh | DATA HOLD FROM WRITE TIME | 0 |  | NS |

quency of the CoCo is 894886 hertz or 0.894 MHz , one clock cycle is 1117 nanoseconds. The way I did this is to transfer from frequency to time period. The equation used is:

$$
\mathrm{T}=1 / \mathrm{F}
$$

where ' T ' is in seconds and ' F ' (frequency) is in hertz. So the frequency of 0.894 MHz is a time period of .000001117 seconds, or 1117 nanoseconds, or 1.117 microseconds. Now, when we talk about speed, we can say that the CoCo can do about one I/O per microsecond - a much more accurate way to measure the effective speed of a CPU.

I hope these articles about the hardware of the CoCo are informative to you. Also, I hope I am not going too fast; it is hard for me to judge what audience I am writing for. If you have some comments to make, a direction to take or something you don't understand, write to me through Rainbow and I'll try to answer the interesting and common ones here in this column. Next time, we'll look deeper into the heart of the CoCo.

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GAME

Block! Kick! Duck! No, it's not a game of football, but a rollicking session of . . .

# Kung Fu Fighting 

## By Larry Wolcort

Itall started when I walked into the local arcade to find the latest game surrounded by crowds of people. As I pushed my way through to see what it was, I heard people excitedly yelling, "Block! kick!" This got me working day and night, trying many different approaches to my program, Kung Fu Fighter.

Here's the game setting: You are the man on the left of the screen. As soon as the game board appears, the opponent charges from the right. You must defend yourself against the enemy with your deadly kicks and punches, while at the same time duck and block your

Larry Wolcott has owned a Co Co for about four years. He is a self-taught programmer. He attends Daniel Webster Junior High School in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and enjoys computers and electronics.
opponent's assaults. The controls work like this:
Right arrow - kick
Left arrow - punch
Up arrow - block
Down arrow - duck
'Q' key - move left
'@' key - move right
After striking your opponent 20 times, he falls and your score, level and energy points are displayed; the higher the level, the less the time interval between your opponent's kicks and punches, and he will be able to duck and block your assaults more often. When your energy points run out, so does your life.

I have used the keyboard PEEKs instead of the slow INKEY command to speed the program - this makes auto kicking, punching, etc. I have also used the POKE 65495,0 to speed the program. If your computer can't handle it,
just delete it from the program.
The score is increased by five points every time you punch your enemy, and 10 points every time you kick him. Energy points decrease when you are struck by your opponent (you start with 25).

After loading Kung Fu Fighter, run it until it gets to the title screen, then press BREAK and run it again. This only has to be done once, right after loading (because once in a while, the GETs do not "get"). The program is compiled in this order:

Lines Function

0-70
230-670
680-840
890-990
1000-1900
1950-2110

## Set variables

DRAW and GET figures
Draw title screens
Check keyboard for keys pressed
Kick, punch, duck, walk and block subroutines End of game titles

$68 \varnothing$ PMODE4，1：PCLS：SCREEN1， 1
$69 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(4,4)-(252,188), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}$
$7 \emptyset \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM72，16R8D8R4U4E4R8G4D
4G4R4D4R4D4R4D8L8U4 L4U4L4U4L4D12
L8U28BR28R8D8F4DI2U12E4U8R8D12G4
D8G4L8H4U8H4U12BR28＂
$71 \varnothing$ DRAW＂R12F8U8R8D28L8U8H12D12 G4D4 L8U8E4Ul6BR32BR4G4D2øF4R16E4 U12L12D8R4G4L4H4U12E4R8F4R4U4H4L 16G4＂
$72 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM1øø，52R2øF4D8L4H4L8D 8R8D8L12D4L8U12E4U12BR28R8D8F4D1 2U12E4U8R8D12G4D8G4L8H4U8H4U12＂： PAINT $(76,2 \emptyset), 5: \operatorname{PAINT}(152,2 \emptyset), 5: P$ AINT $(1 \varnothing 4,2 \emptyset), 5: \operatorname{PAINT}(18 \varnothing, 2 \emptyset), 5: P$ AINT（1ф4，56），5
$73 \varnothing$ PAINT $(132,56), 5:$ PMODE 4，1：SC REENI， 1
74ø PLAY＂V31；Ol；T5；L5；1；1；1；L2； 1；L5；3；P3；3；L2；3；P4；L5；2；2；P3；L5 ；1；2＂
$75 \emptyset$ CLS：PRINT：PRINT＂＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
$76 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINT＂kung－fu fighter
$77 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINT＂ WOLCOTT＂
$78 \varnothing$ PRINT＂
BY：LARRY
VERSION 1．1＂

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$79 \varnothing$ PRINT＂
（C） $1985^{\prime \prime}$
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINT＂
－BEAN＂
$81 \varnothing$ PRINT＂
$82 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT＂
SOFTWARE＂
PRESS
ANY KEY＂
$83 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT＂＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
84り I\＄＝INKEY\＄：SCREENØ，I：IFI\＄＝＂＂T
HEN 84甲
$85 \emptyset$ PCLS
$86 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(4,4)-(252,188), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}$
$87 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(4,124)-(252,124), \operatorname{PSET}$
88申 DRAW＂BM4，84E12R8E4R12F8R8E4R 4E4R8F16R2øE16R8U4R8E4R12F8R16F8 R2ØF8R16R4R8F4＂
89ø PMODE4，1：SCREEN1，1
9øø I\＄＝INKEY\＄
$91 \varnothing$ IFPEEK $(344)=247$ THENGOSUBI $\varnothing 5 \varnothing$
$92 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(343)=247$ THENGOSUB126ø
$93 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(342)=247 \mathrm{THENGOSUB1} 44 \varnothing$
$94 \varnothing$ IFPEEK $(341)=247 \mathrm{THENA}=3$
$95 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(339)=251$ THENGOSUB156ø
$96 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(338)=254$ THENGOSUB15øø
$97 \emptyset$ IFA $=4$ THENPUT $(X-8, Y)-(X+8, Y+1$
6），DR ELSE IFA $=3$ THENPUT $(X-8, Y)-($
$X+8, Y+16)$, BR ELSEPUT $(X-8, Y)-(X+8$ ，Y＋16），R
$98 \varnothing$ IFAl＝4THENPUT（XI－8，Y1）－（Xl＋8 ，Yl＋16），DL ELSE IFAl＝3 THENPUT（X 1－8，Y1）－（X1＋8，Y1＋16），BL ELSE PUT （Xl－8，Yl）－（XI＋8，Yl＋16），L
$99 \varnothing$ IFXI＞X＋18THENGOSUB163ø
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ IFXI＜X THENGOSUB169め
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{I}:$ IFC＞1THENC＝$\varnothing:$ GOSUB175 $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ IF $H>2 \varnothing$ THEN $189 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ IF DG＜ø THEN $2 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ GOTO $9 \varnothing \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ IFRND（ $1 \varnothing$ ）$>=\mathrm{U}$ THEN Al＝4
$1 \varnothing 6 \emptyset$ IF XI＜X＋1Ø THEN $1 \varnothing 7 \emptyset$ ELSE 1
$15 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing \quad A=\varnothing: I F \quad A 1=4$ THEN115 $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ LINE $(X-8, Y)-(X+8, Y+16)$ ，PRES ET，BF
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(X-8, Y)-(X+8, Y+16), K R$
11Øø PLAY＂T255；V31；12；12；12；12；1 $2^{\prime \prime}$
111ø LINE $(X-8, Y)-(X+8, Y+16), P R E S$ ET，BF
$112 \emptyset \mathrm{SC}=\mathrm{SC}+1 \varnothing: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+1$
$113 \varnothing$ A＝ø
114ø RETURN
115 $\varnothing$ LINE $(X-8, Y)-(X+8, Y+16)$ ，PRES ET，BF
116ø LINE（XI－8，Yl）－（Xl＋8，Yl＋16），
PRESET，BF
$117 \varnothing$ PUT（XI－8，Yl）－（XI＋8，Yl＋16），D L

```
ll8\emptyset PUT(X-8,Y)-(X+8,Y+16),KR
119\emptyset PUT(XI-8,Yl)-(XI+8,Yl+l6),D
L
12\emptyset\emptyset PLAY"T255;V31;1;1;l;1"
121\varnothing LINE(X-8,Y)-(X+8,Y+16),PRES
ET,BF
122\emptyset LINE(Xl-8,Yl)-(Xl+8,Yl+l6),
PRESET, BF
123\emptyset Al=\varnothing
124\emptyset A=\varnothing
125\varnothing RETURN
126\emptyset IFRND (1\varnothing)>U THEN136\varnothing
127\emptyset IF Al=3 OR Al=4THEN136\emptyset
128\emptyset IFXI<X+1\emptysetTHEN129\emptysetELSE136\emptyset
129\emptyset LINE (X-8,Y)-(X+8,Y+16),PRES
ET,BF
13\emptyset\varnothing PUT(X-8,Y)-(X+8,Y+l6),SR
131\emptyset PLAY"T255;V31;12;12;12;12"
132\emptyset LINE (X-8,Y)-(X+8,Y+16),PRES
ET,BF
133\emptyset SC=SC+5:H=H+1
134\emptyset A=\varnothing
135\emptyset RETURN
136\emptyset LINE(XI-8,Yl)-(XI+8,Yl+l6),
PRESET,BF
137\emptyset LINE (X-8,Y)-(X+8,Y+16),PRES
ET,BF
138\emptyset PUT(X-8,Y)-(X+8,Y+16),SR
```

```
139\emptyset PUT(XI-8,Yl)-(XI+8,Yl+16),B
L
14\emptyset\emptyset PLAY "T255;V3l;1;1;1;1"
14l\emptyset LINE (X-8,Y)-(X+8,Y+16),PRES
ET,BF
142\emptyset A=\emptyset
l43\emptyset RETURN
144\emptyset A=4
145\emptyset PUT (X-8,Y)-(X+8,Y+16),DR
146\emptyset PUT (X-8,Y)-(X+8,Y+16),DR
147\emptyset LINE (X-8,Y)-(X+8,Y+16),PRES
ET,BF
148\emptyset A=4
149\varnothing RETURN
15\varnothing\varnothing A=\varnothing: LINE (X-8,Y)-(X+8,Y+l6),
PRESET,BF
151\varnothing X=X+2
152\emptyset PUT(X-8,Y)-(X+8,Y+16),RT
153\emptyset LINE (X-8,Y) - (X+8,Y+16),PRES
ET,BF
154\emptyset X=X+2
155\emptyset RETURN
156\emptyset A=\varnothing:LINE(X-8,Y)-(X+1\varnothing,Y+16)
, PRESET,BF
157\emptyset X=X-2
158\emptyset PUT(X-8,Y)-(X+8,Y+l6),RT
159\emptyset LINE (X-8,Y) - (X+1\emptyset,Y+16),PRE
SET,BF
```


# TRS-80 COMPUTER DISCOUNTS 



## COLOR COMPUTERS

| $26-3134$ 16k color II | 110.00 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $26-312764 k$ color comp | 165.00 |
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|  |  |
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775.00

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25-1005 2nd drive mod 1000
26-3211 Monochrome moniter
26-3211 Monochrome moniter
(1070 mod 4D 64k 2dr.

```
16\emptyset\emptyset X=X-2
161\emptyset PUT (X-8,Y)-(X+8,Y+16),R
162\emptyset RETURN
163\emptyset LINE(Xl-8,Y1)-(Xl+8,Yl+16),
PRESET,BF:Xl=Xl-2
164\emptyset PUT(X1-8,Yl)-(Xl+8,Yl+l6),L
T
165\emptyset LINE(XI-8,Y1)-(Xl+8,Y1+l6),
PRESET,BF
166\emptyset Xl=Xl-2
167\emptyset IF DG<=\varnothing THEN 2\emptyset3\emptyset
168\emptyset RETURN
l69\emptyset LINE(Xl-8,Yl)-(Xl+8,Yl+l6),
PRESET,BF
17\emptyset\emptyset Xl=Xl+2
171\varnothing PUT(X1-8,Yl)-(Xl+8,Yl+16),L
T
172\emptyset LINE(Xl-8,Y1)-(Xl+8,Yl+16),
PRESET,BF
173ø Xl=Xl+2
174\varnothing RETURN
175\emptyset IFXI>X+1\varnothingTHENRETURN
176\emptyset IFXI<X THENRETURN
177\varnothing IFA=3 OR A=4THEN184\varnothing
178\varnothing LINE(Xl-8,Y1)-(Xl+8,Yl+l6),
PRESET,BF
179\emptyset IF1=1 THENPUT(Xl-8,Y1)-(Xl+
8,Yl+l6),KL ELSE PUT(Xl-8,Yl)-(X
```


# 1986 <br> BEST OF THE UPGRADES LIST 

1. Memory 64 K DRAMS . . . from ... $\$ 19$
2. ROM/BASIC Color Basic 1.2...... $\$ 19$
Extended Basic 1.1
Disk Basic 1.1 ....... 29
ADOS
Disk Basic 1.1 . . . . . . 29
40
3. Storage Drive 0....................... 209
Drive 1 (external)
Drive 1 (internal) . . ..... 80
135
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5. Monitor Driver Original Coco .... \$ 24
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Color with audio
169
7. Lower Case Kit
\$ 49
8. Deluxe Keyboards .... from .... \$ 59

Please specify model or cat $\#$ of your CoCo when ordering. Brands and prices subject to stock availability, Send for free price list on over 200 Coco items.
$1+8, Y 1+16), S L$
$18 \emptyset \varnothing \mathrm{DG}=\mathrm{DG}-1$
181ø PLAY "O5;T255;12;11;1ø;9;8" $182 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{Xl}-8, \mathrm{Yl})-(\mathrm{Xl}+8, \mathrm{Yl}+16)$, PRESET, BF
$183 \emptyset$ RETURN
$184 \emptyset$ LINE (XI-8, Y1)-(Xl+8,Y1+l6),
PRESET,BF
$185 \emptyset \operatorname{IFRND}(2)=2$ THENPUT (X1-8,Y1)(Xl+8, Yl+16), SL ELSEPUT(Xl-8, Yl) - (Xl+8, Yl+16), KL
$186 \emptyset$ LINE (Xl-8,Y1)-(Xl+8,Yl+16), PRESET,BF
187ø PLAY "O5;T255;1;1;1;1"
$188 \emptyset$ RETURN
$189 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(X 1-8, Y 1)-(X l+8, Y l+16)$, PRESET,BF
19øø PLAY "O4;T6;2;3;4;5;6;P3;5; 6;P3;5;6;P2;4;P3;1;2;3;4;5;P3;6; L1; 4"
191ф PLAY "Tlø;Pl;O5;Tlø;12;P3;1 1;1l;1申;1ø;9;9;L3;8"
192ø PUT (XI-8, Yl)-(X1+8,Y1+16), D L, OR
$193 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(\mathrm{X}-16, \mathrm{Y})-(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}+16), \mathrm{M}$
194ø PLAY "O4;T15;1;2;1;2;3;2;3;
$3 ; 4 ; 3 ; 4 ; 4 ; 5 ; 4 ; 5 ; 5 ; 6 ; 5 ; 6 ; 6 ; 7 ; 6 ; 7$;
7;8;7;7;8;9;8;8;9;8;9;9;1ø;11;12 ;12;12;12"
$195 \varnothing$ CLS
$196 \varnothing$ PRINT @ø,"YOUR SCORE>>";SC: $\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+1$
197ø PRINT "YOUR LEVEL NOW>>";L: PRINT "YOUR ENERGY POINTS>>";DG $198 \varnothing$ PRINT: PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRI NT " PRESS ANY KEY
$199 \varnothing$ I\$=INKEY\$
2øøø IF I\$=""THEN 199ø
$2 \varnothing 1 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=5 \varnothing: \mathrm{Xl}=2 \varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{H}=\varnothing: \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+.1: \mathrm{GOTO}$ $85 \varnothing$
$2 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ GOTO 2ø2ø
2ø3ø PLAY "Ol;T15;12;llil2;11;1ø ;9;1ф;9;8;9;7;8;6;7;5;6;4;5;3;4;
2;3;1;2;1;1;1"
$2 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ CLS
2ø5ø PRINT "-=-=-=-=-=high score
=-=-=-=-=-="
2ø6ø PRINT ">>>>";HS
2ø7ø PRINT "YOUR SCORE>>>>";SC
2ø8ø PRINT: PRINT: PRINT:PRINT:IF
SC>HS THEN HS=SC:PRINT "********
*NEW HIGH SCORE********"
$2 \emptyset 9 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT "
PRESS
ANK KEY
21øø I\$=INKEY\$:IF I\$="" THEN 21ø $\emptyset$
$211 \varnothing$ GOTø $1 \varnothing$

# Financing: The Economic Advantage 

By Bill Bernico

Having been a car salesman for six years and a car rental manager for another four years, I've learned a lot about human nature and how people spend their money. Folks purchasing a new car might think that by taking the money out of their savings account to pay cash for their purchase that they are saving all that interest on the loan. Surprise! They've actually lost money doing it that way. This program will show in cold, hard figures which is the more economical move. It will also give skeptics a printout to take home and think about if they are not initially convinced after running the program.

When using Cash vs. Financing, input the same dollar amounts and the same number of months in each case. In other words, compare "apples with apples." (Or should I say "CoCos with CoCos.") If you're considering a $\$ 10,000$ car and you have that amount in the bank, use $\$ 10,000$ in the financing section of the program in order to get an honest comparison.

[^6]Naturally, the input for interest will vary between savings and financing, but use the same number of months in the comparison. Let's go through a sample session. For savings amount, input $\$ 10000$ (no commas). For savings interest, let's use 8.75 (no percent sign necessary) and for months, input 48. Compound periods in this sample will be 2. The program, will show you that by the end of the 48 month period, your nest egg will be worth $\$ 14085.49$ or a gain of $\$ 4085.49$ in interest.

This will put you into the finance part of the program. Your first input will be the finance amount. Again, use $\$ 10000$. For finance interest, use 13.5 (even at this higher rate, you'll be surprised by the outcome). For the number of finance months, again use 48 and it will show you that your monthly payment will be $\$ 270.76$ or a total of $\$ 12996.48$ over 48 months. The interest you will have paid in those 48 months is \$2996.48.

Comparing this figure with the $\$ 4085.49$ in interest you would have earned from the savings account, you can see that you've saved $\$ 1089.01$ by financing and leaving your nest egg alone. If you can find finance rates lower than 13.5 , then the savings will be that much more.

At this point in the program, if the
customer has still not been convinced to finance the car, the salesman can select from three options. Option 1 is a printout of the comparison. Option 2 is to start over with new figures. Option 3 is to end the program.

Option 1, the printout, will ask for the customer's name as well as the salesman's name. After the salesman inputs his name, the program will send the information to the printer. (This printout was tailored for the TP-10 printer which we have in our showroom, but will work with other printers as well.) The printout will personalize the hardcopy that the customer gets. It also has the dealership name and address as well as the salesman who serviced him. It's nice to stay fresh in the customer's mind.

Here is a sample printout from the program we just ran. This program need not be restricted to automobile purchases. It can be used on any item you like for comparison purposes.

One last note: I have fictionalized the name of the dealership in the printout as per my employer's request, and my apologies if there is really someone out there by the name of "Joe Average."
(Questions about Cash vs. Financing may be directed to Mr. Bernico at 708 Michigan Avenue, Sheboygan, WI 53081, phone 414-459-7350.)

You see two ads for similar programs one's \$30, the other \$70 Which program is better for Your needs?

## First, is Received \& Certified

[Thank-you Rainhow!]
Then, there's a Review (Rainhow does it again!!)

## Now, how about

 PREDEW!(Ask your sofiware Dealer) < COMNIG SOON >
With PREVIEW, you see the ACTUAL screens[click on icons, pull down menus), get ACTUAL printouts. SEE the graphics on YOUR screen. (not nifity ad artworks) HEAR the music!!!
AFTER ALL, why pay for something you can't see?
[ask your Sofiware Dealer]
Do it all BEFORE you purchase the program! (ask your sofiware dealer)

```
            Sample Printout
            HOMETOWN DODGE
        1234 NORTH 56TH STREET
        SHEBOYGAN, WI 53ø81
            (414) 555-4861
ASK FOR BILI BERNICO
SAVINGS AMOUNT.... I\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
SAVINGS INTEREST.. 8.75%
SAVINGS MONTHS.... 48
COMPOUND PERIODS.. }
SAVINGS AMOUNT
AFTER 48 MONTHS... 14\emptyset85.49
INTEREST GAINED... 4\varnothing85.49
```

FINANCE AMOUNT. . . . I $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
FINANCE INT........ $13.5 \%$
FINANCE MONTHS. . . . 48
MONTHLY PMT. . . . . . . $27 \varnothing .76$
TOTAL OF PMTS..... 12996.48
TOTAL INTEREST.... 2996.48
JOE AVERAGE CAN SAVE \$ $1 \varnothing 89 . \not 01$
BY FINANCING THIS VEHICLE

ASK US FOR ASSISTANCE IN ARRANGING A LOAN FOR YOU.

COCO SOLVER...THE SECRET WEAPON FOR GOOD GRADES
"An advanced programmable calculator.....CoCo Solver is a unique set of programs that might be the most versatile package ever developed for the color computer"....Gary Clemens, Hot CoCo 5/85
Why solve that Math or Science problem once when you can solve it hundreds of times. When you can try every possibility, analyze every trend and understand every angle. Get the "edge" on your classmates. Get the Secret Weapon. Get CoCo Solver.
Read the review of CoCo Solver in February's Rainbow, then consider the following features of every JTJ package:
MACHINE LANGUAGE SCREEN EDITOR. Imagine sitting at your CoCo, editing any entry on-screen. The first thing you'll notice is our cursor flashing above the last response you made for that entry. Press ENTER and accept the "default", or use our control keys to ESCAPE or to edit the entry onscreen. Our editor also controls the length of the entry onscreen. No more chopped off entries. Press CURSOR BREAK once and relax while the cursor runs by itself along the text. One keypress stops it........ Our editor is FUN!

## NEW

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Describe the structure of your database. Add, select, or edit records, then take ACTION. Compatible with any database you've set up with Basic. Are the others compatible with Basic? This program is great for quickly printing your data in tabular or custom formatted form. Pertorm "what ifs" easily. Forty fields per record. Field length of 1255 characters. Our editor controls the length of the field entry onscreen. Index up to 600 records on any character field. Record length up to 2000 characters.
COCO BASE 1 is the only program available which allows you to act on the data in your database with all the power of your CoCo. You may use all the Basic string and numeric functions or any Basic command to act on each record. You can even schedule jobs to be run automatically. For the Beginner and for the Expert.
CoCo Solver and Program Generator...tape or disk......only $\$ 48.95$ COCO BASE 1.............................disk only. . $\$ 49.95$
32 K and Extended Basic required....... Add $\$ 2$ for shipping. Tennessee residents add sales tax please. JTJ ENTERPRISES
ATTN: D.M. JACKSON P.E. P.O. Box 110841 Nashville, Tennessee 37211 (615) 331-0364 (AFTER 5:00 AND WEEKENDS) No delay on check or money order. Sorry, no credit cards.

## The listing: CASH

| $1 \varnothing$ | 1*** | CASH | *** |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \varnothing$ | 1*** | BY BILI BERNICO | *** |
| $3 \varnothing$ | 1*** | $7 \emptyset 8$ MICHIGAN AV. | *** |
| $4 \varnothing$ | 1*** | SHEBOYGAN, WI | *** |
| $5 \varnothing$ | 1*** | 53081 | *** |
| $6 \varnothing$ | '*** | (414) 459-735ø | *** |
| $7 \varnothing$ | 1*** |  | *** |
| $8 \varnothing$ | CLS : B\$=CHR\$ (128) |  |  |
| $9 \varnothing$ | PRINT@43, "advantages"; B\$; "of |  |  |
| $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ | PRINT@Iø7, "financing"; ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$; "Vs |  |  |
| 110 | PRINT@l71, "paying"; B\$; "cash |  |  |
| $12 \varnothing$ | PRIN | TT@299, "COURTESY | OF'1 |


"... it makes income tax calculating a brecze...you owe to to yourself to learn how the right way.
-Boh Bronn. Ruintom: June Sofinare Revies $S_{\text {pecial limited offer. Get the Professional Tax Preparer for only... } \$ 99.95}$ Included with the program are a complete instruction manual and sample forms. A set of 36 overlays is also available for $\$ 69.95$. Take advantage of our special offer and get BOTH the program and overlays for anly $\$ 149.95$.
The Professional Twx Preparer runs on 32K extended Basic, with one or two disk drives, and has buitt-in tax tables and rate schedules. It supports Form 1040, Schedules'A, B, C, D, E, G, SE, W, and Forms 2106, 2119. 3903. 4797, Office-at-Home, Installment Gain, Credits and Other Taxes.

Features include revefse-screen scrolling, forward-screen block scroll, and full on-line diagnostigs to check input. A built-in calculator supports arithmetic operations on numeric data. Edit capability allows you to edit any line at any time, using change, delete, hack, search, and insert commands. Yearly updates for the Program are available.

| Mail to: Micro Data Systems 6 Edward Drive Ashland, MA 01721 |  | $\square$ CoCo Professional $\$ 99.95$ <br> $\square$ Set of 36 overlays $\$ 69.95$ <br> [] Get both $\$ 149.95$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ Mastercard | $\square$ Visa | $\square$ Check or Money Order Enclosed |
| Card \# |  | p. Date |
| Name |  |  |
| Address |  |  |
| City |  |  |
| Signature |  |  |
| I need the built-in sales tax table for ___ (state). |  |  |
| Mass. residents | salus lax. |  |

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- Write -

2235 Losantiville, Cincinnati, OH 45237


13ø PRINT@363,"HOMETOWN DODGE 14ø PRINT@484," (HIT ANY KEY TO C ONTINUE)";
$15 \varnothing$ EXEC 44539
$16 \varnothing A=\varnothing: I=\varnothing: T=\varnothing: Y=\varnothing: V=\varnothing: L=\varnothing: P=\varnothing:$
$X=\varnothing: N=\varnothing: K=\varnothing: O=\varnothing: U=\varnothing: E=\varnothing$
$17 \emptyset$ CLS
18ø INPUT"SAVINGS AMOUNT......"; A
19ø INPUT"SAVINGS INTEREST...."; I: I=I/I $\varnothing \varnothing$
$2 \not \varnothing \emptyset$ INPUT"SAVINGS MONTHS......";
$\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T} / \mathrm{l} 2$
$21 \varnothing$ INPUT"COMPOUND PERIODS...."; Y
$22 \emptyset V=A *(1+I / Y)^{\wedge}(Y * T): V=I N T(V * I \varnothing$ $\varnothing+.5) / I \varnothing \varnothing$
$23 \varnothing$ PRINT"AFTER";T*12;"MONTHS... . . ${ }^{\prime \prime}$; V
$24 \varnothing$ L=V-A
25ø PRINT"INTEREST GAINED..... $\$$
";
$26 \varnothing$ PRINTSTRING\$ (32, "- ") ;
$27 \emptyset$ INPUT"FINANCE AMOUNT......";
P
28ø INPUT"FINANCE INTEREST...."; $X: X=X / 1 \varnothing \varnothing$
$29 \emptyset$ INPUT"FINANCE MONTHS......"; N
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{P} *(\mathrm{X} / 12) /\left(1-(1+(\mathrm{X} / \mathrm{l} 2))^{\wedge}-\mathrm{N}\right)$
$31 \varnothing K=I N T(K * 1 \varnothing \varnothing+.5) / l \varnothing \varnothing$
$32 \emptyset$ PRINT"MONTHLY PAYMENT..... $\$$
"; K
$33 \varnothing \quad 0=\mathrm{K} * \mathrm{~N}$
$34 \varnothing 0=I N T(O * 1 \varnothing \varnothing+.5) / 1 \varnothing \varnothing$
$35 \varnothing$ PRINT"TOTAL OF PAYMENTS... $\$ "$
; 0
$36 \varnothing \mathrm{U}=\operatorname{INT}((0-P) * 1 \varnothing \varnothing+.5) / I \varnothing \varnothing$
$37 \emptyset$ PRINT"TOTAL INTEREST...... $\$$
"; U
$38 \varnothing E=I N T((L-U) * 1 \varnothing \varnothing+.5) / I \varnothing \varnothing$
$39 \varnothing$ PRINT"AMOUNT SAVED
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT"BY FINANCING........ $\$$
"; E
$41 \varnothing$ PRINT@482,"pRINTOUT sTART O VER eND";
$42 \emptyset$ A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$=""THEN $42 \emptyset$
$43 \varnothing$ IF A\$="S"THEN $16 \varnothing$
$44 \varnothing$ IF A\$="P"THEN $47 \varnothing$
45ø IF A\$="E"THEN 1ø
$46 \emptyset$ GOTO $42 \emptyset$
$47 \varnothing$ CLS: INPUT"CUSTOMER'S NAME"; C N\$
$48 \varnothing$ INPUT"SALESMAN'S NAME"; SN\$ $49 \emptyset$ CLS: PRINT@232,"....PRINTING.
$5 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,"
ODGE

## $51 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,"

1234 NORTH 56T
H STREET
$52 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2," $53 \varnothing 81$
$53 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,"
-4861
$54 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,"ASK FOR ";SN\$
$55 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2
$56 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,"SAVINGS AMOUNT....
"; A
$57 \emptyset$ I=I*I $\varnothing \varnothing$
$58 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,"SAVINGS INTEREST..
"; I; "\%
$59 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T} * 12$
6øø PRINT\#-2,"SAVINGS MONTHS....
"; T
$61 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,"COMPOUND PERIODS..
";
$62 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,"SAVINGS AMOUNT"
$63 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,"AFTER";T;"MONTHS.. -"; V
$64 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,"INTEREST GAINED...
"; L
65ø PRINT\#-2
$66 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,
67ø PRINT\#-2
68ø PRINT\#-2,"FINANCE AMOUNT....
"; $P$
$69 \varnothing X=X * 1 \varnothing \varnothing$
$7 \emptyset \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,"FINANCE INT.......
"; X;"
$71 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,"FINANCE MONTHS....
"; N
$72 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,"MONTHLY PMT.......
"; K
$73 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,"TOTAL OF PMTS.....
"; 0
$74 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,"TOTAL INTEREST....
"; U
$75 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2
$76 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,CN\$;" CAN SAVE \$";E
$77 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,"BY FINANCING THIS
VEHICLE
78ø PRINT\#-2
$79 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,"ASK US FOR ASSISTA
NCE IN
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,"ARRANGING A LOAN F OR YOU.
81ø PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2: P
RINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2
82ø CLS:PRINT@481,"aNOTHER PRINT
OUT rESTART eND";
$83 \varnothing$ A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""THEN83ø
$84 \emptyset$ IF A\$="A"THEN $5 \emptyset \emptyset$
85ø IF A\$="R"THEN $16 \varnothing$
$86 \varnothing$ IF A\$="E"THEN I $\varnothing$
$87 \emptyset$ GOTO $83 \varnothing$


## Fighter Pilot

An original arcade game! Wave after wave of attacking aircraft attempt to shoot you down os you maneuver your fighter into the wild blue yonder, blasting enemy fighters, bombers and paratroopers out of the sky. Joystick or keyboard operation. "Pause game" feature. Disk version saves high scores. 32K, 100\% Machine Language.

## Tape $\$ 24.95$ <br> Disk \$29.95

## Mission of Vengeance

A fantasy graphics adventure. You are Garotte Severinn, master thief, spy, and assassin. Your mission is to kill the evil wizard Neeman, recover the holy scepter of Tash, and escape from Neeman's castie. The reward is a fortune in gold, but beware...many dragons and monsters stand between you and the gold! 32 K , one disk drive required.
Disk or Amdek \$24.95

## Menu Maker

The Ulitimate in easy disk access and organizationl Menu Maker is a $100 \%$ machine language utlity that allows you to place attractive, customized menus on all of your diskettes and, with one one key press, load any program of your choice. Menu Maker is compatible with RS DOS 1.0 and 1.1 (soon path others!) and supports multipledrive systems. 32 K , one disk drive required.
Disk or Amdek $\$ 24.95$


## Pumpman

You'll dlg this 100\% machine language arcade game! The Pumpman carries a pump that he fires at aliens Pooky and Dragon as they change forms and chase him around under the ground, 15 different screens, "pause game" feature. As fun and chailenging as the original arcade version! 32 K one joystick required.

## Tape \$24.95 <br> Disk \$29.95

Hires +
High Resolution Screen Enhancer
HIRES + is a programmer's utility that adds a number of features to $\mathrm{BASIC}: \mathrm{A}$ high resolution screen with true upper and lower case letters and variable screen width, scroll protect, key repeat, error-trapping. visual input routine, reset protection, true break disable and more! 16 K tape.
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M.I.S. helps you organize and keep track of those important magazine articles. Features include transfer utility insuring compatibility with other database programs, fast search routines, and the saving of data in a compressed format for more records per disk. 16K, one disk drive required.
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Telluride, CO 81435

# Juggle Bills, Juggle Bills, Juggle All the Way! 

By Glen Dufur

TThis program, Home Budget Analysis, is used to assist in budgeting and forecasting personal finances in order to plan and adjust cash flow for three future periods (paydays). The program allows you to enter and update income and expense items for each of the three periods. The total of income and expenses is calculated and displayed for instant analysis of cash flow, as items are added or updated. The balance is money that has not been committed, or over-committed, if a negative balance is calculated.

As a period passes, you may shift all amounts so the second period becomes current and a new third period is opened. This allows you to continue budgeting for future periods. Also the ability is given to save or load a file of personal finance data.

## Create New File/Load Existing File

You are given two options upon running the program. Press ' C ' to create a new file or 'L' to load an existing file. - Create New File: You are prompted to enter the dates of the three future periods to be budgeted. Enter each
Glen Dufur, a senior programmer analyst with Airborne Freight Corporation, lives in Issaquah, Washington. He has been designing and programming mainframe computer systems for 12 years.
period date in the format "MM/ DD."

- Load Existing File: You are prompted to ready the cassette. Press any key when ready to load the file.
Upon completion of entering the dates for creation of a new file or loading an existing file, the INCOME DISPLAY appears. You are now ready to begin entry or update of your personal finance file.


## Add/Update/Delete Expense and Income Items

Income items are accessed via the income display, expense items via the expense display. Press ' $N$ ' to add a new item, or "A-H" to update or delete an existing item. Be sure to include all known income and expenses that occur during each period, for example, groceries, car expenses, rent, utilities, installment payments, savings, wages and other income.

- Add Item: A prompt is given to enter the DESCRIPTION. A description is required for each item entered. You are then prompted to enter an AUTO AMOUNT. This amount is automatically entered for each period of the item being added. Press ENTER without an amount if you do not wish an auto amount. This function is handy when the amount is the same for each period. You are now ready to enter amounts for the added item (see Update).
- Update Item: When updating an item, the display prompts for the period to update, ' 1 ', '2' or ' 3 '. Enter the proper period and a prompt appears to enter the AMOUNT. To change the description and/or auto amount, press 'D'. A prompt appears to enter the new description. You are then prompted to enter the auto amount.
- Delete Item: After selecting the item to be deleted, press '*'. The item is deleted and you are automatically returned to the income or expense display.
Press ' $R$ ' to return to the income or expense display.


## Expense and Income Displays

The income and expense displays list the items that represent the total of expenses and income. Options are available to move between the expense and income displays, in addition to adding or updating items. Press 'I' while in the expense display to call the income display. The expense display may be recalled by pressing ' $X$ '.

Scrolling of items is accomplished by the up/down arrows while in either display. The last entry on the screen appears at the top when scrolled down and vice versa when scrolled up.
The calculated total of expenses and income is shown for each period with the balance of uncommitted or overcommitted amounts.

## Open New Period

As a period has past, you may delete the current period and move all income and expenses forward and, therefore, open a new period.

Press ' O ' while in the expense or income display. The function prompts you to enter the date of the new period in the form "MM/DD." The program automatically shifts all amounts and drops the values for the current period. If you had entered an auto amount for any income or expense item, this amount is automatically entered into the new period for the item.

## Technical Information

A maximum of 25 expense items and five income items have been imposed. Should your budget require more items, change the value of EN (expense items) and IN (income items) in Line 3000.

## Logic Flow

Frequent Subroutines
10 INKEY
12 prompt alarm

15 blank two lines
20 top line
25 bottom line
30 screen load expenses
45 screen load income
60 calculate and print totals

Other Subroutines
100 accept desc/default
120 delete expense
130 delete income
140 accept amount
150 basic screen
170 item screen
185 item bottom query
190 file full
300 expense display
400 expense item update
500 income display
600 income item update
700 shift period
800 LDAD and SAVE
900 new file
1000 initialize and start
1100 menu
2000 PCLEAR

Variables
ED\$(EN) expense description
EA(EN,3) expense amount
DE(EN) expense default
LE
IDS(IN)
IA(IN,3)
DA(IN)
LI
PD\$(3)
TE(3)
TI(3)
PB(3)
EN
IN
IE
I(8)
IX\$(8)
I\$(8)
last record expense income description income amount income default last record income period dates period total expense period total income period balance maximum expense records (preset to 25 ) maximum income records (preset to 5)
flag $\mathrm{E}=$ expense, $\mathrm{I}=$ income item addressability item addressability item addressability
(Any questions about Home Budget Analysis may be sent to the author at 19816 SE 123rd, Issaquah, WA 98027, phone 206-235-3474. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)

The listing: HDMEBDGT
$4 \varnothing I(I X)=X: I X=I X+1: P P=P P+32: N E X T$ X: SOUND $2 \varnothing \varnothing, 1:$ RETURN
45 IFLI= $\varnothing$ THENPRINT@163,"enter"B B\$;"income"BB\$"items";:SOUND2øø, 1:RETURN
46 PP=64: PX=PP:IX=1:FORX=I(1) TO (I (I) +6): PRINT@PP+ $\not$; STRING\$ $(32, C$ HRS (143)) i
5ø IFX<(IN+1) THENPX=PP:PRINT@PP $+\varnothing, I X \$(I X) ;: P X=P X+1:$ PRINT@PX,USI NG"\% \%";ID\$(X);:PX=PX+7:FORY= 1T03:IFIA $(X, Y)<>\varnothing$ THENPRINT@PX, U SING N2\$;IA(X,Y);:PX=PX+8:NEXTY: ELSEPX=PX+8: NEXTY
$55 I(I X)=X: I X=I X+1: P P=P P+32: N E X T$ X:SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 1:$ RETURN
$6 \emptyset$ FORX=1TO3:TE $(X)=\varnothing: F O R Y=1 T O L E:$ $T E(X)=T E(X)+E A(Y, X): N E X T Y, X: F O R X$ $=1 T 03: T I(X)=\varnothing: F O R Y=1 T O L I: T I(X)=T$ $I(X)+I A(Y, X): N E X T Y, X: F O R X=1 T O 3: P$ $B(X)=T I(X)-T E(X): N E X T X$
65 PRINT@288,CHR\$ (14ø);:GOSUB2ø: PRINT@32ø, "expense"; : PP=32ø:FORX $=1 T 03: P P=P P+8:$ PRINT@PP,USINGN2\$; TE (X) ; : NEXTX
7め PRINT@352,"income";BB\$;:PP=35 2: FORX=1TO3: PP=PP+8:PRINT@PP,USI NGN2\$;TI (X) ; : NEXTX
75 PRINT@384,"balance";: PP=384:F ORX=1TO3: PP=PP+8: PRINT@PP,USING N2\$; PB (X) ; : NEXTX
8ø PRINT@416, CHR\$(131);:GOSUB25: RETURN

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## 97

98 'OTHER SUBROUTINES
99
1øø PRINT@448,"";:GOSUB15:PRINT@ 449,"";:GOSUB12: LINEINPUT"DESC:
"; XX\$:IFXX\$="" THENSOUNDI,l:GOTO 1øøELSEPRINT@132,"*** "XX\$" ***" ;

1ø2 PRINT@448,"";:GOSUBI5:PRINT@ 449,"AUTO AMOUNT";:GOSUB12:INPUT XX
$1 \varnothing 5$ IFIE\$="E" THENED\$(I)=XX\$:DE( I) $=X X: \operatorname{IFEA}(I, 1)=\varnothing$ ANDEA $(I, 2)=\varnothing$ A NDEA $(I, 3)=\varnothing$ THENFORX=1TO3:EA (I,X )=DE (I) : NEXTX: RETURN: ELSERETURN llø ID (I) =XX\$:DI(I)=XX:IFIA (I,I $)=\varnothing$ ANDIA $(I, 2)=\varnothing$ ANDIA $(I, 3)=\varnothing T H$ ENFORX=1TO3:IA $(I, X)=D I(I): N E X T X:$ RETURN:ELSERETURN
$12 \varnothing$ IFI=LE THENED (I) $=\| ": D E(I)=\varnothing$ : $F O R Z=1 T O 3: E A(I, Z)=\varnothing: N E X T Z: L E=L E$ -1: ELSEFORX=I TOLE-1:IFED\$ (X+1) <>"" THENED\$ (X)=ED\$ $(X+1): E D \$(X+1$ $)=" \mathrm{l}: \mathrm{DE}(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{DE}(\mathrm{X}+1): \mathrm{DE}(\mathrm{X}+1)=\varnothing: F O R$ $Z=1 T 03: E A(X, Z)=E A(X+1, Z): E A(X+1$, Z) $=\varnothing$ :NEXTZ:NEXTX:LE=LE-1: ELSENE XTX
125 RETURN
$13 \varnothing$ IFI=LI THENID\$(I)="":DI(I)=ø :FORZ=1 TO3:IA(I,Z)= $\varnothing: N E X T Z: L I=L$ I-l: ELSEFORX=I TOLI-1:IFID\$ (X+1 ) <>"" THENID\$ ( X ) = ID $(\mathrm{X}+1):$ ID $(\mathrm{X}+$ 1) $=" \mathrm{"}: \mathrm{DI}(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{DI}(\mathrm{X}+1): \mathrm{DI}(\mathrm{X}+1)=\varnothing: F O$ RZ=1TO3:IA $(X, Z)=I A(X+1, Z): I A(X+1$
$, Z)=\varnothing: N E X T Z: N E X T X: L I=L I-1:$ ELSEN EXTX
135 RETURN
14め PRINT@448,"";:GOSUB15:PRINT@ 449,"PERIOD"K"AMOUNT"; :GOSUB12:I NPUTXX:IFIE\$="E" THENEA (I,K) =XX ELSEIA $(I, K)=X X$
145 RETURN
$15 \emptyset$ CLS:PRINT"";:IFIE\$="E" THENP RINTSTRING (32,CHR\$(242)); ELSEP RINTSTRING\$ (32,CHR\$(162)); 155 PRINT@16,"display";BB\$;:PRIN T@32,BB\$;"period>"; :PRINT@42,USI NGN3\$;PD\$(1);:PRINT@5ø,USINGN3\$; PD\$ (2) ; : PRINT@58,USINGN3\$;PD\$ (3) ;:IFIE\$="E" THEN16ø ELSE165 16ø PRINT@7,BB\$;"expense";BB\$;: P RINT@449,"a-h nEW EXPENSE iNCO ME SAVE";:PRINT@481," <ARROWS> OPEN NEW PERIOD";:RETURN
165 PRINT@8,BB\$;"income";BB\$;:PR INT@449,"a-h nEW INCOME EXPENS E SAVE";:PRINT@481," <ARROWS> OPEN NEW PERIOD";:RETURN

17ø CLS: PRINT@193," PERIOD
AMOUNT ";:PRINT@227,STRING \$(1ø, CHR\$(131));:PRINT@242,STRIN G\$(8,CHR\$(131)) ; :PRINT@385, "AUTO AMOUNT: "; : PRINT@ 416 , ""; : GOSUB25 175 PRINT@32,"";:GOSUB2ø:PRINT:I FIES="E" THENPRINTTAB(5)"EXPENSE ITEM UPDATE": ELSEPRINTTAB(5)"IN COME ITEM UPDATE"
18ø GOSUB25:RETURN
185 PRINT@449,"";:GOSUB15:PRINT@ 449," UPDATE PERIOD <l> <2> <3 > dESC *DELETE nEW ITEM rET URN";:RETURN
19ø PRINT@449,"";:GOSUB15:PRINT@ 449," file full - press enter";: GOSUB1ø:RETURN
297
298 'EXPENSE ITEM UPDATE
299 '
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ IE\$="E":I(1)=1
3ø5 PP=32:GOSUB15ø:GOSUB6ø:GOSUB $3 \varnothing$
$31 \varnothing$ I= $\varnothing$ :GOSUBI $\varnothing$
315 IFK\$=CHR\$(1ø) THENI (1)=I(1)+ 6:IFI(1) >LE THENI (1)=LE:GOSUB3 $\varnothing$ :
GOTO31ø:ELSEGOSUB3 $\varnothing$ :GOTO31ø
$32 \varnothing$ IFK\$="^" THENI(1)=I(1)-6:IF
I(1)<1THEN I (l)=1:GOSUB3 $\varnothing$ :GOTO31 $\varnothing$ ELSEGOSUB3 $\varnothing$ :GOTO31 $\varnothing$
325 IFK\$="N" THENGOSUB4øø:GOTO3 $\varnothing$ 5:ELSEIFK\$="I" THEN5øø ELSEIFK\$= "S" THENIO=2:GOSUB8 $\varnothing \varnothing: G O T O 3 \varnothing \varnothing$ EL SEIFK\$="O" THENGOSUB7 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ GOTO3申ø
33ø FORX=1TO8:IFK\$=I\$(X) THENI=I (X) : NEXTX: ELSENEXTX

335 IFI= $\varnothing$ THEN34 $\varnothing$ ELSEIFI>ENTRIE S THEN34 $\varnothing$ ELSEIFED\$(I)="" THEN34
$\emptyset$ ELSEGOSUB4øø:GOTO3ø5
34ø SOUND1,1:GOTO31ø
397
398 'EXPENSE ITEM UPDATE
399 '
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 1$
$4 \emptyset 5$ IFK\$="N" THENLE=LE+1:I=LE:IF LE $>$ EN THENLE=EN:GOSUB19ø:RETURN 41ø GOSUB17ø:PRINT@132,"*** "ED\$ (I)" ***";:PP=259:FORX=1TO3:PRIN T@PP, X;:PRINT@PP+2,">";:PRINT@PP +4,USINGN3\$;PD\$(X);:PRINT@PP+15, USING N2\$;EA(I,X) ;:PP=PP+32:NEXT X:PRINT@4ø2,USINGN2 \$; DE (I) ; 415 IFK\$="N" THENGOSUBl $\varnothing \varnothing: K \$=" 1:$ GOTO41ø: ELSEGOSUB185
$42 \varnothing$ GOSUBI $\varnothing: I F K \$=" R$ " THENRETURN ELSEIFK\$="*" THENGOSUB12 $\varnothing:$ RETURN :ELSEIFK\$="D" THENGOSUBløø:GOTO4 øøELSEIFK\$="N" THENGOTO4 $\varnothing \varnothing$

425 IF K>ø AND $\mathrm{K}<4$ THENGOSUB14 $\varnothing$ : GOTO41ø
43ø SOUND1,1:GOTO42ø
497 '
498 'INCOME DISPLAY
499 '
5øø IE\$="I":I(1)=1
$5 \varnothing 5$ PP=32:GOSUB15ø:GOSUB6ø:GOSUB 45
51 $\varnothing$ I= $\varnothing$ :GOSUB1 $\varnothing$
515 IFK\$=CHR $(1 \varnothing)$ THENI (l) $=I(1)+$ 6:IFI(1) >LI THENI (1)=LI:GOSUB45: GOTO51 $\varnothing$ :ELSEGOSUB45:GOTO51ø
$52 \emptyset$ IFK\$="^" THENI (1)=I(1)-6:IF
I(1) <lTHEN I(1)=1:GOSUB45:GOTO51
$\varnothing$ ELSEGOSUB45:GOTO51 $\varnothing$
525 IFK\$="N" THENGOSUB6øø:GOTO5 $\varnothing$ $\emptyset: E L S E I F K \$=" X "$ THEN3 $\varnothing \varnothing$ ELSEIFK\$= "S" THENIO=2:GOSUB8 $\varnothing \varnothing$ :GOTO3 $\varnothing \varnothing$ EL SEIFK\$="O" THENGOSUB7 $\varnothing \varnothing$ :GOTO5øø
53ø FORX=1TO8:IFK\$=I\$(X) THENI=I (X) : NEXTX: ELSENEXTX

535 IFI= $\varnothing$ THEN54 $\varnothing$ ELSEIFI>9 THEN $54 \varnothing$ ELSEIFID\$(I)="" THEN54 $\varnothing$ ELSE GOSUB6øø: GOTO5ø5
54ø SOUND1,1:GOTO51ø
597 '
598 'INCOME ITEM UPDATE

599
6øø SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing$, 1
$6 \varnothing 5$ IFK\$="N" THENLI=LI+1:I=LI:IF LI>IN THENLI=IN:GOSUB19ø:RETURN 61ø GOSUBI7ø:PRINT@132,"*** "ID\$ (I)" ***";:PP=259:FORX=1TO3:PRIN T@PP, X;:PRINT@PP+2,">";:PRINT@PP +5,USINGN3\$;PD\$(X);:PRINT@PP+15, USING N2\$;IA(I,X);:PP=PP+32:NEXT X:PRINT@4ø2,USINGN2\$;DI(I);
615 IFK\$="N" THENGOSUBI $\varnothing: K \$=" ":$ GOTO61ø: ELSEGOSUB185
62ø GOSUBlø:IFK\$="R" THENRETURN
ELSEIFK\$="*" THENGOSUB13ø:RETURN :ELSEIFK\$="D" THENGOSUB1 $\varnothing$ :GOTO6 øøELSEIFK\$="N" THENGOTO6øø
625 IF K>ø AND K<4 THENGOSUB14ø: GOTO61ø
63ø SOUNDl,l:GOTO62ø
697
698 'OPEN NEW PERIOD
699
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS:SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 1$
$7 \varnothing 5$ PRINT@129,STRING\$ (3ø,CHR\$ (14 ø)): PRINTTAB(3)"SHIFT AND OPEN N EW PERIOD": PRINT TAB(1)STRING\$(3 $\emptyset, \operatorname{CHR} \$(131))$
71ø GOSUB12:PRINT@292,"HIT ANY K


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EY TO CONTINUE OR $r$ ETURN";:GOSUBlø:IF K\$="R" THENRE TURN
715 PRINT@288, "N:GOSUB15, : PRINT@ 289,"ENTER NEW PERIOD DATE (MM/D D) "; : PRINT@335, ""; :GOSUB12:LINEI NPUT""; XX\$: PRINT@288, " "; : GOSUB15 :PRINT@294,"NEW PERIOD FOR ";XX\$ : PRINTTAB (6)" NOW BEING OPENED"; $72 \emptyset$ FORX=1TOLE:EA $(X, 1)=E A(X, 2): E$ $A(X, 2)=E A(X, 3): E A(X, 3)=D E(X): N E X$ TX: FORX=1TOLI:IA $(X, I)=I A(X, 2): I A$ $(X, 2)=I A(X, 3): I A(X, 3)=D I(X): N E X T$ $\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{PD} \$(1)=\mathrm{PD} \$(2): \mathrm{PD} \$(2)=\mathrm{PD} \$(3): \mathrm{PD}$ \$ (3) =XX\$: RETURN
797 '
798 'I/O ROUTINES
799 '
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS: SOUND2øø,1
$8 \varnothing 5$ IFIO=1 THENIO\$="LOAD" ELSEIO \$="SAVE"
81ø PRINT@64, " "; : GOSUB2ø: PRINT@1 ø5,IO\$;" FILE"; : PRINT@128, " "; GO SUB2 5
815 GOSUB13:PRINT@193,"POSITION TAPE...": PRINT" READY CASSETTE..
.":PRINT" PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTI NUE": GOSUBIø: PRINT@192, "": GOSUB1 5: GOSUB15:IFIO=2 THEN845
$82 \emptyset 1 *--$ LOAD FILE-ー-*
825 SOUND22ø,1:PRINT@193," LOADI NG BUDGET FILE";
83ø OPEN"I", \#-1,"BUDGET": SOUND22 Ø, 1
835 INPUT\#-1,LE,II:FORX=1TOLE:IN PUT\#-1, EDS (X), DE (X) : FORY=1TO3:IN PUT\#-1, EA (X,Y):NEXTY, X: FORX=1TOL I: INPUT\#-I,ID\$(X),DI (X) : FORY=1TO 3: INPUT\#-1, IA (X,Y) : NEXTY, X: FORX= 1TO3: INPUT\#-l, PD\$ (X) : NEXTX
84ø CLOSE\#-1:RETURN
845 SOUND22 $\varnothing$, I
$85 \varnothing$ PRINT@193," SAVING BUDGET FI LE"; : MOTORON: FORX=1TO6øø:NEXTX 855 OPEN "O",\#-1,"BUDGET": SOUND2 2ø,1
86ø PRINT\#-1,LE,LI:FORX=1TOLE: PR INT\#-1, ED\$ (X) , DE (X) : FORY=1TO3: PR INT\#-1, EA (X,Y):NEXTY, X:FORX=1TOL I:PRINT\#-1, ID\$(X), DI (X):FORY=1TO 3: PRINT\#-1,IA(X,Y):NEXTY,X:FORX= 1TO3: PRINT\#-1, PD\$ (X) : NEXTX
865 CLOSE\#-1:RETURN
897
898 'CREATE NEW FILE
$899^{\prime}$
$9 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS: SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 1$
9ф5 PRINT@33, "": GOSUB2 $\varnothing$ : PRINT: PR

INTTAB (6)"ENTER PERIOD DATES": GO SUB25
$91 \varnothing \mathrm{PP}=36 \varnothing: F O R X=1 \mathrm{TO} 3:$ PRINT@214," ";:GOSUB15:PRINT@161,"PERIOD \#"; X;:PRINT@227, " ";:GOSUBl2:LINEINP UT"ENTER DATE (MM/DD): ";PD\$(X): PRINT@PP, "PERIOD ";X"--> ";:PRIN TUSINGN3\$;PD\$(X): PP=PP+32:NEXTX: GOTO5øø
997 ।
998 INITIALIZE PROGRAM 999 '
Iøøø CLEAR5øø:SOUND2øø,1:EN=25:I $N=5: D I M E D \$(E N): D I M E A(E N, 3): D I M P D$ \$ (3):DIMIA (IN, 3):DIMI\$ (8):DIMI (8 ): DIMDE (EN) : DIMID\$(IN):DIMDI (IN) : DIMIX\$ (8):DIMTE (3):DIMTI (3):DIM PB(3)
Iøø5 LE= $\varnothing: L I=\varnothing: F O R X=1 T O 8:$ READIX\$ (X) , I\$ (X), I (X) : NEXTX
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ DATA $a, A, 1, b, B, 2, c, C, 3, d, D$, $4, \mathrm{e}, \mathrm{E}, 5, f, F, 6, \mathrm{~g}, \mathrm{G}, 7, \mathrm{~h}, \mathrm{H}, 8$ 1ø15 Nø\$="\#\#": N2\$="\#\#\#\#.\#\#-":N1\$ $="+\# \# \# \#$.\#\#": LD\$="\% \% " $1:$ N3 $\$=1 \%$
\%": BB\$=CHR\$ (128)
1ø3ø '
11øø SOUND2øø,1
11ø5 CLS:PRINT@99,"home";BB\$;"bu dget"; BB\$;"analysis":PRINT:PRINT " BY: GLEN DUFUR":PRINT" C OPYRIGHT (C) 1985"
Illø PRINT:PRINTTAB(4)"IOAD EXIS TING BUDGET FILE":PRINT:PRINTTAB (4) "CREATE NEW BUDGET FILE": PRIN T@424,"SELECT OPTION";
1115 IFXX\$=CHR\$(161) THENXX\$=CHR \$(162): XY\$=CHR\$(164):XZ\$=CHR\$ (16
6): ELSEXX\$=CHR\$ (161): XY\$=CHR\$ (1 68): XZ\$=CHR\$(169)

112ø PRINT@65, CHR\$(138);:PRINTST RING\$ (22,XX\$) ; CHR\$ (133) ; : PRINT@1 29, CHR\$ (138) ; STRING\$ (22, XY\$) ; CHR \$(133) : : K\$=INKEY\$: PRINT@97, CHR\$ ( 138) ; XZ\$;:PRINT@119,XZ\$;CHR\$ (133 )
1125 PRINT@438," ";:IFK\$="" THEN 1115 ELSEIFK\$="L" THENIO=1:GOSUB 8申ø:GOTO5øø: ELSEIFK\$="C" THEN9 $\varnothing$
113ø PRINT@438,K\$; :SOUND1,5:GOTO 1115
12øø 'CSAVE "BUDGET" ROUTINE
$12 \emptyset 5$ FORX=1TO2:MOTORON: FORY=1TO6 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTY: MOTOROFF: CSAVE"BUDGET":
NEXTX: FORX=1TO5:SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 1:$ NEXT: END
1999 'PCLEAR ROUTINE
$2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ PCLEARI: GOTOIøøø

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# A Disk Tinkerer's Device 

By Martin H. Goodman

TThere was an excellent article in the December 1985 Rainbow, "Zapping with Confidence," Page 118 by Jeffry Dwight, that provided a well-designed "disk zap" utility. Now you can have an easy means to examine and modify disks. In this article I will try to aid such hardy tinkerers by discussing some aspects of just what you will see when you look at your disks. Some of this material is explained in the Radio Shack Disk Extended BASIC manual in Chapter 11. Some of the material, however, is not given there, especially the information on specific file structure.
As a bonus, I'll provide you with a utility. Called Analyzer, it automatically gathers up the widely separated information on just where given directory files are on your disk and prints it out in a neat fashion. Analyzer can be used in conjunction with any disk editor, such as the one mentioned above.
Note 1: There may be some confusion

[^7]about what number (zero or one) is the first number in a given sequence. The first sector on a track is numbered one, yet the first track on the disk is numbered zero. The first byte in the directory entry is called "byte zero." The first granule is called granule number zero. These are arbitrary conventions. They are not all consistent with each other, and are a pain to remember . . . but remember them a hacker must!
Note 2: When referring to the data on the disk, I'll denote it in two different forms. When I say the first 11 bytes contain the filename and extension, I mean that the data is there in ASCII code. However, when I say the File Type flag byte will be $0,1,2$ or 3 , I am indicating the Hex value of that byte. When I later refer to the value of a byte in the Granule Allocation Table, I'll also be referring to its Hex value.

The letter ' $A$ ' in ASCII is represented as Hex 41. Most disk zappers offer the option of displaying a sector in either Hex or ASCII. The one published in the December rainbow had even more options (decimal and binary) for how to display the data from the disk. The best disk zappers use a technique to display at the same time both the ASCII value and the Hex value of at least a selected byte in the sector, if not some or all of the sector. Some disk zappers (VIPs, for example) display "screen code" values of the sector. This is vaguely like an ASCII display, but the data is represented somewhat differently. With such zappers, the ASCII/Hex options need to be used. In this article, when I make
reference to text I'm talking ASCII, but when I specify to numeric information I am talking Hex.
Note 3: I will assume we are considering only normal Radio Shack/Microsoft Disk Extended BASIC files here. What follows is not relevant directly to OS-9, copy-protected material or to noncopy-protected, but also non standard format disks, such as some new Radio Shack games, the new Infocom games and Graphicom or WEFAX picture disks.
Note 4: I will assume you are familiar with the fundamental divisions of data on a disk: the 35 tracks and the 18 256byte sectors that are standard for Radio Shack's Disk Operating System. The Radio Shack Disk Extended basic manual is quite clear on this matter. I will also assume you understand that a "granule"consists of nine sectors on the disk, thus is $21 / 4 \mathrm{~K}$ in size and can occupy either the first or the last nine sectors (numbered 1 through 9 or 10 through 18) on a given track. Every track except Track 17 (the directory track) consists of two granules. The directory track is excluded from granule notation. Therefore, Track 0, Sector 1 is the first sector in granule number 0, Track 16, Sector 18 is the last sector in Granule 33 and Track 18, Sector 1 is in Granule 34.
Note 5: Most of the time I will use Hex notation, but sometimes I will use decimal. Thus, when I refer to Track 17, I am talking decimal. Whenever I use Hex, I'll specify it by writing the word "Hex" or by preceding the number with a dollar sign (\$).

These notes may seem tedious, but hopefully they will help the novice get past some of the conventions that longtime hackers often accept and understand without thinking about them, yet are sometimes confusing to the newcomer.

## Directory Structure

When you type DIR, you see a listing of filenames, extensions and then a number, a letter and another number. The first number displayed is the File Type, the letter is the ASCII flag and the last number is the number of granules in that file. Everything except for the information on how many granules there are in the file is directly recorded in the directory entry.
The directory starts on Track 17 (Hex $\$ 11$ ), Sector 3. Each entry is 32 (Hex $\$ 20$ ) bytes long, of which only the first 16 (Hex $\$ 10$ ) bytes are used. The remaining 16 bytes are "reserved for future use" by Microsoft. Therefore, one sector can hold up to eight directory entries. If the directory has more than eight files on it, then more sectors (Track 17, sectors $4,5,6$, etc.) are used. Let's look at Track 17, Sector 3.

## Bytes \$00 through \$0A: Filename and Extension

As can be learned from reading Chapter 11 of the Radio Shack manual, filenames in the directory are placed on

Track 17, Sector 3 and up. The first eight bytes of the entry are the filename, the next three are its extension. These 11 bytes normally contain ASCII characters. Files that were killed will have the first byte in their name changed to Hex 0 .

## Byte $\mathbf{~ O O B}^{\text {: File Type Flag }}$

The next one is the File Type flag. This byte equals 00 for tokenized BASIC programs. It equals Hex 01 for what the Radio Shack manual calls "BASIC data files," or what you will encounter as "ASCII BASIC" files, or as with many word processors and editor/assemblers, ASCII text files. It equals Hex 02 for machine language programs. The manual says this byte equals Hex 03 for "text editor source files." This File Type is rarely encountered, except by users of Color Scripsit. To those, I suggest buying Telewriter and Telepatch or VIP Writer or Elite Word. You'll have a much better word processor and won't have to worry about text editor source files.

## Byte S0C: ASCII Flag

The ASCII flag follows the File Type flag. This single byte is set to zero if the file is in binary format, and set to Hex FF if the file is in ASCII format. Tokenized BASIC is a kind of binary File Type; so is a machine language program. Thus, both of those tend to have

## Sample Run

```
* INDICATES A KILLED FILE WHEN IN FRONT OF FILE NAME
* INDICATES INVALID GAT ENTRY IN GAT IISTING
KILLED FILES THAT ARE NOT LISTED AS 'SCRUNCHED GAT' HAVE MOST LIKELY
BEEN WRITTEN OVER BY A NEW FILE AND ARE REALLY LOST!
DIRECTI/BAK BASIC data file ASCII
\varnothing\varnothing,\varnothing1,\varnothing2,\varnothing\3,\varnothing4,\emptyset5,\varnothing6
2 # OF SECTORS IN LAST GRAN
2 = # OF BYTES IN LAST SECTOR
DIRECT2 /BAK BASIC data file ASCII
\varnothing7,\varnothing8,\varnothing99,øA
6 = # OF SECTORS IN LAST GRAN
3B = # OF BYTES IN LAST SECTOR
DISKANAI/BAK BASIC program BINARY
|
    9 = # OF SECTORS IN LAST GRAN
FF= # OF BYTES IN LAST SECTOR
DIRECTI/TXT BASIC data file ASCII
\emptysetC,\emptysetD,\emptysetE,\emptysetF,1\varnothing,11,12
    2= # OF SECTORS IN LAST GRAN
2=# OF BYTES IN LAST SECTOR
DIRECT2 /TXT BASIC data file ASCII
13,14,15,16
    6 = # OF SECTORS IN LAST GRAN
3B = # OF BYTES IN LAST SECTOR
DISKANAL/BAS BASIC program BINARY
17
9 = # OF SECTORS IN LAST GRAN
FF = # OF BYTES IN LAST SECTOR
```

the ASCII flag set to zero. ASCII text files (File Type flag $=1$ ) have their ASCII flag set to Hex FF.

## Byte S0D: First Granule

This is the number of the first granule used for the file.

## Bytes $\$ 0 \mathrm{E}$ and $\mathbf{\$ 0 F}$ : Number of Bytes in Last Sector

Byte $\$ 0 \mathrm{E}$ is the high order byte, and is either zero or one - most of the time it is zero. If one, the next byte is zero, and 256 bytes in use (a full sector) are specified. Byte 15 varies from one through FF to signify from one through 255 bytes used in the last sector of the file. Bytes $\$ 10$ through $\$ 1 \mathrm{~F}$ are "reserved" from back in 1981 for "future use." They have never been used.
Note here that while bytes Hex 0D, 0E and 0 F provide some information about where the file resides on the disk and how far it extends, they leave out a lot! They give no clue, in and of themselves, as to how many granules there are in the file or of how many sectors are used in the last granule of the file. To find that out, you have to move over to Track 17, Sector 2, called the Granule Allocation Table, or GAT.

## The GAT

The GAT occupies Track 17, Sector 2. Actually, only the first 68 bytes of Track 17, Sector 2 constitute the GAT. The disk manual incorrectly states that the remaining bytes in that sector will be zero. Anyone who's ever looked at a disk with a zapper knows this is not true. Indeed, due to some sloppy code in Disk BASIC, copies of pieces of the directory itself wind up in the space beyond the 68th byte of Track 17, Sector 2. This little idiosyncrasy had to be corrected by authors of Disk BASIC modifications who were implementing support for 40 - and 80 -track drives, but that's another story. Suffice it to say here that in a normal Disk BASIC disk, the first 68 bytes of Track 17, Sector 2 are the GAT and the remaining bytes are "garbage."

The first byte in the GAT is "byte number zero." Each byte in the GAT corresponds to the status of a given granule on the disk. That status is encoded as follows: If the GAT byte is equal to $\$ F F$, then the corresponding granule is avilable for new files. On a blank disk this is a blank (all \$FF) granule; on an often-used disk, which has had files killed and other files written to it, that granule might contain some data from a previously killed file.

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## Specify RS-DOS

 or OS9*[^8]In either case, the granule is flagged as available for new files.

If a byte in the GAT is equal to a number from zero through 67 ( $\$ 0$ through $\$ 43$ ), it means that the granule is occupied by a given directory file, that this granule is not the last granule in the file, and the next granule in the file is the granule number corresponding to the number in that byte. As a result, if the directory entry says the first granule in a file is Granule $\$ 1 \mathrm{E}$ and Byte $\$ 1 \mathrm{E}$ in the GAT reads Hex 1F, that means granule $\$ 1 \mathrm{~F}$ is the next granule in the file, and Byte $\$ 1 \mathrm{~F}$ of the GAT must now be looked at to learn more about where the file resides.
If the byte in the GAT reads $\$ \mathrm{Cl}$ through \$C9, it means the corresponding granule is the last granule in the file, and the number of sectors in the granule that actually belong to the file is the low order Hex digit of the number in the GAT byte. That is, if we look at Byte $\$ 1 \mathrm{~F}$ from the example of the last paragraph and find it contains $\$ C 4$, it means the file in question occupies a total of two granules, granules 1 E and 1 F , and Granule 1 F actually has only the first four of its sectors used for the file (the remaining five would be wasted).
Note that the smallest file in Disk BASIC must occupy a whole granule, even if it is only one byte long. The rest of the granule in question is wasted. Note that if a GAT byte is equal to any number besides $\$ F F, 00$ through $\$ 43$, or \$C1 through SC9, it means the GAT itself has an error in it! The Disk BASIC manual alleges that $\$ \mathrm{C} 0$ is a valid code for a GAT byte, but I can see no use for that value. (If a reader can explain to me the significance of a $\$ \mathrm{C} 0$ GAT byte value, I'd appreciate it.) For now, I can only assume the Disk BASIC manual is in error on this matter.
To fully know exactly where the file ends, we now need to hop back to look at the directory entry for the number of bytes in the last sector of the file that are actually used. You now can see that the specification of what bytes on the disk corrrespond to a given file is smeared out between the directory entry for that file and the GAT. In the GAT, the file size has to be determined by tracking down the file from GAT byte to GAT byte, until the end of what programmers call the "linked list" of bytes is reached. And finally, after finding the last granule and last sector in that granule, one has to go back to the directory entry to find where the last used byte is in the last sector.

What a mess! Why did they do it that
way? Despite the mess, there is some method to this madness. Grouping all the information concerning which granules are used and which are not into one single block, they facilitate keeping track of available space on the disk and make killing of old files easier to do. Though there are some ways in which the scheme is needlessly complex, it actually makes more sense than it seems to upon first glance after you start considering how disk operating systems and file managers have to be written.

## Killed Files

When you kill a file using Disk BASIC, the actual file data is not immediately destroyed. What happens is the first byte in the name of the file in the directory is set to zero, and all bytes in the Granule Allocation Table, which
> "The best disk zappers use a technique to display at the same time both the ASCII value and the Hex value of at least a selected byte in the sector."

correspond to bytes in that file, are set to \$FF (= available). Thus, if you kill a file, all data in the file remains on the disk. Only the information in the GAT needed to find such data is destroyed by the KILL command itself.
Of course, if you try to SAVE any new data to a disk after killing a file, you may end up writing over granules that were previously a part of the killed file, or even writing over the old killed directory entry as well. At that point, the file data in the killed file is completely destroyed. But, if you have merely killed a file and then want to restore it, such restoration is possible, though often tedious.

As you add files to a fresh, formatted disk, Disk BASIC is inclined to assign granules to each new file in a fashion that starts on one side of the dirctory and tends to alternate on either side of
the directory track. Therefore, files under Disk BASIC tend to get assigned near the middle of the disk and grow towards both the center and the outer edge.

However, some disk utilities (such as Spectrum Projects' Directory Utiltity) assign granules sequentially from Granule 0 to Granule 68; disks that have had many files written to them, then erased, then others written to them, tend to have the granules that compose a given file scattered all over the disk. This can make reconstruction of a big killed file on such a disk very difficult.

## File Structure

Now that you know how to find a given file, from its first to last byte on the disk, I'll explain what you can expect to see in the three most commonly encountered Disk BASIC files.

## ASCII

ASCII text files ("BASIC text files") are the easiest of all to understand. These files have the File Type flag set to one and the ASCII flag set to \$FF. They are almost totally "raw" data just byte after byte of information, usually (though not necessarily) ASCII text. The only thing special about them is the last byte in the file is Hex 1A (control Z). This is the flag that marks the end of an ASCII text file. Within the file the bytes are typically less than a Hex value of $\$ 80$, but are not required to be so. Thus, the only special "structure" such a file has is that it will not have any $\$ 1 \mathrm{~A}$ 's in it until the last byte of the file.

## Tokenized BASIC

Tokenized BASIC files are a kind of binary file. They have a File Type flag of zero and an ASCII flag of zero as well. Looking at them in ASCII, you will be able to recognize all the text that is in the BASIC program, but all BASIC key words are encoded ("tokenized") into one or two bytes. Line numbers do not appear as ASCII, but as two Hex bytes.
For example, the line 257 PRINT "ABC" appears in the file as the following sequence of bytes: 00 (a line delimeter), 0101 (the two-byte Hex value for 257 decimal) followed by Hex 80 (the BASIC token code for PRINT), then Hex 22414243 22, the ASCH codes for "ABC". Because no BASIC token is set to 00 , and 00 is a nul (not used to encode ASCII letters and symbols), you will never find inside the tokenized BASIC file more than two 00 bytes in a row.

However, at the end of the file, you will find three 00 bytes. This is BASIC's "end of file flag." If you are in the process of reconstructing a disk after losing the GAT on it (an utterly thankless task . . . let me tell you!), your reconstruction of a given BASIC file is aided by your search for the sector with BASIC code and three 00 bytes.

Occasionally, you might encounter what appears to be a normal BASIC file that has two sets of three 00 bytes in it. This most likely is an especially prepared "end packed" BASIC file, made up by programmers to stuff machine language code invisibly at the end of a BASIC file. Such files are not normal BASIC files and have been "foxed with" by the programmer.

## Machine Language Files

These are by far the the most complicated files of all. This is due to the provision Microsoft made for "segmented" binary files. That is, an ML file on a disk (unlike its counterpart on a tape) can consist of several segments that load in different areas of memory. Let's start with the description of a nonsegmented ML file, then go on from there.

## Non-segmented ML Files

The SAVEM command generates nonsegmented ML files. Note that the SAVEM command cannot generate a segmented ML file; those are created using various editor/assemblers or by foxing with the file as it resides on the disk using a disk zapper. Such nonsegmented ML files (actually they are segmented files that have only one segment) begin with a 00 byte. This is followed by two bytes that specify number of ML data bytes, then by two more bytes that specify where the ML data is to start loading into memory. This five-byte "header" is followed by the ML data itself. At the end of the file is a five-byte ending sequence, consisting of an $\$ F F$ byte, two bytes of 00 each, then two bytes that specify the execute address of the file.

For example, if you made a file using SAVEM "TEST" \& H4321, \&H4324, \&H4322, and if $\$ 4321$ through $\$ 4324$ contain the Hex values A1, B2, C3 and D4 at the time you save the file, it appears on the disk (in Hex) as follows: 0000044321 (the five-byte header with the 00 flag byte, the length of the file as $\$ 0004$ and the start address of $\$ 4321$ ), followed by A1, B2, C3, D4 (the actual
data in the file itself), followed by the end five bytes of FF, 00, 00, 43 and 22 .

Note carefully that the end address is not specifically stored as such on the disk in the file header. It must be calculated from the start of load address and the file length. Also note that you must track the file down to its end before you can tell what its execute address is.

## Segmented ML Files

Segmented ML files are very similar, but after the first segment, instead of having an FF 0000 (execute address) five-byte end flag, they have another header, specifying more data to be loaded elsewhere in memory. There is no limit (other than the memory of the CoCo and the size of the disk) on how many segments such a file can have, so it is possible to create an ML file that loads single bytes all over the memory of the CoCo . In these segmented files the end is recognized by the presence of the FF end flag followed by the 0000 (execute address) five-byte final block. Thus, a segmented ML file can have lots of start and end addresses, though it can only have one execute address.

This segmented structure can be a bit

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confusing, but it is very convenient for assemblers! And, it is helpful when you need to make a program that loads stuff in differing and widely separated areas of memory. Such segmented files are easily created with EDTASM and with Macro 80C (and probably most other editor/assembler packages) using more than one ORG statement in the source code. Indeed, some assemblers that assemble directly to disk, like Macro $80 C$, create segmented files even when assembling source code that is not multiple ORGed. In such cases, the end address of one segment will be seen to be one less than the start address of the next.

## References

Disk BASIC Unravelled, published by Spectral Associates, is the bible for ML disk hackers. Indeed, I'd go so far as to say that if you do any assembly language hacking using Disk BASIC, you need to buy the three-volume BASIC Unravelled (cost is about \$50). This set has fully commented disassemblies of all versions of the CoCo ROMs, gobs of information about the RAM-base
page and such, stuff on file formats, BASIC routine entry points, and the like. It is what Microsoft and Tandy should have published the day they released the CoCo on the market. Spectral Associates and the unnamed ML hacker(s) who compiled this set deserve the thanks of all CoCo users.

The Disk Extended BASIC Manual comes with your Radio Shack disk Drive 0 . This manual can be ordered separately, although only the few pages in Chapter Il are of relevance to what is written here.

## The Disk Analyzer Program

The following simple BASIC program automatically searches out all the information needed to find every byte in a given valid file on a Disk BASIC disk. It dumps that information to a printer; you can also have it go to the screen by changing Line 50 from $D=-2$ to $D=0$. If you do this, you'll want to add some kind of pause feature as the data otherwise scrolls by too quickly to read. Just load the program, type RUN, put the disk you want to analyze in Drive 0 , make your printer ready and press any
key. All text is printed in ASCII characters and all numeric values are printed in Hex.

Analyzer prints four lines of information about each file on your disk.

First line: Filename, extension, File Type flag byte status, ASCII flag status (an asterisk [*] precedes any killed files on your disk that this Analyzer will see and list).

Second line: The numbers of all the granules that compose the file, from the first to the last. If invalid granule numbers are detected, the program indicates this by ${ }^{\text {'*' }}$, and/or by printing in the next line "scrunched GAT!".

Third line: The number of sectors in the last granule.

Fourth line: The number of bytes in the last sector.

This progran gathers together all the widely separated data into one table for you to refer to when you are wandering around your disk using a disk zapper. Note that Analyzer does some testing for messed up entries, but on a disk with blown directory entries it won't be of much use.
The listing: ANALYZER

```
```

                300 ...... . . 95
    ```
                300 ...... . . 95
```

                300 ...... . . 95
                470 ........ 48
                470 ........ 48
                470 ........ 48
                920 ........ 72
                920 ........ 72
                920 ........ 72
                        END . . . . . 163
                        END . . . . . 163
                        END . . . . . 163
    ```
1\varnothing CLEAR 2\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset
2\emptyset DIM G(69)
25 CLS:PRINT"(C) MARTY GOODMAN l
985":PRINT
3\emptyset PRINT"DIRECTORY ANALYZER":PRI
NT:PRINT"PREPARE PRINTER":PRINT:
PRINT"HIT ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
4\emptyset IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 4\varnothing
5\emptyset D=-2
7\emptyset PRINT#D,"* INDICATES A KILLED
    FILE WHEN IN FRONT OF FILE NAME
"
8\emptyset PRINT#D,"* INDICATES INVAIID
GAT ENTRY IN GAT LISTING"
9\emptyset PRINT#D,"KILLED FILES THAT AR
E NOT LISTED AS 'SCRUNCHED GAT'
HAVE MOST LIKELY"
92 PRINT#D,"BEEN WRITTEN OVER BY
    A NEW FILE AND ARE REALLY LOST!
"
95 PRINT#D,"":PRINT#D,""
l\emptyset\emptyset REM READ IN GAT
11\varnothing DSKI$ \varnothing,17,2,A$,B$
12\emptyset FOR N=1 TO 68
```

```
13\emptyset G(N)=ASC(MID$(A$,N,I))
```

13\emptyset G(N)=ASC(MID$(A$,N,I))
14\varnothing NEXT N
14\varnothing NEXT N
2\emptyset\varnothing REM ANALYZE DIRECTORY
2\emptyset\varnothing REM ANALYZE DIRECTORY
21\emptyset S=3
21\emptyset S=3
25\emptyset DSKIS \varnothing, 17,S,A$,B$
25\emptyset DSKIS \varnothing, 17,S,A$,B$
3\emptyset\varnothing REM MAIN LOOP
3\emptyset\varnothing REM MAIN LOOP
3\emptyset5 IF LEN(A$)=\varnothing THEN :GOTO 5\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset
3\emptyset5 IF LEN(A$)=\varnothing THEN :GOTO 5\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset
3\emptyset7 K=\varnothing
3\emptyset7 K=\varnothing
3l\varnothing T=l:GOSUB 2\emptyset\varnothing\varnothing:IF E$=CHR$(\&H
3l\varnothing T=l:GOSUB 2\emptyset\varnothing\varnothing:IF E$=CHR$(\&H
FF) THEN GOTO 9\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset
FF) THEN GOTO 9\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset
32\emptyset IF ASC(E$)<>\emptyset THEN GOTO 35\emptyset
32\emptyset IF ASC(E$)<>\emptyset THEN GOTO 35\emptyset
325 K=l
325 K=l
335 PRINT\#D,"* ";
335 PRINT\#D,"* ";
35\varnothing T=8:GOSUB I\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing:PRINT\#D,E$;:P
35\varnothing T=8:GOSUB I\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing:PRINT#D,E$;:P
RINT\#D,"/";

```
RINT#D,"/";
```




```
37\varnothing T=l:GOSUB 1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
```

37\varnothing T=l:GOSUB 1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
375 E=ASC(E$)
375 E=ASC(E$)
38\emptyset IF E=\varnothing THEN GOTO 41\varnothing
38\emptyset IF E=\varnothing THEN GOTO 41\varnothing
385 IF E=l THEN GOTO 42\emptyset
385 IF E=l THEN GOTO 42\emptyset
39\emptyset IF E=2 THEN GOTO 43\emptyset
39\emptyset IF E=2 THEN GOTO 43\emptyset
395 IF E=3 THEN GOTO 44\varnothing
395 IF E=3 THEN GOTO 44\varnothing
4\emptyset\emptyset PRINT\#D," BAD FLAG BYTE ";:
4\emptyset\emptyset PRINT\#D," BAD FLAG BYTE ";:
GOTO 45\varnothing
GOTO 45\varnothing
41\emptyset PRINT\#D," BASIC program ";:
41\emptyset PRINT\#D," BASIC program ";:
GOTO 45\emptyset
GOTO 45\emptyset
42\emptyset PRINT\#D," BASIC data file";:
42\emptyset PRINT\#D," BASIC data file";:
GOTO 45\varnothing
GOTO 45\varnothing
43\emptyset PRINT\#D," Mach Lang progm";:
43\emptyset PRINT\#D," Mach Lang progm";:
GOTO 45\emptyset

```
GOTO 45\emptyset
```

$44 \emptyset$ PRINT\#D," Txt Ed src file";
$45 \emptyset$ PRINT\#D," ";:T=l:GOSUB løø
$\phi: E=A S C(E \$)$
$46 \varnothing$ IF E=ø THEN GOTO $48 \varnothing$
465 IF E=255 THEN GOTO 49ø
$47 \varnothing$ PRINT\#D," *BAD* ":GOTO 5øø
$48 \varnothing$ PRINT\#D," BINARY":GOTO 5øø
$49 \emptyset$ PRINT\#D," ASCII "
5øø REM ANALYZE GAT ENTRIES
$51 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{l}: \mathrm{GOSUB}$ l $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: E=A S C(E \$)$
515 COMMA $=\varnothing$
$52 \emptyset$ REM GAT LOOP
525 GOSUB $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$53 \varnothing$ IF V=ø THEN PRINT\#D," *":GOT - 89ø
$54 \varnothing$ IF V=2 THEN GOTO $8 \varnothing \varnothing$
545 IF COMMA= $\varnothing$ THEN GOTO 55ø
547 PRINT\#D,",";
$55 \varnothing \mathrm{G}==\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ ": $\mathrm{G} \$=\mathrm{G} \$+\mathrm{HEX}(\mathrm{E}): \mathrm{G}$ =R IGHT\$ (G\$, 2): PRINT\#D, G\$;
$56 \emptyset$ COMMA $=1$
$57 \varnothing \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{G}(\mathrm{E}+1):$ GOTO $52 \varnothing$
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ REM CHECK SECTORS USED IN
LAST GRAN
81ø PRINT\#D,"":PRINT\#D,E AND \&Hø F;" $=$ \# OF SECTORS IN LAST GRAN "
82ø GOTO 9øø
$89 \varnothing$ PRINT\#D,"SCRUNCHED GAT!"
$9 \varnothing \varnothing$ REM CHECK BYTE COUNT IN LAST SECTOR AND LOOP
$91 \varnothing$ GOSUB $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
915 B=ASC(E\$):IF B>1 THEN GOTO 9 $8 \varnothing$
$92 \emptyset \mathrm{~T}=1:$ GOSUB $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
925 BC=256*B+ASC(E\$):IF BC>256 T HEN GOTO 98ø
$93 \varnothing$ PRINT\#D,HEX\$(BC);" = \# OF BY
TES IN LAST SECTOR"
$94 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}=16$ : GOSUB $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
945 PRINT\#D,""
$95 \varnothing$ GOTO 3øø
98ø PRINT\#D,"BAD BYTE COUNT ENTR Y!": GOTO 94ø
I $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ REM TRIM OFF LEFT AND GET

SUBSTRING

```
1\varnothing\varnothing5 E$=LEFT$(A$,T)
```

$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ A\$=RIGHT\$ (A\$,LEN (A\$)-T) :RET
URN
$2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ REM GET LEFT STRING
$2 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ ES=LEFTS (A\$,I):RETURN
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ REM CHECK FOR VALID GAT ENT
RY
$3 \varnothing 05 \mathrm{~V}=1$
$3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ IF E<68 THEN RETURN
$3 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ IF E>\&HBF GOTO $3 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \mathrm{~V}=\varnothing:$ RETURN
$3 \varnothing 4 \emptyset$ IF E>\&HC9 THEN GOTO $3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ V=2:RETURN
$5 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ REM CHECK FOR MORE DATA IN
BS OR IN NEXT SECTOR
$5 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ IF $B \$<>" \|$ THEN $A \$=B \$: B \$=\| ":$
GOTO $3 \varnothing \emptyset$
$5 \varnothing 2 \varnothing S=S+1:$ GOTO $25 \varnothing$
$9 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ REM ALL DONE
$9 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ SOUND $1 \varnothing \varnothing, 2 \varnothing:$ CLS:PRINT@27ø,
"DONE"
$9 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ END
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ REM GAT DISPLAY
Iめø1め PRINT\#D,:PRINT\#D, :PRINT\#D,
" GRANULE ALLOCATION TABLE LIS
TING"

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# VARLIST: A Quick and Easy Way to List Program Variables 

By Hans Schulz

Varlist, a utility program that lists all variables, will lend some help with those pesky problem programs that you just can't get to work properly.

Let's look at an example. I once had a program with a variable called LNC (for "Line Count"); it also had another variable named LND (for "Line Description"). The program just didn't work as anticipated. Of course, in hindsight I realized the error of my ways: Only the first two characters are significant in a variable name. The program treated LNC and LND as the same variable!

Now, if I only had a utility tool that could tell me all the lines containing LNC and LND. I didn't have such a tool, and it took me an agonizingly long time to go through every line of the program to change one of the variable names so it was different from the other.

I decided then that someday I would write such a utility program. Varlist is the result, and I would like to share it with other CoCo friends. It lists all the numbers of the lines in which variables appear; in fact, if a variable appears twice, it is listed twice. In addition, it also highlights all the jump statements, i.e., GOTO, GOSUB, THEN and ELSE.

## Do You Like basic's Beauty?

This program is written entirely in BASIC. As you can imagine, it does not

[^9]exactly race through the target program, but it lets you know where it is at all times. In the interest of preserving some processing speed, I have kept the REMarks to a bare minimum and have eliminated unnecessary spaces wherever possible. A program line without spaces between BASIC statements and variable names may look strange at first sight, but you will get the drift of it.

## Are You in a Hurry?

POKE 65495,0 will increase your processing speed, but if you are really impatient, insert lines 50001 and 50601 into Varlist for additional speed (see Listing 2). However, you lose the screen display during this speed up.

## Do You have Enough Memory?

Varlist uses approximately 9,000 bytes $(9 \mathrm{~K})$ of RAM. The program changes the standard PCLERR4 when you first turn on the CoCo to PCLEAR1, which only reserves one page of graphics memory ( 1,536 bytes). If you have a lengthy target program you may have to free up some additional memory to fit both Varlist and your program into the available RAM space. To get at the extra 1,536 bytes, you have to perform the equivalent of a PCLEARO, which, as you may know, is not a valid BASIC command. It can be summarized as follows: When you first power up your CoCo, type POKE \& H19,6:NEW and press ENTER. In this case, you should also remove the PCLEAR1 statement from Line 50010.

How do You get the Program to Work?
First key in Varlist and CSAVE a copy
of it, then make sure there are no typing errors by testing it with RUN 50000 . It will list the variables in the test program (lines 10 through 90 ). Correct typing errors, if any, and CSAVE a corrected copy of Varlist. Now delete lines 10 through 90.

Make sure the program for which you want to produce the list of variables does not have any line numbers greater than 49999 and, if necessary, renumber it. Merge your program with Varlist. Now type RUN 50000 and press ENTER. The screen will display the line numbers of your program, which Varlist is scrutinizing as it steps through the program line by line.

## How does Varlist Work?

Line 50010 reserves 1,500 bytes of memory for string variables and reserves space for 500 variable names and 500 line numbers; it also releases three pages of graphics memory. (When you turn on your CoCo it automatically PCLEARs four graphics pages.) Then the screen is cleared.

Line 50030 finds the starting address of your BASIC program in memory, regardless of whether you have a 16 K or 32 K CoCo . (This may be useful for future reference.)

Line 50040 initializes the variable PO (the pointer address of the beginning of the next line) and variable LI (the current line number being worked on). Line 50570, processed in the GOSUB statement, displays the line number being examined on the screen. If the line number is greater than 49999 then the program has reached Varlist and the end of your target program, in which

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| Table 1 Sample Output： |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Variables and Jumps in Varlist |  |
| $5 \varnothing \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ | LAS（SUB） |
| $5 \emptyset \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ | LR（SUB） |
| $5 \emptyset \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ | N |
| $5 \emptyset \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ | gosub 5¢55ø |
| $5 \emptyset \emptyset 4 \varnothing$ | goto $5 \emptyset \emptyset 9 \emptyset$ |
| $5 \emptyset \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ | gosub 5甲52ø |
| $5 \varnothing \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ | C |
| $5 \varnothing \varnothing 7 \emptyset$ | N |
| $5 \emptyset \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ | N |
| $5 \emptyset \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ | gosub $5 \not 555 \emptyset$ |
| $5 \varnothing \varnothing 8 \emptyset$ | gosub 5ø52ø |
| $5 \emptyset \emptyset 8 \varnothing$ | C |
| $5 \varnothing \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ | then $5 \emptyset \emptyset 8 \emptyset$ |
| $5 \varnothing \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ | N |
| $5 \varnothing \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ | PO |
| $5 \varnothing \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ | C |
| $5 \varnothing \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ | PO |
| $5 \emptyset \emptyset 9 \varnothing$ | N |
| $5 \varnothing \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ | N |
| $5 \emptyset \emptyset 9 \varnothing$ | goto $5 \emptyset \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ |
| $5 \emptyset 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ | C |
| $5 \emptyset 1 \varnothing \emptyset$ | N |
| $5 \varnothing 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ | then $5 \emptyset \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ |
| 50110 | C |
| $5 \emptyset 11 \varnothing$ | N |
| $5 \varnothing 11 \varnothing$ | then $5 \emptyset \emptyset 8 \varnothing$ |
| $5 \emptyset 12 \varnothing$ | C |
| $5 \not \subset 12 \emptyset$ | N |
| $5 \emptyset 12 \emptyset$ | then $5 \varnothing \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ |
| $5 \emptyset 13 \emptyset$ | C |
| $5 \emptyset 13 \varnothing$ | N |
| $5 \not 013 \varnothing$ | then $5 \emptyset \emptyset 8 \emptyset$ |
| $5 \not \subset 14 \varnothing$ | C |
| $5 \emptyset 14 \varnothing$ | N |
| $5 \emptyset 14 \varnothing$ | then $5 \varnothing \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ |
| $5 \emptyset 15 \emptyset$ | C |
| 50150 | C |
| $5 \emptyset 15 \emptyset$ | C |
| $5 \not 15 \emptyset$ | C |
| $5 \emptyset 15 \emptyset$ | C |
| $5 \varnothing 15 \emptyset$ | thengosub $5 \emptyset 54 \emptyset$ |
| 5015め | goto $5 \varnothing \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ |
| $5 \emptyset 16 \varnothing$ | C |
| $5 \emptyset 16 \varnothing$ | N |
| $5 \emptyset 16 \varnothing$ | D\＄ |
| $5 \not 016 \varnothing$ | D\＄ |
| $5 \varnothing 16 \emptyset$ | gosub 5ø41ø |
| $5 \emptyset 16 \emptyset$ | goto $5 \varnothing \emptyset 9 \varnothing$ |
| $5 \varnothing 17 \varnothing$ | C |
| $5 \emptyset 17 \emptyset$ | N |
| $5 \varnothing 17 \varnothing$ | D\＄ |
| $5 \varnothing 17 \varnothing$ | D\＄ |
| $5 \varnothing 17 \varnothing$ | gosub 5ø41ø |
| $5 \varnothing 17 \varnothing$ | goto 5甲ø9ø |
| $5018 \varnothing$ | C |
| $5 \emptyset 18 \varnothing$ | DS |
| $5 \varnothing 18 \varnothing$ | gosub 5ø41ø |
| $5 \emptyset 18 \varnothing$ | goto $5 \emptyset \emptyset 9 \varnothing$ |
| $5019 \varnothing$ | C |
| $5 \varnothing 19 \varnothing$ | N |

case all variables have been found and the list will be displayed on the screen starting at Line 50600.

As an aid to the general understand－ ing of Varlist，I let it generate a list of the variables used in the Varlist pro－ gram（see Sample Output，Table 1）．I have also prepared a shortened list of the variables，where each variable ap－ pears only once，and have sorted the variables in alphabetical order（see Table 2）．

The GOSU日 50520 in Line 50060 reads the next character（in ASCII format） from the memory location where your program is stored．

Line 50070 is reused again later，and if＇$C$＇（the character being examined）is a zero，it indicates that the last byte of the program line has been reached．In that case，＇$N$＇（the number of the storage location being read）must be decre－ mented by one to update the address pointer（ PO ）of the next line in the GOSU日 50550.

In Line 50080 the next character is read（GOSUB 50520）．If the character （ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{\prime}$ ）is a space，then the process is repeated until a non－blank character is found．

If in Line 50090 the address pointer of the next line is identified，then PO is updated again．

Lines 50100 through 50140 identify some BASIC statements with two－byte
$\left.\begin{array}{|c|}\hline \text { Table 2 } \\ \text { Short List of Variables } \\ \text { in Alphabetical Order }\end{array}\right]$ AAS 1 C
tokens and processing continues with reading the next character in Line 50080．Line 50100 identifies a PEEK； Line 501I0，a USR statement；Line 50120，an ABS function；Line 50130，an ATN function；and Line 50140，an SQR function．

Line 50150 determines when process－ ing can skip to the next line without reading to the end of the current line． That can be done when a DATA state－ ment is encountered（token 134）or a REM（token 130），or its equivalent，the apostrophe（＇），which is tokenized as 131，and also the LLIST statement （token 155）and LIST（token 148）． GOSUB 50540 accomplishes the skip to the next line，after which processing continues at 50080 by reading the next character．

Lines 50160 through 50200 are some－ what self－explanatory：They deal with the jump statements（GOTO，GOSUB， THEN and ELSE）．Only Line 50190 seems a little out of place－it identifies the two－byte token for RND（255 132）．The RND token is not of significance to the Varlist logic and the program reads the next character by branching back to 50080．Having disposed of the RND（255 132）token，it can now be deduced in Line 50200 that if the current character is a token 132，it is part of the two－byte token（ 58 132）representing the state－ ment ELSE．（Does 58 seem familiar？It is the ASCII code for the colon［：］， which is used by BASIC to separate statements on the same line．Quite clever，those Microsoft people，using the colon as part of the ELSE logic！）

Now，back to the jump statements．In each case a descriptor（D\＄）is being built．This string may contain，for example，the word＂then＂or＂else＂and may conceivably have the word＂goto＂ or＂gosub＂added to it．At this point，a subroutine is performed（GOSUB 50410） that obtains the line reference number， i．e．，the line number to which the jump statement has been programmed to jump．Upon return from the subroutine， with the next byte already read，process－ ing branches back to 50090 to determine what to do with this character．

Line 50210 looks at the letter＇ M ＇ （ASCII code $=77$ ）．This is not an ordinary＇$M$＇though，such as an＇$M$＇that may be part of a variable name．It is the ＇$M$＇in CLOADM．The token for CLOAD is 151，and if the byte following it is the letter＇M＇，then GOSUB 50520 reads it and，immediately afterwards，branches back to 50080 to read the next charac－ ter．At this point Line 50220 discards any further tokenized BASIC statements，
i.e., ASCII codes greater than 127, and branches back to 50080 .

Line 50230 finds out if the character read is alphabetic, i.e., if the ASCII code is in the range from 65 to 90 , representing the capital letters A to Z . Finally, the program does some real work after all the sifting and discarding up to this point: The subroutine at 50300 assembles the variable name, starting with the character ( ${ }^{6} \mathrm{C}$ ') just read, then adds to it, one byte at a time, until the variable name is completely assembled. After return from the subroutine, Varlist branches back again to 50080 to read the next character.

Line 50240 tests to see whether the character read is a quote ("), which is represented by ASCII code 34. Anything enclosed in quotes is of no interest in this program. Therefore, the subroutine at Line 50270 keeps on reading and discarding characters until it finds the second of a pair of quotes. The main body of this program ends at Line 50250, where processing loops back to read the next character at 50080 .

## What do the Subroutines do?

Varlist contains the following subroutines, which are each described here.

1) Skip between Quotes - Line 50260
2) Build the Variable Name - Line 50300
3) Build the Line Number Reference Line 50400
4) Peek at the next ASCII Character Line 50510
5) Skip to the next Line - Line 50530
6) Print the List of Variables - Line 50590

Skip between Quotes - Line 50260
As described earlier, this subroutine keeps reading and discarding characters until it finds the second of a pair of quotes (ASCII code 34). The subroutine also checks for reasonable length of the string between the pair of quotes. I felt anything in excess of five lines of 32 characters (a total of 160 characters) is probably in error and designed the program to stop in such a case. If this does not apply in your program, simply change Line 50280 accordingly.

Build the Variable Name - Line 50300
When powering up CoCo the subscript (LA) used to identify the labeled variable (LA\$) has a value of zero. On each trip through the subroutine, that is, every time a new variable name is stored, the subscript is incremented by one in Line 50310. In Line 50320 the first character of the variable is stored; in 50330 the next character is read.

In Line 50340 the character value of zero indicates the end of the current line has been reached and it is now time to store the current line number (LI) in the array $\mathrm{LR}(\mathrm{LA})$. This array is used for later printing to indicate where each variable appears in the target program. The program then branches back to the beginning of the main routine of the program.

Line 50350 tests to see if the byte currently under scrutiny is numeric (ASCII codes 48 to 57 ) or if it is alphabetic (ASCII codes 65 to 90 ). If it is alphanumeric, the byte is appended to
the array LA\$(LA) and processing loops back within the subroutine to 50330 to read the next byte. If the character being examined in Line 50360 is a ' $\$$ 'sign (ASCII code $=36$ ), it is added to the variable name and processing resumes at 50330, getting the next byte.

In Line 50370, if the character is an ASCII code 40, i.e., the opening bracket '(', then the literal "(SUB)" is appended to the variable name to show that the variable is subscripted. In other words, the variable is an array.

Line 50380 stores the current line number being worked on (and presently being held in "LI") in the Line Reference array,"LR(LA)."

## Build the Line Number Reference Line 50400

In Line 50410, which is similar to Line 50310, the subscript LA is incremented by one to store the Line Reference on each pass through the subroutine.

In Line 50420 the line number LI presently being processed is stored in the Line Reference array, "LR(LA)."

Line 50430 obtains the next character, and if it happens to be a blank (ASCII = 32), the program immediately gets the next byte.
(Mr. Schulz may be contacted with questions about his program at 50 Morna Avenue, West Hill, Ontario, Canada M1E 2B1, phone 416-281-1583. When writing, please include an SASE.)

Listing 1: VARLIST

$1 \varnothing$ REM**LINES $1 \varnothing-9 \varnothing$ REPRESENT A TEST PROGRAM FOR DEMONSTRATION. 15 FORO=1TOP:IFQ=RT THENGOSUB123 456789 ELSEI $\varnothing$
$2 \emptyset \mathrm{~S} 3=\mathrm{T} 3+\mathrm{U}: \mathrm{V}(\mathrm{W})=\mathrm{X} 3$
25 NEXT Y: REM Q\$
$3 \varnothing$ IFZ=5 THEN1øELSEGOTO13498
35 A3 (56) $=1$ : B345=2: C4444=3
$4 \varnothing$ IF PEEK (DT) $=4$ THEN POKE ER,l
45 !!!!
$5 \varnothing$ IFF=3THENG=9ELSEGOTOl $\emptyset$
55 IF H=I THENGOSUBIø:GOTO $1 \varnothing$ 'R

EAD \& END
6ø PRINT "A=";J;" A3=";K3;"
"; L(M) ; "=ARRAY R": RETURN
65 READ N\$: END
$7 \varnothing$ DATA A, A3, B
$9 \varnothing$ LIST
5øøøø 1************************

* VARLIST *
* (LIST OF ALL VARIABLES) *
*FOR THE COLOR COMPUTER *
* BY HANS SCHULZ (1984) *
*************************
5øø1ø CLEAR15めø:PCLEARI:DIM LA\$(
$5 \emptyset \varnothing), \operatorname{LR}(5 \emptyset \varnothing):$ CLS
$5 \emptyset \varnothing 2 \emptyset 1 * * * I N I T I A L I Z E * * *$
$5 \varnothing \varnothing 3 \varnothing N=\operatorname{PEEK}(25) * 256+\operatorname{PEEK}(26)-1$
$5 \varnothing \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ GOSUB5 $555 \varnothing:$ GOTO5øø9ø
$5 \varnothing \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ 1***READ THE FILE***
$5 \varnothing \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ GOSUB5ø52ø
$5 \varnothing \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ IFC= $\varnothing$ THENN=N-1: GOSUB5 $\varnothing 55 \varnothing$
$5 \varnothing \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ GOSUB5 $\varnothing 52 \varnothing:$ IFC＝32THEN5 $\varnothing \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ $5 \emptyset \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ IFN＝PO ANDC＝$\varnothing$ THENPO＝PEEK（N $+1)+\operatorname{PEEK}(N) * 256: G O T O 5 \not \subset \varnothing 7 \varnothing$
5ø1øø IF $(\mathrm{C}=134 \operatorname{ANDPEEK}(\mathrm{~N}-2)=255) \mathrm{T}$ HEN5 $\varnothing \varnothing 8 \varnothing$
$5 \varnothing 11 \varnothing$ IF $(C=131$ ANDPEEK $(N-2)=255) T$ HEN5øø8ø
$5 \varnothing 12 \varnothing$ IF $(C=13 \emptyset \operatorname{ANDPEEK}(N-2)=255) T$ HEN5 $\varnothing \varnothing 8 \varnothing$
$5 \varnothing 13 \varnothing$ IF $(\mathrm{C}=148$ ANDPEEK $(\mathrm{N}-2)=255) \mathrm{T}$ HEN5øø8申
$5 \varnothing 14 \varnothing \operatorname{IF}(C=155 A N D P E E K(N-2)=255) T$ HEN5øø8ø
$5 \varnothing 15 \emptyset$ IFC＝1340RC＝13 $00 \mathrm{RC}=1310 \mathrm{RC}=1$ 550RC $=148 \mathrm{THENGOSUB5} \varnothing 54 \varnothing$ ：GOTO $\varnothing \varnothing 8$ $\varnothing$

5ø16ø IF $(C=165 A N D P E E K(N-2)=129) T$ HEND\＄＝D\＄＋＂goto＂：GOSUB5 $\varnothing 4$ 1 $\varnothing$ ：GOTO5 $\varnothing \varnothing 9 \varnothing$
5ø17ø IF（C＝166ANDPEEK（N－2）＝129）T HEND\＄＝D\＄＋＂gosub＂：GOSUB5ø41ø：GOTO 5øø9め
$5 \emptyset 18 \varnothing$ IFC＝167THEND\＄＝＂then＂：GOSUB 5申41ø：GOTO5øø9ø
5ø19ø IF $(C=132$ ANDPEEK $(N-2)=255) T$ HEN5 $\varnothing \varnothing 8 \varnothing$
$5 \varnothing 2 \emptyset \varnothing$ IFC＝132THEND\＄＝＂else＂：GOSUB 5申41ø：GOTO5申ø9ø

5ø21ø IF（C＝151ANDPEEK（N）＝77）THEN GOSUB5ø52ø：GOTO5øø8ø
$5 \emptyset 22 \emptyset$ IFC＞127THEN5øø8ø
5ø23ø IF（C＞64ANDC＜91）THENGOSUB5 $\varnothing$ 31ø：GOTO5øø8申
$5 \varnothing 24 \varnothing$ IFC＝ 34 THENGOSUB5 $\varnothing 27 \varnothing: Q=\varnothing: G$ OTO5øø8ø
5ø25ø GOTO5øø8ø
$5 \emptyset 26 \varnothing$＇＊＊＊SKIP BETWEEN QUOTES＊＊＊ 5ø27ø GOSUB5ø52ø：Q＝Q＋1：IFC＜＞34TH EN5ø27ø
$5 \emptyset 28 \varnothing$ IFQ＞16øTHENPRINT＂CKECK FOR PAIRED QUOTES＂：STOP

## 5ø29ø RETURN

$5 \emptyset 3 \varnothing \varnothing 1 * * *$ GET VARIABLE NAME＊＊＊ $5 \emptyset 31 \varnothing L A=L A+1$
$5 \not \subset 32 \emptyset$ LA\＄（LA）$=$ CHR\＄（C）
$5 \varnothing 33 \varnothing$ GOSUB5ø52ø
$5 \varnothing 34 \varnothing$ IFC＝$\varnothing$ THENLR（LA $)=L I: G O T O 5 \varnothing \varnothing$ $7 \varnothing$
$5 \emptyset 35 \emptyset$ IF（C＞47ANDC＜58）OR（C＞64ANDC ＜91）THENLA\＄（LA）＝LA\＄（LA）＋CHR\＄（C）： GOTO5ø33ø
$5 \emptyset 36 \varnothing$ IFC＝36THENLA $($ LA $)=$ LA $\$(L A)+$

$5 \emptyset 37 \varnothing$ IFC $=4 \varnothing$ THENLA $(L A)=L A \$(L A)+$ ＂（SUB）＂
$5 \varnothing 38 \varnothing$ LR（LA）$=$ LI


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```
5\emptyset39\emptyset RETURN
5\emptyset4\emptyset\emptyset 1***GET LINE # REFERENCE**
5\emptyset41\emptyset LA=LA+1
5\emptyset42\emptyset LR(LA)=LI
5\emptyset43\varnothing GOSUB5\emptyset52\emptyset:IFC=32THEN5\emptyset43\emptyset
5\emptyset44\emptyset IFD$="then"ANDPEEK(N-l)>12
9THEND$=""
5\emptyset45\emptyset IFC>127THENLR(LA)=\varnothing:GOTO5\varnothing
09\varnothing
5\emptyset46\emptyset IF(C<4 8ORC>57)THENLR (LAA)=\varnothing
: D$=" ":GOSUB5 \32\varnothing:GOTO5\varnothing\varnothing9\varnothing
5\emptyset47\emptyset LL=VAL(CHR$(C))
5\emptyset48\emptyset GOSUB5\emptyset52\emptyset:IF(C>47ANDC<58)
THENLL=LL*l\varnothing+VAL(CHR$(C)):GOTO5\varnothing
48\varnothing
5\emptyset49\emptyset LA$(LA)=D$+STR$(LL)
5\emptyset5\emptyset\emptyset D$=|":RETURN
5\emptyset51\varnothing '***GET ASCII FOR NEXT C**
*
5\emptyset52\emptyset C=PEEK(N):N=N+1:RETURN
5\emptyset53\emptyset 1***SKIP TO NEXT LINE ***
5\emptyset54\emptyset N=PO-1
5\emptyset55\varnothing PO=PEEK(N+2)+PEEK(N+1)*256
5ø56\varnothing LI=PEEK (N+4)+PEEK(N+3)*256
5\emptyset57\emptyset IFLI>49999THEN5\emptyset6\emptyset\emptysetELSEN=N
+5:PRINT"... LINE #";LI
5প58\emptyset RETURN
5\emptyset59\emptyset '***PRINT THE LIST***
5\emptyset6\emptyset\emptyset PRINT:PRINT" PROCESSING
COMPLETE ...":PRINT
5\emptyset61\emptyset PL=1
5\emptyset62\emptyset IFLR(PL)>\varnothingTHENPRINTUSING"#
####";LR(PL);:PRINT" ";
5\emptyset63\emptyset IFLA$(PL)<>""THENPRINTIA$(
PL)
5\emptyset64\emptyset PL=PL+1
5065\emptyset IFPL=FIX(PL/l2)*12ANDPL<=L
A THENPRINT@471,"MORE ...":PRINT
:GOTO5\emptyset67\emptyset
5ø66\emptyset IFPL<=LA THEN5\emptyset62\emptysetELSE5\emptyset68
\emptyset
5\emptyset67\emptyset IFINKEY$<>""THEN5\emptyset62\emptysetELSE5
\varnothing67\varnothing
5ø68\emptyset PRINT"***END OF LIST***":P
RINT@481,"WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE NO
W? ..."
5\emptyset69\emptyset IFINKEY$<>""THEN5\emptyset7\emptyset\emptysetELSE5
\varnothing69\varnothing
5\emptyset7\emptyset\emptyset CLS: PRINTTAB(25) "ENTER"
5\emptyset7l\emptyset PRINTTAB(3)"PRINT ON YOUR
PRINTER.. P''
5ø72\emptyset PRINTTAB(3)"DISPLAY THE LI
ST
5\emptyset73\emptyset PRINTTAB(3)"SHORT IIST ...
.........S"
5\emptyset74\emptyset PRINTTAB(3)"END THE PROGRA
M .......E"
5\emptyset75\emptyset PRINTTAB(22)"==> ";
```

$5 \emptyset 76 \varnothing$ I\$=INKEY\$: IFI\$="HTHEN5ø76ø
$5 \not 077 \emptyset$ PRINTI\$;" $<===1$
$5 \varnothing 78 \emptyset$ IFI\$="P"THEN5ø83ø
$5 \varnothing 79 \varnothing$ IFI\$="D"THEN5 $661 \varnothing$
$5 \emptyset 8 \emptyset \varnothing$ IFI\$="E"THENEND
$5 \emptyset 81 \varnothing$ IFI\$="S"THEN5ø88ø
$5 \emptyset 82 \emptyset$ GOTO5 $97 \varnothing \varnothing$
$5 \emptyset 83 \varnothing$ PL=1
$5 \emptyset 84 \varnothing$ IFLR (PL) $>\varnothing$ THENPRINT\#-2, USI NG"\#\#\#\#\#"; LR (PL) ; : PRINT\#-2," "; $5 \emptyset 85 \emptyset$ IFLA\$ (PL) <>""THENPRINT\#-2, LA\$ (PL)
$5 \varnothing 86 \varnothing$ PL=PL+1
$5 \emptyset 87 \emptyset$ IFPL<=LA THEN5 $584 \varnothing E L S E 5 \varnothing 68$ $\emptyset$
5ø88ø 1*** SHORT LIST ***
$5 \emptyset 89 \varnothing$ PRINT"ONE MOMENT PLEASE .. .":PRINT" short list":FORS=1TO IA: FORT=1TOLA
$5 \varnothing 9 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFLA\$ $(S)=" 1 T H E N L A \$(S)="$ ": GOTO $\varnothing 93 \varnothing$
$5 \emptyset 91 \varnothing$ IFASC (LA\$ (S)) $>96$ THENLA\$ (S) =" ": GOTO5ø93ø
$5 \emptyset 92 \emptyset$ IF LA\$ (S) =LA\$ (T)ANDS $<>$ T TH ENLAS (S) =" "
5ø93ø NEXTT: NEXTS
$5 \emptyset 94 \emptyset$ FORR=1TOLA
$5 \emptyset 95 \emptyset$ IFLA\$(R)<>" "THENPRINTLA\$( R) ; ": "; $\mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+1: \mathrm{LA}(\mathrm{Z})=\mathrm{LA}$ ( R )

5ø960 NEXTR
$5 \varnothing 99 \varnothing 1 * * * A L P H A S O R T$ THE LIST***
5løøø N=Z:S=1
51ø1め PRINT:PRINT:PRINT" NO W SORTING ..."
$51 \varnothing 2 \varnothing \mathrm{MN} \$=\mathrm{LA} \$(\mathrm{~S}): \mathrm{IM}=\mathrm{S}: \mathrm{MX}=\mathrm{MN} \$: I X$ $=S$
$51 \varnothing 3 \emptyset$ FORI $=S$ TO N
$51 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ IFLA\$ (I) >MX\$ THENMX\$=LA\$ (I ): $I X=I$
$51 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ IFLA\$ (I) <MN\$ THENMN\$=LA\$ (I ): $\mathrm{IM}=\mathrm{I}$
$51 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ NEXT
$51 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ IFIM=N THENIM=IX
$51 \varnothing 8 \emptyset$ AA $\$=L A \$(N): L A \$(N)=L A \$(I X):$ LA\$ (IX) =AA\$: $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}-1$
$51 \emptyset 9 \emptyset$ AA\$=LA\$ (S): LA\$ (S) =LA\$ (IM) : LA\$ $(I M)=A A \$: S=S+1$
$511 \emptyset \emptyset$ IFN>S THEN51ø2ø
5111め FORI=1TOZ:PRINTLA\$ (I) ;"*"; :NEXT
$5112 \varnothing$ END
Listing 2: SPEEDUP
5øøø1 POKE65497, $\varnothing^{\prime}$ HIGH SPEED
5ø6ø1 POKE65496, $:$ POKE65494, $\varnothing:$ SO UND128,2ø:SOUND128,2ø 'RESETTING TO NORMAL SPEED

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Put your program up in lights . . .


By Chuck Poynter

You just wrote a new computer program that will set the world on fire - but something is missing. Do your title and menu screens lack pizazz? If that is what you need, then Marquee should help.
Listing 1 pokes a machine code program into memory that draws and moves a border around the screen. This is actually an illusion. What really happens is the graphics characters are changed back and forth, and it appears to be moving. The 150 in Line 50 is the yellow graphics character you start with. It changes to 153 during the program, then changes back to 150 . To get the following colors, change 150 to one of the following numbers: red, 182 ; buff, 198; cyan, 214; orange, 246 ; blue, 166 ; and magenta, 230. You can use any character code from zero to 252 . Try these and see the effects.

There is a title and menu screen in the program starting at Line 170. Start your program here and include EXEC 32000 when you want to call the program. The ENTER, ' 1 ', ' 2 ' and ' 3 ' keys return to to the BASIC program. If you need more than three items in your menu, just break it into two menu screens.
Listing 2 is the source code for the machine language program. This is included so you can see how the program works. Both

Chuck Poynter is a retired member of the United States Air Force who is presently attending college where he is taking computer programming courses. He lives in Hector, Arkansas.
programs are well-documented so they don't need extensive explanation.
(You may contact the author of these programs with any questions you have at Box 116, Hector, AR 72843, phone 501-284-2383. When writing, please include an SASE for a reply.)

## Listing 1: MARQUEE



5 REM*CAN BE PLACED ANY WHERE IN RAM CHANGE $32 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing$ TO ANY RAM LOCATION ADD $9 \varnothing$ TO IT FOR THE SECOND NUMBER
$1 \varnothing$ FOR $I=32 \phi \varnothing \varnothing$ TO $32 \phi 9 \varnothing$
$2 \emptyset$ READ X
$3 \varnothing$ POKE I,X
$4 \varnothing$ NEXT I
45 REM*CHANGE THE 15ø IN LINE $5 \varnothing$ TO ANY CHARACTER CODE YOU WANT
5ø DATA 198, 15ø, 247, 125, 89, 173, 159, 16ø
$6 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 129,13,39,57,129$, 49, 39
$7 \varnothing$ DATA 53, 129, 5ø, 39, 49, 129 , 51, 39
$8 \emptyset$ DATA 45, 142, 4, Ø, 231, 128,
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Box 663
Rimersburg. Pa.
16248
$14 \varnothing, 4$
9ø DATA 33, 38, 249, 142, 5, 223 231, 128
1øø DATA $14 \emptyset, 6, \emptyset, 38,249,142$ , 4, 63
11ø DATA 231, 128, 231, 128, 48, 136, 3ø, 14ø
12ø DATA 5, 223, 38, 244, 241, 1
25, 89, 39
13ø DATA 8, 241, 125, 9ø, 39, 11 151, 135
14ø DATA 57, 2ø3, 3, 247, 125, 9
Ø, 126, 125
15ø DATA 5, 192, 3, 247, 125, 89 126, 125
16ø DATA 5, 18, 18, 255, Ø, 255, Ø, 255
$17 \varnothing$ CLS 4
18ø REM*PUT YOUR TITLE PAGE HERE
19ø POKE 359,57:SCREEN $\varnothing, 1$
2øø PRINT@1ø6,"YOUR TITLE";
21ø PRINT@168,"BY";CHR\$ (191);"WH
O";CHR\$ (191);"DONE";CHR\$ (191);"I
T";
22ø PRINT@452,"PRESS <ENTER> TO
CONTINUE";
$23 \varnothing$ EXEC $32 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
24ø CLS 5
$25 \varnothing$ REM*PUT YOU MENU HERE
$26 \varnothing$ PRINT@7 $\varnothing$, STRING $(19,32)$;
27ø PRINT@7 $\varnothing+32, "(1)$ MENU ITEM 0 NE ";
28ø PRINT@7 $\varnothing+64, "(2)$ MENU ITEM T WO ";
29ø PRINT@7ø+96,"(3) MENU ITEM T HREE";
3申ø PRINT@7 $\varnothing+128, \operatorname{STRING}(19,32)$;
$31 \varnothing$ EXEC32øøø
32ø POKE359,126:SCREEN $\varnothing, 1$
$33 \varnothing$ REM*CHANGE GOTO TO YOUR LINE NUMBERS
$34 \varnothing$ IF PEEK (135) $=49$ THEN GOTO 39 $\varnothing$
$35 \emptyset$ IF PEEK (135) $=5 \emptyset$ THEN GOTO 41 $\emptyset$
$36 \varnothing$ IF PEEK (135) $=51$ THEN GOTO 43 $\varnothing$
$37 \varnothing$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(135)=13$ THEN GOTO 31 $\varnothing$
$38 \emptyset$ REM*YOUR PROGRAM STARTS HERE $39 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT"YOU HAVE SELECTED MENU ITEM (1)";
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ END
$41 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT"YOU HAVE SELECTED
MENU ITEM (2)";
$42 \varnothing$ END
$43 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT"YOU HAVE SELECTED
MENU ITEM (3)";
$44 \varnothing$ END

Listing 2:

| 7Dgø |  |  | $\phi \phi 1 \phi \varnothing$ |  | ORG | \$7D¢ $¢$ | CAN BE ANY WHERE IN RAM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7D9¢ | C6 | 96 | 9¢11¢ |  | LDB | \#15¢ | LOAD BORDER CODE |
| 7D92 | F7 | 7D59 | وø12¢ |  | STB | STORE | STORE BORDER CODE IN RAM |
| 7D95 | AD | 9F Agø日 | 9913¢ | START | JSR | [\$Aøøø] | CHECK Keyboard |
| 7D99 | 81 | ¢D | $9 ¢ 149$ |  | GMPA | \#13 | IS ENTER KEY PRESSED |
| $7 \mathrm{D} ¢ \mathrm{~B}$ | 27 | 39 | 9015 9 |  | BEQ | END | IF SO RETURN TO BASIC PROGRAM |
| 7D¢D | 81 | 31 | 90169 |  | GMPA | \#49 | IS THE 1 KEY PRESSED |
| 7D¢F | 27 | 35 | 9017¢ |  | BEQ | END | IF SO RETURN TO BASIC |
| 7 D 11 | 81 | 32 | 9018¢ |  | CMPA | \#5¢ | IS 2 KEY PRESSED |
| 7D13 | 27 | 31 | 90199 |  | BEQ | END | IF SO RETURN TO BASIC |
| 7D15 | 81 | 33 | 9¢209 |  | CMPA | \#51 | IS 3 KEY PRESSED |
| 7D17 | 27 | 2D | 90219 |  | BEQ | END | If SO RETURN TO BASIC |
| 7D19 | 8E | 9400 | 90229 |  | LDX | \#\$40¢ | LOAD START OF SCREEN |
| 7D1C | E7 | 89 | 90239 | DRAW1 | STB | , X+ | STORE CHARACTER ON SCREEN |
| 7D1E | 8 C | 9421 | 98240 |  | CMPX | \#\$421 | COMPARE FIRST LINE PLUS 1 |
| 7D21 | 26 | F9 | 90259 |  | BNE | DRAW1 | IF NOT EQUAL DO MORE |
| 7D23 | 8E | 95DF | 98269 |  | LDX | \#\$5 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | FIRST CHARACTER BOTTOM LINE |
| 7D26 | E7 | $8 \varnothing$ | 98278 | DRAW2 | STB | , $\mathrm{X}+$ | STORE CHARACTER |
| 7D28 | 8C | 9600 | 96289 |  | CMPX | \#\$69¢ | END OF TEXT SGREEN |
| 7D2B | 26 | F9 | 90299 |  | BNE | DRAW2 | IF NOT END CONTINUE |
| 7D2D | 8E | 843 F | 980989 |  | LDX | \#\$43F | LAST GHARACTER SECOND LINE |
| 7D3¢ | E7 | 89 | 90319 | DRAW3 | STB | , $\mathrm{X}+$ | STORE CHARACTER |
| 7D32 | E7 | 80 | 90329 |  | STB | , $\mathrm{X}+$ | ONE MORE |
| 7D34 | 30 | 881 E | 90339 |  | LEAX | 30, X | ADD $3 ¢$ TO SCREEN POSITION |
| 7D37 | 8 C | ¢5DF | 90340 |  | GMPX | \#\$5DF | LAST POSITION LINE 15 |
| 7D3A | 26 | F4 | 99359 |  | BNE | DRAW3 | DO UNTILL EQUAL |
| 7D3C | F1 | 7D59 | 90369 |  | CMPB | STORE | IS CHARACTER SAME AS ONE IN RAM |
| 7D3F | 27 | 98 | 90379 |  | BEQ | CHR1 | IF EQUAL GET NEW CHARACTER |
| 7D41 | F1 | 7D5A | 90389 |  | CMPB | STORE+1 | IS CHR SAME AS ONE IN RAM |
| 7D44 | 27 | $\emptyset \mathrm{B}$ | 907399 |  | BEQ | CHR2 | IF EQUAL GET NEW CHR |
| 7 D 46 | 97 | 87 | 904090 | END | STA | 135 | STORE KEY PRESSED IN RAM |
| 7 D 48 | 39 |  | 90419 |  | RTS |  | RETURN TO BASIC PROGRAM |
| 7 D 49 | CB | 83 | 98429 | CHR1 | ADDB | \#3 | GHANGE CHR BY +3 |
| 7D4B | F7 | 7D5A | 90439 |  | STB | STORE+1 | STORE NEW CHR IN RAM |
| 7D4E | 7E | 7D¢5 | 98440 |  | JMP | START | Start over |
| 7D51 | C $\varnothing$ | 93 | 80450 | CHR2 | SUBB | \#3 | SUBTRACT 3 FROM CHR |
| 7D53 | F7 | 7D59 | 90469 |  | STB | STORE | STORE NEW CHR IN RAM |
| 7D56 | 7E | 7D85 | 98479 |  | JMP | START | START OVER |
| 7D59 | 12 |  | 99489 | STORE | NOP |  | CHR Storage area 1 |
| 7D5A | 12 |  | 90499 |  | NOP |  | CHR STORAGE AREA 2 |
|  |  | 9090 | 905080 |  | END |  |  |
| Ogøøø TOTAL ERRORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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# See You at RAINBOWfest-Chicago May 23-25 

## A FIRST FOR TANDY - Tandy

 Corporation reported sales exceeding half a billion dollars for the month of December. In addition they reported the corporation's first billion dollar quarter. December's 22 percent sales gains were the result of great demand for high quality computers and other electronics products to put under the Christmas tree. In addition to other items sold, the Color Computer found its way into many homes this Christmas.HD BREAKTHROUGH - Tom Roginski has announced OWL-WARE's introduction of Winchester BASIC. This modification of Disk Extended BASIC allows the user to access a hard drive of virtually any size immediately upon power-up. File size is limited only by the size of the drive. Although it adds power to OS-9, knowledge of OS-9 is not a requirement for operating the system. All files written to the hard drive are easily accessible from BASIC or OS-9. All BASIC and most ML programs will run on this drive using Winchester BASIC. The modification is designed for use with the L.R. Tech interface, but OWL-WARE will provide customized versions if required. The price for Winchester BASIC is $\$ 50$ with the purchase of a drive system. Hard drive systems start at $\$ 495$ for five meg. For more information or to order, contact OWL-WARE, P.O. Box 116D, Mertztown, PA 19539.

PREPARE FOR THE DERBY Software Exchange has announced its new three-program package for all horse racing fans. The Enhanced Racing Handicapped Program Package contains software for thoroughbred, harness, and bet return analysis on disk or cassette. It is available for the CoCo for $\$ 49.95$. Write to Software Exchange, 2681 Peterboro Rd., P.O. Box 5382, W. Bloomfield, MI 48033.

PHONE LINE BLUES? - R.K. Burtchaell Co. is now carrying a new product designed to allow private communications. The Hy-Tek Exclude-A-Phone offers modem isolation. If your computer is online and someone picks up an extension telephone, their phone will be dead. They won't hear anything and neither will your computer. Call (800) 342-5752 or write to R.K. Burtchaell Co., 516 S.E. Morrison, Suite 201, Portland, OR 97214.

MONSTERS? - Monster Cable has announced a new line of computer cables. The DataSafe ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Series consists of 10 quality cables developed to connect all popular computers to printers and modems. Suggested retail prices will range from $\$ 40$ to $\$ 60$. For cables for your Color Computer, write to Monster Cable, 101 Townsend St., San Francisco, CA 94107.

## * * *

BUSINESS - Programmed Press announced its new 1.3 version of investment and statistical software. This is available in the form of a 220 -page book which contains 50 BASIC programs for several business applications. The price for The Computer-Assisted Investment Handbook, is $\$ 19.95$. Contact Programmed Press, 2301 Baylis Ave., Elmont, NY 11003, (516) 775-0933.

QUIETER DAISYWHEEL - C. Itok has introduced a new 136-column, 40 cps daisywheel printer. The D10-40 is claimed to have an acoustic noise level of less than 60 dB . It features three character pitches, compatibility with all Diablo printwheels, 8-bit parallel and RS-232C serial interfaces, and an 8 K data buffer standard. Suggested retail is $\$ 949$ which includes the C. Itoh oneyear warranty. Options include an auto sheet feeder and a tractor feed mechanism. Contact C. Itoh Digital Products, Inc., 19750 South Vermont Ave., Suite 220, Torrance, CA 90502, (800) 4230300.

KODAK DISKS - Eastman Kodak Company has a new line of single- and double-sided diskettes. The 300oersted, $5-1 / 4$-inch disks are available in double- and quad-density formats for most applications. They can be found in packs of two, five and 10.

NEW CATALOG - The new Radio Shack computer catalog is now available in Radio Shack stores. Two new Color Computer items in this catalog are the DC Modem Program Pak and a hard disk interface. The modem runs at 300 -Baud and is capable of originate and answer modes. Retail price for the modem is $\$ 89.95$. The hard disk interface is designed for use with primary drives. It requires 64 K , Multi-Pak Interface, floppy disk and OS-9 version 2.0 or later. It is available for $\$ 129.95$. Both the modem and interface can be found at Radio Shack stores nationwide.

STORAGE - The Media Mate 5 XL Plus ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, a locking disk file capable of storing $1005-1 / 4$ inch diskettes was recently introduced by Amaray International Corporation. The unit holds disks at a 30 -degree angle for easy reading and it is stackable. It is available through retailers nationwide for $\$ 29.95$. Also available is the MediaPack 4. This product includes four color-coded disk cases capable of holding 10 disks each. The individual units may be locked together to form a large diskette library. The price for the MediaPack 4 is $\$ 16.95$. For more information contact Mark Dill, Amaray International Corporation, 14935 N.E. 95 th Street, Redmond, WA 98052-2508, (206) 881-1000.

BUFF WHO? - Computer Friends has announced the Mac Master universal buffer and printer controller. Memory options are $64 \mathrm{~K}, 256 \mathrm{~K}$ and one meg and the prices range from $\$ 299$ to $\$ 750$. The buffer can be used to store any information to be sent to peripherals while the controller feature can store up to 99 strings, which can be recalled from the front panel keyboard. Write to Computer Friends; 6415 SW Canyon Ct., Portland, OR 97221, or call (800) 5473303.


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# Invasion of the 

Flying Saucer People By Allen B. Carlisle

Ifyou like fast action games that challenge your reflexes and offer different skill levels, you will like Saucer. The scenario goes something like this: You are on a desolate planet, and while safe from attack from the dreaded Saucer people from within your base camp (lower righthand corner of the graphics screen), you must venture out to get the supply boxes, which are present at the lower left-hand corner of the graphics screen. The moment you venture out, or your robot ventures out (for those who abhor violence), a saucer enters the scene and randomly flies around shooting its laser beam at you. If you are hit, another man, or robot, exits the base and heads for the needed supplies. Each player gets four men per round.

Allen Carlisle teaches math at Airline High School in Bossier City, Louisiana. He has a bachelor's degree and a master's in math from Texas Tech. He lives in Shreveport, Louisiana.

You are not left without defense, however, as you can shoot back by skillful use of the right joystick. Of course, the firebutton activates your laser gun, but aiming it takes a few attempts to master. Each time you succeed in knocking out a saucer, 100 points are scored. Aiming your gun involves watching a blinking cursor at the uppermost horizontal part of the screen or the far left vertical position of the graphics screen. Your ray fires at that cursor position as you press the button. Movement to the right of the joystick causes the cursor to appear at the top, while movement to the left moves the cursor to the left vertical part of the screen. Up on the joystick causes the cursor to move up the screen if it is at the left vertical position, and to the left if it is at the upper horizontal position. Of course, down performs the opposite movements.

When I decided to write Saucer, I knew the main mathematical task would be to obtain the formula that calculates the coordinates of the point on a line (laser ray) that is on the segment perpendicular to some other
point off the line (center of the saucer). After having looked in all my analytical geometry texts, I found nothing that would give me what I needed, so I took some time to derive the formulae I needed. Line 1090 of this program is what gives the coordinates of this point (LX,LY), where (A,B) and (C,D) are two points of the laser beam shot at the saucer and $(X, Y)$ is the coordinate of the center of the saucer. The actual distance is calculated in Line 1100.

Variable QED is the test variable for this distance, which is larger for the lower skill level so that at skill level one, the beam does not necessarily have to touch the saucer in order to score a hit, but must be very close.

I invite inquiries concerning any aspect of this game. I have yet to score the 1,000 points obtained by successfully returning a supply box to base (but I got pretty close once). Write and let me know if you do or are able to do this at the higher skill levels. My address is 3533 San Augustine, Shreveport, LA 71105. I would like to hear from you. Good luck knocking those nasty Saucer people from the sky!


The listing: SAUCER
$1 \varnothing$ REM SAUCER *****************
$2 \emptyset$ REM (C) ALLEN B. CARLISLE 198
5****
3ø REM ALL RIGHTS RESERVED****** *
$4 \emptyset$ '***************************
$5 \emptyset 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~$
$6 \emptyset$ REM INITIALIZE GAME
$7 \varnothing$ CLS: PCLEAR4: POKE65495, $\varnothing$
$8 \varnothing$ DIMA (4): DIMA (4):INPUT"NUMBER
OF PLAYERS";ZZ

$9 \varnothing$ FOR PL=1 TO ZZ:CLS:INPUT"ENTE R NAMES";A\$(PL):NEXT:CLS:PL=1 1øø INPUT"SKILL LEVEL(1-5)"; L llø IF L<l OR L>5 THEN $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ ELSE L=ABS (INT (L))
$12 \emptyset$ IF L=1 THEN $13 \varnothing$ ELSE $14 \varnothing$
13申 DIS=ø: QED=17:GOTO25 $\varnothing$
$14 \varnothing$ IF L=2 THEN 15ø ELSE 16ø
15ø DIS=1: QED=15: GOTO25 $\varnothing$
$16 \emptyset$ IF L=3 THEN 17ø ELSE $18 \emptyset$
17ø DIS=3: QED=13:GOTO25 $\varnothing$
$18 \varnothing$ IF L=4 THEN $19 \varnothing$ ELSE $2 \varnothing \varnothing$
19ø DIS=3:QED=1ø:GOTO25 $\varnothing$
$2 \phi \varnothing$ DIS $=3: Q E D=8:$ GOTO25 $\varnothing$
$21 \varnothing$ IF PL>ZZ THEN PL=1
$22 \emptyset A(P L)=A(P L)+S C R$
$23 \varnothing$ IF MEN $=\varnothing$ THEN PL=PL+1
$24 \varnothing$ IF MEN $=\varnothing$ THEN GOTOIl7 $\varnothing$ ELSE
RETURN
$25 \varnothing$ REM DRAW SAUCER \& GET IT
26ø PMODE4, I:U=214:SCREEN1,1:PCL Sø:MEN=8
$27 \varnothing \mathrm{Hl}=2 \varnothing: \mathrm{H} 2=44: \mathrm{Vl}=7: \mathrm{V} 2=7: \mathrm{V} 3=7: \mathrm{V}$ 4=7:FL=-l:BOX= $\varnothing: M=92$
$28 \varnothing$ FOR I=1 TO 4: $\operatorname{LINE}(H 1, V 3)-(H$ 2, V4) , PSET:LINE (H1, Vl) - (H2, V2) , P SET

29ø $\mathrm{Hl}=\mathrm{Hl}+\mathrm{l}: \mathrm{H} 2=\mathrm{H} 2-\mathrm{l}: \mathrm{Vl}=\mathrm{Vl}-1: \mathrm{V} 2=\mathrm{V}$ 2-1: V3=V3+1:V4=V4+1: PSET (31,2): P SET $(32,2)$ : NEXT
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{DIMS}(12,26): \operatorname{GET}(19,1)-(45,13$ ),S,G:LINE (19,1)-(45,13), PRESET, BF
$31 \varnothing$ REM DRAW \&GET ROBOT
32ø DRAW"BM217,18øR3D1L3R2D6L1U3 Ll;B;UlL2Ul;B;D9RlUl;B;RIU2;B;R3 Dl;B;RI;B;DIDILI"
$33 \varnothing \operatorname{DIMR}(11,8): \operatorname{GET}(214,18 \varnothing)-(222$ ,191), R, G
$34 \varnothing$ REM DRAW BASE
$35 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(24 \varnothing, 164)-(255,191), \operatorname{PSET}$
, BF: $\operatorname{LINE}(228,176)-(244,191)$, PSET , BF
$36 \varnothing$ FOR I=168 TO 184 STEP 8:LINE ( $248, I)-(251, I+3)$, PRESET, BF: NEXT $37 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(232,184)-(235,187)$, PRES ET, BF: $\operatorname{LINE}(24 \varnothing, 184)-(243,187), P R$ ESET,BF
$38 \varnothing$ REM DRAW SUPPLY BOXES
$39 \varnothing$ FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO 88 STEP 8
$4 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(I, 18 \varnothing)-(I+3,191), P S E T, B$ : NEXT:SCREEN1, 1
$41 \varnothing$ REM ENTER SAUCER
$42 \emptyset$ FOR I= $\varnothing$ TO 128 STEP 8
$43 \varnothing \mathrm{~W}=2 \varnothing$
$44 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(I, 2 \varnothing)-(I+26,32), S$, PSET
$45 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(I, 2 \varnothing)-(I+26,32)$, PRESET, BF
$46 \varnothing \mathrm{ABR}=\mathrm{RND}(9): I F \mathrm{ABR}=2$ THEN $48 \varnothing$ ELSENEXT
$47 \varnothing$ GOTO 49ø
48ø GOTO 51ø
49ø I=128: PUT (I,W)-(I+26,W+12), S ,PSET:GOTO51ø
$5 \varnothing \varnothing$ REM MOVE SAUCER
51ø Ql=RND ( $\varnothing$ ):IF Ql<. 5 THEN A=-1 ELSE $A=1$
$52 \varnothing$ Q2=RND $(\varnothing): I F Q 2<.5$ THEN $B=-1$ ELSE $B=1: H=R N D(6): V=R N D(6)$
$53 \emptyset \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H} * \mathrm{~A}: \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V} * \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{RND}(2 \varnothing)$
$54 \varnothing$ FOR E=1 TO L
$55 \emptyset$ IF I>226 THEN $63 \varnothing$
$56 \emptyset$ IF W>14ø THEN $63 \varnothing$
$57 \varnothing$ IF I< $\varnothing$ THEN $63 \varnothing$
$58 \varnothing$ IF $W<\varnothing$ THEN $63 \varnothing$
59ø PUT (I,W)-(I+26,W+12),S,PSET:
$\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{W}$
6øø GOSUB 64ø
61ø LINE (I,W)-(I+26,W+12), PRESET , $\mathrm{BF}: \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{H}: \mathrm{W}=\mathrm{W}+\mathrm{V}$
62ø NEXT:GOTO63ø
$63 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})-(\mathrm{X}+26, \mathrm{Y}+12)$, S, PSET: GOSUB78甲:FOR DLY=1 TO 2:SOUND216 ,1:SOUND226,1:GOSUB 82ø:NEXT:I=X : $\mathrm{W}=\mathrm{Y}$ : GOSUB86ø: GOTO51ø

## $\theta \theta \theta$ COLORFUL UTLLITIES $\theta \theta \phi$

## 웅 CHECKER

Something possibly wrong with your CoCo？？？CoCo CHECKER is the answerll Will test your ROMs， RAMs，Disk Drives \＆Controller，Printer，Keyboard，Cassette，Jcysticks，Sound，PIAs，VDG，Internal Clock Speed，Multi－Pak Interface and more！！16K TAPE／DISK $\$ 19.95$（see Jan＇ 85 Rainbow Review）

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Save ROMPAKs to your 64K Disk system using the RS Multi－Pak Interface．Eliminate constant plugging in of ROMPAKs now by keeping all your PAK software on disk．Includes POKEs for ＂PROBLEM＂HOMPAKs．（Downland，Megabug，Micro Painter，Stellar Lifeline，etc．） 64 K DISK $\$ 24.95$

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Will format \＆backup a disk in only 1 PASS（up to 23 grans）\＆make up to 4 copies in 2 minutes！ The must utility for every multiple Drive owner．32K DISK $\$ 14.95$（see IAay＇ 85 Rainbow Review）

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A super upgrade from Disk Omni Clone！Back everything up！This amazing program handles＂non standard＂disks with ease．We haven＇t found any disk yet that it can＇t handle．Don＇t ever be caught without a backup again！Lowest price too！Beats most＂copy protection＂programs！32K DISK $\$ 29.95$

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The best screen dump program for the Panasonic，Epson \＆Gemini printers ever！Have the option of standard or reverse images w／regular or double sized proportional pictures．600－9600 Baud tool A must for Graphicom and Bjork Block users．16K TAPE／DISK $\$ 19.95$（see Nov＇ 84 Rainbow Review）

## ロISK UTILITY 2． 1 \％

A：multi－featured tool for USER FRIENDLY disk handling，Utilize a directory window to selectively sort，move，rename and kill file entries．Lightning，fast Disk $1 / 0$ for format，copy and backup． Examine contents of files，the Granule Table，plus the size，load addresses and entry points of alf programs．Single command execution of both Basic and ML programs． $32 \mathrm{~K} / 64 \mathrm{~K}$ DISK $\$ 24.95$＂Disk Utility has proven itself very quickly at my house ${ }^{\prime \prime}$－Ed Ellers Oct 84 Rainbow Review pg． 220

## GPECTRUM FONT EENERATER

Now you can write files using any CoCo Word Processor（Telewriter－64，VIP Writer，etc．）and convert them to special Highly Detalled character sets！Some of the character sets supported are Italics， Old English，Futuristic and Block．A character set editor is included to create custom sets or modify existing ones！Supports most dot－matrix printers！DISK $\$ 29.95$（see Dec 85 Rainbow Review）

## gractrum oes

Add 24 NEW Disk commands with 2 Hi－Res screens！Supports 40 track \＆Double－Sided drives， 6 ms stepping，auto disk search，error trapping \＆＂EPROMABLE＂． 64 K DISK $\$ 8.05$ New LOW price！！$\$ 24.95$

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Save time and design pro looking diagrams using a $480 \times 540$ pixel worksheet $w / 6$ viewing windows． Over 30 electronic symbols $w / 10$ definable symbols．（Even Logic gates \＆Multipin chips！）Print hard copy and save to disk． 64 K DISK $\$ 49.85$ New LOW price！！！$\$ 29.95$（see Jan 84 Rainbow Review）

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Basict provides（23）of the most used BASIC cmds w／one keystroke plus scrolling \＆editing $\mathrm{w} / \mathrm{single}$ key！Also included is a 32 character typahead BUFFERED keybd w／auto key \＆repeat plus a 32 K Print Spooler！！And all that appears on the screen can be echoed to the ptr！ 64 K DISK $\$ 29.95$

## 

Use your CoCo to keep track of your checking and savings accounts！Printout individual personal checks！32K／64K TAPE $\$ 29.95$ DISK $\$ 39.95$（see April＇85 pg． 210 \＆Oct＇85 pg． 197 Rainbow Reviews）
＊NOW AVAlLABLE BY EXPFESS DR⿴囗日 AT YEUA LOCAL RADIO SHACK STRAE－ ＊90－0e3s coco checker－＊90－0eso Disk UTILITY 2.1

## $\oplus \oplus \oplus$ COLORFUL UTILTIES $\oplus \oplus \theta$

## cace TEXT UTIL

Includes utilities that most CoCo word processors（TW－64，VIP Writer，etc．）leave out Reset margins to correct length for uploading，convert all UPPER CASE text to mixed upper／lower，display total BYTE COUnt，EASY rename \＆kill functions plus read or print ANY disk filel DISK $\$ 19.95$

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It＇s here！CoCo＇s answer to $1-2-3!$ PENPAL combines Word Processing，Communications，Graphics Data Base \＆Spread－sheet into a single integrated software packagel 64 K DISK INTRO PRICE $\$ 69.95$

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Take advantage of an expanded 64 K machine．Make an additional 8 K of RAM available by relocating the Ext Basic ROM from $\$ 8000$ to $\$ 0800$ ．Copy ROMPAKS to disk（even＂protected＂PAKS）and create a 32 K SPOOL buffer for printing．DISK $\$ 21.95$（see July 183 Rainbow Review）

## TAPE／DI日K UTILITY

A powerful package that transters tape to disk and disk to tape automatically．Does an automatic copy of an entire disk of programs to tape．deal for Rainbow On Tape to disk．Also coples tape to tape \＆prints tape \＆disk directories．TAPE／DISK $\$ 24.95$（see Sept 83 Rainbow Review）

## FAST TAPE

Save and load cassette fites at twice the speed！Now you can run tape and printer $1 / 0$ operations In the high speed mode without a locked up system or $1 / 0$ ERRORS！Works great with the popular Telewriter－64 word processor tape by Cognitec．＂If you are tired of walting for those long tapes to load，I strongly recommend that you buy this fine ut lity．＂TAPE $\$ 21.95$ July＇ 83 Rainbew

## COCO CALENDAF

Get organized for＇ 86 TODAY with the COCo Calendar！Designed for recording the entire year＇s occassions and daily appointments so you can plan ahead．You can store HUNDREDS of entries and our GRAPHIC Calendar will show the DAYS that have all the MEMOSI $32 / 64 \mathrm{~K}$ DISK $\$ 24.95$

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NOW，a program that creates a＂USER FRIENDLY＂environnent within OS－9！The OS－9 SOLUTION replaces 19 of the old＂USER HOSTILE＂COmmands with single keystroke，menu driven commands．No more typing in complex long pathnames or remembering complicated syntaxes！Set all XMODE parameters at the touch of keys！Requires OS -9 ver． $01.01 .00 \$ 39.95$（see Sept＇ 85 Rainbow Review）

## cocaruTll

Now you can have the power to easily transfer Radio Shack Color Computer disk files to your MS－DOS machine－including the Tandy 1000 \＆IBM PCIII You can also transfer MS－DOS files to your CoCo disk，even format CoCo disks！CoCo－Util will save you countless hours of retypingl No need to move your computer or printer anymorel Requires $128 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{MS}-\mathrm{DOS}$ computer w／2 disk drives－$\$ 29.95$

## SロFTVARE BONANZA PACKACE

Create an instant library of Spectrum Profects TOP Colorful Utility software．Select any 10 programs to customize your own SPECTACULAR SOFTWARE BONANZAI CoCo Checker，Multi－Pak Crak，CoCo Screen Dump，Disk Utility 2．1，Spectrum Font Generator，Tape／Disk Utility，Fast Dupe 11，Schematic Drafting Processor，OS－9 Solution， 64 K Disk Utility or Basic＋（a $\$ 250$ plus value）for only $\$ 119.95$ ！！

All orders plus $\$ 3.00$ S／H（Foreign $\$ 5.00$ ）－COD add $\$ 2.00$ extra－NYS Residents add Sales Tax GPECTRUM PRロJ＝CTS
po＝0x 3127e 9s－15 8GTH DR． WOODHAVEN NY 114E1 Cob onder HoT LINE 71E－441－EB07
$64 \varnothing$ REM MOVE ROBOT
$65 \varnothing$ GOSUB86ø
$66 \varnothing$ IF FL>
67ø LINE (U,18ø)-(U+8,191), PRESET , BF: $\mathrm{U}=\mathrm{U}-1: \operatorname{PUT}(\mathrm{U}, 18 \varnothing)-(\mathrm{U}+8,191), \mathrm{R}$ , PSET
$68 \varnothing$ IF M=U THEN $69 \varnothing$ ELSE RETURN
$69 \varnothing$ FL=FL*-1: BOX=BOX+1:IF BOX=1
THEN $75 \varnothing$ ELSE U=U-8
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF U $\angle \varnothing$ THEN U= $\varnothing$
$71 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{U}, 18 \varnothing)-(\mathrm{U}+13,191)$, PRESE T, BF: PUT ( $\mathrm{U}, 18 \varnothing$ )-( $\mathrm{U}+13,191$ ), B, PSE $\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{U}+1$
$72 \varnothing$ IF U=215 THEN $73 \varnothing$ ELSE RETUR N
$73 \varnothing$ LINE ( $\mathrm{U}, 18 \varnothing$ ) - ( $\mathrm{U}+13,191$ ), PRESE T, BF:FL=FL*-1:U=214:PUT (U, 18ø) - ( U+13,191), R, PSET
74ø $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}-8: \mathrm{SCR}=1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: G O S U B 21 \varnothing: I F \mathrm{M}$ <4 THEN $125 \emptyset$ ELSE RETURN
$75 \varnothing$ REM GET ROBOT \& BOX
$76 \varnothing \operatorname{DIMB}(11,13): \operatorname{GET}(87,18 \varnothing)-(1 \varnothing \varnothing$ ,191), B,G:U=87:GOTO 7øø
$77 \emptyset$ REM SHOOT LASER BEAM
$78 \varnothing \mathrm{XX}=\mathrm{X}+13: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{U}+4: \mathrm{Rl}=\mathrm{RND}(5): \mathrm{R} 2=\mathrm{R}$
ND (5) : R3=RND (5) : R=R1+R2+R3
$79 \varnothing$ IF L-9 $\mathrm{R}<\varnothing$ THEN R=9
8øø LINE (XX,Y) - (L-8+R,191), PSET:
FOR DLY=1 TO 4 $0:$ NEXT
81ø LINE (XX,Y) - (L-8+R,191) ,PRESE T:RETURN
$82 \emptyset$ IF ABS $(\mathrm{R}-8)<=$ DIS THEN $83 \varnothing$ EL SE RETURN
83ø LINE (U,18ø)-(U+8,191), PRESET , BF: MEN=MEN-1
$84 \varnothing$ SCR= $\varnothing$
85ø U=214:FL=-1:GOSUB21ø:RETURN
$86 \varnothing$ REM ROBOT SHOOTS
87ø K=PEEK (6528甲):IF K=126 OR K=
254 THEN 1ø2ø
$88 \varnothing$ J $\varnothing=J O Y S T K(\varnothing): J 1=J O Y S T K(1)$
89ø IF JI>54 THEN UN=UN+8
$9 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF JI>45 AND Jl<=54 THEN UN= UN+5
91ø IF JI>36 AND Jl<=45 THEN UN= UN+2
$92 \emptyset$ IF Jl>27 AND Jl<=36 THEN UN= UN
$93 \emptyset$ IF Jl>18 AND Jl<=27 THEN UN= UN-2
$94 \varnothing$ IF Jl>9 AND Jl<=18 THEN UN=U N-5
$95 \varnothing$ IF Jl>=ø AND Jl<=9 THEN UN=U $\mathrm{N}-8$
$96 \varnothing$ IF UN $<\varnothing$ THEN UN $=\varnothing$
$97 \emptyset$ IF J $\varnothing>32$ THEN $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$98 \varnothing$ IF UN>16ø THEN UN=16ø
$99 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \mathrm{UN})-(4, \mathrm{UN}+4), \mathrm{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}$
: LINE ( $\varnothing, \mathrm{UN})-(4, \mathrm{UN}+4)$, PRESET, BF: R ETURN
1øøø IF UN>254 THEN UN=254
$1 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ LINE (UN, $\varnothing$ ) - (UN+4,4),PSET,BF : IINE (UN, $\varnothing$ ) - (UN+4, 4), PRESET, BF:R ETURN
$1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ IF J $\varnothing>32$ THEN $1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing A=\varnothing: B=U N: C=U: D=18 \varnothing$
1ø4 $\varnothing$ LINE ( $\varnothing$, UN) - (U,18 $\varnothing$ ), PSET: FOR
DLY=1TO2: SOUND216,1:SOUND226,1:
NEXT: GOSUBI $7 \varnothing$ : LINE ( $\varnothing$, UN $)-(U, 18 \varnothing$
), PRESET: RETURN
$1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ LINE (UN, $\varnothing$ ) - ( $\mathrm{U}, 18 \varnothing$ ), PSET: $A=U$ $N: B=\varnothing: C=U: D=18 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ FORDLY=1TO2:SOUND216,1:SOUN D226,1:NEXT:GOSUB1 $\varnothing 7 \varnothing$ : IINE (UN,$\varnothing$ ) - (U, 18ø) , PRESET: RETURN
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ REM CHECK IF SAUCER HIT
$1 \not 188 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+13: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+6$
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing L X=\left(X *(C-A)^{\wedge} 2+A *(D-B)^{\wedge} 2+(D-\right.$ B) * $(C-A) *(Y-B)) /\left((D-B)^{\wedge} 2+(C-A)^{\wedge} 2\right.$ ): $L Y=\left(B *(C-A)^{\wedge} 2+Y *(B-D)^{\wedge} 2+(B-D) *\right.$ $(C-A) *(A-X)) /\left((D-B)^{\wedge} 2+(C-A)^{\wedge} 2\right)$
11øめ IF SQR((LY-Y)^2+(LX-X)^2)<= QED THEN $112 \emptyset$
111ø $X=X-13: Y=Y-6: F O R D L Y=1 T O X: A B$ R=RND ( $\varnothing$ ): NEXT: RETURN
$112 \emptyset$ REM SAUCER HIT
$113 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{W})-(\mathrm{I}+26, \mathrm{~W}+12)$, PRESE T,BF:FORDLY=1TO2 $\varnothing:$ SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 1:$ RH= RND (26): RV=RND (12): PSET (I+RH,W+R V): NEXT: $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-13: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}-6$

114ø LINE (I,W)-(I+26,W+12), PRESE T, BF
115ø IF J $\varnothing>32$ THEN LINE (UN, $\varnothing$ ) - (U ,18ø), PRESETELSELINE ( $\varnothing$, UN) - $(\mathrm{U}, 18$ ø), PRESET
116 $\varnothing$ SCR=1øø:GOSUB21 $\varnothing:$ GOTO41 $\varnothing$
117ø CLS: FORK=1 TO ZZ:PRINT@(64+ K*64), A\$(K);"'S SCORE= ";A(K):NE XT
118ø PRINT@384,"TO END GAME PRES S 'E'":PRINT@352,"NEXT ROUND PRE SS 'N'"
119ø B\$=INKEY\$:IF B\$="E"THEN126ø ELSE IFB\$="N"THEN122øELSEIFFLAG= ITHENRETURNELSE119ø
12øø IF FLAG=1THENRETURN
$121 \varnothing$ CLS
122ø IF PL>ZZ THEN PL=1
123ø PRINT@23ø,"R E A D Y ";A\$(P
L) ;:FORDLY=1TO 5øøø:NEXT
$124 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})-(\mathrm{X}+26, \mathrm{Y}+12)$, PRESE T, BF:SCREEN1,1:MEN=8:GOTO41ø
$125 \emptyset$ CLS:PRINT@1ø3,"G A M E O V ER !!!!":NEXT:FOR DLY=1 TO 15ø $\varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT: FLAG=1: GOSUB117 $\varnothing$
126ø POKE113, $\varnothing:$ EXEC4ø999


- CoCo Legends Collection - Bob "Whiffle" Rosen


## ${ }^{256 \mathrm{~K}}$ THUNDER RAM ${ }^{256 \mathrm{~K}}$

STRIKE 1-RAM !
Easy installation, software and
tech information!
(NOT available for CoCo II's)
OS-9 DRIVER \$24.95

The first 256 K memory Bd for the CoCo! Load four 32 K pgms at once, emulate a 40trk RAMDISK, 60K Print Spooler, FAST access, 30+ Hi-Res screens in memory!! \$99.95 (see Sept '85 Rainbow Review)

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## STRIKE 3-A HIT!

Feature packed hardware \& software Graphics System! Includes: Pull-Down Menus, Icon processing, multiple Font styles, full graphic editing plus a special Input Module for $256 \times 192$ joystick input. 64K DISK \$79.95
Requires Multi-Pak or Y-Cable (\$29.95) CoCo Max I - II Disk Upgrade - \$19.95 CoCo Max (TAPE) \$69.95 Digitizer \$149.95


## 256K/512K RAM UPGRADES FOR COCO II ARE HERE!

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Uses 2764 (\$6.95) EPROM Programmer or 27128 (\$14.95) EPROMS! $\downarrow \$ 59.95$ (Requires Super Controller) The most AMAZING CoCo Disk Controller ever! Switch up to 4 DOS's (up to 16K) via a single software POKE! Choose between R/S 1.0/1.1, Spectrum DOS, ADOS, JDOS, Stearman DOS - \$99.95 DISPLAY 80 - 80 column display, RTC, \& Ptr port. (Req. Super Controller) \$99.95 R/S DOS $\$ 19.95$ and/or Spectrum DOS $\$ 29.95$ ( 27128 EPROM) with purchase of Super Controller SUPER RAM - A 256K/512K memory RAM DISK for CoCo II's ! ! Requires Radio Shack Multi-Pak. Write for more information !

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Charlie Fulp

## Minotaur's Kingdom

 Using CoCo Max, Charlie gifts the gallery with the sweeping grandeur of the Minotaur's Kingdom. Charlie lives in South Boston, Virginia.

[^10]Andrew Barte/s
Tower
Andrew submitted this majestic tower standing unguarded in unknown realms. Andrew lives in Sulphur, Oklahoma, and used a graphics program he wrote.


## Sam Gladstone

## Excalibur

No self-respecting gallery of myths could close without a depiction of King Arthur's gift from the Lady of the Lake. Sam used Extended Basic to .create this legendary sword.

## SHOWCASE YOUR BEST!

You are invited to nominate original work for inclusion in upcoming showings of "CoCo Gallery." Share your creations with the CoCo Community!

Be sure to send a cover letter with your name, address and phone number, detailing how you created your picture (what programs you used, etc.) and how to display it. Also, please include a few facts about yourself.

Don't send us anything owned by someone else; this means no game screens, digitized images from TV programs or material that's already been submitted elsewhere.

We will award a first prize of $\$ 25$, a second prize of $\$ 15$ and a third prize of $\$ 10$. Honorable mentions will also be given.

Monica Dorth, Curator

## EARTH TO ED (пा! !и" -)



# 64K of Garbage 

## By Ed Ellers <br> Rainbow Technical Writer

- I am having trouble upgrading my CoCo 2 to 64K. The problem is in getting the computer to recognize the additional memory. Before making the connection at WI, the computer works fine as a 16 K system. After making this connection, a line of garbage characters is displayed on the screen.


## Paul Masline Wilton, CT

There is probably a defect in one or more of your new chips that affects some memory locations above the 16 K boundary. With W1 open, your CoCo doesn't try to look for any more than 16 K .

## Programming in Stages

- Is it possible to type in part of a program, save it on cassette and then finish the job later?

Neil Edge
Williston, FL
Sure. There's nothing wrong with this procedure. In fact, it's a good idea to stop once in a while.

[^11]
## CoCoScope

- I would like to know how to transform my Co Co into a digital oscilloscope.

A Quebec Reader
Actually this isn't too far-fetched. Several scopes made by Tektronix, Hewlett-Packard and others actually digitize the incoming signal and display the wave form on the CRT as a bit-image graphics display. HP also has a system that hooks up to an IBM PC to do this, as does at least one other firm. To do this on the CoCo, you need an analog-to-digital converter circuit to accept the signal you want to look at; then it's a matter of writing a program to read the A-to-D converter output and display it.

## Disk Drive Transplant

- I currently have two Tandon single-sided drives and a power supply that were removed from an IBM PC. Can these drives be used with the Color Computer? If so, what disk drive controller is best?

Leon Donbrowski
Ripon, WI
The drives you mention will work fine with the CoCo using any of the standard disk controllers on the market. You might want to look at the IBM PC Hardware Reference Manual to find out how to set up the jumpers on these drives.
it uses two four-bit RAM chips and you would need 64K-by-four RAMs, such as 4464 or uPD41254, to upgrade it to 64 K . The current model, the ' $B$ ' version, is called Tandy instead of Radio Shack; this one uses two four-bit RAM chips and has a new video generator chip that provides both upperand lowercase displays on the text screen.

## CAT Connections

- I am trying to interface a Novation CAT modem to my CoCo. My problem is there are too many wires on the modem side. Would I also connect Pin 5 (clear to send) and Pin 6 (data set ready) to the CoCo's carrier detect input, or would I just leave these unhooked as unneeded items?

Richard S. Nordell Reeds, MO

Since the CoCo's Serial I/O jack has only three active lines (transmit, receive and carrier detect), terminal programs for the CoCo are written to use only these three and there's no problem with leaving the others disconnected. In fact, although it's good practice to go ahead and connect the carrier detect line (Pin 8 on the modem), many terminal programs don't use it either.

## Key Bounce

- I'm having a problem with the '5' key on my CoCo. I have a nice keyboard, but this key repeats two or three times when pressed. As you can tell, this creates an aggravating problem when entering programs. Would you please explain the problem?

> Mike Wells

Chesterton, IN
I've noticed some minor "key bounce" problems with the newer CoCo keyboards myself. Almost all key switches tend to bounce a bit, and because of this, a delay is used to make sure the extra pulses are ignored. Apparently the CoCo's key bounce delay, which was set for the original "chiclet" keyboard, may be just a bit short for the newer keyboards.

## More on Touch-Up Paint

- Regarding touch-up paint for the ol'gray CoCo: We don't have a Mercedes dealer where I live, but I found a touch-up paint that seems to match quite well. It is DupliColor's DS-GM-224, Silver for 1975-76 Chevrolets, etc.).

Jerold Krempel
Chenango Bridge, NY
Thanks for the information, Jerold.

## Delphi Downloading

- In November of 1985 I signed up with Delphi and joined the CoCo SIG. I tried to download the machine language files of Mikeyterm 4.0, but I don't know how to save it to disk using the Autoterm program.

Joseph Zak
Parma, OH
The machine language files on Delphi should be downloaded using an XMODEM terminal program such as Mikeyterm, Color Connection III or Colorcom/E Version 3. In the case of Mikeyterm, just skip the first

> With a 300-ohm antenna input you're most likely picking up garbage through the short wire from the antenna screws to the VHF tuner inside the set. . . your best bet is to use a good outdoor TV antenna with a coaxial cable leadin.

machine language file and download the other files. Run the four BASIC loader programs (MTERM1, MTERM2, MTERM3 and MTERM4) in order, and you'll be able to save the Mikeyterm program to tape or disk.

## Making Book

- I would like to know how to get the Delphi Handbook and Command Card. The advertisement says I can order it online, but how do I go about it?


## Brandon Rhodes

 Andover, MAIf you haven't already signed up for Delphi, when you do so you'll be asked whether you want to buy the Handbook, Command Card and three hours of connect time atot a special price. If you're already using Delphi, just send a mail message to SERVICE to order the Handbook and Command Card. Either way, the cost ap-
pears on your Delphi bill. You may also phone in an order to Delphi's toll-free line: (800) 544-4005.

Also, you'll find a special edition of the Delphi Command Card in the February 1986 Rainbow on pages 89 and 90.

## RFI Revisited

From Delphi Forum

- I have a problem with RFI from my CoCo 2 (not Korean). After running coax from the CoCodirectly to my TV's VHF antenna terminals (replaced box with matcher) and grounding the matcher to TV chassis, I have eliminated 50 percent of $m y$ interference. However, I still have vertical interference lines, distinct and about four 1 ines per inch. When using the CoCo, the TV in the next room also shows this interference pattern. My TV is a brand new 13-incher, which has only a 300-ohm twin-lead connection. Any suggestions?

Would a monitor eliminate my RFI problem (as a last resort)? If so, what is the difference between an "RGB" and a "composite color" monitor? I believe a TV is about 320 lines. If so, does CoCo have the ability to use a monitor with higher resolution? Say 500 or 8001 ines?

Dennis Lytle
(Delphi username: DENNISGEORGE) Saginaw, MI

Actually, you've done about all you can do with that TV set. On my own TV (a $19-$ inch RCA ColorTrak), which has a 75 -ohm coaxial antenna input, the path from the CoCo to the TV is fully shielded and I get a very nice picture. With a 300 -ohm antenna input you're most likely picking up garbage through the short wire from the antenna screws to the VHF tuner inside the set.

To clear up the interference on the other set, your best bet is to use a good outdoor TV antenna with a coaxial cable lead-in.

The Federal Communications Commission has a pamphlet, called "How to Identify and Resolve Radio-TV Interference Problems," that might be helpful to you. Write to: U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, and ask for Stock Number 004-000-00345-4.

Your technical questions are welcomed. Please address them to: Earth to Ed, THE Rainbow, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. We reserve the right to publish only questions of general interest and to edit for space and clarity.

Your technical questions may also be sent to us through the MAIL section of our new Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick DELPHI MAIL, then type SEND and address to: EDELLERS.

THE
 MAN

## GAMES

Requires 64 K Machine Language
The first screen objective is to catch enough of Elsie's kisses (those Red Heart Shaped Things) to fili in the squares on the Sailorman's house. If you can time your punch just so, you can send the punching bag over to knock the bucket down
and, with a little bit of luck, right on Blgfatbadguy's head. This will give you a little (but not much) time to catch all those RHSTs.
You must avoid contact with Bigiatbadguy who is actively pursuing you. You must also be careful of Olduglyseawoman who will appear at higher difficulty must also be careful of Oiduglyseawoman who will appear at higher dinfulty ing bottles or punch them (with the fire button) to ing bottles or punch them (with the fire buth
keep from being knocked into the water.
keep from being knocked into the water.
The second screen objective is to collect enough The second screen objective is to collect enough
notes to play Elsie a little love song. You may jump off and onto the other end of Fatguyeatinghamburger's teetertotter to fly up a deck and even two decks if you manage to catch hold of Smartaleckkid's grab handies. Time it right and away you go The Third screen objective is to collect enough letters (thrown by Eisie's cries for H-E-L-P) to complete
a ladder all the way to the crow's nest where EIsie is calling you. Beware of the Crow, however, who thinks you are after her eggs!
On all screens, eating a can of collard greens (labeled " S " for Collard and grasped by punching the can just right) will give you amazing speed, strength and ability and allow you to send Bigfa
badguy into the drink with a single punch.

## DRAGON

 SLAYGR

Save the villagers of Pendor! They live in fear of Icarus, the blood thirsty dragon. The dragon lives in a cave, way up in the mountains. The cave is a treasure chest, full of gems and cashbags. The trail to the cave is as menacing as Icarus himself. Outstanding graphics throughout. 160 screens of exciting action packed arcade excitement.

## 32K

Disk $\$ 29.95$

| THE KING <br> Tape $\$ 26.95$ | 32K <br> Disk \$29.95 | FROG <br> Tape ${ }^{2} 27.95$ | 16K <br> Disk $\$ 30.95$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SR-71 <br> Tape 28.95 | $32 \mathrm{~K}$ <br> Disk $\$ 31.95$ | FANGMAN <br> Tape $\$ 24.95$ | 16K <br> Disk $\$ 27.95$ |
| DRACONIAN Tape $\mathbf{s} 27.95$ | 32K <br> Disk ${ }^{530.95}$ | KATER PILL <br> Tape $\mathbf{s} \mathbf{2 4 . 9 5}$ | AR II 16K Disk $\mathbf{\$ 2 7 . 9 5}$ |
| MS. MAZE <br> Tape $\$ 24.95$ | 32K <br> Disk $\$ 27.95$ | WAREHOUSE <br> Tape $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 5}$ | MUTANTS 16K <br> sDisk $\mathbf{\$ 2 7 . 9 5}$ |

## UTILTES

NOW! You can own the tools we've used to create "Donkey King", "Sailor Man", and others.

We are proud to announce our new utilities for the 64 K Disk Color Computer, featuring

$$
\text { - Full use of } 64 \mathrm{~K} \text { RAM - } 100 \% \text { Machine Language }
$$

- Parameters easily changeable in basic loader - No ROM calls
- "Cold start" exit to basic • Easy-to-read, informative documentation
- Keyklik - Selectable drive stepping rate
- Support 1-4 drives - Easy to use, with menu selected functions

To make life with your disks easier, may we suggest.
MAS - the finest assembler ever written for the
Color Computer (includes EDT).
$\$ 74.95$
Disk
EDT - effortless full ( $51 \times 24$ ) screen editing w/2 way cursor. Disk commands allow easy save/backup/append. Text files to $48 \mathrm{~K}+$. Copy, save, move, delete or print blocks. Much more.
$\$ 39.95$
The Deputy Inspector - Alphabetize, re-sort, and backup directory; fast 3-swap backups, copy files or programs to same or other disks, can autoreallocate granules during backup for faster loading, and more. . $\$ 21.95$

Disk
The Sector Inspector - Alphabetize, backup, and printout directory; repair crashes, LLIST basic programs, name disks, read in and edit $23+$ grans, 3 -swap backups, and more. Has 16 -page manual and gran
table print program.

## NEW EDUCATIONAL

FACTPACK
FACTPACK is a set of 3 programs designed for home or school use. The programs provide drill and practice with basic addition, subtraction, multiplication and division facts and are appropriate in grades $1-6$. Each program requires a 32 K Extended BASIC Color Computer. Disk drive and printer are optional.

Teachers' Database (TDB) is a program designed to allow a teacher to keep a computerized file of information about his/her students.
The program requires a 64 K Color Computer and at least one disk drive. This completely revised program includes all of the capabilities of the original TDB plus many new features. - Information on as many as 100 students, or more, may be in the computer at one time.

- Each student may have as many as 20 , or more, individual items of data in hisher record.
- The program has many easy to follow menus.
- Records may be easily changed, deleted, or combined.
- Information about students may be numerical or text.
- Records may be quickly alphabetized or reordered based on their contents.
- Records may be sored by various criteria.
- A full statistical analysis of scores may be done and sent to the printer.
- Student test scores may be weighted, averaged, changed to a percentage or changed to a letter grade.
- Individual student progress reports and class gradebook sheets may be printed.
- Three methods of data entry spped the task of typing in student grades and test results.
- The program may be easily customized to work with any printer.
- Student seating charts may be created and printed.
- Graphs of student test results may be created using the computer's high resolution graphic screen.
- Grade distribution can be displayed numerically or as a histogram.

64K TDBII \$59.95 - 32K TDB Version - DISK \$42.95 TAPE $\$ 39.95$

## VOCABULARY MANAGEMENT

Requires 16 K Ext. Basic or 32 K for printer output.
The Vocabulary Management System (VMS) is a series of programs designed to aid a parent or teacher in helping children to leam and practice using vocabulary and spelling words. The 11 programs that comprise the VMS include a full feature data entry/edit program, three printer output programs and 5 vocabulary/spelling game programs. The system's many outstanding features include:

- As many as 300 vocabulary words and definitions may be in the computer's memory at one time.
- Words and definitions may be saved on disk or tape.
- Remarks and/or comments can be saved with word files.
- A disk loading menu allows students to load disk files without typing file names.

Word lists may be quickly alphabetized.
The three printer segments allow you to create and print individualized tests, puzzles, word-searches and worksheets.

- The printer segments allow full use of your printer's special features.
- The 5 game programs are based on sound educational principles and provide practice in identifying words and matching them with their definitions in a fast-paced set of activities. TAPE ${ }^{\mathbf{8}} 39.95$ DISK ${ }^{\mathbf{8}} \mathbf{8 2 . 9 5}$


## FRACTIONS - A Three Program Package MIXED \& IMPROPER

1. Review converting mixed numerals and improper fractions.
2. Practice converting mixed numerals to improper fractions.
3. Practice converting improper fractions to mixed numerals.
4. Practice of both types. (Mixed to improper \& improper to mixed)
5. Review converting mixed numerals to mixed numerals. (Used in regrouping in substraction).
6. Practice converting mixed numerals to mixed numerals.

## EQUIVALENCE

1. Definitions of terms and review of finding equivalent fractions.
2. Practice finding equivalent fractions.
3. Practice finding sets of equivalent fractions.
4. Review of dinding if one fraction is equal to, not equal to, less than or greater than another:

## LOWEST TERMS

1. Review of placing fractions into lowest terms by dinding the greatest comon factor (GCF) of the numerator and denominator.
2. Practice finding the GCF of pairs of numbers
3. Practice placing fractions into lowest terms by finding the GCF of the numerator and denominator.
32K EXT BASIC
TAPE ${ }^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{3 0 . 9 5}$
DISK 835.95

## MATH DUEL

MATH DUEL is a challenging mathematics game that pits you against the computer in a game of wits. You must use all of your knowledge of factors, multiples and prime numbers to develop a strategy that allows you tog ather more numbers and thus more points than the computer. The game is deceptively simple. you select the size of the playing field that is composed of from 8 to 100 numbers. You must then choose numbers that will give you the maximum number of points and the computer the least number of points. There are only 6 rules.
32K EXT. BASIC
TAPE ${ }^{24.95}$
DISK ${ }^{29.95}$

## SIMULATIONS

## Attack Flight Simulator

Experience the ultimate video experience. For the first time ever, two computers can be linked together with action and re-action at at either location, or play alone. The P-51 Mustang was the attack workhorse during WWII. To experience the flight of this beautiful plane in actual combat situation will give many hours of excitement. You can test your skill against the computer to defend your position or try your hand competing against your opponent at any remote location. Two CoCo's can be linked by cable for TRUE two-player adventure. With the use of a modem you can test your skill across town or across country!! (Each individual needs a copy of the program.) This program is another first from Tom Mix Software. Order your excitement today. Direct cable available separately for using two computers at the same location.

## 32K Machine Language <br> Tape $\mathbf{\$ 2 9 . 9 5}$ Disk $\mathbf{\$ 3 4 . 9 5}$ <br> Cable $\$ 10.95$

Jump in the pilot seat - not a game
Worlds of Flight (WOF) is a machine language, real-time flight simulation (of a sophisicated ultra-light aircraft). The program is available on DISK but was specilically designed to bring unprecedented detall and power to CASSETTE systems. WOF generates panoramic 3-D views of ground features as the pilot files within one of nine different worlds. Instrument flight capability has been provided along with some aerobatic performance. The simulation models over 35 different arcraft and flight performance parameters including winds and cloud ceilings. Sound effects have been faithfully reproduced to provide an even greater sense of realism. A 25 page light manual explains the instrument panel, the basis of flight contro, instrument navigation and even walks the pilot through a take off / landing sequence about the airport. Complete with charls bound in an attractive binder, the entire WOF package challenges you to find a more advanced ilight simulation for any computer.. , You simply can't! If you are a serious simulation buff this one is for you:


JOYSTICKS REQUIRED
32K MACHINE LANGUAGE
TAPE \$29.95
DISK \$34.95


"Caught in a blinding snowstorm, two jet airliners are on a collision course The pilots are completely unaware of the imminent danger. Hundreds of lives are at stake. A high-speed disaster is inevitable unless you act fast
This and many other exciting scenarios await you as "Air Traffic Controller" with the APPROACH CONTROL SIMULATION. The thrills, challenges and frustrations you'll experience with this authentic, realtime simulation will lead to countless hours of discovery and adventure.
$\star \star$ A Complete Simulation Package $\star \star$

- Software on Disk or Tape - Comprehensive Manual
- Quick Reference Guide
- No Joysticks Required

32K MACHINE LANGUAGE TAPE \$29.95 DISK \$34.95

Info

## How To Read Rainbow

Please note that all the bASIC program listings in THE RAINBOW are formatted for a 32-character screen - so they show up just as they do on your CoCo screen. One easy way to check on the accuracy of your typing is to compare what character "goes under" what. If the characters match - and your line endings come out the same - you have a pretty good way of knowing that your typing is accurate.

We also have "key boxes" to show you the minimum system a program needs. But, do read the text before you start typing.

Finally, the little cassette symbol on the table of contents and at the beginning of articles indicates that the program is available through our RAINBOW ON TAPE service. An order form for this service is on the insert card bound in the magazine.

## What's A CoCo

CoCo is an affectionate name that was first given to the Tandy Color Computer by its many fans, users and owners.

However, when we use the term CoCo, we refer to both the Tandy Color Computer and the TDP System-100 Computer. It is easier than using both of the "given" names throughout THE RAINBow.
In most cases, when a specific computer is mentioned, the application is for that specific computer. However, since the TDP System-100 and Tandy Color are, for all purposes, the same computer in a different case, these terms are almost always interchangeable.

## The Rainbow Check Plus



The small box accompanying a program listing in THE RAINBOW is a "check sum" system, which is designed to help you type in programs accurately.

Rainbow Check PLUS counts the number and values of characters you type in. You can then compare the number you get to those printed in THE RAINBOW. On longer programs, some benchmark lines are given. When you reach the end of one of those lines with your typing, simply check to see if the numbers match.

To use Rainbow Check PLUS, type in the program and CSAVE it for later use, then type in the command RUN and press ENTER. Once the program has run, type NEW and press ENTER to remove it from the area where the program you're typing in will go.

Now, while keying in a listing from the RAINBOW, whenever you press the downarrow key, your CoCo gives the check sum based on the length and content of the program in memory. This is to check against the numbers printed in THE RAINBOW. If your number is different, check the listing carefully to be sure you typed in the correct BASIC program code. For more details on this helpful utility, refer to H. Allen Curtis' article on Page 21 of the February 1984 RAINBOW.

Since Rainbow Check PLUS counts spaces and punctuation, be sure to type in the listing exactly the way it's given in the magazine.

10 CLS: $X=256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(35)+178$
20 CLEAR 25,X-1
$30 x=256 *$ PEEK $(35)+17 B$
40 FOR $Z=X$ TO $X+77$
50 READ $Y: W=W+Y:$ PRINT $Z, Y$;W
60 POIKE Z,Y:NEXT
70 IFW=79B5THENBOELSEPRINT
"DATA ERROR": STOP
BO EXEC $X$ :END
90 DATA $182,1,106,167,140,60,134$ 100 DATA $126,183,1,106,190,1,107$ 110 DATA 175, 140, 50, 48, 140, 4, 191 120 DATA $1,107,57,129,10,38,38$ 130 DATA $52,22,79,159,25,230,129$ 140 DATA 39, 12, 171, 128, 171, 128 150 DATA $230,132,38,250,48,1,32$ 160 DATA 240, 183, 2, 222, 48, 140, 14 170 DATA 159, 166, 166, 132, 2B, 254 180 DATA 189, 173, 198, 53, 22, 126, 0 190 DATA 0, 135, 255, 134, 40, 55 200 DATA 51, 52, 41, 0

## Using Machine Language

Machine language programs are one of the features of THE RAINBOW. There are a number of ways to "get" these programs into memory so you can operate them.

The easiest way is by using an editor/ assembler, a program you can purchase from a number of sources.

An editor/assembler allows you to enter mnemonics into the CoCo and then have the editor/assembler assemble them into specific instructions that are understood by the 6809 chip, which controls your computer.

When using an editor/assembler, all you have to do, essentially, is copy the relevant instructions from THE RAINBOW's listing into CoCo.
Another method of getting an assembly language listing into CoCo is called "hand assembly." As the name implies, you do the assembly by hand. This can sometimes cause problems when you have to set up an ORIGIN statement or an EQUATE. In short, you have to know something about assembly to handassemble some programs.
Use the following program if you wish to hand-assemble machine language listings:

10 CLEAR200. \& H3F00: $\mathrm{I}=2 \mathrm{H} 3 F \mathrm{BO}$
20 PRINT "ADDRESS:";HEX\$(I);
30 INPUT "EYTE";B\$
40 POKE I, VAL (" $\left.8 \mathrm{H}^{\prime}+\mathrm{P} \Phi\right)$
$50 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1$ : GOTO 20
This program assumes you have a 16 K CoCo. If you have 32 K , change the 8 H 3 F 00 in Line 10 to 8 H 7 F 00 and change the value of I to $\& H 7 F B 0$.

## The Rainbow Seal



The Rainbow Certification Seal is our way of helping you, the consumer. The purpose of the Seal is to certify to you that any product that carries the Seal has been physically seen by us, that it does, indeed, exist and that we have a sample copy here at THE RAINBOW.

Manufacturers of products - hardware, software and firmware - are encouraged by us to submit their products to THE RAINBOW for certification. We ascertain that their products are, in actuality, what they purport to be and, upon such determination, award a Seal.

The Seal, however, is not a "guarantee of satisfaction." The certification process is different from the review process. You are encouraged to read our reviews to determine whether the product is right for your needs.

There is absolutely no relationship between advertising in THE RAINBOW and the certification process. Certification is open and available to any product pertaining to CoCo. A Seal will be awarded to any commercial product, regardless of whether the firm advertises or not.
We will appreciate knowing of instances of violation of Seal use.

## introducing... <br> yontoal

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- Create mil collor remeviratios quatita graphs with pambile



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# An Annual Expense Tracking 

TThis system (set of three programs) allows an individual, or possibly a small business, to maintain and track expenses for one year. A maximum of 135 transactions per month for up to 100 account codes may be tracked by month for an entire year ( 12 month period). Each expense you wish to track must have a numeric code in the range of 1 through 100 with a description not exceeding 27 characters. The system provides for screen display and printing of data and reports and is designed for use on a 64 K CoCo with one disk drive and a DMP-100 printer. In addition to maintaining actual transaction data, the system provides budgetary analysis for accounts over the year. This feature allows for comparative analysis of actual versus budget for an account (display and printout). It should be noted that budget or transaction summary amounts for an account cannot exceed $\$ 99,999.99$ and a detailed transaction entry for an account cannot be greater than \$9,999.99.
Before proceeding, a discussion of a few basic concepts employed in the design of the system and programs is warranted. The programs feature extensive use of arrays which facilitate fast display of data and fast data entry and maintenance. The disk file access methods are extremely simple and straightforward and, for the most part, use array concepts. This extensive utilization of arrays in the programs yields a system which is both efficient and inefficient, but overall it provides an effective and simple-to-use-and-understand method for tracking expenses.

The design of the system requires that an entire diskette be dedicated for the recording of budgeted and actual expenditures for a year. If you utilize diskette backup for your files and system programs, then two diskettes will be required for one year of data (assuming you have only one backup diskette). Although the system can be used without a printer, one is highly recommended to achieve best results.

As mentioned previously, the system consists of three programs. One program (Crexpfle) creates the basic files required for system utilization. The system will not run until this program has been successfully executed. The second program (Exptrakr) allows the entry and maintenance of all budget and actual data. It also permits various screen displays of the data (both budget and actual). The third program (Reptgenr) prints various listings of budget and actual data. Execution of this program can be independent

[^12]
## and Management System




You Bet! There are empty spaces in your 32K and 64 K CoCo. The Preble VDOS Un-DISK helps you fill them up with PROĢRAMS!

- Un-DISK uses your computer's extra memory like a fast disk drive.
- Un-DISK can store BASIC and MACHINE LANGUAGE programs.
- Un-DISK is INVISIBLE. Yup! Un-DISK does not interfere with normal Color Computer Operation.
- Un-DISK appears only when you type the magic word VDOS.
- Un-DISK comes with comprehensive instructions which you may not need becaușe:
- Un-DISK is self-prompting and easy to use!
- Un-DISK is provided on cassette.
- Un-DISK is faster than a slow clumsy DISK DRIVE and best of all .
- Un-DISK is CHEAPER than a DISK DRIVE!
- Un-DISK will work even if you already own a disk but WHY BUY A DISK AT ALL?
- Un-DISK should be in the library of every serious CoCo user even if you own a disk says Frank J. Esser, independent reviewer for Rainbow Magazine!

OK sure, disk drives ARE NICE. I own one But if your finances are limited, the Un-DISK can give you much of the power of the mechanical drive. Even if you already own a disk the Un-DISK can work like a super fast extra disk.

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- VDUMP lets you switch Un-DISKs. With a single load operation replace a group of financial programs with a set of children's programs. (The new VDUMP tape overwrites the old.)
- VDUMP can allow you to save a whole lot of RAINBOW ON TAPE in a SINGLE file.
- VDUMP is the perfect companion to the Preble VDOS Un-DISK.

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Canadians may order from Kelly Software

| REC | ACT |  | TRAN |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUM | NUM | . . . . ACCOUNT DE | I.D. | DA | AMOUNT. . | TRANS. DESCRIPTION |
| 1 | 1 | HOUSE MORTGAGE | $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ | 31 | $2 \varnothing \varnothing . \emptyset \varnothing$ | PAYMENT |
| 2 | 2 | INSURANCE | $5 \varnothing$ | 31 | $1 \varnothing \varnothing . \emptyset \emptyset$ | PREMIUM |
| 3 | 3 | BANK CARDS | 125 | 31 | $15 \varnothing . \emptyset \varnothing$ | PAYMENT |
| 4 | 4 | ELECTRICITY | 15ø | 31 | $125 . \emptyset \varnothing$ | BILL |
| 5 | 5 | AUTO PAYMENT | $11 \varnothing$ | 31 | $18 \varnothing . \emptyset \varnothing$ | PAYMENT \# IØ |
| 6 | 6 | GROCERIES | $9 \varnothing$ | 15 | $175 . \emptyset \emptyset$ | W. D. |
| 7 | 7 | CLOTHING | 95 | 25 | $8 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | JIM'S |
| 8 | 8 | MISCELIANEOUS | 98 | 28 | $75.9 \varnothing$ | SOFTWARE |
| 9 | 6 | GROCERIES | 99 | 31 | 245.ø日 | J\&D GROCERY |
| $1 \varnothing$ | 7 | CLOTHING | 134 | 31 | $3 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | SHOES |
| TOTAL---------> \$ 1,36ø. $\varnothing \varnothing$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

of Exptrakr or may be selected from the main menu of Exptrakr. After execution of Reptgenr you may return to Exptrakr by exercising the appropriate selection option from the main menu of Reptgenr. You may freely transfer between Exptrakr and Reptgenr or run either as a standalone program. It is important that you name the programs "Exptrakr" and "Reptgenr" because these are the names used in the call routines for the programs.

Both Exptrakr and Reptgenr are menu driven programs with submenus, instructions and comments as required. This approach offers easy access to (and exits from) routines within the programs. As with all BASIC programs, if you wish to exit a routine before completion, you may hit the break key. Use extreme caution when exercising this option. An entire file or files can be easily "garbaged." Therefore, it is not recommended. You may want to consider a BREAK disable routine in the programs.

## Crexpfle

Crexpfle creates the basic files for the system. It merely formats and sizes the following files:

Budget Summary
Transaction Summary
Chart of Accounts
Detail Transaction Filenames
It must be executed before attempting to run Exptrakr or Reptgenr.

## Exptrakr

This program is the heart of the system. It allows for entry and maintenance of all data utilized by the system. This

| Exhibit 2 <br> BUDGEY FOR JANUARY 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| ACT <-DESCRIPTION-> . AMOUNT. |  |  |  |
| 1 | HOUSE MORTGAGE |  | 200.00 |
| 2 | INSURANCE |  | $50 . \varnothing \varnothing$ |
| 3 | BANK CARDS |  | 100.00 |
| 4 | ELECTRICITY |  | 150.80 |
| 5 | AUTO PAYMENT |  | 189.80 |
|  | GROCERIES |  | 490.08 |
| 7 | CLOTHING |  | $1 \varnothing \varnothing .0 \%$ |
| 8 | MISCELILANEOUS |  | 50.00 |
|  |  | TOTAL | 1,23ø.øø |

includes charts of accounts, budget and transaction data. Exptrakr opens up with a main menu consisting of 14 options. The main menu appears as shown below.

1) Add/change/input budget
2) Account YTD summary trans.
3) Account actual vs. budget
4) Account budget for year
5) Chart of accounts maint.
6) Display chart of accounts
7) Add/chg/del/input trans.
8) Display monthly budget
9) Display monthly trans.
10) Display actual vs. budget
11) Report generator
12) File deletion
13) Backup files
14) End session

A discussion of each option follows.

## 1) Add/Change/Input Budget

Allows input and maintenance of budget data for an account. You select the month you wish to enter or change by entering the appropriate number for the month (1-12). If you wish to enter or change data for all months, enter " 99 ." You return to the main menu by entering ' 0 '.
2) Account YTD Summary Transaction

A display of a specified account showing summary amounts by month. Pressing ENTER returns you to the main menu.

## 3) Account Actual vs. Budget

Permits display of summarized actual versus budget amounts for a month or year-to-date through a given month.

## 4) Account Budget For Year

Displays the yearly budget month by month for an account.
5) Chart of Accounts Maintenance

As stated earlier, each expense you wish to track must have a numeric code in the range 1 through 100 and a description not exceeding 27 characters. The first five positions of the description cannot be "XXXXX" since this denotes to the system that the account has not been established for use. If you inadvertently enter a description with more than 27 characters or "XXXXX" in the first five positions, the system will prompt you to re-enter the description.
This selection gives you three options as follows:
in numeric order. You are first prompted for the description of Account 1, then Account 2 and so forth until you have entered descriptions for all 100 accounts. If you wish to terminate entry of descriptions at any point before Account 100, merely type THATS ALL and press ENTER. The system will automatically return to the main menu just as it does when the description for Account 100 has been entered.

Option 2 - Allows for the addition or changing of account descriptions. The same procedure is used to add or change an account description. A prompt appears that asks for the account number. After entering a valid account number the account number and description will be displayed. You will be asked if this is the account you wish to add or change. If so, type YES and press ENTER. If not, type $N D$ and ENTER. After entering a changed or added account description you will be asked if you wish to add or change any more account descriptions. The process will repeat as long as you respond "yes." A "no" response will return you to the main menu.

Option 3 - Choosing this option will return you to the main menu.

## 6) Display Chart of Accounts

Allows for the display of all account numbers with their descriptions (Option 1) or for a single account number with its description (Option 2). If an account description is all X's, it has not been set up for use by the system. Option 3 returns you to the main menu.
7) Add/Chg/ Del/Input Transaction

Permits the entry and maintenance of detail transactions (expenses) for a selected month.

Option 1 - This allows the entry of detail expenses for a selected month. You are asked for the number of the month (1-12). The program then checks to see if transactions have already been entered for the month selected. If so, you cannot re-enter the transactions unless you delete the entire month's transaction file (see Selection 12, File deletion, for instructions). If transactions for the month you wish to enter are not on file, the program allows you to continue and prompts you through entry of your expenses. Please notice the program assigns each entry a record number which will be used for changing or deleting transactions, if necessary, in the future. Each addition to a month's transaction must be assigned a record number. This must be an

## Exhibit 3

| BUDGEI FOR 1986 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JAN } \\ & \text { MAY } \\ & \text { SEP } \end{aligned}$ | FEB JUN OCT | MAR JUI NOV | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APR } \\ & \text { AUG } \\ & \text { DEC } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HOUSE MORTGAGE | $2 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $2 \varnothing 0.0 \varnothing$ | 200.00 | $2 \varnothing \varnothing . \emptyset \emptyset$ |
|  | $2 \varnothing \varnothing . \emptyset \varnothing$ | $2 \phi \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $2 \phi \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $2 \varnothing \varnothing . \phi \varnothing$ |
| 1 TOTAL.. $\$ 2,4 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $2 \varnothing \varnothing .0 \varnothing$ | $2 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $2 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | 200.00 |
| INSURANCE | $5 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $5 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $5 \varnothing .0 \varnothing$ | $5 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ |
|  | $5 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $5 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $5 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $5 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ |
| 2 TOTAL. 5 - $6 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $5 \varnothing .9 \varnothing$ | $5 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | 50.00 | $5 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ |
| BANK CARDS | $1 \varnothing \varnothing .0 \varnothing$ | $100.0 \varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing \varnothing .0 \varnothing$ | 100.00 |
|  | $1 \varnothing \varnothing . \emptyset \emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing \varnothing .0 \varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ |
| 3 TOTAL.. $\$ 1,2 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ |
| ELECTRICITY | $15 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $15 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $15 \varnothing .0 \varnothing$ | 15ø. $0 \varnothing$ |
|  | $15 \varnothing .0 \varnothing$ | $15 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $150 . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $150.0 \varnothing$ |
| 4 TOTAL.. $\$ 1,8 \varnothing 0 . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $15 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | 150.90 | $15 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $15 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ |
| AUTO PAYMENT | 189.90 | 180.08 | 180.00 | $180.9 \varnothing$ |
|  | $18 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $18 \varnothing .0 \varnothing$ | $18 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $18 \varnothing . \varnothing 0$ |
| 5 TOTAL.. $\$ 2,160 . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $18 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | 180.00 | $180.0 \varnothing$ | 180.00 |
| GROCERIES | $4 \varnothing \varnothing . \emptyset \emptyset$ | $4 \phi \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ |
|  | $4 \varnothing \varnothing . \emptyset \emptyset$ | 400.00 | $4 \varnothing \varnothing .0 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing \varnothing .0 \varnothing$ |
| 6 TOTAL.. $\$ 4,8 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ |
| CLOTHING | $1 \varnothing \varnothing . \emptyset \emptyset$ | 100.00 | 109.00 | $19 \varnothing .00$ |
|  | $1 \varnothing \varnothing . \emptyset \varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | 100.00 | $1 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ |
| 7 TOTAL. . ${ }^{\text {S }} 1,2 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ |
| MISCELILANEOUS | $5 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $50 . \varnothing 0$ | $5 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $5 \varnothing .00$ |
|  | $5 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | 50.00 | $5 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | 50.00 |
| 8 TOTAL. $\$ 600.9 \varnothing$ | $5 \varnothing . \emptyset \varnothing$ | $5 \varnothing .9 \varnothing$ | $5 \varnothing .90$ | 50.90 |
| TOTAL BUDGET FOR YEAR | $1,230.0 \varnothing$ | $1,230.90$ | $1,230 . \varnothing \varnothing$ | 1,230. $0 \varnothing$ |
|  | $1,23 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $1,230.00$ | $1,23 \varnothing . \phi \varnothing$ | $1,23 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ |
| 999 TOTAL.. \$ 14,760.ø日 | $1,23 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $1,230 . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $1,23 \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$ | $1,23 \varnothing .9 \varnothing$ |


unused number in the range $1-100$. More on changes, deletions and additions later.
The entry of detail transactions requires a valid account number for each transaction. Therefore, you must set your chart of accounts file up prior to using this option. Other information you must enter is as follows:

Date - This is the day the transaction occurred.
Trans. I.D. - A one- to four-digit identifying tag (e.g., check number). May be alphabetic or numeric.

Amount - The amount of the transaction (not to exceed $\$ 9,999.99$ ) may be debit or credit.

Description - This is an optional identification, not exceeding 14 characters, for the transaction (e.g., monthly payment).

When the entry of the detail transaction is complete, press ENTER. This writes the transaction to the file and returns to a fresh transaction entry screen for input of the next transaction. Upon completing the entry of all detail transactions for the month, enter "ZZZ" in the account number field and press ENTER. This will complete the writing of the transaction file and post transaction summary totals for the month. After this is complete you are returned to the data entry submenu.

Option 2 - Allows the entering of new information for a transaction which has already been entered. You must specify the month and the record number of the transaction (shown on detail printout of month's transactions) you wish to change. A check is made to ensure that you have entered a correct record number. If the record number is valid, the transaction is displayed. Next, you are asked if it is the one you wish to change. If so, all

## Exhibit 5

TRANSACTION SUNMARY FOR 1986 ....A/ $\varnothing \varnothing 1 / 31 / 86$
ACT ....ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION.... ...AMOUNT...


## Exhibit 6

ACTUAL VS. BUDGET FOR JANUARY 1986


```
Exhibit 7
    YEAR TO DATE A/O JANUARY }198
    ACT ...DESCRI PTION... ...ACIUAL.. ...BUDGET.. ..VARIANCE.
    1 HOUSE MORTGAGE
    INSURANCE
    BANK CARDS
    ELECTRICITY
    AUTO PAYMENT
    GROCERIES
    CLOTHING
    8 MISCELIANEOUS
TOTAL -->> $ 1,36\emptyset.\emptyset\emptyset
$ 1,230.\varnothing\varnothing
$ 130.00-
```

of the data must be re-entered for the transaction (just as if it were new). Upon completion of entry of the new data for the transaction, press ENTER. This records the transaction on the file and asks if you wish to change more transactions. If you answer ' Y ' then the process repeats, else the transaction summary file is updated and you are returned to the data entry submenu.

Option 3 - This option will add new transactions (e.g., overlooked, not available at time data for month was entered) to a month's file. You must specify the record number for the record to be added. This may be derived by looking at a detail printout for the month and adding one to the record number shown for the last transaction. The program will not permit the addition of a transaction with an existing record number, as it checks this before allowing you to proceed. Once it is determined that you are not trying to add a duplicate record, you are presented with the data entry screen. The procedure from this point is the same as for entering change data in Option 2 of this selection. Instead of referring to transaction changes, the prompts relate to transaction additions.

Option 4 - Allows you to delete a transaction from a month's file (e.g., a transaction was included in the wrong month). Again you must work with a record number, which may be obtained from the printout of the detail transactions for the month. You are asked for the deletion record number, then the program checks to see if it is valid. If so, it displays the record for a visual verification. You are asked if this is the record you wish to delete. A
response of ' N ' prompts you for another record number while a ' Y ' response deletes the record and updates the appropriate files. The steps from this point follow the same logic as options 2 and 3 in this selection, except comments that relate to deletions.

Option 5 - Returns to the main menu. It should be noted that options 1 through 4 for this selection allow for submenu return in case you chose an option in error.

## 8) Display Monthly Budget

Displays budgeted account expenditures for a selected month.

## 9) Display Monthly Transaction

Displays the summary amount of each account's transactions for a selected month.

## 10) Display Actual vs. Budget

You have the choice of choosing a specific month or year-to-date through a specific month. The submenu will guide you.

## 11) Report Generator

This selection allows you to print out reports from the data you have entered. This is a separate program (Reptgenr, program Listing 3) and is called from this menu choice. You are given seven print selections plus a selection to return to the main program (Exptrakr) or to terminate the session. Details on this selection are covered in the comments on program Listing 3.
12) File Deletion

This selection allows you to delete either a budget or transaction file for a specified month. The appropriate transactions summaries are adjusted. After completion of
this option，data for a given month（budget or transaction） may be re－entered．

## 13）Backup Files

The method used is the single disk copy procedure provided for but not documented in the Radio Shack manuals．I recommend at least a two－generation backup system （backup of current files，plus prior generation）．

## 14）End Session

Choose this option when you are ready to end the program （Exptrakr）．Remember to backup your files．

## Reptgenr

This program provides for various listings of your data． A discussion of the selections follows：

## 1）List Monthly Transactions

This selection gives you a listing of all the transactions for a specified month．The listing is the only place where this detail is given．Record numbers are obtained from this listing．See Exhibit 1.

## 2）List Monthly Budget

This option provides a listing of the budget amounts for each account with budgeted expenditures in a specified month．See Exhibit 2.

## 3）List Budget For Year

Provides a month－by－month listing of each account＇s budgeted amounts for the year．See Exhibit 3.

4）List Actual For Year
Provides a month－by－month listing of each account＇s actual amounts for the year．See Exhibit 4.

5）List Transaction Summary For Year
Provides a summarized listing of all account amounts entered．See Exhibit 5.

## 6）List Month Actual vs．Budget

Provides a summarized listing of account versus budget amounts for a chosen month．A difference（variance） between actual and budget is shown．Credit（－）amounts in the variance column are unfavorable（over budget）while

## Exhibit 8

```
ACT <--D ESCRIPTION-->
    HOUSE MORTGAGE
    INSURANCE
    BANK CARDS
    ELECTRICITY
    AUTO PAYMENT
    GROCERIES
    CLOTHING
    8 MISCEILLANEOUS
```

debit variances are favorable（under budget）．See Exhibit 6.

7）List YTD Actual vs．Budget
Provides the same information as Selection 5，except it reflects data through a specified month．See Exhibit 7.
8）List Chart of Accounts
Allows for a listing of your chart of accounts．This is a handy reference listing．See Exhibit 8 ．

9）Return to Main Program
This option returns you to the main program，Exptrakr，to continue other activities．

10）End Session Select this option if you wish to terminate the program．

Although this set of programs offers various options for use in budgeting and tracking expenses，enhancements such as displaying all account detail expenditures for a year or allowing for more transactions in a month can be made．It is hoped that the programs are helpful and create an interest in expanding their usefulness．May all of your expenditures be small．
（Any questions relating to these programs may be directed to Eddie Hill at 124 Sterling Drive，Hueytown，AL 35023；phone 205－491－1452．Please include an SASE when writing．）

$1 \varnothing$ OPEN＂D＂，\＃1，＂BUDGET／DAT＂，128
2申 FOR I＝1TOløø
25 WRITE \＃1，YEAR
$3 \varnothing$ FOR X＝1TO12
$4 \varnothing$ WRITE \＃I，$\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$
$5 \varnothing$ NEXTX
$6 \varnothing$ PUT \＃l，工
$7 \varnothing$ NEXTI
$8 \varnothing$ CLOSE \＃1
85 CLS：PRINT＠128，＂I AM FORMATTIN G THE CHART OF ACCOUNTS FILE FOR＂；YEAR
$9 \varnothing$ OPEN＂D＂，\＃1，＂CHRTACCT／DAT＂，3申
95 FORI＝1TOI $\varnothing \varnothing$
løø WRITE \＃1，＂XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX＂
11ø PUT \＃1，I
12ø NEXTI
13ø CLOSE\＃1
135 CLS：PRINT＠128，＂I AM FORMATTI
NG THE TRANSACTION FILE FOR＂；YEA R
14ø OPEN＂D＂，\＃1，＂TRANSFLE／DAT＂，I

# The Ultimate Golor Computer 

## Enhancements for Productivity from HJL Products

15申 FORI=1TO1ø $\varnothing$
152 WRITE \#l,YEAR
155 FORX=1TO12
$16 \varnothing$ WRITE \#1, $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing . \varnothing \varnothing$
17ø NEXTX
18ø PUT \#1,I
$19 \varnothing$ NEXTI
2øø CLOSE \#1
21ø CLS:PRINT@128,"I AM FORMATII
NG THE DETAIL TRANSACTION F
ILENAME FILE FOR ";YEAR
22ø OPEN "D",\#1,"FILENAME/DAT",2 1
$23 \varnothing$ FORI=1TO12
24ø WRITE \#l,YEAR,"ZZZZZZZZ/ZZZ"
25ø PUT \#1,I
$26 \emptyset$ NEXT I
27ø CLOSE \#1
275 CLS: PRINT@128,"I HAVE FINISH ED. FORMATTING THE FILES FOR THE EXPENSE TRACKING AND MANAGEMEN T PROGRAMS. YOU MAYNOW USE THE P ROGRAMS.": PRINT
$28 \varnothing$ END


Listing 2: EXPTRAKR
$\varnothing$ PCLEARI
5 CLS $\varnothing$
6 PRINT" EXPENSE TRACKING \& MANA GEMENT"
12 PRINT@64,STRING\$ (32,"\$") ; : PRI NT"
"; :PRINT"
L": PRINT"
VE": PRINT"
ø23": PRINT"
(2ø5)491-145
2": PRINT STRING\$ (32,"\$");:
15 PRINT" requirements
";:PRINT" 64 K COCO D
ISK BASIC 1.1":PRINT"

DISK DRIVE": PRINT"
DMP $1 \varnothing$
$\varnothing$ PRINTER": PRINTSTRING\$ ( $32, " \$ ") ;$ :
19 PRINT@481,"PART I============ =AUGUST 1985";
2ø $\mathrm{P}=64$ : FORI=1TO12: PRINT@P,"\$"; PRINT@P+31,"\$"; : P=P+32:NEXTI:FOR X=1TO9999:NEXTX
21 DATA "JANUARY", "FEBRUARY", "MA RCH", "APRIL", "MAY", "JUNE", "JULY" ,"AUGUST", "SEPTEMBER", "OCTOBER",
"NOVEMBER", "DECEMBER"
29 CLEAR3 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing$ FILES 3:DIM BAMT (12), TAMT (12) , VAR(i2), MO\$(12), FL\$ (12), TTOT (1ø
$\varnothing)$, DA\$ ( $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ ) , CTOT ( $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ ), YTOT ( $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ )
$4 \emptyset$ FORI=1TOL2: READMO\$(I):NEXTI:R ESTORE
45 CLS: GOTOI 65
$16 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT@134,"ONE MOMENT PL EASE.": DLSW= $\varnothing: F O R I=1 T O 1 \varnothing \varnothing: D A \$(I$ )="": $\operatorname{CTOT}(I)=\varnothing: \operatorname{TTOT}(I)=\varnothing: \operatorname{YTOT}(I)$ $=\varnothing:$ NEXTI:CLS
165 PRINT@ $\varnothing, " * * * * * * * * *$ SELECTION S **********"
18ø PRINT" 1) ADD/CHANGE/INPUT B UDGET"
$19 \emptyset$ PRINT" 2) ACCOUNT YTD SUMMAR Y TRANS."
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT" 3) ACCOUNT ACTUAL VS. BUDGET"
$2 \emptyset 1$ PRINT" 4) ACCOUNT BUDGET FOR YEAR"
$2 \not 22$ PRINT" 5) CHART OF ACCOUNTS
MAINT."
$2 \emptyset 3$ PRINT" 6) DISPLAY CHART OF A CCOUNTS"
$2 \emptyset 4$ PRINT" 7) ADD/CHG/DEI/INPUT TRANS."
$2 \emptyset 5$ PRINT" 8) DISPLAY MONTHLY BU DGET"
$2 \emptyset 6$ PRINT" 9) DISPLAY MONTHLY TR ANS. "
$2 \varnothing 7$ PRINT"lø) DISPLAY ACTUAL VS. BUDGET"
$2 \varnothing 8$ PRINT"ll) REPORT GENERATOR"
$2 \emptyset 9$ PRINT"12) FILE DELETION"
$21 \varnothing$ PRINT"l3) BACKUP FILES"
219 PRINT"14) END SESSION"
$22 \emptyset$ PRINT" ";:INPUTA
$25 \varnothing$ ON A GOSUB $36 \varnothing, 221 \varnothing, 3 \phi \varnothing \varnothing, 6 \varnothing \varnothing$
$\varnothing, 4 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 5 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 7 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 8 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 899 \varnothing$
, 11 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 12 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing, 13 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 18 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$26 \varnothing$ GOTO16ø
$36 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT@192,"ENTER BUDGET
ACCOUNT NUMBER"; :INPUTACNO:IFACN $O>1 \varnothing \varnothing$ OR ACNO<1 THEN $36 \varnothing$ ELSE $\mathrm{I}=$ ACNO

365 CLS: PRINT@192,"I AM LOADING BUDGET ACCOUNT ";ACNO;"."
$37 \varnothing$ OPEN "D", \#1,"BUDGET/DAT", 128
$38 \emptyset$ OPEN "D", \#2,"CHRTACCT/DAT", 3
$\emptyset$
$39 \emptyset$ GET \#2,I:INPUT \#2,DESC\$:CLOS E \#2
395 IF MID\$ (DESC\$, 1, 5) = "XXXXX"TH EN4 $\varnothing \emptyset E L S E 41 \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT: PRINT"THE ABOVE ACCOUN T DOES NOT HAVE A DESCRIPTION. I $F$ YOU NEED TO USE IT YOU MUST ADD IT TO THE CHART OF ACCOUNT S. I AM GOING BACK TO THE MAIN

MENU.":CLOSE\#1:FOR T=1 TO $6 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$
NEXT T:GOTO16ø
41ø GET \#1,I
415 INPUT \#1,YEAR
$42 \emptyset$ FOR I=1TO12
$43 \varnothing$ INPUT \# $1, B A M T(I)$
$46 \emptyset$ NEXTI
465 CLOSE \#1
$47 \varnothing$ CLS
$6 \varnothing 7$ PRINT DESC\$
$61 \varnothing$ PRINT YEAR;"
BUDGET AMO
UNT"
$62 \emptyset$ SUMBUD= $\varnothing$
$63 \emptyset$ FOR I=1 TO 12
$64 \varnothing$ PRINT USING"\%
\%\%
\%\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#-"; MO\$ (I) ; SPACE\$;BAMT (I )
$65 \varnothing$ SUMBUD=SUMBUD+BAMT (I)
$66 \emptyset$ NEXTI
67 PRINT@8ø,USING"\$\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#-"; B
AMT (1)
675 IF RC=1 THEN $91 \varnothing$
$68 \emptyset$ PRINT@448,USING"\%
\%\$\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#-";" TOTAL ";SUMB
UD
685 IFBSW=1THEN6ø1ø
$69 \emptyset$ PRINT@48ø,"I-12=MO : 99=ALL
: $\varnothing=$ MENU : ";:INPUTAN
$71 \varnothing$ IFAN = $\varnothing$ THEN79 9
712 IF AN=99 THEN $72 \emptyset$
713 IF AN <1 OR AN >12 THEN $69 \varnothing$
$72 \varnothing$ CLS
$73 \varnothing \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{AN}$
736 PRINT
745 PRINT
$75 \emptyset$ PRINT DESC\$
755 IF AN=99 THEN $9 \varnothing \varnothing$
756 PRINT
$76 \varnothing$ PRINTUSING "\%
\#\#\#\#.\#\#-";MO\$ (N) ; BAMT (N)
$77 \varnothing$ PRINT:INPUT" NEW AMOUNT"; BA MT (N)
$78 \emptyset$ GOTO47ø
$79 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT@128,"I AM WRITING BUDGET ACCOUNT ";ACNO;"."
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ OPEN "D", \#1,"BUDGET/DAT", 128
$8 \varnothing 5$ WRITE \#1,YEAR
$81 \varnothing$ FOR I=1TO12
$82 \emptyset$ WRITE \#1,BAMT (I)
$83 \emptyset$ NEXTI
$84 \emptyset$ PUT \#I,ACNO
88ø CLOSE \#1
$89 \varnothing$ RETURN
$9 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{RC}=1:$ GOTO47 $\varnothing$
$91 \varnothing$ '
$912 \mathrm{PP}=8 \varnothing$
915 FORI=1TO12
917 PRINT@PP, USING"\% \%"
;STRING\$ (1ø," ")
$92 \varnothing$ PRINT@PP, "";:INPUTBAMT (I)
$93 \varnothing$ PRINT@PP,USING"\$\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#-"; B
AMT (I)
$94 \emptyset \mathrm{PP}=\mathrm{PP}+32$
$95 \varnothing$ NEXTI: RC= $\varnothing$ : GOTO4 $7 \varnothing$
$221 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT@128,"ENTER TRANS.
ACCOUNT NUMBER"; : INPUTACNO:IFAC
NO>I $\varnothing \varnothing$ OR ACNO<1 THEN $221 \varnothing$ ELSE
I=ACNO
$222 \emptyset$ CLS: PRINT@128,"I AM LOADING TRANS. ACCOUNT ";ACNO;"."
$223 \varnothing$ OPEN "D", \#1, "TRANSFLE/DAT", 128
$224 \emptyset$ OPEN "D", \#2,"CHRTACCT/DAT", $3 \varnothing$
$225 \emptyset$ GET \#2,I:INPUT \#2,DESC\$:CLO SE \#2
$226 \varnothing$ GET \#1, I
$2265 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{I}$
$227 \emptyset$ INPUT \#1,YEAR
$228 \varnothing$ FOR I=1TO12
$229 \varnothing$ INPUT \#1,TAMT (I)
$23 \varnothing \varnothing$ NEXTI
$231 \varnothing$ CLOSE \#1
$232 \emptyset$ CLS
$236 \varnothing$ PRINTDESC\$
$238 \emptyset$ PRINT YEAR;" TRANS. AM
OUNT"
$24 \varnothing \varnothing$ TRNBAL= $\varnothing$
$241 \varnothing$ FOR I=1 TO 12
$242 \emptyset$ PRINT USING"\%
\% \# \#\#\#\#.\#\#-";MO\$ (I) ; SPACE\$;TAMT (
I)
$243 \varnothing$ TRNBAI=TRNBAL+TAMT (I)
$244 \emptyset$ NEXTI
$245 \varnothing$ PRINT@8ø, USING"\$\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#-"; TAMT (1)
$246 \emptyset$ IF RC=1 THEN $271 \varnothing$
$247 \emptyset$ PRINT@448, USING"\%
\%\$\#\#\#\#\#, \#\#-";" TOTAL ";TRN
BAI
$248 \varnothing$ PRINT@48ø,"<ENTER> FOR MAIN MENU.";:I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$<> CHR\$(I
3) THEN $248 \emptyset$ ELSE $16 \varnothing$
$261 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT@41ø,"I AM REWRITI

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March 1984 - Inflation, determines the relationship of past to present dollars under permanent inflation; House $\$$, figures the total cost impact of home ownership; Financial Analyst, analyzes a company's financial strength; Cost Ca/c, figures manfacturing costs; Markup and \% Profit, small business aid to add a percentage markup to cost; Patch Painting, converts Micropainter to disk; Playbook, a basketball coach's aid for animating plays and drills; Disk Fixer, tests tracks and sectors for I/O Errors; and Character Sheet, prints sheets for cataloging dungeon characters. Plus, The Little Runner; Stunt Pilot; Creating Graphic Adventures; and six additional programs.
$263 \emptyset$ WRITE \#l,YEAR
$264 \emptyset$ FOR I=1TOl2
265ø WRITE \#I,TAMT (I)
$266 \varnothing$ NEXTI
267ø PUT \#l,ACNO
$268 \emptyset$ CLOSE \#1
$269 \varnothing$ RETURN
3øøø CLS:PRINT@128,"ENTER ACCOUN T NUMBER";:INPUTACNO:IFACNO>I申ø
OR ACNO<1 THEN $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ ELSE I=ACNO
$3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT@128,"I AM LOADING ACCOUNT ";ACNO;"."
$3 \varnothing 15 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{I}$
$3 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ OPEN "D",\#1,"TRANSFLE/DAT", 128
3ø3ø OPEN "D",\#2,"CHRTACCT/DAT", $3 \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ GET \#2,I:INPUT \#2,DESC\$:CLO SE \#2
3ø5ø GET \#l,I
3ø6ø INPUT \#l,YEAR
$3 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ FOR I=1TO12
$3 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ INPUT \#l,TAMT(I)
$3 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ NEXTI
$31 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLOSE \#1
$311 \varnothing$ OPEN "D",\#3,"BUDGET/DAT",12 8
3112 GET \#3,N:INPUT \#3,YEAR
3115 FOR I=1TOl2: INPUT \#3,BAMT(
I) : NEXTI

3118 CLOSE \#3
3119 CLS
$315 \emptyset$ PRINTDESC\$
$317 \varnothing$ PRINT YEAR;" ACTUAL BU
DGET"
$319 \varnothing$ TRNBAL= $\varnothing$
3195 SUMBAL= $\varnothing:$ VARTOT $=\varnothing$
$32 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR I=1 TO 12
$32 \varnothing 5 \operatorname{VAR}(I)=T A M T(I)-B A M T(I)$
$321 \varnothing$ PRINT USING"\% \%\% \%\#\#\#\#.\#\#-\%
\%\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#-";MO\$ (I) ;SPACE\$;TAMT (
I);" ";BAMT (I)
$322 \emptyset$ TRNBAL=TRNBAL+TAMT (I)
3225 SUMBUD=SUMBUD+BAMT (I)
3227 VARTOT=VARTOT+VAR(I)
$323 \varnothing$ NEXTI
324 甲 PRINT@68,USING"\$\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#-\%
\$\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#-";TAMT (1);"";BAMT (1)
$325 \varnothing$ IF RC=1 THEN 35øø
$326 \emptyset$ PRINT@448,USING"\% \%\%\#\#\#\#\#.
\#\#-\%\%\$\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#-";"TOT
"; TRNBA
L;"";SUMBUD
$327 \varnothing$ PRINT@48ø,"<ENTER> FOR MAIN MENU.";
3275 I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$ <> CHR\$(13)

THEN 3275
$328 \varnothing$ GOTO16ø
$4 \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset$ CLS:PRINT"***********SELECT IONS***********": PRINT"I) ENTER ACCOUNT DESCRIPTIONS":PRINT:PRIN T"2) ADD/CHG ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION ":PRINT:PRINT"3) RETURN TO MAIN MENU":PRINT:PRINT:PRINT" ";:INPU TA:ON A GOSUB $4 \varnothing 1 \varnothing, 45 \varnothing \varnothing, 16 \varnothing: G O T O$ $4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
4ø1ø CLS:OPEN "D",\#1,"CHRTACCT/D AT",3ø: PRINT"ACT <--D E S C R I P T I O N-->": PRINT:FOR X=1TOløø STEP 1ø:PP=64:FORI=X TO X+9:PRI NTUSING"\#\#\#";I:IFRC=1THEN4ø5ø
$4 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ PRINT@48ø,"<THATS ALL> FOR
MAIN MENU.";:PRINT@PP+4,"";:LINE INPUT DC\$
$4 \varnothing 21$ L=LEN(DC\$):IF L>27 OR LEFT\$ (DC\$,5) ="XXXXX" THEN $4 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing 22$ IF DC\$="THATS ALL" THEN $4 \varnothing 4$ $\varnothing$

4ø25 WRITE \#l,DC\$:PUT \#l,I
$4 \not \subset 28 \mathrm{PP}=\mathrm{PP}+32$ :NEXTI
$4 \varnothing 29$ IF RC <> I THEN $4 \varnothing 3 \emptyset$ ELSE P RINT@416,"<ENTER> TO CONTINUE OR
'R' FOR RETURN TO MAIN MENU."; :INPUTA\$:IFA\$=CHR\$(13) THEN 4ø3ø ELSE IF A\$="R" THEN 4ø4ø
$4 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \mathrm{PP}=64:$ FORN=1TO1 $\varnothing:$ PRINT@PP: $P$ P=PP+32:NEXTN: PRINT@64,"";
$4 \varnothing 31$ NEXTX
$4 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ RC= $\varnothing$ :CLOSE \#1:GOTO16ø
$4 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ GET \#l,I:INPUT \#l,DESC\$:PRI NT@PP+4,"";DESC\$:GOTO4ø28
45øø CLS:OPEN "D",\#1,"CHRTACCT/D AT", $3 \varnothing$
451ø CLS:PRINT@128,"ENTER ACCOUN T NUMBER YOU WISH TO ADD OR CH ANGE";:INPUTAC:IFAC <1 OR AC>I $\varnothing \varnothing$ THEN 451ø
$452 \emptyset$ CLS:PRINT@128,"I AM LOADING ACCOUNT ";AC:GET \#l,AC:INPUT \#l ,DESC\$:CLOSE\#1:CLS:PRINT@128,"CU RRENT DESCRIPTION ACCOUNT ";AC;: PRINT: PRINTDESC\$:IFRC=1THEN1ø53ø 453ø PRINT@256,"IF YOU WISH TO R ETURN TO MAIN MENU THEN ENTER <RET> OTHERWISE ANSWER YES OR NO - IS THIS THE ACCOUNT YOU WISH TO ADD OR CHANGE";:INPUTA\$ :IF A\$="YES" THEN $454 \varnothing$ ELSE IF A \$="NO" THEN 45øø ELSE IF A\$="RET " THEN $16 \varnothing$ ELSE $453 \varnothing$
$454 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT@128,"";:PRINT"NEW DESCRIPTION ACCOUNT ";AC:PRINT:
PRINT"";:LINE INPUT DC\$
4549 DSC $=$ LEFT $(D C \$, 5)$
$455 \emptyset$ L=LEN(DC\$):IF L>27 OR LEFT\$
(DC\$,5) $=$ "XXXXX" THEN $454 \varnothing$ 4555 CLS:PRINT@l28,"I AM REWRITI NG THE CHART OF ACCOUNTS FIL E.";
$456 \varnothing$ OPEN "D",\#1,"CHRTACCT/DAT", 3ø:WRITE \#1,DC\$:PUT \#1,AC:CLOSE \#1
4562 CLS:PRINT@128,"DO YOU WISH TO ADD OR CHANGE MORE ACCOUNT S";:INPUTA\$:IFA\$ ="YES" THEN 45ø $\emptyset$ ELSE IF A\$="NO" THEN $16 \emptyset$ ELSE 4562
$457 \varnothing$ GOTO 16ø
$5 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ ISW= $\varnothing:$ CSW= $\varnothing: D S W=\varnothing: S W=\varnothing:$ CLS : PRINT"**********SELECTIONS****** *****": PRINT:PRINT"I) ENTER NEW TRANSACTIONS": PRINT"2) CHANGE A TRANSACTION": PRINT"3) ADD A TRAN SACTION": PRINT"4) DELETE A TRANS ACTION":
$5 \not \varnothing 2$ PRINT"5) RETURN TO MAIN MEN U":PRINT:PRINT" ";:INPUTA:ON A G OSUB 5øø5,55øø,57øø,59申ø,16ø:GOT 05øøø
5øø5 CLS:PRINT@128,"I AM LOADING THE NAMES OF EXISTING TRA NSACTION FILES.";:OPEN "D",\#l,"F ILENAME/DAT",21:FORI=1TOl2:GET \# I,I:INPUT \#l,YEAR,FLE\$:FL\$ (I)=FL E\$:NEXTI:CLOSE \#1
$5 \varnothing \varnothing 9$ IFDSW=1THEN5 $\varnothing 15 E L S E 5 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ 5 ¢1ø IFISW=1THEN5ø15ELSEIFCSW=1T HEN5ø15ELSEIFRC=1øTHEN5ø15ELSECL S:PRINT"ENTER NEW MONTH TRANSACT IONS":PRINT:PRINT"WHICH MONTH'S DO YOU WISH TO ENTER (1-12 OR 99 TO RETURN TO THE MAIN MENU) ";:INPUTMO:IF MO=99 THEN $16 \varnothing$ ELS E IF MO<申l OR MO>12 THEN 5 $51 \varnothing$
$5 \emptyset 15$ AP $=\mathrm{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{MO}$ (MO) , 3) :FLE\$=" DTLTRANS/"+AP\$:IF FL\$ (MO) =FLES T HEN 5ø2ø ELSE IF FL\$ (MO) ="ZZZZZZ ZZ/ZZZ" THEN 5ø23
$5 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ IFDSW=1THEN592øELSEIFISW=1T HEN572øELSEIFCSW=1THEN552øELSEPR INT:IFRC=1фTHEN11125ELSEPRINT"TR ANSACTIONS FOR THIS MONTH AL READY ENTERED. PLEASE ENTER A DI FFERENT MONTH.";:FORX=1TO3øøø:NE XTX:GOTO5ø1ø
$5 \emptyset 23$ IFCSW=1 OR ISW=1THEN555ø
$5 \nmid 25$ IFRC=1øTHEN1112øELSE FL\$(MO )=FLE\$:CLS:PRINT@128,"I AM REWRI TING NAMES OF TRANSACTIO N FILES TO INCLUDE THEMONTH FOR WHICH YOU ARE ENTERINGTRANSACTIO NS.";:OPEN "D",\#1,"FILENAME/DAT" ,21:FORI=1TOL2:WRITE \#1,YEAR,FL\$ (I):PUT \#1,I:NEXTI:CLOSE\#1

5ø3ø OPEN "D",\#1,FLE\$,51:OPEN "D ",\#2,"CHRTACCT/DAT", $3 \varnothing:$ GOSUB54 $\varnothing \varnothing$ 5ø31 FORN=1TO135:CLS:PRINT"TRANS ACTIONS FOR ";MO\$(MO);",";YEAR:G OSUB52 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$5 \emptyset 35$ PRINT@32,STRING (32,CHR\$ (12 8))

5ø45 PRINT@64,"TRANSACTION ";:PR INT USING "\#\#";N:
5ø5ø PRINT@128,"ACCOUNT.... ";: LINE INPUT ACNO\$:IF ACNO\$="ZZZ"T HEN $521 \varnothing$ ELSE ACNO=VAL(ACNO\$):IF ACNO <1 OR ACNO >1øø THEN5 $05 \varnothing$
$5 \emptyset 55$ IF MID (DA\$ (ACNO) , 1,5) ="XXX XX" THEN $5 \emptyset 56$ ELSE 5ø6ø
$5 \not 556$ PRINT:PRINT"THE ABOVE ACCOU NT IS INVALID. ENTER <99> FOR RETURN TO MAIN MENU, OTHERWISE
HIT <ENTER> TO RE-ENTER CORREC T ACCOUNT NUMBER.":PRINT;:INPUT RT: IFRT=99THEN5ø58
$5 \emptyset 57$ PRINT@128,STRING\$ $255, "$ "): GOTO5ø5
5ø58 CLOSE\#1:CLOSE\#2:GOTO522ø
5ø6ø PRINT" ";DA\$ (ACNO)
$5 \emptyset 65$ PRINT"IS THIS THE CORRECT A CCOUNT";:
5ø66 A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""THEN5ø66
$5 \emptyset 67$ IFA\$="Y"THEN5ø7øELSEIFA\$<>" N"THEN5ø66
$5 \emptyset 68$ PRINT@128,STRING\$(128," "): GOTO5ø5ø
5ø7ø PRINT@192,STRING\$(64," "): P RINT@224,"DATE (DA)... ";:LINEIN PUTDT\$:DA=VAL(DT\$):IFDA<10RDA>31 THEN5 $\varnothing 7 \varnothing$
5ø9ø PRINT@256,STRING\$ (64," "): P RINT@256,"TRANS. ID.. ";:LINEIN PUTCHK\$:CHK=VAL (CHK\$):IFCHK<1ORC HK>9999THEN5ø9ø
511ø PRINT@288,STRING\$ $64, "$ "): P RINT@288,"AMOUNT.... ";:LINEIN PUTAMT\$:AMT=VAL (AMT\$):A=ABS (AMT) :IFA<1øøøøTHEN512øELSE511ø
512ø PRINT@3ø1,USING"\#\#,\#\#\#.\#\#-" ; AMT
$5125 \cdot \operatorname{TTOT}($ ACNO $)=T T O T(A C N O)+A M T$
513ø PRINT@32ø,STRING\$ $64, "$ "): P
RINT@32ø,"DESCRIPTION ";:IINEIN
PUTPRP\$:L=LEN (PRP\$):IFL>14THEN51
$3 \varnothing$
$514 \emptyset$ PST=1: YR\$=STR (YEAR): Y\$=MID \$(YR\$, 4, 2): YR=VAL(Y\$):
5145 WRITE \#1,ACNO,MO,DA,YR,CHK, AMT,PRP\$,PST:PUT \#l,N
5147 IFDSW=1THEN599øELSEIFCSW=2T HEN56øøELSEIFSW=2THEN577 $\varnothing$
515ø NEXTN:CLOSE \#1:CLOSE \#2:GOT 0522ø

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## 世出 世

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52øø PRINT@416,STRING\$ (32,CHR\$(1 28)): PRINT@448,"ENTER 'ZZZ' IN A CCOUNT TO END TRANSACTION ENTR Y.";:PRINT@PP,"";:RETURN
$521 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT@128,"I AM COMPLET ING THE WRITING OF THE DETAIL T RANSACTION FILE.";:FOR I=N TO 13 5:WRITE \#1,999,99,99,99,øøøø, $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$申øø. $\varnothing \varnothing, " \mathrm{XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX",1:} \mathrm{PU}$ T \#l,I:NEXTI:CLOSE \#l:CLOSE \#2 522ø CLS:PRINT@128,"I AM POSTING TRANSACTION TOTALS."
53øø OPEN "D", \#1,"TRANSFLE/DAT" , 128
$53 \not \subset 2 \quad I=\varnothing$
$53 \varnothing 5$ I=I+1
531ø GET \#1,I:INPUT \#1,YEAR
5311 FOR N=1 TO 12
5312 INPUT \#1,TAMT (N)
5313 NEXT N
5315 IFCTOT(I) < $\quad$ O OR TTOT (I) $<>\emptyset$ T HENTAMT (MO) =TAMT (MO)-CTOT (I) +TTO T(I)
$532 \emptyset$ WRITE \#l,YEAR:FOR N=1 TO 12 :WRITE \#l,TAMT(N):NEXTN:PUT \#1,I $533 \varnothing$ IF I=løø THEN $534 \varnothing$ ELSE 53ø 5
$534 \varnothing$ CLOSE \#1
5345 FORI=1TOl $\varnothing \varnothing: T T O T(I)=\varnothing: C T O T($
$I)=\varnothing:$ NEXTI $: F O R I=1 T O 12: T A M T(I)=\varnothing:$ NEXTI
535ø GOTO $5 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$54 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS:IFCSW=2 OR SW=2 THENRET URNELSEPRINT@128,"I AM LOADING A CCOUNT DESCRIPTIONS." ;:FORI=1TO1ø申:GET \#2,I:INPUT \#2, DA\$ (I) : NEXTI:RETURN
55øø CLS:PRINT@128,"WHICH MONTH' S TRANSACTIONS NEED CHANGING (99
FOR MAIN MENU)";:INPUTA:IFA=99T HEN16øELSEIFA<1ORA>12THEN55øøELS E551ø
551ø MO=A:CSW=1:GOTO5øø5
552ø OPEN "D",\#1,FLE\$,51
5522 CLS:PRINT@128,"WHAT IS THE RECORD NUMBER OF THETRANSACTION YOU WISH TO CHANGE (999 FOR RET URN TO MENU)";:INPUTRNO:IFRNO=99 9THEN556ØELSEIFRNO<1ORRNO>135THE N5522ELSE5525
5525 GET \#l,RNO:INPUT \#l,ACNO,MO , DA, YR, CHK, AMT, PRP\$, PST:IFACNO=9 99THEN561øELSEIFISW=1THEN575øELS EIFDSW=1THEN595øELSECLS:PRINT"CH ANGES FOR ";MO\$(MO);",";YEAR:PRI NT@32,STRING\$(32,CHR\$(128)) 5526 PRINT@64,"RECORD NUM. ";RN 0

## J \& R NOW HAS 512K EASY SOLDERLESS INSTALLATION 

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[^13]```
5527 PRINT@128,"ACCOUNT.... ";A
CNO
5529 PRINT@16\emptyset,"DATE(DA)... ";D
A
5531 PRINT@192,"TRANS. I.D. ";C
HK
5533 PRINT@224,"AMOUNT..... ";:
PRINT@237,USING"##,###.##-";AMT
5535 PRINT@256,"DESCRIPTION ";P
RP$
5536 IFDSW=1THEN596ØELSE5537
5537 PRINT@384,STRING$(32,CHR$(1
28)): PRINT@416,"IS THIS THE TRAN
SACTION YOU WISHTO CHANGE";:INPU
TA$:IF A$="Y" THEN 558\varnothing ELSE IF
A$="N" THEN 557\emptyset ELSE 5537
555\emptyset CLS:PRINT@128,"TRANSACTIONS
    FOR THE MONTH YOU ENTERED ARE
NOT ON FILE. PLEASE ENTER A DIFF
ERENT MONTH.":FORI=1TO 3\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing:NEXT
I:IFISW=1THEN57\emptyset\emptysetELSEGOTO55\varnothing\varnothing
556\varnothing CLOSE #l:GOTO5\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset
557\emptyset CLOSE #l:GOTO552\emptyset
558\emptyset CTOT (ACNO)=CTOT (ACNO) +AMT:O
PEN "D", #2,"CHRTACCT/DAT",3\varnothing:GO
SUB54\varnothing\varnothing
559\emptyset N=RNO:CSW=2:CLS:PRINT"CHANG
ES FOR ";MO$(MO);",";YEAR:PRINT@
32,STRING$(32,CHR$(128)):GOTO5\emptyset4
5
```


## One-Liner Contest Winner

These two programs convert between EIA resistor color codes and resistance values. The first converts band colors to the value; the second takes a value and gives the three color bands.
The listings:
1 PRINT:DIMA (12), B(3):A(1)=2:A(2 )=3:A(3)=4:A(4)=7:A(5)=9:A(6)=1: $A(8)=5: A(1 \varnothing)=6: A(12)=8: S \$=" R O Y V W$ BNGNBEGY": FORI=1TO3:PRINT"ENTER COLOR BAND"; I;:INPUTA\$:B(I)=A (IN STR(S\$,A\$)): NEXT: PRINT"RESISTANC E IS"; INT (B(1)*I臼 (B(3)+1)+B(2)* 1ø^B(3)):" OHMS":RUN
1 DIMA\$ $(9): A \$(\varnothing)=" B K ": A \$(1)=" B N "$ $: A \$(2)=" R ": A \$(3)=" O ": A \$(4)=" Y ": A$ \$(5) ="GN": A\$ (6) ="BE":A\$ (7)="V":A \$(8)="GY":A\$(9)="W": PRINT"RESIST ANCE ";:INPUTD: C=INT (LOG (D)/LOG ( $1 \varnothing)$ ): IFC=øTHENP=1ELSEP=C:IFC>øTH $\mathrm{ENC}=\mathrm{C}-1$
$2 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D} / 1 \varnothing^{\wedge} \mathrm{P}+. \varnothing 1: \mathrm{A}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{D}): \mathrm{B}=(\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{A})$ * 1ø: PRINT"COLOR CODE - ";A\$(A);" ";A\$(B);" ";A\$(C):PRINT:RUN

Kurt Stefans Roselle, IL
(For these winning one-liner contest entries, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book Of Adventures and its companion The Second Rainbow Adventures Tape.)

56øø CLOSE \#1:CLOSE \#2:CLS:PRINT @128,"DO YOU WISH TO MAKE MORE CHANGES FOR THIS MONTH";:I NPUTA\$:IFA\$="Y"THEN 552ø ELSE IF A\$="N" THEN $522 \emptyset$ ELSE $56 \emptyset \emptyset$
561ø IFISW=1THEN576øELSEPRINT@32 $\emptyset, " T H E$ ABOVE RECORD NUMBER IS NO
$T$ ON FILE. PLEASE ENTER ANOTHER NUMBER."; : FORI=1TO3 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTI: IFDSW=1THEN593øELSE5522
$57 \emptyset \varnothing$ SW= $\quad$ : CLS : PRINT@128,"WHICH M ONTH'S TRANSACTIONS NEED AN ADDI TION (99 FOR MAIN MENU)";:INPUTM $0: I F M O=99 T H E N 16 \emptyset E L S E I F M O<1 O R M O>1$ 2THEN57øøELSE571ø
$571 \varnothing A=M O: I S W=1: G O T O 5 \varnothing \varnothing 5$
$572 \emptyset$ A=MO:ISW=1:OPEN "D", \#1,FLE\$ , 51
$573 \emptyset$ CLS: PRINT@l28,"WHAT IS THE RECORD NUMBER YOU WISH TO ADD (999 FOR RETURN TO MENU) ";:INPU TRNO: IFRNO=999THEN556øELSEIFRNO< lOR RNO>135THEN573øELSE574ø $574 \varnothing$ GOTO5525
$575 \emptyset$ PRINT@32ø,"RECORD NUMBER AL READY ON FILE. PLEASE ENTER ANO THER NUMBER.";:FORI=1TO3 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T$ I: GOTO573ø
$576 \varnothing$ MO=A: N=RNO:OPEN "D", \#2,"CHR TACCT/DAT", $3 \varnothing$ : GOSUB54øø:CLS:PRIN

## One-Liner Contest Winner

The first program lets you type in the price of a car, the interest rate and number of payments to get the amount of each payment; the second takes the payment amount, interest rate and number of payments and gives you the pay-off balance.
The listings:
1 CLS:PRINT@1ø, "CAR PAYMENT": INP UT"BAL"; A: INPUT"ANNUAL INTEREST RATE"; B: INPUT"NUMBER OF PAYMENTS "; $\mathrm{C}: \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{A} /\left(\left(1-\left((1+((\mathrm{B} / 12) / 1 \varnothing \varnothing))^{\wedge}(-\right.\right.\right.$ c) ) ) $/((B / 12) / 1 \varnothing \varnothing)):$ PRINT"PAYMENT S WILL BE \$";:PRINTUSING"\#\#\#\#\#.\# \#";D:INPUT"ANOTHER (Y/N)";A\$:IFL EFT\$ (A\$, I) ="Y"THENIELSEEND

2 CLS:INPUT"AMOUNT OF PAYMENT";A :INPUT"ANNUAL INTEREST RATE";B:I NPUT"NUMBER OF PAYMENTS LEFT"; C: $E=A *\left(\left(1-\left((1+((B / l 2) / l \varnothing \varnothing))^{\wedge}(-C)\right)\right)\right.$ $/((B / 12) / l \varnothing \varnothing)):$ PRINT"PAYOFF BALA NCE \$"; PRINTUSING"\#\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; E :INPUT"ANOTHER $(Y / N) " ; A \$: I F$ LEFT \$ $(A \$, 1)=" Y " T H E N 2 E L S E E N D$

Charles Stauber
Great Lakes, IL
(For these winning one-liner contest entries, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book Of Adventures and its companion The Second Rainbow Adventures Tape.)

T"ADDITIONS FOR ";MO\$(MO);",";YE AR:PRINT@32,STRING\$ $(32$, CHR $\$(128)$ ) : SW=2: GOTO5ø45
577ø CLOSE \#l:CLOSE \#2:CLS:PRINT @128,"DO YOU WISH TO ADD MORE

TRANSACTIONS TO THIS MONTH
";:INPUTA\$:IFA\$="Y"THEN572øELSEI FA\$="N"THEN522øELSE577ø
59øø CLS: PRINT@128,"WHICH MONTH' S TRANSACTIONS NEED AN ITEM DELE TED (99 FOR RETURN TO MENU) ";:I NPUTA:IFA=99THEN16øELSEIFA< $\varnothing$ OR A>12THEN59øøELSE591ø
591ø DSW=1:MO=A:GOTO5øø5
592ø DSW=1:MO=A:OPEN "D",\#1,FLE\$ , 51
593ø CLS:PRINT@128,"WHAT IS THE RECORD NUMBER YOU WISH TO DELE TE (999 FOR RETURN TO MENU)";:I NPUTRNO:IFRNO=999THEN556øELSEIFR NO<l OR RNO>135THEN593øELSE594ø $594 \varnothing$ GOTO5525
595ø CLS:PRINT"DELETIONS FOR ";M O\$ (MO) ;","; YEAR: PRINT@32,STRING\$ ( 32 , CHR\$ (128)): GOTO5526
$596 \varnothing$ PRINT@384,STRING\$ (32,CHR\$ (1 28)): PRINT@416,"IS THIS THE TRAN SACTION YOU WISHTO DELETE";:INPU

TA\$:IF A\$="Y"THEN598申 ELSE IF A\$ ="N" THEN593ø ELSE5536
$598 \varnothing$ CTOT (ACNO) $=$ CTOT (ACNO) + AMT: N =RNO:ACNO=999:AMT= $\varnothing$ : GOTO5145 599ø CLS:PRINT@128,"DO YOU WISH TO DELETE MORE TRANSACTIONS
FOR THIS MONTH";:INPUTA\$:IFA\$=" Y"THEN593øELSEIFA\$="N"THEN5995EL SE599ø
5995 CLOSE\#1:GOTO522ø
6øøø BSW=1:GOTO36ø
6ølø BSW=ø:GOTO327ø
$7 \emptyset \varnothing \emptyset$ DLSW=1:CLS:PRINT@128,"WHICH
MONTH'S BUDGET DO YOU WISHTO DI SPLAY";:INPUTA:IFA<1ORA>12THEN7 $\varnothing$ øø
$7 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ GOSUBl195ø:GOSUBI198ø
$7 \varnothing 15$ SUMBUD=ø:FORI=1TOIøø STEP4
$7 \varnothing 17$ PRINT@48ø,"=======SEARCHING FOR DATA. ======"
$7 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ CLS:IF SW8=1 THEN 7ø8め ELSE PRINT@ø,"BUDGET FOR ";MO\$(MO);Y EAR:PRINT STRING\$ (32,"-")
$7 \varnothing 35$ PRSW= $\varnothing: F O R$ X=I TO I+3:IF MI D\$(DA\$(X),1,5)="XXXXX" OR CTOT (X ) $=\varnothing$ THEN $7 \emptyset 36$ ELSE PRINT DA $(\mathrm{X}):$ PRINT USING"\% \%\#\#\#\%\%\$\#\#\#,\#\#\#.\#\# -";"ACT ";X;" ";CTOT(X):PRINT:P


RSW $=1$ ：SUMBUD $=$ SUMBUD + CTOT（ X ）
$7 \emptyset 36$ NEXTX：IF PRSW＜＞ 1 THEN $7 \varnothing 4$ 5 ELSE PRINT＠48ø，＂PRESS＜ENTER＞ TO CONTINUE．＂；：
$7 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ IK\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF IK\＄＜＞CHR\＄（I 3）THEN $7 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$
$7 \varnothing 45$ NEXTI：CLS：IF SW8＝1 THEN $7 \not \subset 5$ $\emptyset$ ELSE PRINT＂BUDGET FOR＂；MO\＄（MO ）；YEAR：GOTO7ø6ø
$7 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ PRINT＂ACTUAL FOR＂；MO\＄（MO） ；YEAR
$7 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ PRINT STRING\＄（32，＂－＂）：SW8＝$\varnothing$ ：PRINT USING＂\％\％\＄\＃\＃\＃，\＃\＃\＃ ．\＃\＃－＂；＂TOTAL－－＞＂；SUMBUD：SUMBUD ＝$\varnothing$ ：PRINT＠48 $\varnothing$ ，＂PRESS＜ENTER＞TO C ONTINUE．＂；：
$7 \emptyset 65$ IK\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF IK\＄＜＞CHR\＄（I 3）THEN $7 \varnothing 65$ ELSE $16 \varnothing$
$7 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ PRINT＠ø，＂ACTUAL FOR＂；MO\＄（M 0）；YEAR：PRINT STRING\＄$(32, "-"): G O$ T07ø35
8øøø DLSW＝1：SW8＝1：CLS：PRINT＠128， ＂WHICH MONTH＇S ACTUAL DATA DO YO UWISH TO DISPLAY＂；：INPUTA：IFA＜10 RA＞12THEN8øøø
8ø1ø GOSUB1196ø：GOSUB1195ø：GOSUB 11985：FORI＝1TO1申ø：CTOT（I）＝TT申T（I ）：NEXTI：GOTO7Ø15

899ø CLS：PRINT＂＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊SELECTI ONS＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＂：PRINT：PRINT＂I）DI SPLAY A MONTH＂：PRINT：PRINT＂2）DI SPLAY YEAR－TO－DATE＂：PRINT：PRINT＂ 3）RETURN TO MAIN MENU＂：PRINT：PR INT＂＂；：INPUTA：ON A GOTO 8995，9ø申ø，16ø，899ø
8995 CLS：PRINT＠128，＂WHICH MONTH＇ S ACTUAL VS．BUDGET DO YOU WISH TO DISPLAY＂；：INPUTA：IFA＜$\quad$ ORA＞12T HEN8995ELSE9 $\varnothing 1 \varnothing$
$9 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ YRSW＝1：DLSW＝1：CLS：PRINT＠128 ，＂ENTER MONTH FOR WHICH YOU WISH
TO DISPLAY YEAR TO DATE THROUG H＂：：INPUTA：IFA＜IORA＞12THEN9 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ 9ø1ø GOSUB1196ø：GOSUB1195ø：GOSUB 11985：GOSUB1198ø
$9 \varnothing 2 \emptyset A=\varnothing: B=\varnothing: F O R I=1 T O 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ STEP 4 $9 \varnothing 23$ PRINT＠48ø，＂＝＝＝＝＝＝SEARCHING FOR DATA．＝＝＝＝＝＝＂；
$9 \varnothing 24$ IF YRSW＝1 THEN $9 \varnothing 25$ ELSE 9ø 27
$9 \varnothing 25$ IF YRSW＜＞ 1 THEN $9 \not 027$ ELSE CLS：PRINT＠ø，＂ACTUAL VS．BUDGET＂ ：PRINT＂THRU＂；MO\＄（MO）；YEAR：PRINT STRING\＄（31，＂－＂）：GOTO9ø3ø
$9 \nmid 27$ CLS：PRINT＠ø，＂ACTUAL VS．BUD GET＂：PRINT MO\＄（MO）；YEAR：PRINT ST


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## T\＆DSUBSCRIPTION SOFTWARE，P．O．BOX 256C，HOLLAND，M 49423 （616） $396-7577$

RING\$ (31,"-")
$9 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ PRSW= $\varnothing: F O R X=I$ TO $I+3: I F M I$ D\$(DA\$ (X) , 1, 5) ="XXXXX" OR CTOT (X $)=\varnothing$ AND TTOT $(X)=\varnothing$ THEN $9 \varnothing 33$ ELSE PRINT DA\$(X):PRINT USING"\% \%\#\#\# , \#\#\#.\#\#-\% $\% \# \# \#, \# \# \# . \# \#-1 ; " A) " ;$ TTOT (X) ; " B) "; CTOT (X)
$9 \varnothing 31 A=A+T T O T(X): B=B+C T O T(X): P R S$ $\mathrm{W}=1: \mathrm{CTR} 1=\mathrm{CTR} 1+\mathrm{A}: C T R 2=\mathrm{CTR} 2+\mathrm{B}$
$9 \emptyset 33$ NEXTX:IF PRSW <> 1 THEN $9 \varnothing 4$ 5 ELSE PRINT@48ø,"PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE.";:
9ø4ø IK\$=INKEY\$:IF IK\$ <> CHR\$(1 3) THEN $9 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$
$9 \varnothing 45$ NEXTI:IF YRSW <> 1 THEN $9 \varnothing 4$ 7 ELSE CLS:PRINT"ACTUAL VS. BUDG ET": PRINT"THRU "; MO\$ (MO) ;YEAR:PR INT STRING\$ (31,"-"):PRINT:GOTO9ø $5 \emptyset$
$9 \varnothing 47$ CLS: PRINT"ACTUAL VS. BUDGET ": PRINT MO\$(MO) ; YEAR:PRINT STRIN G\$(31, "-") : PRINT
9ø5ø YRSW=ø:PRINT"
TO
TALS":PRINT:PRINT USING"\% \%\#\#\#,\# \#\#.\#\#-\% $\% \# \# \#, \# \# \# . \# \#-1 "$ "A) ";
" B) "; B: $A=\varnothing: B=\varnothing:$ PRINT@48 $\quad$, "PRE SS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE";:
$9 \varnothing 55$ IK\$=INKEY\$:IF IK\$ <> CHR\$(1 3) THEN $9 \not 055$ ELSE $16 \varnothing$

1øøøø CLS: PRINT"***********SELEC TIONS***********": PRINT"I) DISPL AY ALL ACCOUNT
IPTIONS": PRINT: PRINT"2)
SINGLE ACCOUNT DESCR ION":
løøø2 PRINT:PRINT"3) RETURN TO M AIN MENU": PRINT: PRINT" ";:INPUTA
:ON A GOSUB $1 \varnothing \varnothing 1 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing \varnothing, 16 \varnothing:$ GOTO $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 1 \varnothing \mathrm{RC}=1: \mathrm{GOTO} 4 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$
1ø5øø CLS:OPEN "D",\#1,"CHRTACCT/ DAT", $3 \varnothing$
1ø51ø CLS: PRINT@128,"ENTER ACCOU NT NUMBER YOU WISH TO DISPLAY" ;:INPUTAC:IF AC< $\quad$ OR AC>Iø $\quad$ THEN $1 \varnothing 51 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 52 \emptyset \mathrm{RC}=1:$ GOTO $452 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 53 \varnothing$ RC= $\varnothing:$ CLOSE \#1
1ø54ø PRINT@416,"ENTER <R> TO RE
TURN TO MAIN MENU.";:INPUTA\$
1ø55ø IF A\$="R" GOTO 16ø
$1 \varnothing 56 \varnothing$ GOTO $1 \varnothing 54 \varnothing$
lløøø CLS:PRINT@128,"I AM LOADIN G THE PROGRAM FOR THEREPORT GENE RATOR.":RUN"REPTGENR"
117øø CLS: PRINT@96,"THE IST PRIN $T$ LINE SHOULD BE ABOUT $3 / 4$ IN CHES FROM THE TOP
EASE ALIGN. WHEN

OF PAPER. PL
PAPER IS ALI

GNED PROPERLY TYPE <YES> IN RES PONSE TO QUESTION.":PRINT:PRINT" IS PRINTER READY";:INPUTA\$:IFA\$= "YES"THENRETURNELSE117øø
118øø I=1:LC=ø:CLS:PRINT@98,"PRI NTING CHART OF ACCOUNTS.":OPEN " D", \#1, "CHRTACCT/DAT", $3 \varnothing$
1181ø PRINT\#-2," ACT < --D E S C R I P T I O N-ー>": PRIN T\#-2:
1182め GET\#l,I:INPUT \#l,DESC\$:D\$= MID\$ (DESC\$, 1, 5) : IFD\$="XXXXX"THEN 11825ELSEPRINT\#-2, USING"\%

옹 \# \# \# \% \% \%
\%";" "; ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ ";DES
$C \$: L C=L C+1: I=I+1: I F L C=5 \emptyset T H E N G O S U$ Bll88øELSEIFI=1ø1THEN1189øELSEll $82 \varnothing$
$11825 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1: I F I=1 \varnothing 1 T H E N 1189 \emptyset E L S E$ $1182 \varnothing$
$1183 \emptyset$ GOTO1181ø
1188ø FORX=1TO14: PRINT\#-2: NEXTX: LC $=\varnothing:$ RETURN
1189ø FOR X=LC TO 63:PRINT\#-2:NE XTX: LC= $\varnothing:$ CLOSE\#1:GOTOL6 $\varnothing$
ll9øø GET \#l,I:INPUT \#l,ACNO,MO, DA, YR, CHK, AMT , PRP\$, PST:RETURN 1191ø PRINT\#-2:LC=LC+1:IFLC=59TH EN16ØELSE1191Ø
1195ø CLS: PRINT@96,"ONE MOMENT P LEASE, I AM LOADING ACCOUNT DESC RIPTIONS.":OPEN "D", \#1,"CHRTACCT /DAT", $3 \varnothing$ :FORI=1TOl $\varnothing \varnothing$ :GET \#1,I:IN PUT \#l, DESC\$:DA\$ (I) =DESC\$:NEXTI: CLOSE \#l:RETURN
1196ø CLS:PRINT@128,"I AM CHECKI NG TO SEE IF THE DATAFOR THE MON TH YOU SELECTED IS ONFILE.":MO=A :OPEN "D", \#1, "FILENAME/DAT", $21: F$ ORI=1TOL2:GET \#1,I:INPUT \#1, YEAR , FLE\$:FL\$ (I) =FLE\$:NEXTI: CLOSE\#I 11965 IF FL\$(MO) = "ZZZZZZZZ/ZZZ " THEN Il97ø ELSE RETURN
1197ø PRINT:PRINT"DATA FOR THE M ONTH YOU ENTERED IS NOT ON FILE - I AM RETURNING TO MENU.":FORT $=1 T O 3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT T:IF DLSW=1 THEN 1 $2 \emptyset 3 \emptyset$ ELSE 11øøø
1198ø MO=A:CLS:PRINT@98,"I AM LO ADING BUDGET DATA.":OPEN "D",\#1, "BUDGET/DAT", 128:FORI=1TOløø:GET \#l,I:INPUT \#l,YEAR:FORX=1TO12:I NPUT \#l, BAMT (X) : NEXTX:IF YRSW=l THEN11982ELSECTOT (I) = BAMT (MO)
11981 NEXTI:CLOSE\#1:RETURN
11982 FOR II=1 TO MO:CTOT (I) $=\mathrm{CTO}$ T(I) + BAMT (II) : NEXT II:GOTOl1981
11985 CLS:PRINT@96,"I AM LOADING ACTUAL DATA.":OPEN "D", \#1,"TRAN


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## WARP FACTOR X

If you have been waiting for a game for your color computer that has everything, your wait is over. WARP FACTOR X is here. This all graphics simulation game requires strategy, fast thinking, an eye for detail, and above all experience in knowing the capabilities of your starship and its computer. You will begin your adventure into space as a cadet but your ultimate goal is to become Captain of the Enterprise. To do this you must neutralize the enemy planets and eliminate the Klingon starbases along with the Klingons themselves. The Klingon is not a "Robot." He has the same capabilities as your starship but he is also subject to the same problems. You will find that he is inclined to move around while you are attacking him and may even chase you when you find it prudent to retreat. You must form alliances with neutral planets and bring them into the federation. Many of the planets will have special resources which will help the federation.
WARP FACTOR X was written by an engineer for the Kennedy Space Center and has been three years in the making. You will appreciate the attention to detail and complex inner workings of the program. The program is supported by eight pages of documentation important to the success of your mission. Your progress through the eighteen sectors of the galaxy will be recorded and saved
for your next adventure into space. WARP FÁCTOR X includes versions for $32 \mathrm{~K}, 64 \mathrm{~K}$, and COCO 2 . It requires one disk drive and comes packaged in a vinyl library case. \$34.95

## DARKMOOR HOLD

You and your comrades will explore the levels of Darkmoor Hold in an effort to gain great riches and defeat the dark wizard. The Wizard will soon realize the threat you pose and the many monsters you meet and battle will become stronger and more powerful as you move through the 10 levels of Darkmoor. A keen eye will help you find weapons and armor to aid your battle along with treasures for you to keep. Your party consists of a Dwart, an Elf, and you, the Human, each with their own special attributes. The weapons, armor and treasure are placed randomly in each level to provide a new challenge each time you play. You may also save the game you are playing since defeating the evil Wizard is not an easy task. It has great graphics and an impressive text screen to give you more fun than a barrel of elves. Requires 64 KEB and 1 disk drive. $\mathbf{\$ 2 9 . 9 5}$

## FAMILY-TREE

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SFLE/DAT", 128 : FORI=1TOl $\varnothing \varnothing:$ GET\#l, I:INPUT\#1, YEAR:FORX=1TO12: INPUT\# l, TAMT (X) : YTOT (I) =YTOT (I) +TAMT (X ):NEXTX:IF YRSW=1 THEN11987ELSE TTOT (I) =TAMT (MO)
11986 NEXTI:CLOSE\#l:RETURN
11987 FOR II=1 TO MO: TTOT(I)=TT OT (I) +TAMT (II) : NEXT II:GOTO11986 12øøø DLSW=1:CLS:PRINT"********* SELECTIONS $* * * * * * * * * * ": P R I N T: P R$ INT"I) DELETE A MONTH'S TRANSACT IONS": PRINT"2) DELETE A MONTH'S BUDGET": PRINT:PRINT"3) RETURN TO MAIN MENU":PRINT:PRINT" ";:INPU TA: IFA<1ORA>3THEN $12 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$12 \varnothing \varnothing 1$ ON A GOTO $12 \varnothing \varnothing 5,122 \varnothing \varnothing, 16 \varnothing$ 12øø5 CLS:PRINT@128,"WHICH MONTH 'S TRANSACTIONS DO YOU WISH TO DELETE ";:INPUTA:IFA<lORA>12THE N12øø5ELSEGOSUB12øø7
12øø6 GOSUB1196ø: GOTO12ø1ø
12øø7 PRINT:PRINT"ARE YOU SURE ( ENTER <N> FOR RETURN TO MAIN MENU OTHERWISE ENTER <Y> TO D ELETE) ?";:
12øø8 IK\$=INKEY\$:IF IK\$="N" THEN $16 \varnothing$ ELSE IF IK\$="Y" THEN RETURN ELSE $12 \varnothing \varnothing 8$
12ø1ø DLSW=ø:CLS:PRINT@128,"I AM DELETING DATA IN FILE": PRINT FL \$(MO):KILL FL\$ (MO):FL\$ (MO)="ZZZZ ZZZZ/ZZZ":OPEN "D", \#1,"FILENAME/ DAT", $21:$ FORI=1TOl2:WRITE \#1,YEAR ,FL\$ (I): PUT\#1,I:NEXTI:CLOSE\#1
$12 \varnothing 12$ FLNM\$="TRANSFLE/DAT"
12ø15 OPEN "D", \#1,FLNM\$,128:FORI =lTOløø:GET\#l,I:INPUT \#l,YEAR:FO R N=l TO 12:INPUT \#l,TAMT(N):NEX TN
$12 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ TAMT (MO) $=\varnothing:$ WRITE \# $1, Y E A R: F$ OR N=1 TO 12:WRITE\#1,TAMT(N):NEX TN:PUT \#1,I:NEXTI:CLOSE \#l:GOTOI $6 \varnothing$
$12 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \mathrm{DLSW}=\varnothing:$ GOTO16ø
$122 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT@128,"WHICH MONTH
'S BUDGET DO YOU WISHTO DELETE " ;:INPUTA: IFA<1ORA>12THEN122øøELS EGOSUB12øø7
1221ø CLS:PRINT@128,"I AM DELETI NG BUDGET DATA.": FLNM\$="BUDGET/D AT": MO=A: GOTO12ø15
13øøø CLS: PRINT@128,"ARE YOU REA DY TO BACKUP YOUR FILES (Y/N)
"; : INPUTA\$: IFA\$="N"THEN16øELSEIF A\$="Y"THEN13øø5ELSE13øøø
13øø5 CLS: PRINT@128,"REMOVE DISK ETTE AND WRITE PROTECT. I NSERT WRITE PROTECTEDDISKETTE AN D PRESS <R>."

13øø6 IK\$=INKEY\$:IF IK\$="R"THENI $3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing E L S E 13 \varnothing \varnothing 6$
$13 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT@128,"BACKING UP FILES.": BACKUPø:END
$18 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS $\varnothing$ :PRINT@192,"SO LONG TI LL NEXT TIME. MAY ALL YOUR EXPEN SES BE SMALL.";
$18 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ END


Listing 3: REPTGENR
$\emptyset$ PCLEARI
5 CLS $\varnothing$
6 PRINT" EXPENSE TRACKING \& MANA GEMENT"
12 PRINT@64,STRING\$(32,"\$");:PRI NT" author
"; : PRINT"
L": PRINT"
VE": PRINT"
ø23": PRINT"
2": PRINT STRING\$ ( 32 ,"\$") ; :
15 PRINT" requirements
"; : PRINT"
64 K COCO D
ISK BASIC l.I":PRINT"
DISK DRIVE": PRINT"
DMP $1 \varnothing$
Ø PRINTER": PRINT STRING\$ (32,"\$")
; :
19 PRINT@481,"PART II=========== =AUGUST 1985";:
$2 \emptyset \mathrm{P}=64:$ FORI=1TO12: PRINT@P,"\$"; PRINT@P+31,"\$"; : P=P+32:NEXTI:FOR X=1TO9999: NEXTX
21 DATA "JANUARY", "FEBRUARY", "MA RCH", "APRIL", "MAY", "JUNE", "JULY" , "AUGUST", "SEPTEMBER", "OCTOBER", "NOVEMBER", "DECEMBER"
29 CLEAR3 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing$ FILES 3:DIM BAMT (12),TAMT (12) , $\operatorname{VAR}(12), \mathrm{MO}(12), \mathrm{FL} \$(12), \mathrm{TTOT}(1 \varnothing$ ø), DA\$(1øø), CTOT (1ø $), Y T O T(1 \varnothing \varnothing)$
$4 \varnothing$ FORI=1TO12:READMO\$(I):NEXTI:R ESTORE
5ø GOTOIIøøø
16ø CLS: PRINT@133,"ONE MOMENT PL EASE.": DLSW= $\varnothing:$ FOR I=1TOl $\varnothing \varnothing: D A \$(I$ $)=\| ": \operatorname{CTOT}(I)=\varnothing: \operatorname{TTOT}(I)=\varnothing: \operatorname{YTOT}(I)$ $=\varnothing:$ NEXTI
11 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ TRSW $=\varnothing: T T=\varnothing:$ CLS: PRINT" $* * * *$ *******SELECTIONS**********": PRI NT:PRINT"I) LIST MONTHLY TRANSAC

# MORETON BAY SOFTWARE 

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A complete animation development system for your CoCo An object oriented graphic screen developer. Using this tool you can quickly and simply animate your pictures. Take standard graphic screens that you develop and incorporate them into MOTION PICTURES. Animate up to eight frames, yielding smooth animation. Generate screens from objects and build screens from stored object files. Included are routines to display animation from BASIC. We believe you'll like this program, so we make this offer: We will send you a demonstration disk for $\$ 4.0 C$ which you can apply as a credit if you buy the program. Requires 64K. Disk, \$39.95.

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Finally a monitor driver for the Color Computer II that lets you use a monochrome and a color monitor simultaneously. We're proud of this new driver. The six transister circuit provides optimal signal mixing and signal gain. Excellent monochrome output and better quality resolution in the color ouput

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A QUALITY PIECE OF HARDWARE
The CoCo Switcher allows you to hook u
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Mono II for Color Computer 2. An excellent monochrome monitor driver that has audio output also. Specify
 model needed.
$\$ 24.95$.

TIONS＂：PRINT＂2）LIST MONTHLY BUD GET＂：PRINT＂3）LIST BUDGET FOR YE AR＂：PRINT＂4）LIST ACTUAL FOR YEA R＂：
lløø1 PRINT＂5）LIST TRANS．SUM．
FOR YEAR＂：PRINT＂6）LIST MO．ACTU AL VS．BUDGET＂：
11øø5 PRINT＂7）LIST YTD ACTUAL V S．BUDGET＂：PRINT＂8）LIST CHART O F ACCOUNTS＂：PRINT＂9）RETURN TO M AIN PROGRAM＂：PRINT＂lø）END SESSI ON＂：PRINT：PRINT＂＂；：INPUTA：ON A GOSUB llllø，112øø，113øø，13øøø，11 $4 \varnothing \varnothing, 115 \varnothing \varnothing, 116 \varnothing \varnothing, 11699,12 \phi \varnothing \varnothing, 18 \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing$ ：GOTOLløøø
llllø CLS：PRINT＠128，＂WHICH MONTH DO YOU WISH TO LIST＂；：INPUTMO：I F MO＜$\varnothing$ OR MO＞l2 THENIlll $\varnothing$ ELSE AP\＄＝LEFT\＄（MO\＄（MO），3）：A＝MO
llll5 GOSUBl196ø
11125 GOSUB1195ø
11126 GOSUBl17øø：CLS：PRINT＠128，＂
I AM PRINTING THE DETAIL
TRANSACTIONS FOR＂；MO\＄（MO）；＂．＂；：
FLE\＄＝＂DTLTRANS／＂＋AP\＄：OPEN＂D＂，\＃1 ，FLE\＄，51
lll28 PRINT \＃－2，TAB（19）＂MONTHLY TRANSACTIONS FOR＂；MO\＄（MO）；YEAR ；：PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2：PRINT \＃－2，TA
$B(\varnothing)$＂REC ACT＂；：PRINT \＃－2，TAB（4 ø）＂TRAN＂：PRINT \＃－2，TAB（ $\varnothing$ ）＂NUM NUM ．．．．．ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION．． ．．．I．D．DA ．．AMOUNT．．TRANS． DESCRIPTION＂；：PRINT\＃－2：
11129 LC＝$\varnothing:$ IFPSW＜＞1THENIIl3 $\varnothing$ ELSE 1115ø
1113ø FOR I＝1 TO 135：GOSUBl19øø： IFACNO $=999$ THENIII4 $\varnothing$
lll31 PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2，USING＂\＃ \＃\＃\％\％\＃\＃\＃\％\％
\％\％\％\％\＃\＃\＃\％\％\＃\＃\％\％\＃\＃，\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃－\％\％\％
\％＂；I；SPACE\＄；ACNO；S
PACE\＄；DA\＄（ACNO）；SPACE\＄；CHK；＂＂；DA ；＂＂；AMT；＂＂；PRP\＄；：
$11135 \mathrm{TT}=\mathrm{TT}+\mathrm{AMT}: \mathrm{LC}=\mathrm{LC}+\mathrm{l}: \mathrm{IFLC}=5 \emptyset \mathrm{~T}$ HENGOSUBIIl45
1ll4ø NEXTI：PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2：PR INT\＃－2，TAB（ $3 \varnothing$ ）＂TOTAL－－－－－－－－－－－－－－
＂；：PRINT\＃－2，USING＂\＄\＃\＃\＃，\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃－
＂；TT；：PRINT\＃－2：TT＝$\varnothing$ ：CLOSE \＃l：CLO SE \＃2：PSW＝$\varnothing$ ：GOTO1191 $\varnothing$
11145 PSW＝1：FORX＝1TO12：PRINT\＃－2： NEXTX：GOTOlll28
1ll5ø I＝I＋l：GOSUBll9 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ IFACNO＝99 9THEN1114ØELSE11131
112øø CLS：PRINT＠96，＂WHICH MONTH＇
S BUDGET DO YOU WANTTO LIST＂；：IN PUTA：IFA＜$\varnothing$ ORA＞l2THEN1l2øøELSEll2 $\not \subset 5$

112ø5 MO＝A：GOSUB1195ø：GOSUB1198ø ：GOSUBl17øø
ll21ø I＝l：LC＝$\varnothing: C L S: P R I N T @ 96, " I A$ M PRINTING BUDGET DATA FOR＂；M O\＄（MO）；YEAR；＂．＂
ll2l5 PRINT\＃－2，＂＂；＂BUD
GET FOR＂；MO\＄（MO）；YEAR：PRINT\＃－2：
ll22ø PRINT\＃－2，＂＂；＂ACT
＜－－D E S C R I P T I O N－－＞
．AMOUNT．．＂：PRINT\＃－2：
$1123 \varnothing$ IF DA $(\mathrm{I})=$ STRING $(27, " X ")$
OR CTOT $(I)=\varnothing$ THEN1124øELSEBUDSUM ＝BUDSUM＋CTOT（I）：PRINT\＃－2，USING＂\％ \％\＃\＃\＃\％\％
\％\％\％\＃\＃\＃，\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃－＂；＂
＂；I；＂＂；DA\＄（I）；＂＂；CTOT（I）： $\mathrm{LC}=\mathrm{LC}+1: \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1: \mathrm{IFLC}=5 \emptyset \mathrm{THENGOSUB11}$ 88øELSEIFI＝1ø1THEN11235ELSEll23 ll235 PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2，USING＂\％
\％\％\％\％\％\＃\＃\＃，\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃－＂；SPACE\＄；＂T OTAL＂；＂＂；BUDSUM
11239 GOTOl189ø
$1124 \varnothing \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1: \mathrm{IFI}=1 \not \subset 1 \mathrm{THEN} 11235 \mathrm{ELSE}$ $1123 \varnothing$
113øø RN\＄＝＂BUDGET＂：GOSUBl195ø：FO RX＝1TOl2：TAMT $(X)=\varnothing$ ：NEXTX：GOSUBII 7ø申：OPEN＂D＂，\＃1，＂BUDGET／DAT＂，128 ：I＝1：LC＝$\varnothing: A C N O=I$
ll31ø IF TRSW＝1 THEN 11311 ELSE
CLS：PRINT＠96，＂I AM PRINTING THE
BUDGET FOR THEYEAR．＂：GOSUB1132ø：
GOTO11335
11311 CLS：PRINT＠96，＂I AM PRINTIN G THE ACTUAL FOR THEYEAR．＂：GOSUB 1132ø：GOTO11335
1132ø GET \＃1，I：IFDA\＄（I）＝STRING\＄（ 27，＂X＂）THEN1137øELSEINPUT\＃1，YEAR ：FORX＝1TO12：INPUT\＃1，BAMT（X）：NEXT X：RETURN
11335 PRINT\＃－2，STRING\＄（ $8 \varnothing, 1$－＂）：
$1134 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，TAB（36）＂JAN
FEB MAR APR＂ ：PRINT\＃－2，TAB（36）＂MAY J UN JUL AUG＂：PRIN T\＃－2，RN\＄；＂FOR＂；YEAR；STRING\＄（19 ，＂＂）：＂SEP OCT
OV DEC＂：PRINT\＃－2，STRING\＄
（ $8 \varnothing, "-"$ ）：PRINT\＃－2
1135ø PRINT\＃－2，USING＂\％

> \%\%\%\#\#, \#\#\#.\#\#-\%\%\#
\＃，\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃－\％⿳亠二口斤口力＂，\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃－\％\％\＃\＃，\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃ －＂；DA\＄（I）；＂＂；BAMT（1）；＂＂；BAMT （2）；＂＂；BAMT（3）；＂＂；BAMT（4）：
11353 SUMBUD $=\varnothing$ ：FORX＝1TO12：SUMBUD $=$ SUMBUD＋BAMT（ X ）：：TAMT $(\mathrm{X})=$ TAMT $(X)+$ BAMT（X）：NEXTX
11355 PRINT\＃－2，USING＂\％
\％\＃\＃，\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃－\％
\＃，\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃－\％\％\＃\＃，\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃－\％\％\＃\＃，\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃

```
-";SPACE$;BAMT (5);" ";BAMT (6);"
    ";BAMT(7);" ";BAMT(8):
1136\varnothing PRINT#-2,USING"###%
%$###, ###.##-%%%%##,###.##-%%#
#, ###.##-%%##,###.##-%%##, ###.##
-";ACNO;" TOTAL...";SUMBUD;SPAC
E$;BAMT(9);" ";BAMT(lø);" ";BA
MT(ll);" ";BAMT(12)
11365 IFTSW=1THEN1139\emptysetELSEPRINT#
-2:IC=LC+4:I=I+1:ACNO=I:IFI=1\varnothing1T
HEN1138\emptysetELSEIFLC=52THEN1l398ELSE
GOSUBll32\varnothing:GOTOll35\varnothing
l137\emptyset I=I+l:ACNO=I:IFI=l\varnothinglTHEN1l
38\emptysetELSEl132\emptyset
1138\emptyset I=1:ACNO=999:DA$(I)="TOTAL
    "+RN$+" FOR YEAR ":FORX=1T
Ol2 : BAMT (X)=TAMT (X) :NEXTX:TSW=1:
GOTOll35\varnothing
1139\varnothing LC=LC+2:TSW=\varnothing:GOTOl189\varnothing
11398 LC=\emptyset:FORX=1TO9:PRINT#-2:NE
XTX:GOSUBll32\emptyset:GOTOll335
114\emptyset\varnothing YRSW=1:CLS:PRINT@128,"PLEA
SE ENTER TODAY'S DATE. (SLA
SHES MUST BE ENTERED) ":PRINT:PRI
NT"DATE (MM/DD/YY)... ";:INPUTDT
$:GOSUBll95ø:GOSUBl1985:GOSUBl17
\varnothing
1l4ø5 CLS:PRINT@96,"I AM PRINTIN
```



G A SUMMARY OF THE TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR."
$114 \varnothing 8$ LC=ø:I=1:SUMTOT=ø
1141ø PRINT\#-2,"TRANSACTION SUMM ARY FOR";YEAR;"....A/ø ";DT\$:PRI NT\#-2:PRINT\#-2,"ACT ....ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION.... ...AMOUNT...": PRINT\#-2:
ll42ø IF YTOT(I) $=\varnothing$ THEN $1143 \varnothing$ EL SE PRINT\#-2,USING"\#\#\#\%\%\%
\% \% \% \% \# \#, \#\#\#. \#\#-"
;I;" ";DAS(I);" ";YTOT(I):SUMT OT=SUMTOT+YTOT (I): LC=LC+1:IFLC=5 ØTHEN1144Ø
$1143 \emptyset \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1: \mathrm{IFI}=1 \varnothing 1 \mathrm{THEN1145} \mathrm{\emptyset ELSE}$ $1142 \varnothing$
$1144 \varnothing$ I=I+1:IF I=1ø1 THEN $1145 \emptyset$ ELSE FORX=1TOl2:PRINT\#-2:NEXTX:L C=ø: GOTO1141ø
1145ø YRSW=ø:CLOSE\#1:PRINT\#-2:PR INT\#-2,USING"
\%\% \% $\%$ \#\#\#, \#\#\#.\#\#-"; SPAC E\$;"TOTAL ";SUMTOT:LC=LC+2:SUMT OT= $\varnothing:$ FORX=LC TO 61:PRINT\#-2:NEXT X: LC=ø:GOTO16ø
115øø CLS: PRINT@128,"WHICH MONTH DO YOU WISH TO LIST";:INPU TA:IFA<1 OR A>12 THEN115øø
11515 GOSUB1196ø:GOSUB1195ø:GOSU B1198ø: GOSUB11985: GOSUB117øø:CLS : PRINT@128,"I AM PRINTING ACTUAL VS. BUDGET FOR ";MO\$ (MO) ;YEAR $1152 \varnothing$ LC= $\varnothing: I=1: A C T O T=\varnothing: S U M B U D=\varnothing$ 11525 GOSUBI165ø:PRINT\#-2:PRINT\# -2," ACT ...D ES C R I P T I ○ N... ...ACTUAL. .

```
                                    ...BUDGET
```

One-Liner Contest Winner
With this one-liner, you can enter the amount of your paycheck, key in the amounts of your monthly bills and see how much is left.
The listing:
$\emptyset$ CLS:PRINT@8,"QUICK BUDGET":PRI NT: INPUT" AMOUNT OF PAYCHECK ";A:CLS:INPUT" NUMBER OF B ILLS"; B:CLS: FORX=1TOB:PRINT:INPU T" AMOUNT OF BILI"; $\mathrm{C}: \mathrm{BB}=\mathrm{A}-$ C:PRINT" PAYCHECK LEFTVBB $: F O R Z=1 T O 3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T: A=B B: N E X T X: C L$ S:PRINT" PAYCHECK LEFT

David V. Haas Eglin $A F B, F L$
(For this winning one-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book Of Adventures and its companion The Second Rainbow Adventures Tape.):
．．．．VARIANCE．＂：PRINT\＃－2
$1153 \varnothing$ IF MID\＄（DA\＄（I），1，5）＝＂XXXXX ＂THEN 1155ø ELSE PRINT\＃－2，USING 1＂\％\％\＃\＃\＃\％\％\％
\％\％\％\＃\＃\＃，\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃－\％\％\＃\＃\＃，\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃－\％
 ）；＂＂；TTOT（I）；＂＂；CTOT（I）；＂
＂； $\operatorname{CTOT}(I)-T T O T(I): A C T O T=A C T O T+$ TTOT（I）：
11535 SUMBUD＝SUMBUD＋CTOT（I）：LC＝I $C+1:$
1155 $1=I+1: I F I=1 \varnothing 1 T H E N 1156 \emptyset E L S E$ IFLC＝5øTHEN11555ELSE1153ø
11555 FOR X＝LC TO 61：PRINT\＃－2：NE XTX：LC＝$\varnothing$ ：GOTO11525
1156ø PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2，USING＂\％ $\%$ \％\％
 \＃\＃，\＃\＃\＃．\＃\＃－＂；SPACE\＄；＂TOTAL－－－－＞＂ ；＂＂；ACTOT；＂＂；SUMBUD；＂＂；SUM BUD－ACTOT：FOR X＝LC TO 59：PRINT\＃－ $2: N E X T X:$ YRSW $=\varnothing:$ GOTO16 $\varnothing$
116øø YRSW＝1：CLS：PRINT＠128，＂ENTE R MONTH FOR WHICH YOU WISH TO L IST YEAR TO DATE THROUGH．＂：PRINT ：INPUTA：IF A＜1 OR A＞12 THENII6øø 1161ø GOSUB1196ø：GOSUB1195ø：GOSU B1198ø：GOSUB11985：GOSUB117 $\varnothing$ ：
11615 CLS：PRINT＠128，＂I AM PRINTI NG YEAR TO DATE DATA．＂：GOTOII52ø 1165ø IF YRSW＝1 THEN $1166 \varnothing$ ELSE PRINT\＃－2，＂ACTUAL VS．BUDGET FO R＂；MO\＄（MO）；YEAR：RETURN
1166ø PRINT\＃－2，＂YEAR TO DATE A ／O＂；MO\＄（MO）；YEAR：RETURN
11699 GOSUB117øø：GOTO118øø
117øø CLS：PRINT＠96，＂THE 1ST PRIN $T$ LINE SHOULD BE ABOUT 3／4 IN CHES FROM THE TOP OF PAPER．PL EASE ALIGN．WHEN PAPER IS ALI GNED PROPERLY TYPE＜YES＞IN RES PONSE TO QUESTION．＂：PRINT：PRINT＂ IS PRINTER READY＂；：INPUTA\＄：IFA\＄＝ ＂YES＂THENRETURNELSE117øø
118øø I＝1：LC＝ø：CLS：PRINT＠98，＂PRI NTING CHART OF ACCOUNTS．＂：OPEN＂ D＂，\＃1，＂CHRTACCT／DAT＂，3ø
1181ø PRINT\＃－2，＂ACT＜ －－D E S C R I P T I O N－ー＞＂：PRIN T\＃－2：
1182ø GET\＃l，I：INPUT \＃l，DESC\＄：D\＄＝ MID\＄（DESC\＄，1，5）：IFD\＄＝＂XXXXX＂THEN 11825ELSEPRINT\＃－2，USING＂\％

## 客\＃\＃\＃\＃\％

名";" ";I;" H;DES

C\＄：LC＝LC＋1：I＝I＋1：IFLC＝5øTHENGOSU Bl188øELSEIFI＝1ø1THEN11889ELSEll $82 \varnothing$
11825 I＝I＋l：IFI＝1ø1THEN11889ELSE
$1182 \varnothing$
$1183 \varnothing$ GOTO1181ø
1188ø FORX＝1TO14：PRINT\＃－2：NEXTX：
LC＝$\varnothing:$ RETURN
11889 LC＝LC－4
1189ø FOR X＝LC TO 59：PRINT\＃－2：NE XTX：LC＝$\varnothing$ ：CLOSE\＃I：GOTOl $6 \varnothing$
II9øø GET\＃1，I：INPUT\＃1，ACNO，MO，DA ，YR，CHK，AMT，PRP\＄，PST：RETURN
1191ø PRINT\＃－2：LC＝LC＋1：IFLC＝59TH EN16ØELSEII91ø
1195ø CLS：PRINT＠96，＂ONE MOMENT P LEASE，I AM LOADING ACCOUNT DESC RIPTIONS．＂：OPEN＂D＂，\＃l，＂CHRTACCT ／DAT＂，3ø：FORI＝1TOl $\varnothing: G E T$ \＃I，I：IN PUT \＃1，DESC\＄：DA\＄（I）＝DESC\＄：NEXTI： CLOSE \＃l：RETURN
1196ø CLS：PRINT＠128，＂I AM CHECKI NG TO SEE IF THE DATAFOR THE MON TH YOU SELECTED IS ONFILE．＂：MO＝A ：OPEN＂D＂，\＃1，＂FILENAME／DAT＂，21：F ORI＝1TOl2：GET \＃1，I：INPUT \＃1，YEAR ，FLE\＄：FL\＄（I）＝FLE\＄：NEXTI：CLOSE\＃I
11965 IF FL\＄（MO）$=1 \mathrm{ZZZZZZZZ} / \mathrm{ZZZ}$ ＂THEN $1197 \varnothing$ ELSE RETURN
1197ø PRINT：PRINT＂DATA FOR THE M ONTH YOU ENTERED IS NOT ON FILE ．I AM RETURNING TO MENU．＂：FORT $=1 T 03 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT T：IF DLSW $=1$ THEN 1 2ø3ø ELSE 11øøø
1198ø CLS：PRINT＠98，＂I AM LOADING BUDGET DATA．＂：OPEN＂D＂，\＃1，＂BUDG ET／DAT＂，128：FORI＝1TOIøø：GET \＃1，I ：INPUT \＃1，YEAR：FORX＝1TO12：INPUT \＃1，BAMT（X）：NEXTX：IF YRSW＝1 THEN1 1982ELSECTOT（I）＝BAMT（MO）
11981 NEXTI：CLOSE\＃1：RETURN 11982 FOR II＝1 TO MO：CTOT（I）＝CTO T（I）＋BAMT（II）：NEXT II：GOTO11981 11985 CLS：PRINT＠96，＂I AM LOADING ACTUAL DATA．＂：OPEN＂D＂，\＃1，＂TRAN SFLE／DAT＂，128：FORI＝1TOløø：GET\＃1， I：INPUT\＃ $1, Y E A R: F O R X=1 T O 12: I N P U T \#$ 1，TAMT（X）：YTOT（I）＝YTOT（I）＋TAMT（X ）：NEXTX：IF YRSW＝1 THENI1987ELSE TTOT（I）＝TAMT（MO）
11986 NEXTI：CLOSE\＃1：RETURN
11987 FOR II＝l TO MO：TTOT（I）$=\mathrm{TT}$ OT（I）＋TAMT（II）：NEXT II：GOTOl1986 12øøø CLS：PRINT＠128，＂I AM LOADIN G MAIN PROGRAM．＂：RUN＂EXPTRAKR＂ $13 \emptyset \emptyset \varnothing$ TRSW＝1：RN\＄＝＂ACTUAL＂：GOSUBI $195 \varnothing:$ FORX＝1TO12：TAMT $(X)=\varnothing:$ NEXTX： GOSUBII7 $\varnothing$ ：OPEN＂D＂，\＃1，＂TRANSFLE ／DAT＂， $128: \mathrm{I}=1: \mathrm{LC}=\varnothing$ ：ACNO＝I：GOTOIl $31 \varnothing$
18øøø CLSø：PRINT＠192，＂SO LONG TI LL NEXT TIME．MAY ALL YOUR EXPEN SES BE SMALL．＂：PRINT：END

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# Building Language Arts Skills 

By Steve Blyn Rainbow Contributing Editor

"Back to basics" skills are the trend in many school systems throughout the country. This renewed emphasis on the traditional language arts and math skills is probably the most popular way computers are currently being used in schools. These types of programs are commonly referred to as C.A.I. -Computer-Assisted Instruction.

Way before the age of computers arrived, there existed many wonderful skill series of language arts workbooks. One such series is published by Barnell Loft, Ltd. These workbooks cover a wide range of skills, including following directions, using the context, locating the answer, getting the facts, getting the main idea and drawing conclusions. The individual booklets are available for the first grade up to high school level.

Almost every school I have visited uses some of these skill booklets. I have used them in my classroom for several

[^14]years. This month's program is an allpurpose language arts program. It is easily adaptable to any of the ideas presented in such skill books.

By varying the types of questions, this program can be geared to any of the mentioned skill areas. Similarly, the program can be made suitable for almost any level by changing the story content as well as the questions.

One might ask, "Why is it necessary to replicate on the computer what already exists in booklet form?" Tsk! Tsk! There are several very good reasons.

Computers may be presenting similar material, but through a very different medium. Children are naturally attracted to computers and sometimes learn better through them than by traditional means. Computers have the ability to give immediate feedback to the student - you know at every step of the way whether you are succeeding or not.

Computers are also impersonal. By that, I don't mean they don't have any personality. Morris, my original CoCo , is very dear to me and has practically become a family member. (We do celebrate his birthday.) By impersonal, I mean they are tireless reformers of
mistakes. They do not complain to the user, nor do they make any judgments against the user. It is almost impossible for a person to remain impartial to successes and failures as computers do.
The program presents part of the "Jack and the Beanstalk" story. This is located on lines 90 and 100 . Our story is merely used as an example. The choice of story and the grade level for which it is written should be yours. The story of Jack was taken from a thirdgrade reader.

A series of questions about the story is placed in the DATA lines $260-390$. Our questions use a scattered approach:They purposely do not cover any one specific skill area. They are meant to illustrate the variety of questions you may use. They even go beyond the Barnell Loft areas mentioned earlier. Your questions can be as diverse as your imagination or just remain with one skill area.

Fourteen questions were entered as illustrations. We chose the number 14 to show you that we are not limited only to 10 questions. Often, computer newcomers think there is something magical about the number 10 or its multiples. Not so! A short program such as this one can have literally hundreds of questions entered. You must, however,
tell the computer how many questions to read. Our number of questions is indicated in the dimension statement on Line 30 and also on lines 40 and 50 . Be sure to include the number of questions you use on those lines.

The program is set to ask 10 of the story questions each round. Common sense dictates that rounds come in sets of 10 questions. Other numbers that divide evenly into 100 are also good choices. The questions appear one at a time and do not repeat in a given round.

Correct answers receive a happy tune
and a message that says "correct" on Line 210. The incorrect answers, however, are really the important ones. Each time a question is answered incorrectly, its question and correct answer are stored in lines $400-420$. This makes possible a review of these questions and answers. This is similar to a studyreview sheet.

The program handles the review on lines $430-480$. If you have a printer, it is a good idea to print out the review for the student's future reference. To get a printout, change the PRINT statements
on lines 430, 440 and 460 to PRINT\#2 , statements. You may add these to the existing lines to get the output on both the screen and the printer.

It is hoped that you use this program as a model for incorporating your own versions. You may create fun programs to reinforce children's favorite stories or programs to strictly strengthen specific language arts skills. A combination of the two might be the best route to go. Remember to save each of your versions on tape or disk before proceeding to your next creation.


The listing: FINDWORD
1ø REM"FIND THE WORD"
$2 \emptyset$ REM"STEVE BLYN,COMPUTER ISLAN D,NY, 1986
$3 \emptyset$ DIM A\$(14), B\$(14),X\$(1Ø),Y\$(1 $\varnothing)$
$4 \varnothing$ FOR T=1 TO 14:READ A\$(T),B\$(T ): NEXT T
$5 \emptyset$ R=RND (14)
$6 \emptyset \mathrm{XY}=$ RND ( - TIMER)
$7 \emptyset$ CLS
$8 \emptyset$ PRINT@32,STRING\$ $(32,2 \varnothing 7)$;
$9 \emptyset$ PRINT" JACK CLIMBED THE BEA NSTALK A SECOND TIME. HE WAS AGA IN HELPEDBY THE GIANT'S WIFE. TH IS TIME HE TOOK THE HEN THAT LA ID THE GOLDEN EGGS. HE ESCAPED QUICKLY.";
Iøø PRINT" JACK PICKED UP THE M AGIC HARP ON HIS THIRD TRIP. BUT
THE HARP CALLED OUT AND WOKE TH E GIANT. THE GIANT BEGAN TO CHA SE JACK."
Ilø N=N+1
12ø PRINT@め,"N=";N;" ** JA
CK ** $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{\prime}$; CR;
$13 \varnothing$ IF N>lø THEN GOTO $43 \varnothing$
14ø PRINT@352,STRING\$ (32, (RND (12
8) + 127) ) ;

15Ø PRINT@416,STRING\$ (95," ") ;
16ø PRINT@384,"TRY TO FIND THE W
ORD THAT..."
$17 \varnothing$ IF R>13 THEN R=ø
$18 \emptyset \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}+1$
$19 \varnothing$ PRINTA\$ (R)
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ INPUT C $\$$
$21 \varnothing$ IF C $\$=B \$(R)$ THEN PLAY"Ll $\varnothing \varnothing C E$ GCEGCC": PRINT"CORRECT. PRESS ENT ER TO GO ON"; : CR=CR+1
$22 \varnothing$ IF C $\langle<>B \$(R)$ THEN PLAY "L4CC
":PRINTB\$(R)" IS THE ANSWER.";:G OSUB 4øø
$23 \varnothing$ ENS=INKEY\$
$24 \emptyset$ IF EN\$=CHR\$(13) THEN 11ø
$25 \emptyset$ GOTO $23 \varnothing$
$26 \varnothing$ DATA IS A COMPOUND WORD, BEAN STALK
$27 \emptyset$ DATA IS A COLOR,GOLDEN
$28 \emptyset$ DATA HAS AN APOSTROPHE,GIANT 'S
$29 \varnothing$ DATA IS THE OPPOSITE OF HUSB AND,WIFE
$3 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA IS GOOD TO EAT FOR BREA KFAST, EGGS
$31 \varnothing$ DATA MEANS MORE THAN TWO TIM ES,THIRD
$32 \emptyset$ DATA MEANS THE OPPOSITE OF S MALI, GIANT
$33 \emptyset$ DATA MEANS THE SAME AS FAST, QUICKLY
$34 \emptyset$ DATA MEANS THE SAME AS A VOY AGE, TRIP
$35 \emptyset$ DATA IS THE NAME OF AN ANIMA L, HEN
$36 \emptyset$ DATA IS A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT , HARP
$37 \emptyset$ DATA IS THE OPPOSITE OF IN,O UT
$38 \emptyset$ DATA THAT APPEARS MOST OFTEN ABOVE, THE
$39 \varnothing$ DATA THAT IS USED 4 TIMES,JA CK
$4 \emptyset \emptyset X \$(J)=A \$(R): Y \$(J)=B \$(R)$
$41 \varnothing \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+1$
$42 \emptyset$ RETURN
$43 \varnothing$ CLS: PLAY"CDEFG": PRINT"HERE I $S$ YOUR REVIEW"
$44 \varnothing$ IF CR=1ø THEN PRINT:PRINT"VE RY GOOD ... 1 $\varnothing \varnothing \%$ ": GOTO $49 \varnothing$
$45 \emptyset$ FOR K= $\varnothing$ TO J-1
$46 \varnothing$ PRINT K+1;".";Y\$(K) ;" IS THE WORD THAT": PRINTX\$ (K): PRINT
$47 \emptyset$ EN\$=INKEY\$
$48 \varnothing$ IF EN\$=CHR\$ (13) THEN NEXT K ELSE 47ø
$49 \varnothing$ END

# Educating with Electronic Communications and Research 

By Michael Plog, Ph.D. Rainbow Contributing Editor

In case you have not tried your free hour on the Delphi telecommunications network, I strongly encourage you to take advantage of this offer from THE RAINBOW. Like many of you, I have been playing around with Delphi for a while now, trying to learn the shortest way to get from one point to another.

The folks who created the Delphi system must have been poets, because the name itself implies majesty, mystery and a reference to answers. "Delphi" was a special place to the ancient Greeks. It was the most important Greek temple and home of the oracle of Apollo. Also, the Greeks considered Delphi to be the center of the world. In the temple itself, a stone marked the exact spot of the world's center, called the "navel."

The term "oracle" is actually a Latin word, not Greek. Traditionally, the oracle at Delphi belonged first to

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Mother Earth. Apollo either stole the oracle or was given it by Mother Earth. The medium of the oracle (the person actually doing the speaking) was always a woman over 50 . The procedures to obtain an answer from the oracle were complex and rigid. A "reading" could only be given at certain times of the year. A ritual cake was required, along with a sacrificial animal conforming to rigorous physical standards.
The oracle and her consultants bathed in a special spring, drank from a sacred stream, then entered the temple. The oracle went to a basement cell in the temple, sat on a sacred tripod and chewed leaves of the laurel tree (this was Apollo's special tree). While sitting and chewing on the leaves, the oracle would speak. Her words, however, were not given directly to the person asking the question. They were interpreted and written by the priests, often in highly ambiguous verse.
Delphi has been continuously inhabited since the 14th century B.C. The height of the oracle's prestige and popularity was in the 4th century B.C.
When you stop and think about it, the present electronic Delphi is somewhat similar to the ancient oracle. People approach with a question or a need for
information. It is always helpful to have a ritual cake (maybe a sandwich, but I find it easier to use a cookie). The sacrificial animal has been replaced with a plastic credit card, but still requires rigorous standards. (If you don't pay, you don't stay.) Your computer does not have to be in a basement, but you are figuratively apart from the rest of the world. The messages we receive from our electronic oracle are sometimes ambiguous.
I have learned a few things while on Delphi, other than about the system itself. It seems that everyone wants a RAINBOWfest held in a city close to where they live. Most of the Color Computer users responding to a poll have one or more disk drives. Of the 29 respondents to one poll, 75 percent of them use more than one disk operating system for their Color Computer. I have also read some interesting messages about modems and operating systems, and have obtained some public domain software.
I wonder about educational applications of Delphi for schools and students. It seems that two major applications can be expected. First is the communication potential of Delphi. You can send messages to other people
(perhaps those having some special expertise) and share ideas with others of a similar interest. The second benefit for education is the research capabilities of Delphi.
The idea of communicating with other people with similar interests is important for the field of education. Several bulletin board services exist for special interest groups in education. These services connect people with similar interests and can serve many functions. For example, local school districts can send applications for special funding to state agencies or foundations by electronic means. One special interest group, educators for the handicapped, has an electronic communications service with one of the features being updates on proposed legislation. Subscribers know what is being discussed in Washington and have an ideal opportunity to contact their representatives and encourage a vote one way or the other.
Electronic research capabilities have revolutionized decision making in business and government, but not yet in
schools. Delphi has a connection with a system called DIALOG, a collection of over 200 databases. Some of these are highly specialized, technical databases, such as medical experiments or legal search organizations. A person might want to know how many microcomputers were sold to schools last year; searching the appropriate database provides the answer.
The problems involved in using electronic research are generally cost and training. The price for using some of the databases can be very high. Some of the specialized databases can cost thousands of dollars per year, plus online connection time. Most schools are not willing to incur such expenses for student projects. Also, each database requires special procedures for searching. Those procedures can become complex for the untrained person.
I believe these problems will be eliminated in the near future. The procedures for specialized searching are a matter of software. Computer professionals are currently working on new languages to help the human and ma-
chine understand each other better. The cost factor may be a little more difficult to solve. It is expensive to maintain even a simple database - a lot of time is required (which must be paid for by someone). A lot of expensive equipment is also necessary to provide a database. The more people who use such systems, however, the less each will have to pay.

Will we ever reach a time when electronic communications and research are common practices for elementary and secondary students? Will we have, for example, a sixth-grade student in Florida writing a report about earthquakes, and including as part of that report, an interview with a California student who recently experienced an earthquake?
The future is unknown; our current Delphi oracles only share present information, not future happenings. However, if you or your school is using electronic communications or research, I would like to know about it. Please share your experiences and efforts. My Delphi username is MPLOG - why not drop me a line?


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# The Wishing Well Title Maker 



By Fred B. Scerbo<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor


#### Abstract

Editor's Note: If you have an idea for the "Wishing Well," submit it to Fred c/o the rainbow. Remember, keep your ideas specific, and don't forget that this is BASIC. All programs resulting from your wishes are for your use but remain the property of the author.


Some of you may have noticed that during the last 12 months the opening credits of most of my "Wishing Well" programs have taken on a slightly different look. While in the past I have used the Hi-Res graphics screens to make title cards, I haven't taken a liking to using the CHR\$ colors in the text mode to create introductory title screens. Since many of you have written and requested a way to create text graphics of this style on your own, this month's "Wishing Well" will be dedicated to fulfilling this task.

## The Motivation

Over a year ago, the folks at RAINBOW asked me to create a new RAINBOW ON

Fred Scerbo is a special needs instructor for the North Adams Public Schools in North Adams, Massachusetts. He holds a master's in education and has published some of the first software available for the Color Computer through his software firm, Illustrated Memory Banks.

TAPE title card. I had made the original logo back when the tape format first came out and we were looking for something a little more classy. Since at the time I had just completed a "Wishing Well" series on creating additional colors in PMODE4, I decided to use those colors for the actual graphics.
As those of you who have followed this column will recall, creating these extra colors takes a little time since the pixel patterns must be set and placed in an array. Usually, I would tie up the text screen with CLSO so the user would not see the colors being created.
When it came time to make the RAINBOW ON TAPE logo, I felt that the user should not have to stare at a black screen for what might seem like an eternity while the graphics being created on the Hi-Res screen was kept hidden from view. Therefore, I chose to have the text screen display the words "Falsoft Inc. presents" in large block letters while this graphics manipulation took place out of sight.

For this, I used a character set that I created for my math program, MultiMath Driller. However, when I included the text generator that created these large, multicolored block letters, the RAINBOW ON TAPE menu program was too long. To solve this, I used the generator to create my characters and then went through the slow process of examining the text screen memory locations to determine which CHRS codes made up the graphics I had just
created. The job took a little longer than I wanted, but the result was satisfying. In fact, it brought to mind one of the rules of programming I learned years ago: the greater the time spent by the programmer, the less the time spent by the user. (The reverse of this is also true.)

As more programs for "The Well" required title cards, I started using this technique more often. Each time, however, I streamlined the process so it would take less time. By the time I got to creating Tri-Planetary Hangmenoids, the character set no longer was suitable since I needed smaller, more compact letters for longer words.
This led to my writing a short routine to allow me to use the arrow keys for a simpler drawer-type program on the text screen. However, each time I created a screen, I had to go about analyzing the memory locations one line at a time. It worked, but it was slow.

## The Wish

Meanwhile, many "Wishing Well" readers have kept a close watch on my title cards and asked over and over, "When will you give us a program to make title cards like these?" Some readers even wanted to use this technique for creating a string of titles to use for TV displays.
Since all of my efforts had been fractional up to this point, I finally decided to put all the pieces together in
a usable program that would not only create the text and analyze the screen memory locations, but write the final BASIC program itself! To make the program as flexible as possible, the program would have to use both a combination of arrow keys and a direct input format that would change text to large letter characters. The end result of these wishes is The Wishing Well Title Maker, which you will find listed here.

## The Program

Because of a few commands used by the program, I have written it to work with 16 K Color Extended basic, and not just Color basic. The program it produces will work in Color basic, however, since the program consists only of DATA statements of the CHRI codes needed to create your screen.
The way the program works is actually quite simple. Let's say you have created a screen you wish to use. (I'll explain all the steps later.) You have two options. You may save the screen's memory locations in machine language to either disk or tape. This allows you to save a screen you have been working on and reload it later for other alterations.
Your other option, if you are satisfied with your results, is to use the "analyze" option, which will create the complete BASIC program to redraw your screen independently of the original program. The way the analyze option works is to start at the bottom line of the screen available and check all its locations to see if they are filled with black blocks of CHR\$ (128). If the row is completely black, the program keeps moving up a row until it finds characters. This prevents us from having a really long program of DATA statements if only a few lines are needed.
Once the bottom row of characters is found, the program returns to the top row and analyzes each block to determine the CHR\$ code by peeking at the screen location in memory. Whatever value is found in that location, the number will have 128 subtracted from it. Later, when the number is used from DATA, 128 is added to it. This saves a byte here and there by keeping our DATA numbers as low as possible. Also, in cases where the CHR\$ is 128 (a black box), the value will end up as zero for our DATA line.

Rather than eat up memory by having a zero in a DATA line, the program will leave nothing between the commas.

The new program will thus later read a zero and add 128 to it, giving us our CHR\$(128). This also explains why you will often see my DATA lines with strings of commas. These are zero values and I am simply trying to save some space. Look at the beginning of this listing and you will see what I mean.

In the analyze mode, the program writes a file in ASCII to either disk or tape. This ASCII file can later be loaded directly into memory as a BASIC program that you can add to later. You may even merge this file if you have a disk drive using the MERGE command. Otherwise, create a screen and then add onto your program from there.

## Using the Program

Type in the program exactly as it is listed, making sure to leave out no lines or commas in the DATA statements. When the title screen comes up, you may press ENTER to proceed with the program. A new screen then comes up asking:
LOAD AN OLD FILE ( $Y / N$ ) ?
You may press ' $Y$ ' if you wish to continue working on an old screen. If you do, you are asked to enter a filename with:
ENTER F ILENAME:
which must be less than nine characters long. The program next asks:
FROM (D)ISK OR (T)APE ?
At this point, you should either have your disk in the disk drive or your tape in the cassette player with Play pushed. Failure to do this might cause an I/O Error, especially with disk.
If you have not chosen to load an old file, the screen will next say:

YOU MUST SELECT A FILENAME. ENTER NEW FILENAME:
This filename is used later when you wish to save or analyze the screen you create. The next question to answer is:
( B )LANK SCREEN OR (A)UTOPRINT?
Autoprint allows you to enter up to four lines of text at a selected color. The internal character set in the program is used to create your screen. This method is not flawless, however, since your text cannot be over eight characters long. If the characters include M, N, W or X, then you may have to use fewer than eight characters.
You may only choose to enter one or two lines of text. When the screen says:

ENTER TEXT:
enter the words or spaces you wish to use. To center a short word such as "hello," you may wish to insert one or
two spaces before the word. A space only takes up half the space of a character. You will have to experiment to get the effect desired. If you enter no text, the program will proceed to create your screen. Otherwise, you are asked to enter four lines of text.
Next you need to select the color of the characters or text to be printed. You must select the color with the numbers 1 to 8 . Use this guide:

1) Green
2) Yellow
3) Blue
4) Red
5) Buff
6) Aqua
7) Magenta
8) Orange

You may not use a zero or a number larger than eight. Use the numbers listed above to select the way you want your text to look. After the text has been created, you will be in the screen editor mode.

## Using the Screen Editor

If you select "blank screen" as your option, you will be in the screen editor mode. In this mode, you may use the arrow keys to draw or create your own characters. Here is a summary of the functions included:

Arrow keys - one space at a time SHIFT-arrow - moves to that corner 1 to 8 - colors as listed earlier 9 - return to black cursor
SHIFT @ - clear the screen

*     - save screen in machine language
\# - analyze and create BASIC file
When you choose to analyze the screen or to save the screen in machine language, you are again asked:

PREPARE (D)ISK OR (T)APE
At this point, prepare your disk or tape and press either ' $D$ ' or ' $T$ '.
If you have used the autoprint option, you will end up in the screen editor mode anyway. You may choose to add borders or other decorations to enhance the screen. Quite often, I will draw thin block letters using only the editor since most of my titles are over eight characters long. In fact, the actual title card for this program was created in this fashion as was the new text title page for RainbOW ON TAPE 1986.
A few hints are needed here. The bottom line of the screen is not included in your screen design. It contains a summary of your colors and commands
so you do not have to refer to this article．Also，the program is designed to use only a black background，CLS0． This is due to the way the CHR\＄blocks are designed with black for the blank areas．
Also，when creating designs，it may take a little getting used to switching back and forth between a color and＇ 9 ＇， which is black．With a little practice， you will get the hang of it．Remember， if you place some colors too close to each other，they may overlap．Once again，a little practice will help you avoid this structural limitation of the CoCo screen．

## Other Pointers

I did try to include the keyboard alphanumeric characters in the editor mode but found it caused too much trouble with overall screen control． Therefore，if you must add text to a screen，do it using PRINT＠after the

DATA statements in the BASIC program this Title Maker creates．
Also，keep in mind that if you load an old screen filename，that filename will be used to write the new file to disk or tape．This does not cause a problem with the ASCII file or machine lan－ guage file having the same name，but if you are altering an existing machine language file，the new one you save will overwrite the old．You may avoid this simply by using different disks for loading and saving，or by using RENAME independent of the program．
You can string a group of these title cards together using Disk BASIC＇s MERGE command．You may also do the same with tape by renumbering each file，resaving it in ASCII and loading it into a tape－based word processor．Be sure to use FOR／NEXT delays（i．e．，FOR I＝1 to 2000：NEXT）to keep your screens from flipping by too quickly． You be the judge of how you want these
to work．Your only limitation is the amount of free memory left．

One last point should be included here．If you wish to have the program file written so the DATA statements will actually be the ASCII values of the CHRS that form the screen images， change the value of SW in Line 10 to zero （0）． 5 W stands for＂short way，＂which is using empty commas to save memory．

## Conclusion

I hope you find this program useful． It did prove to be a bit of a challenge putting all these pieces together in a user－friendly format．Sure，it could be friendlier，but it is still much better than working in BASIC fragments or pro－ gramming from scratch．I do know one thing for sure，however！Even I will enjoy being able to create titles for future＂Wishing Well＂articles with greater ease than I have been used to in the recent past．

See you next month．


The listing：TITLEMKR
$\begin{array}{llc}1 & \text { REM } * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~ \\ 2 & \text { REM } * & \text { THE WISHING WELL } \\ 3 & \text { REM } * & \text { TITLE MAKER }\end{array} \quad *$
15 DATAl4，14，1ø，13， $14,4,14,12,1$ $\emptyset, 2 \emptyset, 26,1 \varnothing, 2 \emptyset, 3 \varnothing, 21,28,29,2 \emptyset, 2$ 6，21，24，29，24，29，16，30，21，28，29 $2 \varnothing$ DATA， $1 \varnothing, 5,3,1 \varnothing, 11,2,,, 26,2$ $6,26,26,21,19,19,16,27,23,121,1$ 21，25，26，21，17，19
25 DATA， $1 \varnothing, 15,1 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing, 12,, 26,26$ ，26，26，17，16，21，，26，21，，21，，21， ，26，21，16，21
$3 \varnothing$ DATA4，12， $12,12,4,12,12,8,1$, $28,28,24,2 \emptyset, 28,2 \emptyset, 28,28,2 \emptyset, 24,2 \varnothing$ ，24，28，24，28，2甲，28，2甲，28，28
35 DATAlø9， $1 \varnothing 1,1 \varnothing 4,1 \varnothing 9,1 \varnothing 8,1 \varnothing 6$ ， $1 \varnothing 9,1 \varnothing 4,96,1 \varnothing 9,1 \varnothing 4,16,, 126,125$ ， $124,122,116,126,126,125,124,122$

```
,125,12\varnothing,,125,124,125
4\varnothing DATAl\emptysetl,l\emptysetl,1\varnothingl,,l\emptysetl,99,,l\emptysetl,
,,1\varnothing1,,96,,,,117,,,,122,,,117,,,
117,,,117,115,114
45 DATAl\emptysetl,1\varnothingl,1\varnothingl,,1\varnothingl,,98,l\emptysetl,
96,1\varnothing6,1\varnothing1,,1\varnothing6,,,,117,,,,122,,,
117,,,117,,122,117,,113
5\emptyset DATAl }\varnothing\varnothing,1\varnothing8,1\varnothing8,1\varnothing8,1\varnothing8,1\varnothing4
1\varnothing8,1\varnothing8,1\varnothing4,1\varnothing8,1\varnothing8,1\varnothing4,,112,116
,124,124,,116,124,8\emptyset,116,124,124
,112,124,124,12\emptyset,124,124,124
5 5 \text { DATA6甲,6ø,6甲,6ø,6ø,6ø,85,92,9}
4,93,85,92,93,,93,,86,88,84,94,9
2,9\varnothing,93,92,92,9\varnothing,6\emptyset,6\varnothing,6\varnothing,6\varnothing,6\emptyset,
60
6\emptyset DATA51,51,51,51,51,51,85,8\emptyset,9
\emptyset,85,85,83,87,,85,86,8\emptyset, ,,91,82,
,85,83,83,90,51,51,51,51,51,51
65 DATA48,,,,,,85,,,85,85,,85,,8
5,84,82,8\emptyset,,9\varnothing,,82,85,,89,,,,,,'
4
7\emptyset DATA6\emptyset,6\varnothing,6\varnothing,6\varnothing,6\varnothing,6\emptyset,84,48,,
84,84,,84,8\emptyset,92,8\emptyset,84,88,84,92,9
2,88,92,88,8\emptyset,88,6\emptyset,6\emptyset,6\emptyset,6\emptyset,6\emptyset,
60
75 PRINT@422," BY FRED B.SCERBO
    ";
8\emptyset PRINT@454," COPYRIGHT (C) 198
5 ";
85 IFINKEY$<>CHR$(13)THEN85
9\emptyset CLS:PRINT@132,"LOAD AN OLD FI
LE (Y/N) ?"
95 X$=INKEY$:IFX$="Y"THENI\emptyset\emptysetELSE
IFX$="N"THEN125ELSE95
```

1øø PRINT: PRINTTAB(4);"ENTER FIL E NAME: ";:LINEINPUT G\$:IF LEN(G \$) >8 THEN9 $\varnothing$
$1 \nsupseteq 5$ PRINT: PRINTTAB (4) "FROM (D)IS K OR (T)APE ? ";
Ilø X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$="T"THEN1I5ELS EIFX\$="D"THEN12øELSE11ø
115 CLOADM G\$:F\$=G\$:GOTO53ø
$12 \varnothing$ LOADM G\$:F\$=G\$:GOTO53 $\varnothing$
125 CLS: PRINT@13ø,"YOU MUST SELE CT A FILE NAME."
$13 \varnothing$ PRINT: PRINT" ENTER NEW FILE NAME: ";:LINEINPUT F\$:IF LEN(F\$ ) $>8$ THEN $13 \emptyset$
135 PRINT:PRINT" (B) LANK SCREEN
OR (A) UTOPRINT?"
I4め X\$=INKEY\$: IFX\$="B"THEN525ELS EIFX\$="A"THEN145ELSE14め
145 CLS:PRINT@231," PLEASE STAND BY ";
$15 \emptyset$ DIM A $(45,9), B(4,12), K(8)$
155 FORI=1TO8:K(I)=D:D=D+16:NEXT I

16Ø FORI=2TOLI:FORY=1TO9:READ A\$ $: A(I, Y)=A S C(A \$)+63: N E X T Y, I$
165 FORI=19TO44:FORY=1TO9
$17 \emptyset$ READ AS:IFAS=""THEN $A(I, Y)=\varnothing$ : GOTO18ø

$175 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} \$)+63$
$18 \varnothing$ NEXTY,I
185 FORI=1TO4:FORY=1TO12:READ A\$ : B (I, Y) =ASC (A\$) +63: NEXTY, I
19ø CLS:PRINT"FIRST TEXT LINE (8 CHARACTERS)."
195 FORY=1TO4
2øø PRINT"ENTER TEXT: ";:LINEINP UT W\$(Y):IF W\$(Y)=""THEN215
$2 \not \subset 5$ PRINT"ENTER COLOR \#: ";:INPU TQ(Y)
$21 \varnothing$ PRINT:NEXTY
$215 \mathrm{~K}=32:$ CLS $\varnothing$
22ø FORII=1TO Y-I:L=K:W\$=W\$(II): $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{K}(\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{II})):$ GOSUB2 $3 \varnothing: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K}+96:$ NEXTI I
225 GOTO53ø
23ø P=LEN(W\$): FORZ=1TOP:I=ASC (MI D $\$(W \$, Z, 1))-46$
235 IFI=31THEN245ELSEIFI=32THEN2 5øELSEIFI=41THEN255ELSEIFI=42THE N26øELSEIFI=-14THEN265
24ø GOSUB275:GOTO27ø
245 I=l:GOSUB3øø:GOTO27 $\varnothing$
$25 \emptyset$ I=2:GOSUB3øø:GOTO27ø
255 I=3:GOSUB3 $\varnothing \varnothing$ :GOTO27 $\varnothing$
$26 \varnothing \mathrm{I}=4:$ GOSUB3 $\varnothing \varnothing$ : GOTO27ø
$265 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+2$
$27 \emptyset$ NEXT: RETURN
275 PRINT@ $\varnothing+L, \operatorname{CHR} \$(A(I, I)+C)$ CHR $\$$ ( $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I}, 2)+\mathrm{C})$ CHR\$ ( $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I}, 3)+\mathrm{C})$;
$28 \varnothing$ PRINT@32+L, CHR ${ }^{2}(\mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{I}, 4)+\mathrm{C}) \mathrm{CHR}$ $\$(A(I, 5)+C) C H R \$(A(I, 6)+C)$;
285 PRINT@64+L, CHR\$(A (I, 7) +C) CHR $\$(A(I, 8)+C) C H R \$(A(I, 9)+C) ;$
$29 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+4$ : RETURN
295 GOTO295
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT@ $\varnothing+L, \operatorname{CHR} \$(B(I, l)+C)$ CHR $\$$ (B(I, 2$)+C) C H R \$(B(I, 3)+C) C H R \$(B(I$ , 4) +C) ;
$3 \varnothing 5$ PRINT@32+L, CHR\$ (B(I,5)+C)CHR \$ ( $B(I, 6)+C)$ CHR\$ ( $B(I, 7)+C) C H R \$(B($ I, 8) + C) ;
$31 \varnothing$ PRINT@64+L, CHR\$ (B(I,9)+C) CHR \$ ( $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{I}, 1 \varnothing)+\mathrm{C}) \mathrm{CHR}$ ( $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{I}, I \mathrm{l})+\mathrm{C}) \mathrm{CHR} \$($ $B(I, 12)+C) ;: L=L+5:$ RETURN
315 PRINT@Q, CHR\$(154) ;:PRINT@Q+3 $\emptyset$, CHR $\$(145)$ CHR $\$(128)$ CHR $\$(154)$ CHR \$(145) : : PRINT@Q+63, CHR\$ (153) CHR\$ (155) CHR\$ (152) ;:PRINT@Q+96, CHR\$ ( 152) : :RETURN
$32 \varnothing$ FORI $=1$ TO15 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$325 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(339)=254$ THEN33 3 ELSEIF INKEY\$=""THENNEXT
$33 \varnothing$ RETURN
335 DATAH,M,L,P,A,P,E,M,I
$34 \varnothing$ DATAB, $P, A, A, P, A, E, M, I$
345 DATAO, M, L, D, M, B, M, M, M
$35 \emptyset$ DATAM，M，L，M，M，P，M，M，I
355 DATAP，F，K，M，N，O，A，E，I
$36 \varnothing$ DATAP，M，M，M，M，P，M，M，M
365 DATAP，M，M，P，M，P，M，M，M
$37 \varnothing$ DATAO，M，P，A，H，I，E，I，A
375 DATAP，M，P，P，M，P，M，M，M
$38 \emptyset$ DATAP，$M, P, M, M, P, M, M, M$
385 DATAH，M，L，P，M，P，M，A，M
$39 \varnothing$ DATAP，M，L，P，M，J，M，M，I
395 DATAP，M，M，P，A，A，M，M，M
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATAP，M，L，P，A，P，M，M，I
$4 \varnothing 5$ DATAP，M，M，P，M，M，M，M，M
$41 \varnothing$ DATAP，M，M，P，M，M，M，A，A
415 DATAP，M，M，P，E，P，M，M，M
$42 \varnothing$ DATAP，A，P，P，M，P，M，A，M
425 DATAE，P，I，A，P，A，E，M，I
$43 \varnothing$ DATAM，N，O，A，F，K，M，M，I
435 DATAP，B，O，P，N，C，M，A，M
$44 \varnothing$ DATAP，A，A，P，A，A，M，M，M

$45 \varnothing$ DATAP，M，P，P，A，P，M，M，M
455 DATAP，M，P，P，M，M，M，A，A
$46 \varnothing$ DATAP，M，P，P，B，P，M，M，O
465 DATAP，M，P，P，N，C，M，A，M
$47 \varnothing$ DATAP，M，M，M，M，P，M，M，M
475 DATAM，P，M，A，P，A，A，M，A
$48 \varnothing$ DATAP，A，P，P，A，P，M，M，M
485 DATAL，A，H，N，D，O，A，M，A
$49 \varnothing$ DATA，＂，，＂，＂，！，！，！，
495 DATAL，A，H，E，P，I，A，M，A
$5 \emptyset \varnothing$ DATAM，M，P，D，M，A，M，M，M
$5 \emptyset 5$ DATAP，C，B，P，P，E，I，P，M，A，A，M
$51 \varnothing$ DATAP，L，A，P，P，E，L，P，M，A，E，M
515 DATAP，A，A，P，P，G，J，P，E，I，E，I
$52 \emptyset$ DATAN，$C, B, O, B, G, J, C, M, A, A, M$
525 CLSめ
$53 \varnothing$ R\＄＝CHR\＄（128）：PRINT＠481，＂＂；：F
ORI＝143TO255STEPI6：PRINTCHR\＄（I）R
\＄；：NEXT
535 Q＝48：FORI＝15ø4TO152øSTEP2：$Q=$
$\mathrm{Q}+\mathrm{l}:$ POKEI， $\mathrm{Q}: \mathrm{NEXTI}:$ POKEI， 42 ：PRINT
＠497，R\＄；
54ø PRINT＠499，＂save＂R\＄R\＄＂analys＂
；：POKE1528，35：POKE1535，5
545 A\＄＝＂PAGE＂
$55 \varnothing \mathrm{C}=\varnothing: \mathrm{H}=\varnothing: \mathrm{V}=\varnothing$
555 X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＝＂＂THEN555
$56 \varnothing$ IFXS＝CHR（8）THENH＝H－1
565 IFXS＝CHR\＄（9）THENH＝H＋1
$57 \varnothing$ IFX\＄＝CHR\＄（1ø）THENV＝V＋1
575 IFX\＄＝CHR\＄（94）THENV＝V－1
$58 \varnothing$ IFX $=C H R \$(95)$ THENV $=\varnothing$
585 IFX\＄＝CHR\＄（91）THENV＝29
$59 \varnothing$ IFX $=$ CHR $\$(21)$ THENH $=\varnothing$
595 IFX\＄＝CHR（93）THENH＝63
6øø IFX\＄＝＂＊＂THEN655
$6 \varnothing 5$ IFX\＄＝＂\＃＂THEN675
$61 \varnothing$ IFX\＄＝CHR\＄（19）THEN525

615 IFH $<\varnothing$ THENH＝$\varnothing$
$62 \varnothing$ IFV $<\varnothing$ THENV $=\varnothing$
625 IFH＞63THENH＝63
$63 \varnothing$ IFV $>29$ THENV $=29$
635 X＝VAL（X\＄）：IFX＜l OR X＞9THEN64 5
$64 \varnothing C=X$
645 IFC＝9 THEN RESET（H，V）：GOTO55 5
$65 \emptyset$ SET（H，V，C）：GOTO555
655 GOSUB68ø
$66 \varnothing$ X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＝＂D＂THEN67øELS
EIFX\＄＝＂T＂THEN665ELSE66ø
665 CSAVEM F\＄，1ø24，15ø3， $0:$ GOTO53 $\varnothing$
67ø SAVEM F\＄，1ø24，15ø3， $0:$ GOTO53ø
675 GOSUB68ø：GOTO7めø
68申 PRINT＠48ø，STRING\＄$(31,32)$ ；
685 POKE1535，143
69ø PRINT＠484，＂PREPARE（D）ISK OR
（T）APE＂；
695 RETURN
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＝＂D＂THEN 7ø5EL SEIFX\＄＝＂T＂THEN71øELSE7øø
$7 \not \subset 5 \mathrm{DV}=1: \mathrm{F} \$=\mathrm{F} \$+1 / \mathrm{BAS"}$ ：GOTO715
$71 \varnothing$ DV＝－1
715 PRINT＠48ø，＂NOW ANALYSING SC REEN LOCATIONS＂；
$72 \varnothing$ FOR $\mathrm{L}=1472 \mathrm{TOl} \varnothing 56 \mathrm{STEP}-32: \mathrm{ST}=\varnothing$
725 FORM＝L TO L＋3l：RS＝PEEK（M）：ST ＝ST＋RS：NEXTM
$73 \varnothing$ IF ST＝4ø96THEN NEXTL
735 REM OPEN FILE
$74 \varnothing$ OPEN＂O＂，\＃DV，F\＄
745 PRINT\＃DV，＂lø CLS $\varnothing: F O R I=1 T O " ;$
L－1ø24＋32；＂：READ A：＂；
$75 \varnothing$ IF SW＝1 THEN 76ø
755 PRINT\＃DV，＂PRINTCHR\＄（A）；：NEXT ＂：GOTO765
$76 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃DV，＂PRINTCHR\＄（A＋128）；： NEXT＂
$765 \mathrm{LN}=1 \varnothing: F O R$ N＝1ф24TO L STEP32
$77 \varnothing$ LN＝LN＋1ø：W\＄＝STR\＄（LN）：QW＝LEN（ W\＄）：W\＄＝RIGHT\＄（W\＄，QW－1）＋＂DATA＂：P RINT\＃DV，W\＄；
775 FOR M＝N TO N＋3l：RS＝PEEK（M）
$78 \varnothing$ IF SW＝øTHEN79め
785 RS＝RS－128
$79 \varnothing$ RS $=$＝STR（RS）：QW＝LEN（RS\＄）：RS\＄
＝RIGHT\＄（RS\＄，QW－1）：IF RS\＄＝＂$\varnothing$＂THEN RS\＄＝＂＂
795 PRINT\＃DV，RS\＄；：IF M＜＞N＋31 THE N PRINT\＃DV，＂，＂；
8øø NEXTM：PRINT\＃DV，＂＂：NEXTN
$8 \varnothing 5$ PRINT\＃DV，＂Iøøø GOTOIøøø＂
81ø PRINT＠48ø，STRING\＄（31，32）；
815 CLOSE\＃DV
82ø GOTO53ø AT AFFORDABLE PRICES! WRIALLY FOR NOVASOFT


Attention all crossword puzzle addicts! Now you can solve them on your color computer! Master set contains 27 puzzles with four levels of difficulty, A pull-down menu includes such features as SAVE. HELP. WORD or LETTER GIVEN, and CHEAT. Additional sets also available. 30 -plus puzzles on each set. REQUIRES 32K DISK MASTER SET $\$ 24.95$ EACH ADPITIONAL SET \$12.95 seTS \#2, \#3 AND \#4 NOW AVAILABLE.


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Vegas home with you? Now you can! Six different games in this package: Blackjack, Keno, Poker, plus three other slat machine lookalikes. The only thing missing is the voice of Wayne Newton l

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# The Joy\$ 

# of Early Amortization 

By Edward R. Carson

Paying off a mortgage early to get a quicker equity buildup is the best idea I (a homeowner) have heard of in a long time. It used to cost a little extra each month to reach this goal, but a new kind of mortgage is just now taking hold in the United States that can make the process almost painless. Quicker mortgage payoff will save you a fortune in interest rates and can take years off the repayment schedule. It also has two strategic uses.
A young couple who pays off their mortgage early will then have a huge amount of equity on tap. This is also a method of forced savings; all of these gains are tax deferred. A quick payment mortgage is also suitable for middleaged home buyers who want to own their home free and clear by the time they retire. The new way to faster home ownership is through a bi-weekly mortgage payment plan. The loan is amortized as if it were going to last for 30 years, but instead of paying once a month, one half the payment is made every two weeks. This method of repayment leads to the equivalent of 13 monthly payments rather than the usual 12. This may not sound like it would make a lot of difference, but the amount of money and time saved is astounding, as you will see when comparing Option 1 with Option 2. Since this method of repayment is not available with all lenders, two other options are included that can have the same effect and are accepted by most lenders.

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There are two parts to the Mortgage Planner. The first part is a loan calculator. If you are planning a home purchase, the calculator figures your principal and interest payments. It returns the amount financed, amount of payment, interest rate and number of months required to retire the loan (see Figure 1). If you know the amount you want to pay per month but don't know the amount you can finance to arrive at your target payment, the calculator can help. When asked the amount to finance, just press ENTER; you are then asked the amount per month (enter what you want to pay per month) and the calculator gives the amount to finance and arrives at your target payment. You can go through as many
calculations as you wish. The last amount calculated is automatically forwarded to the Mortgage Planner. It is not necessary to go to the calculator. If you have an existing mortgage, go directly to the Planner.
The Mortgage Planner has four options to choose from. Each is a different method of repayment. Three of these options can save thousands of dollars and many years off the mortgage. The

## Figure 1

| AMOUNT OF THE LOAN | $\$ 36 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing . \emptyset \varnothing$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| NO. OF MONTHS | $36 \varnothing$ |
| INTEREST RATE | $1 \varnothing \%$ |
| MONTHLY PAYMENTS | $\$ 315.93$ |

Option 1

| YEAR | INT.PAID |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | \$ 3590.17 |
| 2 | \$ 7159.3\% |
| 3 | \$ $1.0785 .2 \varnothing$ |
| 4 | \$ 14225.42 |
| 5 | \$ 17717.28 |
| 6 | 521277.82 |
| 7 | \$ 24693.75 |
| 8 | \$ 27991.44 |
| 9 | 4.31336.91 |
| 10 | \$ 34635.72 |
| 11 | \$ 37882.99 |
| 12 | \$ $41 \times 73.33$ |
| 13 | 5 44200.78 |
| 14 | \$ 47258.75 |
| 15 | \$ 59239.96 |
| 16 | \$. 53136.39 |
| 17 | \$ 55939. 25 |
| 18 | \$ 58638,45 |
| 19 | \$ 61223.45 |
| 20 | \$ 63682.17 |
| 21 | \$ 660\%1.42 |
| 22 | \$ 68166.57 |
| 23 | 570161.51 |
| 24 | S 72968.46 |
| 25 | \$.73567.57 |
| 26 | S.7.4937.27 |
| 27 | 5.76953.47 |
| 28 | \$ 76889.64 |
| 29 | \$77426.46 |



YEARS
TOTAL INTEREST S 77733,28

TOTAL PRINCIPRL
\$ 360000.09

## Option 2

| YEAR | INT.PAID | PRINCIPAL PAID |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | \$ 3564.58 | \$ 542.46 |
| 2 | \$ 7972.38 | \$ 1141.69 |
| 3 | \$ 19517.47 | \$ 1893.63 |
| 4 | \$ 13893.28 | \$ 2534.85 |
| 5 | \$ 17192.57 | \$ $3342.6 \varnothing$ |
| 6 | \$ 29497.32 | \$ 4234.89 |
| 7 | \$ 23528.68 | \$ 5220.56 |
| 8 | \$ 26546.89 | \$ 6309.39 |
| 9 | \$ 29451.14 | \$ 7512.17 |
| 10 | \$ 32229.51 | \$ 8840.84 |
| 11 | \$ 34868.83 | \$ 10308.55 |
| 12 | \$ 37354.54 | \$ 11929.88 |
| 13 | \$ 39679.57 | \$ 13720.89 |
| 14 | \$ 41799.15 | \$ 15699.34 |
| 15 | \$ 43729.67 | \$ 17884.85 |
| 16 | \$ 45413.47 | \$ 29299.09 |
| 17 | \$ $46853.6 \varnothing$ |  |
| 18 | \$ 48914.61 | \$ 25912.02 |
| 19 | \$ 48867.30 | \$ 29166.36 |
| 20 | \$ $49379.4 \%$ | \$ 32761.3\% |
| YEARS | TOTAL INTEREST | TOTAL PRINCIPAL |
| 22.6 | \$ 49615.88 | \$ 369øø. $\quad$ ¢ |

choice of on-screen or printer displays is given. The printer routine gives a year-by-year printout of interest paid, principal, paid outstanding balance, total payments, and years and months required to retire the loan. There is an on-screen bar graph of interest paid at all options. Any calculated screen can also be dumped to the printer by pressing the ' $P$ ' key. I found this easier than writing down all the information on a scratch pad. The amount of money that can be saved with just a little extra each month literally amazes me, as I am sure it will you.
(Any questions you have about Mortgage Planner may be directed to Mr. Carson at 7600 Condit Road, Centerburg, OH 43011, phone 614-625-6936. Please include an SASE when writing.)


The listing: MORTGAGE

1. $Y=1$

6 CLS
$11 X=32$
16 CLS
21 Z\$="SAVE"
26 PRINT@X, Z\$
$31 X=X+1 \varnothing$
36 IFX=382 THEN 41 ELSE 26
41 FORT=1TO8 0 :NEXTT
$46 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+1$ : $\mathrm{IFY}=5 \mathrm{THEN5}$ IELSE6
51 FORT=1TO5 $\varnothing \varnothing$ : NEXTT
56 CLS:PRINT@164,"the mortgage p
lanner"
61 PRINT@236, "by"
66 PRINT@294,"edward $r$ carson"
71 GOSUBI181
76 GOTOIø21
81 CLS
86 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT "YOU HAVE $F$ OUR OPTIONS WITH THIS PORTION OF THE PROGRAM..."
91 PRINT: PRINTTAB(7)"THEY ARE AS FOLLOWS . ."
96 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"HIT ANY KEY

TO CONTINUE"
1ø1 K\$=INKEY\$:IFK\$=""THEN IめIELS E106
$1 \varnothing 6$ CLS:PRINT"I) CONTINUE TO MAK E NORMAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS ..."
111 PRINT:PRINT"2) MAKE 1/2 OF N ORMAL PAYMENT EVERY 14 DAYS. .."
116 PRINT:PRINT"3) LUMP SUM (IN EXCESS OF NORMAL PAYMENT) ONCE EACH YEAR..."
121 PRINT: PRINT"4) INCREASE MONT HIY PAYMENT BY (X) AMOUNT... (X ) AMOUNT USED TO REDUCE BALANCE ON A MONTHLY BASIS"
126 PRINT"HIT ANY KEY TO CONTINU E"
$131 \mathrm{~K}=$ =INKEY\$:IFK\$="HTHEN 131ELS E 136
136 CLS: PRINT@75, "options"
141 PRINT:PRINTTAB(1ø)"1 23 41
146 PRINT: PRINTTAB ( $1 \not \varnothing)$ "select on e"
151 PRINTSTRING\$(32,"*")
156 PRINT" $1=$ NORMAL PAYMENT"
161 PRINT:PRINT"2=1/2 NORMAL PA YMENT"
166 PRINT:PRINT"3= LUMP SUM"
171 PRINT:PRINT"4= EXCESS MONTHL
Y"
176 INPUT $s$
181 ON S GOTO 231,546,821,841
186 CLS: PRINT@195, "what is your normal...."
191 PRINT@263,"monthly payment. . .."

```
196 INPUT NP
2ø1 CLS:PRINT@193,"what is your
interest rate...."
2ø6 PRINT@258,"input as per exam
ple <.ø95\emptyset >"
2ll INPUT AI
216 CLS:PRINT@192,"what is your
current balance.."
221 INPUT CB
2 2 6 ~ G O T O ~ 8 1 ~
231 CLS:PRINT@26\varnothing,"DO YOU WANT A
PRINTOUT OF..."
236 PRINT@324,"YEARLY ANALYSIS..
."
241 PRINT:PRINTTAB(ll)" ( Y/N )"
246 K$=INKEY$:IFK$=""THEN246
251 IFK$="Y"THEN 421ELSEIFK$="N"
THEN256
256 CLS:PRINT@196,"calculating t
otals..."
261 PRINT@26ø,"please stand by..
."
266 POKE 65495,\varnothing
271 DP=3\varnothing.41:Z=1
276 DI=AI/365
281 IN=DI*CB*DP
286 P=NP-IN
291 PB=PB+P+EP
```


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296 CB=CB-P
$3 \emptyset 1$ TP=TP+NP+EP
$3 \varnothing 6 \mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})=T \mathrm{I}(\mathrm{S})+\mathrm{IN}$
311 CB=CB-EP
316 IF CB<=øTHEN326ELSE321
321 IFZ=M THEN831ELSEZ=Z+1:GOTO2
81
$326 \mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})=\mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})-\mathrm{CB}: \mathrm{PB}=\mathrm{PB}+\mathrm{CB}$
331 CLS:PRINTTAB(12)"OPTION ";
336 PRINT:PRINT"INTEREST PAID";:
PRINTTAB(21);:PRINTUSING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#
-\#\#";TI(S)
341 PRINT"PRINCIPAL PAID";:PRINT
TAB(21)::PRINTUSING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#";
PB
346 PRINTTAB(21)STRING\$(1ø,"-")
351 PRINT"TOTAL PAID";:PRINTTAB(

21) ;:PRINTUSING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#";TP
$356 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z} / 12$
361 PRINT:PRINT"YEARS TO RETIRE
LOAN.. ";:PRINTUSING"\#\#.\#"; Z
366 PRINT"NORMAL PAYMENT.........
";:PRINTUSING"\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#";NP
371 PRINT"INTEREST RATE..........
";AI;"\%"
376 IFS=3GOSUB1426ELSEIFS=4GOSUB
1431
381 POKE 65494,ø

296 CB=CB-P
$3 \varnothing 1 T P=T P+N P+E P$
$3 \varnothing 6 \mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})=\mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})+I N$
311 CB=CB-EP
316 IF CB<=øTHEN326ELSE321
321 IFZ=M THEN831ELSEZ=Z+1:GOTO2
81

331 CLS:PRINTTAB(12)"OPTION "; PRINT:PRINT"INTEREST PAID";: . \#\#' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ TI (S)
341 PRINT"PRINCIPAL PAID";:PRINT TAB(21);:PRINTUSING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; PB
346 PRINTTAB (21)STRING\$ (1ø, " - " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ )
351 PRINT"TOTAL PAID"; :PRINTTAB ( 21) : : PRINTUSING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#";TP
$356 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z} / 12$
361 PRINT:PRINT"YEARS TO RETIRE
LOAN.. ";:PRINTUSING"\#\#.\#";Z
366 PRINT"NORMAL PAYMENT........
"; : PRINTUSING"\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#";NP
371 PRINT"INTEREST RATE.........
";AI;"\%"
376 IFS=3GOSUB1426ELSEIFS=4GOSUB
1431
381 POKE 65494,ø

386 CS=INKEY\$: IFC $=\|$ "THEN386
391 IFC\$="P"THENGOSUB 1381ELSE 3 96
396 IF S=4 THEN GOSUB 1246:GOTO
$4 \varnothing 1$
$4 \varnothing 1 C B=P B: P B=\varnothing: Z=\varnothing: T B=\varnothing: T P=\varnothing: L S=$ $\varnothing: E P=\varnothing$
$4 \varnothing 6$ PRINT:PRINT"DO YOU WANT THIS OPTION AGAIN"
411 PRINTTAB(12)" $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ )": INPUT
C\$:IFC\$="N"THEN 136 ELSE 416
$416 \mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})=\varnothing:$ GOTO 136
421 CLS: PRINT@264,"now printing"
426 PRINT\#-2, TAB (3ø) "OPTION ";
431 IFS=3GOSUB851
436 IFS=4GOSUB856
441 PRINT\#-2, "YEAR";TAB(6)"INT.P AID";TAB(18)"PRINCIPAL PAID";TAB
(35) "TOTAL PAYMENT";TAB(51) "OUTS

TANDING BALANCE"
$446 \mathrm{DP}=3 \varnothing .41: \mathrm{Z}=1: \mathrm{H}=12: \mathrm{Y}=1$
$451 \mathrm{DI}=\mathrm{AI} / 365$
456 IN=DI*CB*DP
$461 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{NP}-\mathrm{IN}$
$466 \mathrm{~PB}=\mathrm{PB}+\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{EP}$
$471 \mathrm{CB}=\mathrm{CB}-\mathrm{P}$
$476 \mathrm{TP}=\mathrm{TP}+\mathrm{NP}+\mathrm{EP}$
$481 \mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})=\mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})+I N$
486 CB=CB-EP
491 IFCB<=øTHEN511ELSE496
496 IFZ=H THEN836ELSEZ=Z+1:GOTO4 56
$5 \varnothing 1$ IFCB<øTHENCB= $=$
$5 \varnothing 6$ PRINT\#-2,Y;:PRINT\#-2,TAB (6) ; : PRINT\#-2,USING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#";TI(S ) : : PRINT\#-2, TAB (18) ; : PRINT\#-2, US ING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; PB; : PRINT\#-2,TAB (35) ;:PRINT\#-2, USING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#" ;TP;:PRINT\#-2,TAB(51);:PRINT\#-2, USING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; CB: Y=Y+1: $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+1$ 2:GOTO456
$511 \mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})=\mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})-\mathrm{CB}: \mathrm{PB}=\mathrm{PB}+\mathrm{CB}$
516 PRINT\#-2,""
521 PRINT\#-2,TAB(5) "YEARS";TAB(1 2) "TOTAL INTEREST";TAB (28) "TOTAL PRINCIPAL";TAB (45) "TOTAL PAYMEN TS"
526 PRINT\#-2,""
$531 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z} / 12$
536 PRINT\#-2,TAB(5):PRINT\#-2,USI NG"\#\#.\#"; Z;:PRINT\#-2, TAB (12) ; : PR INT\#-2, USING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#";TI (S) ; : PRINT\#-2,TAB (28) ; : PRINT\#-2,USING "\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; PB; : PRINT\#-2, TAB (45 ) : : PRINT\#-2, USING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#";TP $541 \mathrm{CB}=\mathrm{PB}: T \mathrm{P}=\varnothing: T I=\varnothing: P B=\varnothing: E P=\varnothing: L S$ $=\varnothing:$ GOTO 136
546 CLS: PRINT@26ø, "DO YOU WANT A PRINTOUT OF..."

551 PRINT@324,"YEARLY ANALYSIS.. . 11
556 PRINT:PRINTTAB(11)" (Y/N )"
561 K\$=INKEY\$:IF K\$=""THEN561
566 IFK\$="Y"THEN716ELSEIFK\$="N"T HEN581
571 '
576 '
$581 \mathrm{CLS}: N P=N P / 2: D P=14: Z=1: H=26: Y$ $=1$
586 POKE65495, $\varnothing$
591 PRINT@196,"calculating total S..."

596 PRINT@26ø, "please stand by.. . 11
$6 \varnothing 1$ DI=AI/365
$6 \varnothing 6$ IN=DI*CB*DP
611 P=NP-IN
$616 \mathrm{~PB}=\mathrm{PB}+\mathrm{P}$
$621 \mathrm{CB}=\mathrm{CB}-\mathrm{P}$
$626 \mathrm{TP}=\mathrm{TP}+\mathrm{NP}$
$631 \mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})=\mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})+I N$
636 IFCB<=øTHEN646ELSE641
641 Z=Z+1: GOTO6ø6
$646 \mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})=\mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})-\mathrm{CB}: \mathrm{PB}=\mathrm{PB}+\mathrm{CB}$
651 CLS: PRINTTAB(11)"OPTION ";
656 PRINT:PRINT"INTEREST PAID";:
PRINTTAB (2 1) ; : PRINTUSING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#
-\#\#";TI (S)
661 PRINT"PRINCIPAL PAID";:PRINT TAB (21);:PRINTUSING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; PB
666 PRINTTAB(21)STRING\$ (1ø, "-")
671 PRINT"TOTAL PAID";:PRINTTAB( 21): : PRINTUSING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#";TP
$676 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z} / 24$
681 PRINT:PRINT"YEARS TO RETIRE LOAN. . ";: PRINTUSING"\#\#.\#"; Z
686 PRINT"I/2 NORMAL PAYMENT.... -"; : PRINTUSING"\$\#\#\#.\#\#"; NP 691 PRINT"INTEREST RATE
";AI;"名"
696 POKE65494, ø
$7 \emptyset 1$ C\$=INKEY\$:IFC\$=""THEN $7 \varnothing 1$
$7 \varnothing 6$ IFC\$="P"THEN GOSUB 1381 ELSE 711
$711 N P=N P * 2: T P=\varnothing: T I=\varnothing: C B=P B: P B=\varnothing$ :GOTO 136
716 CLS: PRINT@264,"NOW PRINTING"
721 PRINT\#-2,TAB (3ø) "OPTION";
726 PRINT\#-2, "YEAR";TAB(6)"INT.P AID"; TAB (18) "PRINCIPAL PAID";TAB (35)"TOTAL PAYMENTS";TAB (51) "OUT STANDING BALANCE"
$731 \mathrm{NP}=\mathrm{NP} / 2: \mathrm{DP}=14: \mathrm{Z}=1: \mathrm{H}=26: \mathrm{Y}=1$
736 DI=AI/365
741 IN=DI*CB*DP
$746 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{NP}-\mathrm{IN}$
$751 \mathrm{~PB}=\mathrm{PB}+\mathrm{P}$
$756 C B=C B-P$
761 TP=TP+NP
$766 \mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})=\mathrm{TI}(S)+I N$
771 IF CB<=øTHEN $786 E L S E 776$
776 IFZ-H=øTHEN781ELSEZ=Z+1:GOTO
741
781 PRINT\#-2,Y;:PRINT\#-2,TAB(6); : PRINT\#-2,USING" \$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#";TI (S ) ; : PRINT\#-2, TAB (18) ;:PRINT\#-2,US ING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; PB; : PRINT\#-2, TAB (35) ; : PRINT\#-2, USING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#" ;TP;: PRINT\#-2, TAB(51) ;:PRINT\#-2, USING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#";CB:Y=Y+1:Z=Z+1 : $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+26$ : GOTO 741
$786 \mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})=\mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})-\mathrm{CB}: \mathrm{PB}=\mathrm{PB}+\mathrm{CB}$
791 PRINT\#-2,"":PRINT\#-2,"YEARS" ;TAB (7)"TOTAL INTEREST";TAB(23)" TOTAL PRINCIPAL"; TAB (4ø)"TOTAL P AYMENTS"
796 Z=Z/24
8ø1 PRINT\#-2,"":PRINT\#-2,USING"\# \#.\#";Z;:PRINT\#-2,TAB (7) ; : PRINT\#2, USING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#";TI (S) ; : PRINT \#-2 , TAB (23) : : PRINT\#-2, USING" ${ }^{\prime \prime} \# \# \#$ \#\#\#.\#\#"; PB; : PRINT\#-2, TAB (4ø) : : PR INT\#-2, USING" \#\#\#\#\#\#\#. \#\#" ; TP
$8 \varnothing 6$ NP=NP*2:CB=PB:TP= $\varnothing: T I=\varnothing: P B=\varnothing$ 811 PRINT"HIT ANY KEY TO CONTINU E"
816 K\$=INKEY\$:IFK\$=""THEN816ELSE 136
821 CLS: PRINT@195,"amount of lum p sum payment": M=12
826 INPUT LS:GOTO231
$831 T P=T P+L S: C B=C B-L S: P B=P B+L S: Z$
= Z + $1: \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}+12:$ GOTO281
$836 \mathrm{CB}=\mathrm{CB}-L S: P B=P B+L S: T P=T P+L S: Z$ =Z $+1: \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}+12:$ GOTO $5 \emptyset 1$
841 CLS: PRINT@192,"amount of ex cess payment":INPUT EP
846 GOTO 231
851 PRINT\#-2,TAB(25) "LUMP SUM AM OUNT ";:PRINT\#-2,USING"\$\#\#\#\#*\#\#" ; LS: RETURN
856 PRINT\#-2,TAB(22)"AMOUNT OF E XCESS PAYMENT ";:PRINT\#-2,USING"
\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#";EP:RETURN
861 CLS:PRINT@164,"how much will you finance": INPUTPV
866 CLS: PRINT@164, "how many mont hs":INPUTM
871 CLS:PRINT@163,"what is the i nterest rate":INPUTK
876 IFK<ITHEN GOTO 951
$881 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{K} / 12: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K} / 1 \varnothing \varnothing$
$886 \mathrm{C}=(1+\mathrm{K})^{\wedge} \mathrm{M}: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}-1$
$891 \mathrm{D}=(\mathrm{K}+1)^{\wedge} \mathrm{M}: \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D} * \mathrm{~K}$
$896 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{D}$
$9 \varnothing 1$ IFPV=øTHENGOTO956
$996 \quad A=P V / C$
$911 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{K} * 12: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K} * 1 \varnothing \varnothing$
916 CLS: PRINT@96,"AMOUNT OF THE LOAN" : PRINT@118, USING" \$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\# "; PV
921 PRINT@162,"NO. OF MONTHS": PR INT@183, M
926 PRINT@226,"INTEREST RATE":PR INT@246, K; "\%"
931 PRINT@29ø, "MONTHLY PAYMENTS" : PRINT@3日9,USING"\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#";A
936 S\$=INKEY\$:IFS\$=""THEN936
941 IF S\$="P"THENGOSUB 1381 ELSE 996
946 GOTO 996
951 CLS: PRINT@228,"PLEASE STATE INTEREST RATE AS A VALUE GR EATER THAN ${ }^{\prime \prime}: I N P U T K: G O T O 881$
956 CLS: PRINT@162,"what are the monthly payments": INPUTA
961 PV=A*C:GOTO 911
966 GOSUB 1381
971 PRINT\#-2,""
976 PRINT\#-2,"AMOUNT OF LOAN"; : P RINT\#-2, USING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#"; PV
981 PRINT\#-2, "MONTHS REQUIRED TO RETIRE LOAN"; : PRINT\#-2, M
986 PRINT\#-2,"INTEREST RATE";K;: PRINT\#-2, "q"
991 PRINT\#-2,"MONTHLY PAYMENTS"; : PRINT\#-2,USING"\$\#\#\#\#.\#\#";A
996 CLS:PRINT@224,"DO YOU WANT A NOTHER CALCULATION"
løø1 PRINTTAB(11)" (Y/N)"
Iøø6 S\$=INKEY\$:IFS\$=""THENIøø6
1ø11 IFS\$="Y" THEN 861 ELSE $1 \varnothing 16$
$1 \varnothing 16 \mathrm{CB}=\mathrm{PV}: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K} / 1 \varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{AI}=\mathrm{K}: \mathrm{NP}=\mathrm{A}: G O T$ 081
1ø21 CLS: PRINT@164,"DO YOU WANT INSTRUCTIONS": PRINT@2ø5," (Y/N ) II
$1 \not 026 \mathrm{~K}=I N K E Y \$: I F K \$=11$ "THEN $1 \not 026$ 1ø31 IF K\$="Y"THEN 1441 ELSE 115 6
$1 \varnothing 36$ CLS: PRINT"IF YOU ARE PLANNI NG A HOME PURCHASE..THE LOA N CALCULATOR CAN DETERMINE YOU R MONTHLY
KNOW WHAT YOU CAN AFFORD PER MO NTH,BUT DONT KNOW THE AMOUNT Y OU CAN FINANCE TO ARRIVE AT THIS PAYMENT.... "
$1 \not 44$ PRINT"THEN loan calculator CAN HELP.."
$1 \varnothing 46$ PRINT:PRINT"HIT ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
1ø51 K\$=INKEY\$:IFK\$=""THENIø51EL SE $1 \not 056$
$1 \varnothing 56$ CLS: PRINT"WHEN YOU ARE ASKE

D HOW MUCH YOU WILL FINANCE...JU ST HIT <ENTER> YOU WILL THEN BE ASKED THE AMOUNT OF MONTHLY PAYMENT.ENTER WHAT YOU WANT TO PAY PER MONTH. THE PROGRAM WILL THEN RETURN THEAMOUNT YOU CAN FI NANCE TO GIVE
1ø61 PRINT"YOU THE PAYMENTS YOU WANT"
$1 \varnothing 66$ PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"HIT ANY K EY TO CONTINUE"
1ø71 K\$=INKEY\$:IFK\$=""THEN1ø71EL SE $1 \varnothing 76$
$1 \varnothing 76$ CLS:PRINT"AFTER FINDING OUT
THE AMOUNT YOUCAN FINANCE. RUN THE"
lø81 PRINTTAB(7)"mortgage saving s"
$1 \varnothing 86$ PRINT"PORTION OF THIS PROGR AM."
1ø91 PRINT"IT WILL SHOW THREE WA YS YOU CAN SAVE THOUSANDS OF DOL LARS AND MANY YEARS OFF YOUR M ORTGAGE."
$1 \varnothing 96$ PRINT"YOU CAN HAVE A YEARLY PRINTOUT OF ANY OR ALL OPTIONS
.IT WILL SHOW,BY YEAR,INTEREST
PAID,TOTAL PAYMENT,CURRENT BALA NCE AND YEARS PAID. IT WILL T HEN GIVE TOTALS OF ALL ITEMS. lløl PRINT:PRINT"HIT ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
llø6 K\$=INKEY\$:IFK\$=""THEN llø6E LSE llll
llll CLS:PRINT"IN ORDER TO SEE A N ON SCREEN COMPARISON OF INT EREST PAID ON ALL OPTIONS, Y OU MUST RUN OPTION 4 LAST." 1116 PRINT:PRINT"WHEN THERE IS N O CURSOR ON A CALCULATED SCRE EN YOU CAN GET A PRINTOUT BY PRE SSING THE LETTER p ANY OTHER KEY WILL CONTINUE THE PROGRAM"
1121 PRINT:PRINT"HIT ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
$1126 \mathrm{~K} \$=I N K E Y \$: I F K \$="$ THEN1126EL SE1131
1131 CLS:PRINT"THE AMOUNTS GIVEN IN THIS PROGRAM SHOULD NO T BE CONSTRUED TO BE EXACT AMOUN TS YOU WILL PAYOR SAVE..... BUT SHOULD BE USED ONLY AS A GUIDE T O REPRESENT YOUR PAYMENTS AND SAVINGS"
1136 PRINT"OPTION 2 OF THIS PROG RAM MAY NOTBE ACCEPTABLE TO YOUR LENDER PLEASE CHECK WITH THE M BEFORE ATTEMPTING THIS METHO

1141 PRINT"IF YOU ARE CONSIDERIN G A HOME PURCHASE THIS IS AN A TTRACTIVE WAY TO SET UP YOUR LO AN PAYOFF...... AS YOU WILL SEE. 1146 PRINT"HIT ANY KEY TO CONTIN UE"
1151 K\$=INKEY\$:IFK\$=""THEN1151EL SE1156
1156 CLS:PRINT"DO YOU WANT TO GO TO THE LOAN CALCULATOR OR TO MORTGAGE PLANNER"
1161 PRINT:PRINT"IF YOU CHOOSE T HE CALCULATOR PORTION OF THE PROGRAM THE ILAST AMOUNTS US ED WILL BE AUTO- MATICALLY BE EN TERED INTO THE MORTGAGE PLANNE R"
1166 PRINT:PRINT"PRESS <C> FOR C ALCULATOR AND <M> FOR MORTGAGE P LANNER"
1171 S\$=INKEY\$:IFS\$=""THEN 1171
1176 IF S\$="C"THEN 861 ELSE 186
1181 FORL=1ø24TO1ø55
1186 POKEL,191:NEXTL
$1191 \mathrm{~L}=1 \varnothing 56$
1196 POKEL,191
$1201 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+32$
$12 \emptyset 6$ IFL=15ø4+32THEN1211ELSE1196
1211 FORL=15ø4TO1535
1216 POKEL,191:NEXTL
$1221 \mathrm{~L}=1535$
1226 POKEL,191
$1231 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}-32$
1236 IFL=1ø55 THEN1241ELSE 1226
1241 FORT=1TO7申ø*2:NEXTT:RETURN
1246 CLS:PRINT"DO YOU WANT TO CO MPARE INTEREST ON ALL FOUR OPTIO NS"
1251 PRINT: PRINTTAB(11)" $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ) "
1256 K\$=INKEY\$:IFK\$=""THEN1256
1261 IF K\$="Y" THEN GOTO15ø1ELSE RETURN
1266 CLS:S=1
$1271 \mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})=T \mathrm{I}(\mathrm{S}) * 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
1276 PRINT:PRINT"OPTION"; $;: P R I N$ TUSING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#";TI (S)
$1281 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{S}+1$ :IF S=5 THEN 1286 ELS E 1271
1286 IFTI (2) <=TI (3)THEN1291ELSE1 296
1291 IFTI (2) $=\varnothing$ THEN1296 ELSE IFTI (2) <=TI (4) THEN13ø1ELSE1296

1296 IFTI(3)=øTHEN 1311 ELSEIFTI
(3)<=TI (4) THEN 13ø6 ELSEl3ll
$13 \varnothing 1 \mathrm{TI}(6)=\mathrm{TI}(1)-\mathrm{TI}(2): G O T O 1316$
$13 \varnothing 6 \mathrm{TI}(6)=\mathrm{TI}(1)-\mathrm{TI}(3): \mathrm{GOTOl} 316$
$1311 \mathrm{TI}(6)=\mathrm{TI}(1)-\mathrm{TI}(4):$ GOTO1316
1316 PRINT:PRINT"YOU CAN SAVE ";
:PRINTUSING"\$\#\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#";TI(6)


## Take your CoCo to the MAX.



This is one of those rare programs that will captivate everyone in your family.... No one can see CoCo Max and not want to try it!


We are all witnessing an exciting revolution in microcomputers: a radically new kind of computer and software that opens a whole new world of creative power to computer users.

It was inevitable that this exciting approach would be brought to the CoCo . With this in mind, Colorware chose to go all out and maximize this new concept for the color computer. That meant designing not just software but hardware too. It meant thousands of hours of pure machine language programming. Rarely has this much effort been applied to one product for the Color Computer.



UNMATCHED CAPABILITY...

Because we took the maximum approach: highly optimized machine code combined with hardware, CoCo Max truly stands above the rest as the ultimate creative tool for the Color Computer. It's unrivaled performance lets you create with more brilliance and more speed than any similar system - much more than you ever imagined possible. And, you can do it in black \& white or color.


All the sophisticated power of the bigger systems is there: Icons, Pull-Down Menus, full Graphic Editing, Font Styles, and all kinds of handy tools and shortcuts.
Plug your joystick, mouse or touch pad into CoCo Max's Hi-Res Input Unit, Then use a delightfully simple Point-and-Click method to get any of CoCo Max's powerful graphic tools. It has them all:

You can Brush, Spray or Fill with any Color, Shading or Pattern. Use Rubber Band Lines and Shapes (square, rectangle, circle, elipse, etc.) to create perfect illustriations with speed and ease. There's a Pencil, an Eraser and even a selection of
Caligraphy Brushes, And, as you can see, CoCo Max can do a lot with text. All of the newest special effects are there: Trace Edges, Flip, Invert, Brush Mirrors, etc. And all of the very latest supercapabilities like: Undo, which automatically reverses your mistakes, and Fat Bits which zooms you way in on any part of your subject to allow dot-for-dot precision.


## the big picture

The large image box in the middle of the CoCo Max screen is actually only a window on an even larger image. Use the Point-and Click "Hand" to effortlessly move your window over any portion of the larger image. You have a working area of up to $3-1 / 2$ times the area of the window itself.

## FLEXIBLE PRINTING...

CoCo Max gives you many ways to print. Fill a whole page with your image or condense two full CoCo screens to less than $1 / 4$ page for a finely detailed copy. "Dump" your CoCo Max screen full size or shrink it to $1 / 8$ page size.

## FREEDOM TO CREATE...

Anyone who wants to create anything at all on their CoCo screen or printer will certainly be very glad to meet CoCo Max. CoCo Max's friendly yet sophisticated graphic and text capabilities let you almost instantly produce illustrations, diagrams, charts,

graphs, and computer art - for serious use or just for creative fun.

tion by using software schemes such as sliding windows. Although clever, these schemes yield sluggish and awkward results. Only CoCo Max does it the right way. The CoCo Max Hi-Res Input Unit plugs into your ROM slot and adds an entirely new joystick input to your computer - a precision one with a 49,152 point resolution to match the CoCo screen exactly.
Plug your same joystick, mouse or touch

You may then use CoCo Max's graphic magic on it. The DS-69 is available as an option from Colorware from $\$ 149.95$ complete with its own software on disk or tape. Using the DS-69 with a disk requires an RS multi-pak adaptor.


## COCO MAX REQUIREMENTS

The CoCo Max System includes the HiRes Input Unit, software on disk or cassette (please specify) and user manual. It will work on any 64 K Extended or non-

## THE COCO MAX

## an absolute guarantee

CoCo Max is a hardware/sottware system that no software-only system can match. Get CoCo Max and see your CoCo perform as it never could betore. If you don't agree that CoCo Max is the ultimate creative tool tor the Color Computer, simply return it within 20 days for a full, courteous refund from Colorware.

## THE HARDWARE...

This is the key to CoCo Max's unmatched performance. Did you know the normal joystick input built into the Color Computer only allows access to 4,096 (64 $x$ 64) points on theCoCo screen? Yet, the Color Computer's high resolution screen

has $49,152(256 \times 192)$ pixels. This means that a joystick, mouse or even a touch pad can, at best, only access about one tenth of the pixels on the CoCo screen. Most graphic programs ignore this hardware limitation of the Color Computer and give you only low-res control. Others attempt to overcome the limita-
pad into this new input and you have a whole new kind of control. The difference is remarkable.


## A DIGITIZER OPTION...

We studied all the video digitizers available and picked the best of them to link with CoCo Max. The DS-69 from Micro Works was our choice. This optional device lets you capture the image from any video source (video recorder, camera, etc.) on your Color Computer.

extended Color Computer. You'll need a Radio Shack or equivalent joystick, mouse or touch pad. Disk systems require a Multi-Slot Interface or Y Branching Cable.

THE COMPLETE COCO MAX SYSTEM, with software on DISK.. $\$ 69.95$
with software on CASSETTE (Available
Mar '85). .
. $\$ 69.95$
Y-BRANCHING CABLE-If you have a disk system but do not have a Multi-Slot Interface, use this economical 40-pin, 1 male, 2 female cable to connect the CoCo Max Hi-Res input unit and your disk controller to your CoCo..... \$27.95
Sorry, COCO MAX is not compatible with JDOS


## Colorware Inc.

78-03F Jamaica Ave.
Woodhaven, NY 11421
(718) 647-2864

## VISA



ORDERING INFORMATION
ADD $\$ 3.00$ PER ORDER FOR SHIPPING AND HANDIING. C.O.D.'S ADD $\$ 3.00$ EXIRA.

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# Why do more CoCo owners choose 'REAL TALKER'? 

Sure it's priced right, but there's more...

Thousands of 'Real Talker' owners know 'Real Talker' beats ALL other Coco voice synthesizers in ease of use and flexibility. And, NO other Coco talker has a clearer, more intelligible voice. That's quite a lot of advantage when you consider Real Talker's unbeatable price. Yet, Real Talker has some important features that you simply will not find in other Coco talkers:
'Real Talker' is compatible with any $16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}, 64 \mathrm{~K}$ Extended or non-extended Color Computer. It works with any cassette or disk system and comes complete and ready to talk through your T.V. or monitor speaker. Price includes the 'Real Talker' electronic voice synthesizer in a ROM pack, software on cassette (may be transferred to disk), and user manual.
'SAY' command - You'll have your computer talking brilliantly in just minutes thanks to this powerful new command. Type SAY
"ANYTHING YOU WANT" and your words are instantly spoken. It's that simple. Think how easy this makes creating speaking Basic programs. Adding speech to your existing programs is a snap too.
'CONVERT' - This is a truly powerful command for the basic programer. CONVERT automatically transforms a machine language dependent speaking program into a stand-alone Basic program. In other words, you can effortiessly write speaking Basic programs that do not require a machine language translator in memory. This is a unique feature of 'Real Talker'. No other voice synthesizer gives you anything even remotely approaching this type of capability even synthesizers costing considerably more.

'Real Talker' is a full-featured electronic voice synthesizer unit built into a compact cartridge case, You simply plug it into the side of your computer.

## NOW INCLUDED WITH 'REAL TALKER'.

1. DR. TALK-This interactive "Eliza" type psychoanalyst program will discuss your innermost problems at length.
2. TALKING BATTLESHIP'-lt's you vs. the computer in this speaking version of the classic game.
3. TALKING BLACKIACK'- Play for big stakes against a rather talkative casino dealer.

## ONLY $\$ 5995$

Other features include software controlled pitch, unlimited vocabulary text-to-speech, and even a program that will recite any ASCII file (such as from Telewriter-64 \& other word processors). You also get Colorware's unique full-screen phoneme editor program that let's you experiment with and modify speech at it's most fundimental level.
'REAL TALKER-1' (for the original Color Computer)............... $\$ 59.95$ 'REAL TALKER-2' (for the Color Computer-2).......................... $\$ 64.95$ ' $\gamma$ - BRANCHING CABLE' For disk systems. If you have a disk system but do not have a Radio Shack Multi-Slot unit, this economical cable will allow to connect and use your Real Talker and Disk system together.

## TALKㅋㅌㄹ®

If you have a 'Real Talker', do not deprive yourself of this absolutely incredible machine-language Talking Head simulation program. While other talking head simulations use a minimal cartoonlike face, TALKHEAD uses high resolution, fullscreen, digitized images of an actual person's face to create a life-like animated effect.


## SOFTWARE FOR THE 'REAL TALKER'

TALKHEAD can be easily commanded in Basic to appear on screen and say anything you want. Available on cassette or disk for only $\$ 19.95$, TALKHEAD requires 64 K and a Colorware 'Real Talker'.

## ONLY $\$ 19.95$

ACTUAL UNRETOUCHED PHOTO

1321 K\$=INKEY\$: IFK\$=" "THEN1321
1326 IFK\$="P"THEN GOSUB 1381 ELS E 1331
1331 PRINT:PRINT"PRESS <R> TO RE VIEW OPTIONS AND RUN PROGRAM AGA IN"
1336 PRINT:PRINT"PRESS ANY OTHER
KEY TO END"
$1341 \mathrm{~K}=$ INKEY\$: IFK\$=""THEN1341
1346 IFK\$="R"THEN 1366 ELSE 1351
1351 CLS:PRINT@2øø,"happy saving "

1356 END
1361 GOSUB 1181
$1366 \mathrm{~S}=1$
$1371 \mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S})=\varnothing: \mathrm{PB}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Z}=\varnothing: \mathrm{TB}=\varnothing: \mathrm{TP}=\varnothing:$
$L S=\varnothing: E P=\varnothing: Y=\varnothing: S=S+1: C 2=\varnothing$
1376 IF $S=4+1$ THEN 1156 ELSE 137 1
$1381 \mathrm{ZZ}=\varnothing$
1386 FORXX=1ø24TO1535
$1391 \mathrm{YY}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{XX}): \mathrm{ZZ}=\mathrm{ZZ}+1$
1396 PP=YY AND 127
$14 \emptyset 1$ IF PP>95 THENPP=PP-64
$14 \varnothing 6$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (PP) ;
1411 IF $\mathrm{ZZ}=32$ THEN PRINT\#-2: $\mathrm{Z} \mathrm{Z}=\varnothing$
1416 NEXT XX
1421 RETURN
1426 PRINT"LUMP SUM AMOUNT......

- ";: PRINTTAB(21);:PRINTUSING"\$\#
\#\#\#.\#\#";LS:RETURN
1431 PRINT"EXCESS PAYMENT.......
";:PRINTTAB (21) ; : PRINTUSING"\$\#\#\#
-\#\#";EP:RETURN
1436 CLS
1441 CLS:PRINT"HERE'S THE BEST I DEA TO COME ALONG IN QUITE A
WHILE: PAY OFF YOUR MORTGAGE FAS TER,IN ORDER TO GET A QUICKER EQUTIY BUILDUP IN YOUR HOUSE.
1446 PRINT"IT USED TO COST A LIT TLE MORE EACH MONTH TO REACH THIS GOAL. BUT A NEW KIND OF MOR TGAGE THAT IS JUST TAKING HOLD I N THE U.S. CAN MAKE THE PROCESS ALMOST PAINLESS.
1451 PRINT"FASTER MORTGAGE PAYME NTS WILL SAVE YOU A FORTUNE IN INTEREST RATES.
1456 PRINTTAB(1Ø) "HIT ANY KEY"
$1461 \mathrm{~K}=I N K E Y \$: I F K \$="$ "THEN1461 E LSE 1466
1466 CLS: PRINT"THE NEW WAY TO FA STER HOME OWNERSHIP IS THROUGH A BI-WEEKLY PAYMENT PLAN. YOU $R$ LOAN IS $T$ WERE GOING ARS. BUT... ONCE A MONTH, YOU MAKE $1 / 2$ OF

THE MONTHLY"
1471 PRINT"PAYMENT EVERY TWO WEE KS. THIS SCHEDULE LEADS TO THE EQUIVALENTOF 13 MONTHLY PAYMENT S EVERY YEAR RATHER THAN THE USUAL 12."
1476 PRINT"THIS MAY NOT SOUND LI KE MUCH OF A CHANGE. BUT ITS EFF ECT IN CUTTING THE TIME AND COST OF ANYMORTGAGE IS ASTOUNDIN G. "
$1481 \mathrm{~K}=$ INKEY\$:IFK\$=""THEN1481 E LSE 1486
1486 CLS: PRINT"THIS METHOD OF RE PAYMENT IS option 2.YOU WILL SEE HOW MUCH CAN BE SAVED WITH
THIS OPTION WHEN YOU COMPARE INTEREST PAID ON ALL OPTIONS." 1491 PRINT:PRINTTAB(1ø)"HIT ANY KEY"
$1496 \mathrm{~K}=$ INKEY\$:IF K\$="WTHEN 1496 ELSE $1 \not 036$
$15 \emptyset 1$ CLS
$15 \varnothing 6$ FOR L=1ø24 TO $1 \varnothing 55$
1511 POKE L, 175:NEXT L
1516 L=1ø56
$1521 \mathrm{~S}=1: \mathrm{X}=\varnothing$
1526 X=49
1531 POKE L,X
$1536 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+64$
$1541 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1$
1546 IF X=53 THEN 1551 ELSE 1531
1551 FOR L=128ø TO 1311
1556 POKE L, 175
1561 NEXT L
1566 FOR L=1ø25 TO $128 \emptyset$ STEP 32
1571 X=175
1576 POKE L,X:NEXT L
1581 PRINT@291,"X $151 \varnothing 15$
$2 \varnothing 253 \varnothing^{\prime \prime}$
1586 PRINT@32ø,"INTEREST = X TIM ES $\$ 1 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing "$
$1591 \mathrm{~S}=1: \mathrm{X}=\varnothing$
$1596 \mathrm{~L}=1 \varnothing 58+X$
$16 \varnothing 1 \mathrm{TI}(S)=T I(S) / 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$16 \not \subset 6 \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{FIX}(\mathrm{TI}(\mathrm{S}))$
1611 FORL=L TO L+F
1616 POKEL,191
1621 NEXTL
1626 X=X+64
$1631 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{S}+1: I \mathrm{~F}=4+1$ THEN 1641 EL SE 1596
1636 POKEL, 191
1641 PRINT@384,"HIT < C > TO CONTI NUE PROGRAM "
1646 PRINT@416,"ANY OTHER KEY WI LL END PROGRAM"
$1651 \mathrm{~K} \$=I N K E Y \$: I F$ K\$=" "THEN1651
1656 IFK\$="C"THEN 1266ELSE 1351


Give us your best: Join the ranks of these courageous CoCoists in showing the Color Computer world your high score at your favorite micro-diversion. We want to put your best effort on record in THE RAINBOW's "Scoreboard" column. All entries must be received 60 days prior to publication. Entries should be printed - legibly - and must include your full name, address, game title, company name and, of course, your high score. Each individual is limited to three score entries per month. Send your entries to Scoreboard, c/o THE Ainbow. The "Rainbow scoreboard" is now a bimonthly feature.
Delphi COCo SIG. From the COCO SIG> prompt, pick MAIL, then type SEND and address to: EDITORS.
$\star$ Current Record Holder

FALCON'S LAIR (THE RAINBOW, 8/85)
17,463 *Michael Scott, Johnstown, NY
$\begin{array}{ll}14,627 & \text { Alexander Taday, East Lyme, CT }\end{array}$
8,430 Brian Voges, Jasper IN
7,792 Steve Artmeler, Jasper, IN
155,225 \#Daniel Thompson, St. Louis; MO
FOODWAR (Arcade Animation)
270,360 Edwin Prather, Oxnard, CA
FOOTBALL (Radio Shack)
266-0 $\quad$ - Tim Hart, Salt Lake City, UT
THE FROG (TOM Mix)
GALACTIC ATTACK (Aadio Shak
33,930 Allison larosis, Owego, NY
$\begin{array}{ll}30,870 & \text { Oren Bergman, Herzila, Is rael } \\ 19,410 & \text { Ron Volans, }\end{array}$
GALAGON (Spectral Assa, Ogdensburg, NY
1,306,640 JJackie Maddox, Iron Station, NC
ANA BWANA (Radio Shack)
146,930 ARupert Young, Sheffield, MA
132,970 Karen Goddard, Oshawa, Ontario
128,430 Tom Gaynor, New Milford, CT
GHOST GOBBLER (Spectral Associates)
84,410 $\quad$ Greg Erickson, Lowell, MA
76,900 Ghislain Chillis, Trois-Rivieres, Quebec

55,120 Jeff Weeks, Wetaskawin, Alberta
GOLD RUNNER (NOVASOFT)
373,850 $\quad$ Carmen izzi Jr., Waterbury, CT
265,600 Andrew Reeves, Woodinville, WA
243,500 Ehi Chlow, Las Vegas, NV
222, Chris Cope, Centrai, SC
22,45ER James Bower, Tuckerton, NJ
85,225 $\star$ Pierre-Antoine Levesque, Sainte-Foy,
THE INTERPLANETARY FRUIT FLY (THE RAINBOW, 1/85)
$37,000 \quad$ Scott Perkins, Port Orange, FL
$22,000 \quad$ Steven Bullard, Allen OK
16,500 Steven Bullard, Allen, OK
JUNIOR'S REVENGE (Computerware)
JUNKFOOD (THE RAINBOW, 11/84)
1,187,520 *Larry Thomson, Menominee, MI
59.95 KAR (THE RAINBOW, 8/85)

KEY BOMBER (THE RAINBOW 8/B4)
29,052 $\pitchfork$ Tony Boring. Armagh
$1,670,900 \quad$ Yolanda Farr, Sayre, PA
29,450 Mark Motel, Blue Island, IL
KING TUT (Tom Mix)
138,500 Martin Culver, San Francisco, CA
1,177,550 *Dan Franzen, Westlake, OH
266,362 Brian Ennis, Wilmington, NC
KNOCK OUT (Diecom Products)
107,895 * Bret Dennis, Las Vegas, NV
LASERWORM \& FIREFLY (THE RAINBOW, 11/83)
$38,380 \quad$ Brian Voges, Jasper, IN

LEMANS: (Spectral Associates)
Q:70 t NJeff Dinger, Edgewood, MD LUNARTROVER PATROL (Speciral Associates) 249,510 Ken Pledge, 100 Mile House. 136,700 Lori Day Arlington
MADNESS \& THE MINOTAUR (Radio Shack)
240 Chris Mitchell, Byron, GA MARATHON (THE RAINBOW, 10/83)

307,790 James Sheedy III, Tonawanda, NY AROONEDI (Saguaro)

58 *Mikel Rice, Panama City, FL
THE MARTIAN CRYPT (NOVASOFT)
31 John Allocca, Yonkers, NY MEGA-BUG (Radio Shack)

14,785 *Blain Jamieson, Kingston, Ontario
10,223 James Mancari, Revenswood, WV
3,054 Jeremy Johnson, Nokomis, FL
7,930 Ron Haines, Nepean, Ontario
7,801 Jen Teeter, Hawley, PA
ISGILE BARPAㄷ, Volans, Ogdensburg,
ISBILE BARRAGE (THE RANBOW, 8/83)
MONKEY KONG (Med Systems) MONSTER MAZE (Radi Sh, Dek)

206,780 Wanda Jones, Brantford, Ontario
93,890 Rupert Young, Sheffield, MA
60,120 Steve Thomas, Ogdensburg, NY
43,610 Tim Cragg, Kahoka, MO
10,740 Scott Swedis, Spencer, MA
7,300 Scott Balthazor, Neenah, WI
MOON HOPPER (Computerware)
79,830 *Daniel D'Amour, Pincourt; Quebec
NR. DIG (Computerware)
6,787,000 $\quad$ Jeff Roberg, Winfield, KS
3.533,650 Paula James, Lumberton, TX

NINJA WARRIOR (Programmer's Guild)
108,000 *Eric Gladstone, Ocala, FL
106;300 Spencer Reeves, Baton Rouge, LA
42,800 Steven Warmath, Memphis, TN
28.800 Dave Iverson, Oakville, Ontario

NUMBER BUMPER (THE RAINBOW, 10/85)
416 Nedra Bishop, Jacksonville, FL
ONE-ON-ONE (Radio Shack)
424-10 . Brian Biggs, Galloway, OH
OPERATION FREEDOM (THE RAINBOW, 8/B5)
73,529 Kirby Smith, York, PA
12,673 Alexander Taday, East Lyme, CT
12,275 Brian Hanna, London, KY
10,926 David Brave, Bloomfield, CT
PAC-TAC (Computerwafe)
120,050 M Matt Johnson, Eagle, PA
PENGUIN (THE RAINBOW, 2/85)
$48,250 \star$ Paul Wagorn, Carp, Ontario
44,550 Kevin Gallagher, Santa Monica, CA
$20,780 \quad$ George Bodiroga, Eureka, CA
Robert Nicosia, Gloversville, NY
PLANET INVASION (Spectral Associates)
155,000 J Jimmy Doyle, Barrackville, WV 67,700 Alan Drazen, Longwood, FL 58,650 Ghisiain Chilis, Trois-Rivieres, Quebec
39,350 Paul Hotz, Herzlia, Israel
17,800 Laura Hotz, Herzlia, Israel
POLARIS (Radio Shack)
189,867 *Andre Savoie, Marieville, Quebec 29,472 Ron Volans, Ogdensburg, NY
POLTERGEIST (Radio Shack)
7,430 $\star$ Myriam Ferland, Trois-Rivieres. Quebec
6,000 Billy Fairfull, Charleston, SC 4,840 Steve Thomas, Ogdensburg, NY
OOYAN (Datasoft)
$3,785,000 \quad$ Ben Collins; Clemson, SC
61,930 Erik Huffman, Rochester Hills, M
11,450 Heien Dewitt, Blue Island, IL
POPCO日N Hiram Esparza, Blue Island, IL 50,110 (Radio Shack)
50,110 *Nancy Ewart, Toms River, NJ
45,210 Mike Norris, Columbia, SC
30,570 Becky Volans, Ogdensburg, NY
20,730 Myriam Ferland, Trois-Rivieres, Quebec
PYRAMID (Radio Shack)
220/112 Byll Adams, Pasadena, TX

220/112 George Fairtield, Victoria British Columbia - David Oelhaupl, Calgary, Alberta 220/112 Robbie Sablotny, Mt. Zion, iL $220 / 112$ Greg Shay Sunnymead, O-NERD (THE RAINBOW, 5/84)
1,958,950 $\star$ Bruce Baltzer, Hanover, Ontario Quix (Tom Mix)

907,320 $\star$ Andrew Norrie, Mississauga, Ontario RACER (THE RAINBOW, $3 / 85$ )
301.9 Kirby Smith, York, PA
283.4 Jennifer Woland, Silverdale, PA
12.9 Robert Nicosia, Gloversville, NY
12.4 Michael Scott, Johnstown, NY

RADIO BALL (Radio Shack)
4,510,740 Les Dorn, Eau Claire, WI
1,301,350 Brian Matherne, Gretna, LA
RETURN OF THE JET-I (Thundervision)
$538,432 \rightarrow$ Matt Griffiths, Stilwell, KS
REVERSE (THE RAINBOW, 7/84)
t Jon Hobson, Plainfield, W
OAD RACE (THE RAINBOW, 11/84)
$91.7 \quad$ Bill Martin, Myrtle Beach, SC
OBO
467,000 $\star$ Todd Hooge \& Ian Dawson, Comox, British Columbia
335,400 Bailu Shah \& Mark Ferris, Deep River, Ontario
ROBOTTACK (Intracolor)
463,650 tJay Pribble, Davenport, IA
299,350 Chris Zepka, North Adams, MA
36,090 Hiram Esparza, Blue Island, IL.
RUN FOR YOUR LIFE (THE RAINBOW, 4/85)
80,000 *Brian Jensen, Drayton Valley, Alberte
50,000 Karen Goddard, Oshawa, Ontario
20,000 Ryan Devlin, Louisville, KY
20,000 Brian Voges, Jasper, IN
SAILOR MAN (TOM Mix)
879,100 $\star$ Alan Drazen, Longwood, FL
351,700 Bob Dewitt, Blue Island, IL
131,600 Ron Volans, Ogdensburg, NY
87,500 Kevin Radwan, Biue Isiand, IL
SANDS OF EGYPT (Radio Shack)
77 Jeff Hillison, Blacksburg, VA John Allocca, Yonkers, NY Bob Dewitt, Blue island, IL Jeff McKay, Travis AFB, CA Greg Ross, Martinsville, NJ Phill Zarfos, Dallastown, PA
SEASTALKER (Infocom)
100/223 $\star$ Erik Huffman, Rochester Hills, M 90/212 Jeff Hillison, Blacksburg, VA
SHANUS (Radio Shack)
62,940 tJon Blow, San Diego, CA
SHENANIGANS (Mark Data)
90 *Roy Grant, Toledo, OH
95 Jeff Hillison, Blacksburg, VA
95 David Kay, Winnipeg, Manitoba
SHOOTING GALLERY (Radio Shack)
227,840 *Cliff Farmer, McGregor, TX
18,500 Ken Dewitt, Blus Island, il
SHUTTER BUG (THE RAINBOW, 10/83)
3,861 *Darren Griffin, Gloucester, Ontario
SIR EGGBERT JUMPER (THE RAINBOW, 8/85)
960 JJorge Polo, Muscle Shoals, AL
SKIING (Radio Shack)
1:00 Scott Clevenger, Fairmount, IN
1:00 *Billy Fairfull, Charleston, SC
1:10 Kevin Gallagher, Santa Monica, CA
1:17 Michael Drouin, Reeds Spring, MO
SLAY THE NERIUS (Radio Shack)
472,667 J Jim Herbers, Placentia, CA

SPACE AMBUSH (Computerware)
29,480 $\quad$ Frank Canepa III, Santurce, Puerto Rico
SPACE ASSAULT (Radio Shack)
232,120 Jim Tucker, Commerce, TX 24,430 Michael Drouin, Reads Spring, MO 19,065 Steven Allen, Sharpsburg, MD 18,310 Robin Volans, Ogdensburg, NY
SPACE RACE (Spectral Associates) 83,422 $\ddagger$ Mark Donahue, Alexandria, VA
SPACE WREK (Spectra/ Associates) 58,300 *Brad Gaucher, Hinton, Alberta
SPEED RACER (Mich Tron)
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# $\star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star$ SCOREBOARD POINTERS 

Inconjunction with THE RAINBOW's Scoreboard, we offer this column of pointers for our game-playing readers' benefit. If you have some interesting hints and tips, we encourage you to share them by sending them to the Scoreboard, c/O THE RAINBOW

## FEEDBACK

## Scoreboard:

First to Tommy McClure [December 1985, concerning To Preserve Quandic]: You don't use the car at all, except to get the cat. To use the helicopter, you type RIDE HELICOPTER.

Now to Ric Miller [December 1985, concerning To Preserve Quandic]: I don't like to use "attack guard," because sometimes you lose. The best thing to do is get the cat, and the guard will leave because he is allergic to cats.

Now, to Jon Olson [December 1985]: To get the flashlight in Dallas Quest, you type PULL CURTAIN.

Also, I have a few hints for Calixto Island. After you make both trades with Trader Jack, the teleporter will disappear. So, be sure to get everything over to the marshy field before doing the trades.

I hope all of this information has been helpful.

Kevin Holderbach Mesa, AZ

## AUTHORS' NOTES

## Scoreboard:

To make Brotan the Blue a bit easier to play, change the following in the program:

Eliminate PUT $(C D, Y)-(C D+B, Y+11), S P:$ in Line 34 and change Line 40 to read: $40 \cdot R R=R N D(100): I F R R>50$ and $R R<53$ THEN GOTO 50 ELSE GOTO 18

The red gremlins will appear less often and attaining freedom will be easier for you. Enjoy the game!

Alan A. Saporta
Author of Brotan the Blue
Woodside, NY

## Scoreboard:

In Prickly-Pear's new Adventure, Hall of the King, there is a vital command omitted in the documentation: PUT. This allows you
to get objects and place them in specific areas, which is necessary to solve the Adventure.
Two actions that are unnecessary to complete the Adventure are important to the overall campaign of the Hall of the King trilogy. First, you must get the huge glass pane and place it upon the center square after GDing onto the catwalk. Then READ the glass pane or center square. This will give you information about the entire quest.

Second, you must find the parchment whose meaning will be divined later in the quest. This can be done by examining the desk in the study.
This is all the help I can fairly give. Good luck with solving the rest of the Adventure.

Glen Dahlgren
Author of Hall of the King
Pittsburgh, PA

## RINGS ARE GOOD FOR THE IMA GE

## Scoreboard:

I would like to share a few tips for Dungeons of Daggorath. I have killed all of the creatures except the Evil Wizard.

First, save to tape after you kill a creature and get an object.

After you have several duplicate objects, drop them in the same room you are in. When a creature enters the room, you can attack many times while he is occupied picking up the objects. The more objects you drop, the more attacks you can make.

When you kill the Image of the Evil Wizard you must have a new torch in use and your best sword in one hand. The contents of your backpack are lost when you kill this creature.

Save your incanted rings for use against the Image of the Evil Wizard. All other creatures you meet first can eventually be killed without using the rings.

Do not go up a ladder to escape a creature. This will be quite hazardous to your health.

The Hale Flask slows your heart rate and allows you to attack, or get away from, a creature.

The Vision Scroll allows you to see a map of the level of the dungeon you are in.

The Seer Scroll shows the position of the creatures on the dungeon map.

I hope you find these tips useful.
Daniel L. Quigg Richmond, KY

## THE VORTEX FACTOR

## Scoreboard:

I recently purchased The Vortex Factor from Mark Data Products. It is a challenging and exciting Adventure with excellent graphics. Some tips are: When you get the key to the south door, type $\operatorname{DPEN}$ DODR then GO DOOR to enter. When you get to the room with the cylinder, type GO CYLINDER. Type GET CALENDAR when you go to the main office and see what you find!
One final tip: The only way you can find objects and treasures is if you EXAMINE things closely.

I also have some questions. How do you open the bank? How can you make the time machine work? Is there a secret passage behind the bookcase? If anyone can answer my questions, please write to the "Scoreboard."

Tommy Crouser
Dunbar, WV

To respond to other readers' inquiries and requests for assistance, reply to "Scoreboard Pointers," c/o THE RAINBOW, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. We will immediately forward your letter to the original respondent and, just as importantly, we'll share your reply with all "Scoreboard" readers in an upcoming issue.

For greater convenience, "Scoreboard Pointers" and requests for assistance may also be sent to us through the MAIL section of our new Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG $>$ prompt, pick MAIL, then type SEND and address to: EDI TORS.

- Debbie Hartley



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TX
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The following products recently have been received by THE RAINBOW, examined by our magazine staff and approved for the Rainbow Seal of Certification, your assurance that we have seen the product and have ascertained that it is what it purports to be.
This month the Seal of Certification has been issued to:


Hall of the King, a 64 K graphics Adventure requiring a disk drive. The scenario places you as a seasoned Adventurer on a quest for the legendary Earthstone, a powerful cornerstone of a dwarven race's magical prowess. This two-disk Adventure allows players to save or load a game at any stage of the Adventure. Prickly-Pear Software, 2640 N . Conestoga Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85749, disks $\$ 39.95$ plus $\$ 1.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$

Semigraphics 4 Editor, a 32 K ECB graphics utility featuring these capabilities: Built-in character set with four sizes, use of all eight colors on same screen, saving screens at DATA statements for inclusion in BASIC programs and complete cassette and disk $1 / 0$. CMD Micro Computer Services Lid., 10447124 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5N 1R7, distributed in the U.S. by Saguaro Software, P.O. Box 1864, Telluride, CO 81435, cassette $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 2$ S/H

Disk Management System Version 2, a 16 K disk program filing system requiring a disk drive that allows users to keep copies of disk directories and file allocation tables, restore directories, high speed search for programs, machine language sort and print ( 32 K only) and user adjustable defaults. CMD Micro

Computer Services Ltd., 10447124 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5N 1R7, distributed in the U.S. by Saguaro Software, P.O. Box 1864, Telluride, CO 81435, disk $\$ 19.95$ plus $\$ 2$ S/H

Line Editor, a 16 K programming utility for assembly and PASCAL source code that uses Hi-Res 51 by 24 column screen with true upper- and lowercase characters. Features include auto-repeating keys, BASIC loader to permit user modifications and built-in help screens. CMD Micro Computer Services Ltd., 10447124 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5N 1R7, distributed in the U.S. by Saguaro Software, P.O. Box 1864, Telluride, CO 81435, cassette $\$ 17.95$ plus $\$ 2$ S/H

CGP-220 Ink Jet Printer Graphic Screen Dump Package, a 16 K graphics utility to print out graphics on a CGP220 Ink Jet Printer and featuring these capabilities, four color and one color version, special CoCo Max version, use on cassette or disk systems and user selectable colors. CMD Micro Computer Services Ltd., 10447124 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5N 1 R7, distributed in the U.S. by Saguaro Software, P.O. Box 1864, Telluride, CO 81435, cassette $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 2$ S/H

NumberJack, a numeric keypad hardware accessory to facilitate numberintensive applications. Measuring $51 / 2$ by $71 / 2$ by $21 / 2$ inches, the keypad can be installed without soldering or drilling. Comes with complete instructions and 3 -foot plug-in cable with all necessary connectors. Included on the keypad are four cursor keys, CLEAR, @, decimal point, comma, ENTER and the standard four math keys. HJL Products, Div. of Touchstone Technology Inc., 955 Buffalo Road, P.O. Box 24954, Rochester, NY 14624, \$89.95
D.L. LOGO, a 64 K programming and educational utility requiring a disk drive that will run on OS-9 and designed to utilize one or two joysticks, the MultiPak Interface, an X-Pad and the Speech/Sound cartridge to allow users to weave shapes, colors, speech, music and sound into infinite patterns. Also available are mathematical, trigonometric and Boolean functions to allow exploration as users create graphics, learn arithmetic and spelling, play games and strengthen programming skills. Tandy Corp., available in Radio Shack stores nationwide, manual and disk $\$ 99.95$

TXD, a 64 K disk editing utility requiring a disk drive. Capabilities include allowing the user to trace a file, map it out sector by sector, alphabetically sort directory filenames, simultaneously make a hard copy, edit any sector, rewrite and/or copy to another sector and still return to current sector position in the tracing operation. Kolesar B/S, 7 Ladd Road, Westfield, PA 16950, disk $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 2$ S/H

Math Mission, a 32 K educational game requiring a joystick designed to reinforce early math skills in the four mathematic operations: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Joystick orientation is designed to develop eye-hand coordination, and there is a shot timer to simulate a classroom time test as well as four optional levels of difficulty. There are graphics, sound and written rewards for
the players. Sugar Software, 1710 North 50th Avenue, Hollywood, FL 33021, cassette or disk $\$ 24.95$ plus $\$ 1.50$ S/H

Advanced Utilities, a 64 K OS-9 package to provide OS-9 users these tools: KSHELL, that allows wild cards with any utility, standard output and error paths can be overwritten or appended to from the command line, selectable prompt of the user's choice; PATH comand allows the setup of multiple path directories to be searched when a command is given; UNLOAD, a repetitive unlink utility to remove modules; FLINK, allowing users to have many different boot files on a given disk and set which one to boot with next time; ARCHIVE, backs up large disk media onto small disk media by filling one disk prompting for a new disk and continuing until all files are offloaded; CPY, performs like the standard COPY plus copies multiple files to a given directory. Computerware, Box 668, Encinitas, CA 92024, disk $\$ 29.95$ plus $\$ 2$ S/H

CoCo Keyboard Software, a 16/32/ 64 K ECB utility requiring a disk drive that allows users of the HJL-57, Micronix or Deluxe CoCo keyboards easy access to four of the most used functions. The function keys on the HJL-57 and Micronix keyboards or the two function keys and the ALT and CTRL keys of the Deluxe CoCo keyboards can be programmed to perform the following: Text Screen Dump, 9600 Baud printer rate, BASIC LIST or cold start of the computer. Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 21272, 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421, disk $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 3$ S/H

CoCo Calendar, a 32 K disk program that aids users in keeping track of daily schedules, appointments, birthdays, etc. Capable of handling any date from the present to December 31, 2000, this
program includes a Hi-Res calendar display with the dates containing memos marked. Features include entry, deletion, retrieval by date and dumping to a printer (with user-provided screen dump program) the calendar display. Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 21272, 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421, \$24.95 plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$

BMC Pan-tilt Monitor Stand, a computer accessory that adjusts a 12 -inch monitor for glare-free viewing and capable of revolving 360 degrees and tilting 12.5 degrees. No assembly is necessary. Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 21272, 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421, \$24.95 plus $\$ 3$ S/H

LISTAID, a 4 K machine language program designed to format BASIC listing to the text screen or printer. Neat-O Software, Rt. \#3 Box 205, Kingsport, TN 37664, cassette \$10 plus $\$ 2 S / H$

SCRDMP10, a 16 K ECB screen dump program requiring a dot-matrix impact printer and designed to reproduce sideways a PMODE 3 or PMODE 4 screen dumped to a printer to give a picture that is $61 / 2$ by 7 inches. Neat-O Software, Rt. \#3 Box 205, Kingsport, TN 37664, cassette $\$ 10$ plus $\$ 2$ S/H

OS-9 Enhancements, an addendum introducing the changes and new features of OS-9, Version 02.00.00. Included in the list of new commands and utilities are: CONFIG, to provide a menu of all I/O options and allow selection of any legal combination of device drivers; HELP, to display the syntax and usage of standard OS-9 system commands; INIZ, to force the allocation of device buffers and when used at startup, to keep buffers from fragmenting memory; other system changes to provide capabilities such as networking, 32 and 80 column screen
display and access to a Speech/Sound cartridge. Also, updated GETSTAT, SETSTAT and VIRQ system calls. Tandy Corp., available in Radio Shack stores nationwide, manual and disk $\$ 69.95$

Biosphere, a 64 K Simulation requiring a disk drive. The scenario places you in the role of master ecologist and captain of the fabulous starship, Arkworld. Arkworld contains within its cargo hold over 200 varieties and species of plants and animals. When you rescue a dying world's colony of native animals it is your goal to use Arkworld's resources to create a new environment in which the colony can survive and flourish. Tandy Corp., available in Radio Shack stores nationwide, disk $\$ 29.95$

CoCo EPROM Programmer, an EPROM programmer with these capabilities: will program EPROMS from 2716 to 27128 and 27512; will program the 24 -pin 68764 and 68766 EPROMS that fit in the CoCo ROM sockets, features EPROM Erase?, Verify EPROM, Move EPROM to memory, Examine/ Change memory and Change buffer address. Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 21271, 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY $11421, \$ 149.95$ plus $\$ 3$ $S / H$

Health Programs, a 32 K home utility that contains these nutritional instruction features: a list of over 180 foods and analyses to display how much protein, calories, which of 11 vitamins and nine minerals are contained in the food selected, 14 RDA and MDA categories and adjustments for the needs of pregnant and lactating women; deficiency symptoms and food sources for 21 nutrients, recommendations for nutritional therapy for common ailments and a PMODE 4 graph for biorythms. Health Software, 1521 Lancelot, Borger TX 79007, cassette or disk $\$ 15$

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By awarding a Seal, the magazine certifies the product does exist - that we have examined it and have a sample copy - but this does not constitute any guarantee of satisfaction. As soon as possible, these hardware or software items will be forwarded to THE RAINBOW's reviewers for evaluation. - Monica Dorth

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## Software Review

# Venture to New Universes and Save Earth in Omniverse 

In this new 64 K graphics Adventure by Scott Cabit for Computerware, you, mild-mannered theoretical physicist, have discovered gateways into new dimensions and universes. Unfortunately, you've also learned of an alien plot to set up networks of these gateways and, through them, conquer Earth. You can save Earth by leaving your equations, computer and synchrotrons behind and sallying forth on an adventure to discover these gateways.

While the program loads into the computer, gather up paper and pencil, for you are about to exchange your life as physicist for that of Adventurer/cartographer. In addition, you'll want a labeled, formatted disk (or a blank tape if you have the tape version) on hand for the saves you'll want to make at strategic intervals.

The Adventure begins on a snowy plain. You first stand watching the snow fall before journeying onward. In this Adventure you can use a joystick or the arrow keys for the compass directions (shifted up- and down-arrow keys for moving up and down). When you wish to examine something, use the standard two-word, verb-noun command sentence. Some Adventurers like to know which words are known to the program, others think part of the fun is discovering which words have meaning. In Omniverse, folks of the former persuasion need only type VOCAB to see most of the known words, while others can avoid this. Typing HELP sometimes gives further assistance.

When you come to the area of a gateway and approach from the proper direction, you suddenly hear music; the sky

## Two-Liner Contest Winner .

Guitar Capo asks you for a capo number and responds with all the chord and note changes.

## The listing:

$1 \varnothing$ DIMN $\$(12)$,N1\$(12), N2 $\$(12):$ FOR $T=\emptyset$ TOll: READN $\$(T): N 1 \$(T)=L E F T \$(N$ $\$(T), 2): \mathrm{N} 2 \$(T)=$ RIGHT $\$(N \$(T), 2): N$ EXT: DATA C B\#, C\#D-, D ,D\#E-, E F, F E\#,F\#G-, G ,G\#A-,A ,A\#B-, B C-
15 INPUTA:CLS:PRINT@ø,""; :INPUT" CHORDS/NOTES ON CAPO NO.";C:PRIN T"FRETTED", "SOUNDED":IF C>II THE N 15:ELSE FOR T=ø TO 11:PRINTN1\$ (T)": "N2\$(T),:IF C+T>11 THEN C=C $-11: D=T+C:$ PRINTN1 (D)": "N2\$(D):N EXTT: GOTOI5 ELSE PRINT Nl\$ $(T+C)+$ ": "+N2\$(T+C):NEXT T:GOTO15

Donny Schiavone Tulsa, OK
(For this winning two-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book Of Adventures and its companion The Second Rainbow Adventures Tape.)
turns red and the words "You feel very strange" signal that you are being transported to another universe, first from the ice to a desert. There is no turning back! When you happen upon Sam's Saloon, you will want to pause long enough to watch as Sam wipes the bar - one of the cutest graphics in Adventuredom!

Once you find the gateway out of the desert, you are transported to a jungle, from there to a desert island and, after a few surprises, find yourself on a barren, rocky volcanic island, and hopefully will be able to solve the Adventure and thus save Earth. When you do, you are treated to a scrolling Mercator projection of Earth and the song "Happy Trails."

The game is loaded by typing LOADM "OMNI"; the disk starts whirring and OK appears on the screen - then panic sets in - the disk keeps whirring madly and there is no cursor after the OK prompt. At this point the temptation is great to push the Reset button, thinking the program has fouled up. Resist that impulse! The program itself is loading - and it takes over one minute. Eventually, the drive stops spinning and the usual color check appears on the screen. Since the loading of Omniverse is different from usual, I think Computerware should mention it in the loading directions.

The save game feature used is also new to me, and a few words of caution are in order here. I mentioned that your progress can be saved before each peril, real or imagined; you number each one from zero to nine, but individual saves do not show up in the directory when the DIR command is used, and FREE returns 68 , even if there are 10 saves on the disk. Disk inspection reveals that Omniverse writes directly to Track 0 . If, in haste, you grab the first formatted, blank disk in your disk box and forget to label it, you could mistake this for another blank disk at some future date. If you do not record on your map the number of the individual save, as well as where it occurs, a save you wish to keep can easily be overwritten.

There are a number of features included in Omniverse that are not found in the average Adventure. In addition to being able to use the joystick or arrow keys for movement, those with the Radio Shack speech module can elect to have all writing, which appears on the screen, spoken through their speech cartridge. If you tire of this feature, it can be toggled off. Scott Cabit also includes multipart music in the program, and thoughtfully allowed for those of us in a hurry to get on with the action to abbreviate it by depressing the space bar. However, the music is so well-done that you will want to take the time to listen to it at least once.

Omniverse has over 200 locations in several separate "worlds" to inspect, so, of course, many use the same pictures. Some of these are outstanding and, overall, the pictures are clear and colorful. There are fewer objects to inspect than in many Adventures and few real puzzles. Everyone will have a lot of fun wandering about and enjoying its special features, but it is not too difficult for the average Adventurer. Careful map-making is the key to success with this one.

[^15]- Carol Kueppers


# CCZAP Helps Find Hidden Control Codes 

About two days after I got my disk drive, I discovered what a disk zap program is for. I'm sure no one else has ever accidentally gotten a write-protect tab stuck in his disk drive, but believe it or not, I did. You would be amazed how poorly a disk drive writes with a protect tab floating around in it! I found out the hard way. Luckily, I had a friend with a zap program. He helped me out of my problem.
$C C Z A P$ is a disk zap utility program. A disk zap is a program that reads the contents of a disk directly and without regard to the nature of the data. Generally the user is given a choice of format for the presentation of the data, i.e., ASCII, hexadecimal or some combination of the two.

I received CCZAP on a disk along with four pages of documentation that covered the bare bones operation of the program. One of the surprising things in the documentation is all the possible drive variations for which the authors have allowed. The program allows you to have up to four drives, up to 80 tracks per drive and up to 36 sectors per track. This nice feature allows those with JDOS and double-sided drives to use CCZAP.
To make the program start, the user inserts the disk with $C C Z A P$ in Drive 0 and types RUN "RUNCCZAP". This is not a misprint; the program name is $\operatorname{RUNCCZAP}$. The program loads a binary file that is patched with the answers the user supplies about track numbers, sector counts, etc. The program then allows you to save this setup for future use. From this point on, the program is completely menu driven.
The main menu gives several options:
R - read a user specified track and sector
M - modify the selected track and sector
W - write the modified selection
SHFT CLR - print the selection
B - exit to BASIC
; - advance to the next sector

-     - back up to the previous sector

The first action the user must take in using the zap program is to read the desired track and sector. Both the track and sector must be entered in hexadecimal.

Entering ' M ' at the main menu allows you to modify or examine the contents of your selected track and sector. This display is in ASCII format with all nonprintable characters as periods. When examining sector contents, it is sometimes useful to see all the contents including the otherwise hidden control codes. This is accomplished by pressing the CLEAR key. Pressing the break key takes you back to the main menu. Changing the contents of the sector is done by using the arrow keys to position the cursor over the desired character and simply typing over it. If the display is in ASCII you must use ASCII, if not, you must use hexadecimal notation. After changing the sector, you must use the 'W' selection to write the desired changes to disk.

At the main menu the user may advance one sector at a time by pressing the ';' key or back up one sector by
pressing the '--' key. This action must be followed by the ' $R$ ' selection to read the new sector.

All of the program selections ran well and I was not able to break out of the program, nor was I able to make the program crash.

While I cannot honestly fault the $C C Z A P$ in any particular section, I did not feel comfortable using it. This is the first program I have used in which I felt trapped by the menu-driven structure. For example, if you are looking for a particular piece of data in a file and incorrectly guess its location, you must go back to the menu, make another guess, read the data and examine the data. This is not particularly user friendly. Forcing the user to enter track and sector in hexadecimal and allowing the user to view the contents either in Hex or ASCII, but not both at the same time, is also not very user friendly.

I would like to suggest to the authors that rather than a menu screen, the display could be the sector itself. The menu could be above and below in a scroll-protected area. This would allow the user to see the contents and not have to return to the menu to select another sector. If the authors divided the screen into two halves, left and right, the Hex notation and the ASCII could be viewed at the same time; it would make the user's job much simpler. As a user, I would gladly exchange the ability to see an entire sector for the simplicity gained.

CCZAP is basically a good program that could be made a lot better by making it easier to use. The price seems to be a little high in light of the current trend to keep software prices low and sell more copies, however, I do not hesitate to recommend this program.
(Matrix Computing, P.O. Box 2011, 380 5th Avenue, SE, Salmon Arm, British Columbia, Canada V0E 2T0, printer optional, disk $\$ 49.95$ U.S. funds)

- Larry Goldwasser


## One-Liner Contest Winner

This one-liner draws snowflakes at random positions on the screen
The listing:
$\varnothing$ PMODE4:SCREEN1, 1:PCLS:FORD=1TO $2 \varnothing: A=\operatorname{RND}(2 \varnothing): B=\operatorname{RND}(2 \varnothing): C=R N D(2 \varnothing)$ $: A \$=" B M^{\prime}+S T R \$(\operatorname{RND}(216)+2 \varnothing)+", "+S$ TR\$ (RND (15I) + 2 $\varnothing$ ) + "; A" + STR\$ (RND ( 4 $)-1)+" ; N D=A ; N U=A ; N L=B ; N R=B ; N E=C ;$ NG $=\mathrm{C} ; \mathrm{NH}=\mathrm{C} ; \mathrm{NF}=\mathrm{C} ; \mathrm{\prime} \mathrm{\prime}:$ DRAWA\$:NEXT:FOR $\mathrm{Z}=1 \mathrm{TO} 3 \mathrm{Z} \varnothing$ : NEXT: GOTO

Garry Sittler Jacksonville, IL

[^16]

# DeskMate 7-in-1 software makes your Color Computer better than ever. 

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## LEDGER

 create colorful dons "doodles" on your screen, then print a copy on a dot-matrix or ink-jet printer.The INDEX CARDS personal filing system lets you enter and edit data and per-
you create lines, shapes, patterns, fills in areas with color and enter text. Using PAINT, you can
form simple sorts and searches. It's ideal for keeping track of names and addresses.


INDEX CARDS


## TELECOM

TELECOM, a communications program lets you access national information services, plus transmit and receive files from other computers by phone (requires modem).

A simple monthly calendar program displays "to do's" for any date. CALENDAR is an easy way to organize your work day.


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function CALCULATOR, with memory, is also available within any application
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If you don't already have a disk drive for your color computer, you can add one for just \$299 (26-3131). The 5 $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$, thinline floppy drive plugs into your Program Pak ${ }^{\text {® }}$ port for over
CALENDAR 156,000 characters of storage. Add a second drive at any time, too.

## Radio Shack The Technology Store" <br> A division of tandy corporation



[^17] Tandy Corp.

## Watch out for the Deadly Bite in Buzzworm

You are "Buzzworm," a very hungry snake. Your job (like it or not) is to run around a maze full of snake bait. When you run over each piece of bait, your tail instantly increases in length about one-half inch (talk about eating your vegetables). The purpose of the game is not to bite yourself while going around the maze.

Buzzworm is one of the earliest releases from Novasoft. It requires 32 K of RAM and can be played either on the keyboard or with a joystick.

The game itself is very simple, but with all of the bells and whistles it has, you may want to take a closer look. Some of the features are as follows: Every fifth screen is a surprise bonus round, where bait is worth 100 points, and you may not die. Another feature is that when a 10,000 point plateau is reached, an egg is dropped on the screen. You must try not to eat the egg, even though it is worth 1,000 points, because inside the egg is an extra buzzworm.

At the conclusion of a game you may choose to play again or to end the game. There is no pause in Buzzworm because of the speed. This is one feature I think should be added.

I did not think Buzzworm measured up to many of the other Novasoft games. It does not have the exciting pizazz like all of the other games from Novasoft that I have seen lately. I give Buzzworm a two-star rating, which is slightly below average. I recommend that you look at it before buying it.
(Novasoft, 4285 Bradford N.E., Grand Rapids, MI 49506, tape $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 . 9 5}$, disk $\$ 18.95$ )

- Patrick Downard


## Hint. .

## Disk Directory Printout

If you have a long disk directory and want to see all of it, or if you simply wish to have a hard copy printout of your directory, one simple command allows you to do this easily.
Just POKE 111,254:DIR and the entire disk directory will appear on your printer, even if it is too long to be fully displayed on the screen.

# Play it Cool with CoCo Cooler Too 

Heat! It is a problem known to many CoCo owners. Excessive heat can make a CoCo suddenly lock up or go off to never-never land, taking your data and several hours of work with it. CoCo I owners who have had heat problems have been using a product called the CoCo Cooler, a fan that draws air through the computer to reduce or eliminate heat buildup. Up until now, CoCo 2 owners have been out of luck. But wait! Just when you thought all was lost, REM Industries has come out with the "Son of CoCo Cooler": CoCo Cooler Too.

The CoCo Cooler Too is a fan designed to attach (with adhesive foam) to the left rear of your CoCo 2 . To install it , all you do is peel the protective strip off the foam and position the fan properly over the vent holes on the top rear left corner of the case. Once installed, it should never come off as the adhesive bonds it securely. After installation, just plug the fan into the wall and turn the power on; the CoCo Cooler Too starts working.

CoCo Cooler Too draws air through the inside of your CoCo and sends it out into the room, taking the heat inside the CoCo with it. I found the CoCo Cooler Too reduced the inside temperature of my CoCo by about five degrees, but it must be added that my computer runs at only about five degrees hotter than air temperature. REM Industries claims the Cooler will bring the inside temperature of your CoCo to "within 15 degrees of ambient in worst case situations."

I found that using the Cooler caused no inconvenience with using my CoCo. The fan makes very little noise certainly no more than the built-in fans on the PC-type computers. The fan points down toward the table, so there is very little air current to blow things around on your desk.

If you have a need to reduce heat buildup in your CoCo 2, the CoCo Cooler Too is a good solution, although the price makes this an "as needed" item. Dr. Megabyte says if you are not having an excessive heat problem, then you most likely don't need this product. It is, however, cheap when compared to the cost of down time and repair bills caused by overheating your CoCo.
(REM Industries, Inc., 9420-B Lurline Ave., Chatsworth, CA 91311, \$44.95)

- Mark E. Sunderlin


## ENHANCE YOUR COCO!

The Enhancer gives you mixed text and graphics, user-defined keys, PROCEDURES, keyboard AUTOREPEAT, scroll protect. It gives you true lower-case letters, 224 characters, user-definable characters, reverse/bold/underlined characters. The Enhancer adds 15 commands and 3 functions to your CoCo's vocabulary. It requires 64 K , Extended BASIC. To order, please specify tape or disk and send $\$ 18.00$ U.S. to:
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# Orchestra-90/CC Impresses with its Music Production 

At the tender age of 5, Beethoven was composing. At 16, Mozart was a recognized master. If you've ever felt the urge to create your own beautiful music, or even to borrow someone else's for your own ends, then you should look into the comprehensive stereo music synthesizer, Orchestra-90/ CC, from Tandy. Included in the package is a ROM pack with stereo outlets and a 100-page manual to get you started. The minimum system required is a 16 K CoCo and either a stereo (for stereo sound) or television (for monaural sound). The system can be used with tape or disk (though a Multi-Pak is necessary for disk) to save and load compositions, a printer to print your music files, or a modem to transfer and receive files.

Right away you will be impressed with the documentation. I am an amateur musician (guitar and trombone), but no great musical knowledge is necessary to begin programming music right away. The music language used in Orchestra-90/CC makes it possible to transcribe or compose music line by line in any time or key signature using whole to 64th notes. You can use six octave ranges and up to five simultaneous voices using two stereo channels. Each of the voices may be assigned any of five instrumental choices (tone colors to sound like a trumpet, an oboe, a clarinet, an organ or a violin). You can single, double or triple-dot the notes, and three articulations are possible. You can even modulate (change to a different key) within the song.

A new feature I discovered while doing this review is the ability to now use the speed-up poke with Orchestra-90/CC. This allows the processor within the hardware to make a more accurate sampling, which allows for higher and cleaner notes and better sound quality overall.

When first hooking up your system, a demonstration music file of Rossini's "William Tell Overture"shows off just what Orchestra-90/CC can do. Heard over the television, this composition is quite impressive, but played over the

Hint . . .

## What's Your ROM Version?

With all the talk about new ROMs, you may be wondering exactly which ROM you have. If you have an older CoCo with Extended BASIC, just read the version number of your Extended BASIC at the top of the screen on power up. Then, to see which Color BASIC ROM you have, type EXEC 41175 and press ENTER.
If you have the new ROMs, Extended BASIC will be Version 1.1 and Color basic will be Version 1.2.

On the CoCo 2 , Color basic will always be Version 1.2 or 1.3 (which are functionally identical).
stereo the quality is terrific. With that as cajoling, you are ready to begin programming on your own.

The manual takes you through some samples, beginning with simple tunes, then walks you through transcribing a piece of music from the score. And speaking of score, the system requires a one-letter command to score the music you've programmed in before playing the piece. This processes your program, but more importantly, it checks for any mistakes and highlights them so you can go back and easily make corrections before the performance.

I asked my wife, who teaches junior high music at a public school, to look over Orchestra-90/CC. She was impressed with the logic of the music language. She felt it could go a long way toward teaching music theory, but on an individual basis rather than in a classroom situation.

Make no mistake about it, this is a powerful music synthesizer. It has the capability of producing beautiful music, but only as you master the music language. There are no frills with this package - no graphics, no flashing colors, no actual music printouts - which may be where Orchestra-90/CC is lacking the most. You need to take this system seriously for it to be any fun at all. Music can express the depths of our souls, and it may take a while to grasp the music language, but once you do, you'll be able to produce intricate and beautiful music.
(Software Affair, distributed by Tandy Corp., available at Radio Shack stores nationwide, \$79.95)

- Jefferson L. Hatch



## Software Review

# Fun Puzzler is Educational for Adults and Children Alike 

By Carol Kueppers

Puzzler is a machine language program that generates three popular paper-and-pencil puzzles - word search, crossword and scrambled word, from lists of words and their definitions which you create using the mini-editor provided in the program. It comes as a complete package and includes a nine-page instruction booklet that is a pleasure to use because it details clearly, with a touch of humor, how to use the program. The disk (or tape) also includes three sample lists so you can go through the procedures effortlessly, familiarizing yourself with the program functions before moving on to your own puzzlemaking activities.

Many of you may already have a puzzle generator in basic from Rainbow's December 1982 issue. In the past three years I have prepared puzzles for everything from personalized birthday cards to vocabulary hand-outs for the classes I visit with an "Art Goes to School" presentation. These puzzles have been enormously successful, and, in the case of the school classes, provide reinforcement of the subject matter, but they are somewhat limited.
Puzzler's word search puzzle generator creates a puzzle in seconds, in the dimensions you choose. In addition, it allows new choices for the finished product. Young children have trouble finding words on the diagonal, so with Puzzler they can be eliminated; you can make puzzles for young readers using their vocabulary - and they can make puzzles for you from the same word list, but including the diagonals. You can race to the finish!

## Two-Liner Contest Winner

This two-line program sorts the filenames on a disk into alphabetical order. Back up the diskette first, then insert it into Drive 0 and RUN.

## The listing:

$\varnothing$ CLEAR $4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ : DIMF $\$(72): H=\varnothing:$ FORS $=3$ TOII: DSKI $\varnothing$, 17, S, A $\$, B \$: C \$=A \$+L E F$ $T \$(B \$, 127): \mathrm{K}=1: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{H}+1: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+8: \mathrm{FORN}=$ L TOH: IFMID $(C \$, K, 1)<>C H R \$(255) T$ $\operatorname{HENF}$ ( N ) $=$ MID ${ }^{(C \$, K, 31): K=K+32: N E ~}$ XTN:NEXTS:ELSEFORI=1TON-2:FORJ=I
TON-1:IFF\$ (J) <F\$ (I) THENT\$=F\$ (J)
: F\$(J) $=\mathrm{F}$ (I) $: F \$(I)=T \$$
1 NEXTJ:NEXTI:FORI=N TO72:F\$(I)= STRING $(31,255)$ : NEXTI:T\$=CHR $\$(\varnothing)$ $: I=1:$ FORS $=3 \mathrm{TOlI}: A \$=F \$(I)+T \$+F \$(I$ $+1)+T \$+F \$(I+2)+T \$+F \$(I+3)+T \$: B \$=$ $F \$(I+4)+T \$+F \$(I+5)+T \$+F \$(I+6)+T \$$ $+F \$(I+7)+T \$: D S K O \$ \varnothing, 17, S, A \$, B \$: I=$ I+8:NEXTS:CLEAR2 $\varnothing \varnothing$ : END

Stephen Hunter Athens, GA
(For this winning two-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book Of Adventures and its companion The Second Rainbow Adventures Tape.)

Despite their popularity, these standard word search puzzles are a bit primitive, presenting only a matrix of letters with a neat list of the requested words beneath. However, Puzzler gives you the ability to print definitions instead of words. Since you compose the definitions, they can be as easy or as difficult as you dare! Now the solver has to think up the possible correct word and search for that. Obviously, this makes a better hand-out for classrooms since the definitions are a summary of the material, but any puzzle lover will appreciate the variety.

When making crossword puzzles, you'll find the puzzles resemble a completed "Scrabble" game, or those found in word game books for children. The puzzles interlock at few points, so there are few common letters to act as clues in the solution. They look easier than they actually are, which is something to remember when writing the definitions. The puzzle generator, nonetheless, creates puzzles that are a great deal of fun to solve.

You may create lists of words and definitions at any time, then save them and use them for the puzzles. When you select "compile crossword" from the menu of choices, the screen shows which try the program is working on and flashes some symbols across the screen as it works. I liked this feature a lot, since all too often programs present only a blank screen while computations occur and I'm never sure if the program is working, or (perish the thought!), has vanished into never-never land.
The generator may not succeed in placing all of the words in the puzzle in its first five tries. You then have the option of viewing the puzzle, asking it to meet or beat its best attempt, accepting the placement as is or entering the "endless retry" mode. In endless retry, a list of 30 words is placed in only a couple of minutes. For the purposes of this review I filled the program's buffer with a list of 50 words and their definitions, selected endless retry and left for the evening. After four hours it had not succeeded, but showed

## Two-Liner Contest Winner

Rock-Scissors-Paper is a two-line CoCo version of the old favorite.

## The listing:

1ø EXEC44539:CLS3:C\$(2)="ROCK":C \$ $(3)=$ "SCISSORS": C\$(1)="PAPER": A\$ $=" I$ WIN-":B\$="YOU WIN-":D\$="SCIS SORS CUT PAPER": E\$="ROCK BREAKS SCISSORS":F\$="PAPER COVERS ROCK" : G\$="TIE": PRINT"CHOOSE rOCK-SCIS SORS-PAPER ";:EXEC44539:X\$=INKEY \$: C=RND (3): IFX\$="P"THENX\$="Q $2 \emptyset$ PRINT:PRINTC\$(ASC(X\$)-8ø),C\$( C) : H\$=X\$+STR\$ (C): IFH\$="R 3"THENP RINTB\$;E\$:RUNELSEIFH\$="S I"THENP RINTB\$;D\$:RUNELSEIFHS="Q 2 "THENP RINTB\$;F\$:RUNELSEIFH\$="R I"THENP RINTA\$;F\$:RUNELSEIFH\$="S $2^{\prime \prime}$ THENP RINTA\$;E\$:RUNELSEIFH\$="Q $3^{\prime \prime} T H E N P$ RINTA\$;D\$:RUNELSEPRINTG\$:RUN

Meg and Paul Clough
Houston, TX
(For this winning two-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book Of Adventures and its companion The Second Rainhow Adventures Tape.)
that its best placement was 36 words. I then selected the menu option "meet or beat best" attempt. After 10 minutes it had achieved that goal. The instructions do not state the present limit on the program, but it appears to be between 30 and 40 words. It is probably easier, and faster, to edit long lists down to a 30 -word total to be sure the finished puzzle includes all the words you consider essential before compiling a puzzle. Real fans can use Puzzler to create a framework and add to it manually.

To print out the graphics of the crosswords, the program includes screen dumps for the most popular dot-matrix printers. If your printer is not on the list, you can first try those listed to see if one works. If none do and you have a screen dump program for your printer, you can first print out the definitions, save the graphics screen, exit Puzzler, load in the graphics screen and the screen dump program, and proceed. Although the program worked fine with my Radio Shack Line Printer VIII, I tested this option and can report that it does work.

However, you might want to take advantage of Color Connection's third option, which is to contact them for technical advice and customize Puzzler's screen dump program for your printer, or send a photocopy of your printer manual's bit-image graphics pages and they will customize the program for you. I spoke with Color Connection and found them friendly, helpful and anxious to have their customers enjoy their creations.

The third puzzle type, scrambled words, simply takes your word list and scrambles the letters. All three types allow you to print an answer key.

I created a few puzzles for a group of kids one rainy Saturday. They, in turn, thought up puzzles for me - it took them a while since they were trying for the obscure, and they looked through encyclopedia volumes, history books and even Bartlett's for a couple of quotes. Their completed masterpiece was absolutely impossible. To their vast amusement, I kept begging for hints and ended up with only four correct answers! All of them, meanwhile, had inadvertently learned quite a bit. I suggest that other families do this the same way; your kids will probably also enjoy stumping the adults.

As good as Puzzler is at present, the author, Darren Croft, is working on some improvements that will probably be finished by the time this review appears. The upgrade will permit several previously created lists to be loaded in at once, so words and definitions can be selected from them, rather than requiring each new list to "start from scratch." This effect can be achieved at present by loading the various lists into any word processing program that accepts ASCII files. You then edit carefully, retain the Puzzler format, save your new list and use it for puzzle making. The new version will make crosswords that accept more words and will include screen dumps for more printers.

Puzzler is terrific. Adults who love puzzles will have lots of fun with your creations - include a couple personalized ones with your next get-well card. Families, teachers and scout leaders can quickly make up an assortment of puzzles to have on hand for a rainy day or that "endless" car or plane trip, as well as using these as an educational tool.
(Color Connection Software, 1080 Buddlea Drive, Sandy, UT $84070,32 \mathrm{~K}$ disk or tape $\$ 29.95$ )

# Stay Undercover with the CoCo Keyboard Cover 

This will be a short review - just how much can you say about a keyboard cover? The CoCo Keyboard Cover is made of hard, opaque black plastic with a smooth, shiny finish. It fits the Color Computer keyboard even if you have installed one of several after-market keyboards available for the CoCo. (I have installed a keyboard with keys that stick up a bit higher than other keyboards I've seen, and the cover fits fine.) There is a decal on the inside of the cover that lists some of the most commonly used PEEKs and PDKEs, i.e., printer Baud rate, high-speed, hard copy of directory, start, end, and execute addresses of machine language programs, as well as a chart showing the memory locations of the keys.
This accessory does not take up another outlet on your power strip, and it keeps dust off of the keyboard. The decal is a nice touch, but to read it, you have to remove the cover and find some place to prop it up so you can see it. For something so simple, the price does seem to be a bit much.
(REM Industries, Inc., $9420-\mathrm{B}$ Lurline Ave., Chatsworth,
CA $91311, \$ 9.95$ plus $\$ 2.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- Mark Williams


## CORRECTIONS

"Trivia Tic-Tac-Toe" (December 1985, Page 69): Richard Pitel tells us that some readers with cassette systems have reported a problem with the Tic-Tac-Toe program.

Line 220 reads CLOSE 1. This statement closes the disk file, and on a cassette system you may get a DN Error message. Simply delete Line 220 to take care of this problem. If you add a disk drive to your system, put Line 220 back in.
"Letters to Rainbow" (February 1986, Page 7): The "Editor's Note" in response to a letter from Brian Collins of Waldorf, Maryland ("Computer Animation on a VCR") had the commands at the end of the instructions transposed. It should read: "When you want to record do a MOTQR GFF. Do a MOTUR ON when you want to stop." We apologize for being so backward!

[^18]
# Software Review $\cap$ Stylo-Pak Sets a New Standard for Word Processing 

By Dale E. Shell

As a reviewer, I have been lucky enough to have had very few bad products to review. It is usually easy to write a negative review, but when a really outstanding product comes along, it's sometimes difficult to convey how good a product is. I have found one of these products.

Of all the word processors for the Color Computer, I had progressed through five of them before I received Stylograph. I was happy with each one before I went to the next one in line, which I thought better fit my needs. I can still see the advantages each one had over the others, but I can now say, without hesitation, that Stylograph, when teamed up with PBJ's Word-Pak, is by far the best word processor for the Color Computer. I feel qualified to say this since I have actively used five different processors before this one. Stylograph is one part of Stylo-Pak, from Stylo Software.

You do not have to have an 80 -column card to use Stylograph; all you need is OS-9. Stylograph comes with its own 51-column driver; it also has a driver to support $O$ Pak. I believe the Word-Pak best enhances all of its features. It is really nice to see all 80 columns at the same time. This is not like the 85 columns some processors say they have available. Their 85 columns are used in their "window" mode so you can see how things are going to look when printed. You can easily read these 80 columns, and it really looks professional. It helps bring the CoCo up out of the game computer category and into the serious computer systems.

Stylograph has so many features that you will wonder how you ever got along without them on your "old" word processor. Like many other processors, Stylograph has a cursor-based editing system that allows you to work on any portion of the text by just moving the cursor to that point. It uses many single keystroke commands, which are symmetrically arranged on the keyboard to quickly move the cursor around the text. The selection of these keys is different from the other processors I have used, so yes, there is some learning required, but it is well worth it.

Cursor control includes up, down, left, right, tabs, margin positions and any page or specified series of letters or words. The display can be scrolled up, down, left or right. This feature is not always used with Word-Pak since you can see 80 columns at a time. Any block of text can be moved, copied, duplicated or deleted. Stylograph also has a global replace so that some or all occurrences of a given word or string of words can be replaced. It includes a "Keyboard Function" card in the manual. This card can be placed in a convenient location for quick reference until you get used to all the functions available.

Dynamic screen formatting is a strong feature of Stylograph. Dynamic screen formatting means the text is immediately formatted on the screen in the same way as it appears on the printed copy. The text display is continuously updated to reflect any changes. This is one of the impressive features that usually only appears on very expensive systems. This is much better than the way some processors use a "window" so you can see how the printed page will look. Some do not even have the window. With Stylograph, if you center a section of text, it is immediately centered on the screen; if you right-hand justify, that is
reflected on your screen. Any of the text or individual lines may be centered, left justified and/or right justified. You truly have "what you see is what you get." Even margins can be set and changed at any place in the text with simple commands that control the line length, left margin, headers and footers. Of course, wrap-around is used, and the headers and footers are also inserted, so the operator always knows what portion of the page is being worked on.

Stylograph allows modification of characters or words in a variety of ways. It uses reverse video such that each time you "boldface" a word, the screen displays the word in reverse video. This enables identification of any character modifications easily and quickly when scrolling through text.

Another feature I really like is the "page break." When you get to the end of a page while entering text, a dotted line goes across the screen to let you know where each line is relative to the new page. A manual page break is available so you can eliminate orphans and widows. These are single lines of a paragraph that print on a different page than the rest of the paragraph.

Along with boldface, Stylograph lets you take advantage of all the features your printer is capable of doing. Some of these include: expanded print, condensed print, 1.5 line spacing, superscript, subscript, underline, overline or any combination. Also, true proportional spacing is supported on the specialty printers. Your printer may not be able to use all the options available, but all your printer's options are probably supported by Stylograph. A configuration program is included that allows you to customize Stylograph for your printer. Stylograph comes configured for the most popular printers, and you can have it default to your printer. If you do not see your printer in its table, it is very easy to add your printer to its list. (I had to do this with my Riteman Plus.) As said before, you can have Stylograph default to your printer, but you also have the option when you call up Stylograph, to call up any of the 12 possible printer drivers.
I am always concerned with the lack of good documentation that comes with a program. This manual consists of well over 200 pages. While the number of pages is not an indication of how well the program is documented, the pages of this manual are organized and include a lot of information. Most parts of the manual are designed so very little knowledge of computer systems is needed to use it effectively. Some knowledge of the OS-9 operating system

Hint

## Slow Scrolling through Orange

Here's a powerful little POKE that slows your scrolling by creating a horizontal LIST. Type POKE 359,60 and you'll see what we mean. Add a colon (i) and SCREENO, 1 and youll be slow-scrolling across an orange screen. To return to the green screen at full tilt, just type POKE 359, 126.

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is helpful to copy the files needed to set up Stylograph, but normally it takes a person with reasonable typing skills only a short time to start using the program competently. Once Stylograph is installed on a system disk, almost anyone can be using it in no time.

The manual has a three-lesson tutorial, which is broken into four parts; the best way to learn to use Stylograph is to sit down with your CoCo and practice all the commands as they are explained in the tutorial. The exercises are designed for the person who is inexperienced with computers and who will be using the word processing program for the first time. A person with even a little OS-9 experience can go through the tutorial in just a few hours; but take your time and review the functions after using them.

The minimum hardware requirements include a 64 K CoCo , one disk drive, a TV screen and a printer. While this allows you to run Stylograph, you have to do a lot of disk swapping and you are limited to a 51 by 24 screen. The ideal configuration adds another disk drive, a standard screen monitor and an 80 -column card - this is what I used. This configuration turns the Color Computer into a viable desktop computer. I am constantly amazed at the CoCo's ability to grow and expand. Just look at the computer systems that came along at the same time the CoCo first appeared they are not around anymore and the CoCo continues to get better.

Stylo-Pak includes Stylograph, Mail Merge and the Spelling Checker. Mail Merge lets you conveniently merge variables such as names, addresses and dates at printout time for form letters. It also allows for breaking large files into smaller, more manageable blocks so they can be appended together at printout. Page numbers remain consecutive and headers and footers are automatically retained. The Spelling Checker offers a dictionary of up to 42,000 words. Words not found in the main dictionary or the supplementary dictionary may be marked for later editing, skipped, added to the supplementary dictionary or corrected on the spot. This is where my only complaint of Stylo-Pak comes in. After a suspected word is found, if you want to correct it, you have to enter the word and make sure it is spelled correctly. Why do you have to get another dictionary to look up a word when you already have one in your computer? I would like to see a "look-up" option that can be accessed at the time the text is being reviewed.

Even with the minor discrepancy, Stylo-Pak is a very wise investment. When teamed up with PBJ's Word-Pak or Word-Pak II, Stylo-Pak is, without a doubt, the best word processing system for the Color Computer and raises it to new heights in the serious world of computing and word processing. It sets a new standard that other word processors will be measured against, and at this point, there are none that can compare. As you probably guessed, I give it my highest rating, and I had to create a new level to do that.

Stylo-Pak is available for OS-9 and is also available for FLEX. Stylograph is available alone for $\$ 99.95$, Mail Merge and Spelling Checker for $\$ 59.95$ and $\$ 69.95$, respectively, or you can get all three in Stylo-Pak. When you first see Stylograph, be ready to dump the word processor you are now using.

[^19]
# Calculating Parts Per Million Does the Figuring for You 

Applications are a lot less fun than utilities or even games, but their availability may mean a given computer system is going to stay around awhile. If so, CoCo is blessed.

Calculating Parts Per Million is a program that determines how much fertilizer to add to a given volume of water to achieve a specified ratio of parts per million. Its applicability covers the entire agricultural range, from the large farming business to the home gardener wondering how many tablespoons of fertilizer to put in a bucket of water. The arithmetic is simple enough, but tiresome to figure by hand, and such a program as this may be exactly what will simplify your day.
The program occupies 273 lines of BASIC and a small data file. In use, it is very simple. You are prompted at every stage and the documentation walks you through the whole program, step by step: whether you are using a tank or injector system, how much water is being used (less than 10 gallons affords you the option of seeing the amount of fertilizer to add expressed in tablespoons rather than pounds), how much nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (in percentages, such as 20-10-20) for a number of fertilizers (as many as will be used in the mix) and desired parts per million of water. The program then does the necessary calculations and tells how much fertilizer to add.
Shortcomings? There is not room for many, really. It is irritating to have the program take you back to its sign-on message with any incorrect entry, wiping out everything that has already been entered. A space added before the word "tablespoons" in Line 1120 would make the screen presentation a bit more readable. However, this is an early version of the program, and these are precisely the kinds of annoyances that tend to disappear in the release versions.
The manual is one page of dot-matrix printout containing almost all you need to know. An exception appears under the heading "PPM" (Parts Per Million), where anyone unfamiliar with this concept is advised to "call their county agricultural agent for information concerning this." I suppose it would be fair to assume anyone looking for such a program as this would know what PPM stands for.
(Green Horizons, P.O. Box 768, Mooresville, NC 28115, disk $\$ 17.95$ )

- R.W. Odlin



# Go for the Gold in Fast and Furious Gold Runner 

I'm sure you have heard of the "computer slump" and may have become concerned, as I have, at the situation. What does this mean to Color Computer owners? How will it affect our purchasing power and ability to buy good software? After some careful consideration, I came to the conclusion that although the computer market is very complex, one of the major drivers of this slump is the maturation of the consumer. He has become a much more wary purchaser of both hardware and software. One thing the slump creates is a "buyers' market," which should result in better quality products for lower prices. With this preface, I'll describe my impression of a new CoCo graphics/arcade game called Gold Runner. Remember that under the current conditions, only a very good product is likely to succeed.

Gold Runner was produced by Tom Mix Software, which has developed some of the more popular entertainment programs for the Color Computer. These include The King and Trapfall, among others. Well, Gold Runner lives up to this reputation for quality software.

Action in Gold Runner is fast and furious, but the game is simple. You operate a stickman around a vertical playing board of ladders, ropes and brick walkways, picking up blocks of gold. There are a few slight complications. Several guards chase you and, if caught, you lose a man. Also, there is an occasional invisible trapdoor that causes you to fall

through the brick walkway. This may confuse the stickman, causing him to get caught. Fortunately, there is a tool to battle the guards. You can blast holes into the walkway, which traps the pursuing guards, or this can be used to drop the stickman to a lower level, eluding capture. Sometimes a gold brick is buried in a walkway and the only way to get to it is to blast a hole, then jump in. There is some risk that the hole will close and crush the stickman if you are not fast enough. Another complication arises from the need to steal gold blocks away from the guards, who sometimes carry them. Your stickman cannot touch a guard, so the strategy in this situation is to trap the guard in a hole that you blast and take the gold away.

Gold Runner is a multilevel game. Once all the gold blocks have been collected, including those in possession of the guards, your stickman can climb up the tallest ladder to the next screen. All together there are over 25 screens, with increasing levels of difficulty. If you should complete all the screens, you win the honor of starting over, this time with the challenge of two more guards in hot pursuit.

Gold Runner is a complete arcade game, with high score saved to disk, keyboard or joystick entry, and pause and restart as well as built-in voice sound. Unfortunately, I cannot comment on the sound feature because it requires the Radio Shack sound module and I don't have it. The game is great without it, so it must be even better with the sound module. The program is written in assembly language and requires 64 K of internal memory.
My only minor complaint about the game is the slow drawing and erasing of new screens. The screen is drawn in a circular fashion, like looking through an ever increasing iris diaphram. This technique gives a nice effect, but it is easy to tire of after a short time.
In summary, Gold Runner is a well-developed arcade game that is fun to play. It's at the quality level and price I believe is needed to survive the computer slump. I recommend this product to the arcade game enthusiast or anyone looking for a fast-action, well-written game for the Color Computer.
(NovaSoft, 4285 Bradford N.E., Grand Rapids, MI 49506, requires $\mathbf{6 4 K}$, tape $\mathbf{\$ 1 4 . 9 5}$, disk $\$ 17.95$ )

- Tom Szlucha

Hint

## Formatting Diskettes

Some CoCo users have reported problems with formatting more than one disk in succession. The CoCo uses a technique called "write precompensation" on the more critical inner tracks of a disk; for some reason, Disk BASIC doesn't turn off the feature after a DSKINI is completed. If you need to format more than one disk at a time, enter PDKE 113,0 and press the Reset button after each disk.

## Software Review

## Marble Maze Presents a Challenge for All Ages

I'm afraid this is going to reveal my age, but my first exposure to the subject of this review, Marble Maze, was not the electronic arcade version of the game, but its mechanical precursor, called "The Amazing Labyrinth Game." The "Labyrinth" game was made of wood and had a steel marble that was rolled around a maze using two knobs to tilt the playing surface. If you weren't careful, the marble would drop into one of the holes drilled in the board and you had to start over again.
This classic game has been converted into an arcade game for the Color Computer by Diecom Products. The basic elements of the original mechanical game have been retained, in that there is a marble and a maze, but the capabilities of the CoCo have allowed the programmer to add some interesting variations. Instead of gravity, the marble is controlled by the left joystick. The maze has been enhanced to be a multilevel game, where the goal is to "roll" your marble to the finish line in the shortest time possible.

As each level is completed, you are transported to a more advanced level, with each maze becoming more difficult. Dave Dies, the programmer, has added a few challenges to make the game more interesting.

First, if you aren't careful, your marble can fall off the edge of one of the mazes. Depending on the height of the drop, the marble will either be stunned or cracked. Then there are the "monsters of the mazes." The Marble-eaters are creatures that look like little Slinkies. They move end over end, wandering around the board waiting for a chance to eat a marble. Actually, they seem to be docile creatures until a marble bumps into them, then they jump into the air, land on your marble and eat it.
There are also the mysterious Acid Puddles that move around the board, shrinking and expanding as they go. If you roll your marble into one of these, it dissolves. Electric Snakes will also keep you on your toes as they slither around the maze. Unlike the Marble-eaters, these move quite quickly, but being touched by one also causes your marble to dissolve.

## One-Liner Contest Winner

This one-liner is an example of a budgeting program.
The listing:
17ø DIME (12):FORX=1TO12:PRINT"EA RNINGS FOR MONTH"X;:INPUT E (X): N EXT: PMODE4: SCREEN1, $\varnothing$ : PCLS : FORX=1 TO12: FORY $=\varnothing$ TO $E(X) / 1 \varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(Y,(X-$ 1) *16+4)-(Y, $(X-1) * 16+12)$, PSET:NE XT Y,X:EXEC44539:CLEAR:GOTO17 $\varnothing$

Richard A. Sherman
Deposit, NY

[^20]At higher levels, you are greeted by moving walls and transporter squares that move your marble elsewhere on the board (not necessarily where you want to go, just elsewhere).

One particular feature I like is that even if you get a little sloppy and your marble suffers as a result, the game is not over. Your marble is reincarnated at its last safe spot and the game continues. Each player is given a period of time to complete each maze. As a maze is completed, bonus seconds are given, which are used on the next level. The game is over when your time is up. The more skilled player will complete each level more rapidly, as it also takes time to get eaten and reappear on the board.

Marble Maze is a well-programmed game. The threedimensional boards are well drawn. The control of the ball is very realistic, with the ball having a proportionate amount of inertia depending on the speed of the marble. The lower levels of the maze are easy enough for anyone, with adequate challenges for more advanced players at higher levels.

If you are good enough and have the disk version, you can enter your name, or appropriate alias, on the scoreboard section, which keeps track of the top six players.
If you are searching for a challenging CoCo game for all ages and skill levels, Marble Maze could be a ball.
(Diecom Products, 6715 Fifth Line, Milton, Ontario, Canada L9T 2X8, requires 64 K ECB, tape or disk $\$ 29.95$ )

- Bruce Rothermel



## Software Review

## Super Directory Catalog Keeps Track of Disk Files

Super Directory Catalog is one of the latest software entries designed to help you keep track of all those disk files. To use this program you need at least 32 K and either Disk basic 1.0 or 1.1. Super Directory Catalog is a very easy program to use. It is written in machine language and is menu driven.
The program has several menu options. "Read directory" reads the directories of each of your disks. Before each directory is read, you are asked for a directory name. This can be up to four characters long and is not written to the disk. A 32 K machine will handle up to 1,700 filenames and a 64 K machine can handle a whopping 3,800 filenames. "Save catalog" saves a master directory of the filenames, which can then be loaded with "Load catalog." "Print catalog" prints a catalog of your disk files, with up to 208 filenames printed four across on a page. A neat feature I haven't seen on other programs of this type is that at the bottom of each printed page, two filenames are printed in brackets. They indicate the first and last filenames on that page. The program can be ended by selecting "end."
of the next six functions. "Sort" will sort the filenames in alphabetical order. The sort is quite fast - it sorted over 800 filenames for me in less than three minutes. The sort time increases exponentially, as the number of entries increases. It takes about 60 minutes to sort 3,850 filenames according to the documentation. The sort function is somewhat disappointing, though. Since it only does an alphabetical sort, you can't, for instance, get a printout of all your BASIC-only programs. This ability would have been a nice addition. "List filenames" displays all the filenames in the buffer to the screen. Twenty filenames at a time are displayed two across on the screen. "Delete filenames" allows you to update your catalog by simply deleting all the filenames on a particular disk and rereading the directory of that disk. This function deletes all filenames assigned to a disk, not individual filenames. "Selective search" helps you quickly locate a particular filename or all the files on a certain disk. All you have to do is type in all or part of the filename or the entire directory name. "Set default drive" allows you to select any drive from $0-3$ as the default. "Clear buffer" clears all the data in the buffer.
Super Directory Catalog is a good piece of software that does exactly what it says it will do. I do feel the price is a little high, though, for what the program does. I recommend it, but for the price I think we deserve a little more.

## (Metalsoft, P.O. Box 7796, Independence, MO 64054, $\$ 24.95$ plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

Selecting "maintenance" takes you to a second level menu
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# Good for Beginners, Don Pan is a Moderately Paced Game 

Don Pan is the latest addition to the list of ROM Pak games for the Color Computer from Tandy. It's a gentle, moderately paced joystick game, just right for small children.

The game opens showing a girl holding a balloon. Magically, the balloon turns into a puffer fish and you play with the puffer fish for the rest of the game. I'm no expert in marine biology, but it seems these puffer fish need to replenish their supply of air regularly, or else they die. Your job is to capture enough balloons to keep your fish supplied with air, all the while avoiding the dangers that can puncture the fish.

The fish bounces up and down through the air, under control of your joystick. Balloons and birds float by: The balloons give you air and the birds puncture you. You can escape the birds by maneuvering around them or by blowing a puff of air, which makes them disappear. Points are scored by capturing the balloons and by blowing away the birds.

There are three screens. On the first screen, you're floating over an attractively drawn city scene. After scoring around 2,500 points, you go to a second screen where you fly above an ocean. Sharks occasionally jump out of the water and try to puncture you. On the third screen, where you go when you've scored about 7,000 points, you're over a seashore where you must avoid the crabs.

## Submitting Material To Rainbow

Contributions to THE RAINBOW are welcome from everyone. We like to run a variety of programs which will be useful/helpful/fun for other CoCo owners.

Program submissions must be on tape or disk and it is best to make several saves, at least one of them in ASCII format. We're sorry, but we do not have time to key in programs. All programs should be supported by some editorial commentary explaining how the program works. Generally, we're much more interested in how your submission works and runs than how you developed it. Programs should be learning experiences.

We do pay for submissions, based on a number of criteria. Those wishing remuneration should so state when making submissions.

For the benefit of those who wish more detailed information on making submissions, please send an SASE to: Submissions Editor, The rainbow, The Falsoft Building, Prospect, KY 40059. We will send you some more comprehensive guidelines.

Please do not submit programs or articles currently submitted to another publication.

All through the game, you have to keep track of your air supply with the help of a gauge at the bottom of the screen. The air supply goes down as you fly around and whenever you "puff" at a bird. If the air supply gets too low, you can't puff at the birds until you've captured a few balloons to build up the air supply again. If you run out of air completely, you lose one of your three lives. You also lose a life if you're punctured.

Overall, the game is carefully programmed with attention to detail. Color and sound are used well throughout. One touch I like: When you're puffing at a bird, you don't have to be exactly lined up with the target - a near miss will do. This feature makes the game more attractive to younger players.

The game requires 16 K and a joystick, and the instruction manual recommends a color TV - it really isn't enjoyable with a black-and-white set. For example, it's very difficult to see the sharks on Screen 2 on a black-and-white TV.

My children, ages 6 and 9, find many arcade games just too hard for them, requiring more speed and coordination than they can manage, but they found Don Pan a lot of fun and a challange they could meet. If you're looking for a beginning level joystick game, one that even young children can enjoy, try out Don Pan at your local Radio Shack store.
(Tandy Corp., available in Radio Shack stores nationwide, \$19.95)

\author{

- David Finkel
}


## Two-Liner Contest Winner.

This two-liner is a simple subtraction flashcard program.
The listing:
1 $\varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{R}=\varnothing$ : CLS: PRINT@234,"SUBTRACT" : PRINT@297,"FLASH CARDS": EXEC445 $39: F O R Q=1 T O 1 \varnothing: C L S: A=R N D(2 \phi): B=R N$ $D(2 \emptyset): I F A>B$ THENPRINT@ $24 \varnothing$, USING "\#\#";A:PRINT@271,"-";:PRINTUSING "\#\#"; B:C=A-B:ELSEPRINT@24 $\varnothing$,USING "\#\#";B:PRINT@271,"-";:PRINTUSING "\#\#"; A: C=B-A
1ø1 PRINT@3ø3,"===": PRINT@334,"" ;:INPUT D:IFD=C THENPRINT@448,"C orrect": SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 1: \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}+1$ : EXEC445 39:NEXT:PRINT@456,R:EXEC44539:GO TOI申ø:ELSEPRINT@448, "wrong": SOUN D1ø,4:EXEC44539:NEXT: PRINT@448," correct ";R:EXEC44539:GOTOIøø

Richard A. Sherman<br>Deposit, NY

[^21]

## IF YOU HAVE ...

- a terminal (or terminal program)
- one or more disk drives (40 track or larger)
IF YOU CAN ...
IF YOU CAN ...
    - make or acquire cables
    - make or acquire cables
    - make or acquire a power supply
    - make or acquire a power supply
    - connect cables for terminal, drives, and
    - connect cables for terminal, drives, and
power supply
power supply
THEN YOU CAN ...
    - Step up to a 68000 UniQuad System
for only $\mathbf{\$ 9 9 5}$
UniQuad 1
68008 processor running at 8 Mhz
4 serial ports
2 parallel ports
supports 2 floppy disk drives
SASI bus for connection to hard disk drives
128 K bytes of RAM (expandable to 512 K bytes)
up to 32 K bytes of ROM
UniQuad 2
68000 processor running at 10 Mhz
4 serial ports
2 parallel ports
supports 4 floppy disk drives
SASI bus for connection to hard disk drives
I/O expansion bus
512K bytes of RAM (expandable to 1 Megabyte)
up to 128 K bytes of ROM
Both UniQuads come complete with


# SDOS: a Powerful, Low-Priced Package Perfect for the Hacker 

By Tom Carl

I had looked forward to an evening of computer hacking with $S D O S$, a new software package from Software Dynamics, distributed by Computer Systems Distributors. Reading the manual makes it clear that $S D O S$, at least in concept and original form, was born on minicomputers and/or mainframes. Thus SDOS brings some very sophisticated techniques to the CoCo. It is definitely not for the beginner.

When I opened my reviewer's package from Rainbow, out tumbled four diskettes, several pages of product promotion and seven manuals. It looked like I would have a hard time complaining about lack of documentation. I highly recommend that you start by reading the small manual, labeled "CoCo SDOS," cover to cover. It has a complete description of the keyboard modifications, which are actually very simple. The '@' key is used for erase (or rub out character), so the arrow keys can be reserved for full screen editing. The break key is "escape" and the CLEAR key is "control." You also get auto-repeat on all keys and type-ahead (buffered input), with SHIFT/CLEAR being the upper-/ lowercase toggle and SHIFT / @ being the '@' key. Therefore, you can get the full 96 ASCII codes and some other powerful keyboard features lacking in Disk BASIC. This little manual also tells you to start with RUN "SDOS" and warns of a 30 -minute delay if you don't have your required registration number, which can be obtained by phone or mail from Computer Systems Distributors.

The SDOS formatter is run from a Command File. There is a command line interpreter (CLI) that has a vocabulary of some 35 words (such as files, list, time, do, dismount, etc.), and any word not in its vocabulary is assumed to be the name of a program you want the system to load from the disk and run. For example, if you type in FRED, the system will find a program called FRED and run it, or announce "no such program." As an alternative to typing in commands to the CLI, you can set up a Command File and put that Command File in charge of the computer by typing $D O X X X X . D O$, where $X X X X$ is a filename. For those familiar with Data General Mini or IBM microcomputers, even the nomenclature of this feature will ring bells. SDOS also has a related feature similar to IBM's AUTOEXEC.BAT, which uses INITIALIZE.DO as a Command File that the Boot program automatically puts in charge of the computer at start-up time. The SDOS command to create a Command File is LIST CONSOLE: TO INITIALIZE.DO. You may also note that naming, initiating and releasing devices, such as LPT: D0: CONSOLE: D1:, are similar to larger computer systems.

I took the Utility disk and typed in DISMOUNT D0: so I could remove the System disk. The screen reported the number of I/O uses, and I was shocked to see that over 10 percent of all the reads had produced read errors, but, I had seen no apparent operational problems. I typed FILES D1: to look at the disk I had created, and it appeared to be OK, so I proceeded with the formatter Command File. It did its job just fine to the point of asking me, "Format another disk? Y/N." When I answered 'N', I got an Error 1045 (disk
:ead error), then a steady stream of Error 1018s (system ncompatible), and neither control/C nor escape could ecover the system. I was ready to cry, for this meant waiting mother 30 minutes for $S D O S$ to come up again.

At least I had time for a cup of tea and some research nto my disk read errors. I was using a 64 K CoCo (required), ¥ Radio Shack controller and two TEAC drives (a single drive will work but is strongly not recommended). The read arrors and the slowness of the system suggested some type of disk speed problem, and my review showed that both sDOSDISKINIT and SDOSDISKBACKUP had the ability to manipulate MAPALGORITHM, which determines how files are laid out on the disk efficiently to account ior rotational speed, seek time and transfer rates. When the ;ystem was ready to use again, I ran SDOSDISKINIT and ound the best MAP parameter (the program can be told :o try all 30 possibilities and let you know the best one). [ was then able to build a system disk that ran without read zrrors, and the system was noticeably faster. The drive motors still are a lot slower turning off after use than with Disk BASIC.

If all of this sounds pretty technical, remember that this system is not for beginners. The manuals are well-written and you can learn from them, but they are not tutorials. "SDOS for the $6800 / 6809$ " is designed for use on several different computers, so the main manuals are written in generalized form. The CoCo SDOS manual was issued in 1984 and contains just those elements of $S D O S$ unique to :he CoCo ; it refers you to other manuals for all other nformation.

This type of organization has its pros and cons. The iystem developer can afford to invest more time and money in a system with broader use, which means more quality and breadth of features. On the other hand, more compromises may be necessary to fit an operating system to several zomputers, plus the user is forced to juggle manual information that isn't always in ideal order for his computer and is also more likely to contain conflicting information. [ ran into some conflicts of this type with SDOS, but the power of the system greatly outweighed these minor problems.

The DISMOUNT command, which is required before removing a diskette, is somewhat of a nuisance, but it buys you some very nice features. First of all, you get I/O Error reports that indicate, before your disk drive and diskettes are in big trouble, that problems are building. Even Disk BASIC probably tries to reread a record up to 10 times before reporting an error (this is standard on bigger computers), but you never know how desperately your computer is struggling to get a record written or read. The SDOS record keeping of these so-called "soft read" errors leaves no doubt in your mind about the status of your drives and diskettes.

SDOS keeps in memory the last "files" data so it can update directory and disk maps without disk accesses. For application programs, it dynamically buffers good size zhunks of files, so disk accesses are cut down. This is all very important to the speed of system operation. There is also a "Keyed File Package" for those wishing to do data management, and the system keeps track of all file space so records can overlap sector boundaries. This record management is completely transparent to the user at both design and operation time.

There is a LOG feature that permits automatic capture of the keyboard dialog, which is beautiful for debugging and transaction recording. There is a built-in debugger that is activated at any time with control/D. The SDOS system
comes with an assembler, text editor and debugger, all at one low price. SDOS does not read Disk BASIC disks directly, but there is a utility program that can bring data from Disk BASIC disks to $S D O S$ disks. SDOS can handle up to 128 K , and Computer System Distributors promises a version able to handle hard disks soon.
$S E D I T$ and TYPE together make up the SDOS word processing package. They are issued as two programs because each can stand alone, the TYPE being able to message and print data from many sources other than SEDIT, and SEDIT being able to do more than just word processing. They also require the $S D O S$ operating system. I have used three major word processing systems written for the CoCo and the $S D O S$ very much resembles one of these systems. I disagree with CSD that SEDIT is easier to use than most word processors: Margin handling is confusing. A short tutorial covering the most common tasks would greatly improve the documentation. The fact that you must use reverse video for lowercase letters and having only a 32-character screen mode are major drawbacks in my estimation. Of course, you do get increased speed in many of the more complex operations this way. SDOS can handle modem cards and an external CRT, so you can get 80 -column operation this way.

TYPE can print data in variable widths and do so with automatic justification. It uses embedded commands of a wide variety. I found these functions work well and, for the most part, are easy to invoke. TYPE also has merge capability. The TYPE manual has over 50 pages, including the addendum, and there's no way can I do justice to this program with the little use I was able to give it. Suffice to say, TYPE is a very thorough piece of software. You can learn the basic steps quite quickly and easily, and when you need to do something sophisticated, chances are good that $T Y P E$ can do the job.

To sum up, I think the $S D O S$ system and its family of programs are generally well-documented, well worth the money, well-designed and as stable a group of programs as you are likely to find. In spite of this, I think there are many people who will not find $S D O S$ their cup of tea, but for the CoCo computer hacker, SDOS is a powerful and cheap paradise.
(Software Dynamics, distributed by Computer Systems Distributors, P.O. Box 9769, Anaheim, CA 92802, SDOS, editor, debugger and assembler $\$ 49.95$, SEDIT and TYPE \$49.95)

## See You at RAINBOWfest-Chicago May 23-25

## Software Review

## House Doc - an Electronic Doctor Who's Always on Call

"Take two aspirin and call me in the morning" is the typical response when asking an off-duty physician about a medically related problem. To alleviate this dilemma, we now have House Doc, an electronic doctor who is always on call.

House Doc owes its creation to Darrell Wells, M.D., Ph.D. Hardware requirements are a CoCo 2 with Extended BASIC and a disk drive. The copy-protected program is very easy to understand and operates extremely well. The attractive 16 -page manual contains a medical glossary, descriptions of tests and procedures, and prescription information. The manual also states a precaution that "House Doc is designed to help you with your medical conditions" and is not meant to replace your family physician.

Upon executing House Doc, several introductory screens are displayed. Two of them ask the patient's name and sex. The former aids the doctor's bedside manner whereas the latter assists in narrowing the symptoms/diseases applicable to that gender. From here the patient chooses from a list of 18 symptoms for further analysis, or to a specific disease, of which 35 are listed.
If the symptom option is chosen, the doctor queries the patient on various aspects of the problem. After the questioning is completed, $\mathrm{Dr} . \mathrm{CoCo}$ consults his "in-house

## CoCo GARDNER

Order soon for your spring gardenl Superlative garden planning aid. A wealth of background information (which is provided) is used to decide what will fit into your garden and how much to plant in each row. A chart is developed to show a reasonable sequence in which to plant your garden. Print out vegetable data sheets and shopping list to supply your garden with necessary plants and seeds.

## NUTRIVGUIDE

Analyze your eating habits in terms of thirteen nutrients. Keep regular weight charts. Recommends calorie intake, compares eating style with recommended calorie, protein, fat and carbohydrate intake. Over 650 foods on file. Make your recipes from combinations of foods on filel 64 K DISK REQUIRED.
$\$ 25.00$


Medical advisor offering suggestion for medical problem areas. Select the area to study, then look at details for that area. You are asked questions about possible medical symptoms. Using this information MEDIC provides guidance for home treatment products to use, background information or varying levels of urgency to see a doctor. Other programs cost 3 TIMES as much, but do not do three times as much.

Be sure you are not caught with a flat spare tire or a dry battery againl Use this program once a month. Input date and odometer reading, get a maintenance due list based on time since last maintenance and miles driven. These records will help your car maintain its valuel
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SS/DD for your CoCo. Fully warranted. Minimum order 10. While supply lasts!

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library" (66 granules are used on the disk) and relies on hi: extensive experience to list, in order of probability, ths diseases that may be causing the symptoms. Once the patient agrees to one of the diagnoses, the doctor gives his prescription for healing. These range from taking vitamins to changing eating habits, among others. If the medica problem appears to be serious, House Doc issues a louc warning notifying the patient to consult a physiciar immediately. If the disease option is chosen, the patient car learn about the disease, its causes, consequences and cure.

In testing the diagnosis function, my wife and I entered the symptoms from medical problems we had experienced in prior years. House Doc accurately diagnosed each ailment we had experienced! We both found House Doc interesting, informative and fun to use. With the high cost of medical care, the program can save trips to the local doctor by successfully diagnosing medical problems that can be remedied at home. Furthermore, when a medical visit is required, one can talk more intelligently about the problem to the doctor by first consulting House Doc.

My only reservation with the program is the disk protection routine. The manual states that if a disk crashes, the user must resort to a disk repair utility. I would prefer a protection method similar to the one used by DynaCalc, where the master disk makes runnable programs that cannot be copied. At the very least, the author could have provided two disks.

Regardless of this, House Doc is an excellent program and would be welcomed in any household; just think, when someone asks if there is a doctor in the house, you can pull out your floppy disk and say, "Yes!"
(For Your Health Software, 58-A Star Rt., Coalmont, TN 37313, disk \$59.95)

\author{

- Dan Smith
}

Hint . . .

## Get the Sound Out

You can send sound from your 80 C to any amplifier simply by soldering a couple of connections from the RF modulator.

Pin 3 from the RF modulator and any PC Board ground will give you audio output that you can send to any outside amplifier.

Incidentally, Pin 3 is the third pin back from the rear of the 80 C on the RF modulator.

You should remember that opening the computer case will void your warranty.

## Software Review <br> Create Dazzling Graphics with Micro Illustrator

Micro Illustrator is a graphics creation program that is an adaptation of the MS-DOS program by the same name. It requires a 64 K CoCo with a disk drive. The program also runs under OS-9, however, OS-9 is not needed to run Micro Illustrator. If you have a CoCo with basic Version 1.1 or later, all you need do is enter the DOS command to boot the program. If not, there is a BASIC routine provided in the manual that boots OS-9 from the Micro Illustrator disk.

Micro Illustrator uses both the keyboard and a joystick (or mouse) for command and control of operations. While most commands are presented on the screen in the form of icons, they can also be executed from the keyboard by single keystrokes. This can be very useful since the icons are displayed on a separate screen. In fact, there are two screens of icons. The first screen lets you select drawing mode, brush shape and color. The second screen contains a selection of patterns and colors.

Let's take a look at the drawing functions of Micro Illustrator. The first function you see on the menu is DRAW. DRAW provides the capability to do freehand drawings. While holding down the joystick button, the cursor produces a trail in the selected color. You are given two line functions for drawing straight lines, LINES and LINE. Both functions operate in similar fashion. The difference is that LINES produces a series of connected lines, while LINE is used to produce unconnected lines. These functions use the rubber band method of drawing. The start of the line is fixed when you press the joystick button the first time. You are then free to move the end point of the line to the desired position. The second press of the joystick button actually draws the line.

Micro Illustrator provides a FRAME function that can be used to draw a rectangular outline. One press of the joystick button defines one corner of the frame. By moving the cursor, you define the size and proportions of the frame. The second press of the button makes the frame permanent. The CIRCLE function operates similar to FRAME. Two other functions similar to FRAME and CIRCLE are BOX and DISK. BOX is used to draw a solid rectangle with the selected color or pattern. DISK produces a solid circle. There is also a FILL function, which allows you to fill in any enclosed area with a selected color or pattern. Another "painting" type function is SPRAY. This produces a spray paint effect.

If you need to reproduce objects or areas of the screen,

## OS-9 BULLETIN BOARD

PBBS 4.0 Features: $300 / 1200$ Baud -4 levels Definable drive names - Multiple sub-boards - Chat Operation visible on screen - EXPANDABLE!!!
Requires: OS-9-Basic09 - TRS-80 RS-232 pak Multipak or Y-cable - 3 floppy drives or Hard drive Hayes-compatible modem.

[^22]Micro Illustrator makes it easy. It gives you a COPY function. Just outline the object, press the joystick button and you can move the object anywhere on the screen and make replicas of it. There is also a ZOOM function that magnifies any portion of the screen and lets you use any of the drawing functions to produce better details.
Micro Illustrator has two more functions that really make it fun to use, MIRROR and RAYS. The mirror function is the most complete of its kind. You not only get horizontal and vertical mirrors, diagonal and radial mirrors can also be selected; you can even select any combination or all mirrors! Some very exotic designs can be produced with the different combinations of mirrors.

The most unusual function is RAYS. You move the cursor to a starting point on the screen and press the joystick button to fix the center point. Next, move the cursor to define the length and start of the rays. The final step is to move the cursor while holding down the joystick button. This produces a series of lines radiating from the center point. The spacing of the lines depends on the speed at which you move the joystick. Some extraordinary effects can be produced with RAYS. Combining RAYS with MIRROR creates dazzling artistic effects.

Micro Illustrator is not only easy to use, it is fun to use. In fact, I should warn you that when you are using it, you may forget about time and all the other things that need to be done around the house!
(Tandy Corp., available in Radio Shack stores nationwide, requires $\mathbf{6 4 K}$, disk $\$ \mathbf{2 9 . 9 5}$ )

- Mike Piotrowski



## PreReader <br> 32K ECB; Joystick Required

Tape - \$19.95


Disk - \$24.95
Level I - your child will work with colors, shapes, numbers, capital letters and small letters
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V/5A

Use your CoCo, your 8-bit dot addressable graphics printer and the CoCo Calligrapher to create beautiful signs, invitations, flyers, greeting cards, diplomas, certificates, awards and love letters.

The original Calligrapher letters are 36 points ( $1 / 2 \mathrm{inch}$ ) high and variably spaced. It includes an easy-to-use , menu-oriented program and these three typestyles:

Old English
( In çngligh creter
Gay Nineties
Gay Níneties
The CoCo Calligrapher requires 32 K ECB. Tape \$24.95/Disk $\$ 29.95$

## ADDITIONAL TYPESTYLES

These tapes of additional typestyles are available for $\$ 19.95$ each. They can be easily moved to disk. The original Calligrapher program is required.

Tape 1 - Reduced, Reversed, and Reduced-Reversed versions

Old English
Gay Nineties
Cartoon
unvayyoldshabece

All typestyles on Tapes 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 include Standard (1/2 inch), Reversed, Reduced, and ReducedReversed unless otherwise noted.

Tape 2: Broadway/Old Style

## Broaduay 1 Idstyle

Tape 3: Business/Antique
Business ofontique

These disks of additional typestyles are available for $\$ 49.95$ each.
Disk 1 - all type styles on Tapes 1,2 and 3.
Disk 2-all type styles on Tapes 4,5 and 6.
Tape 4: Wild West/Checkers

## Wild West Chechers

Tape 5: Star
Hebrew


Victorian (Standard and Reverse only)
arctorian

Tape 6: Block/Computer

## Block

Complef

## The $\mathfrak{C l} \mathfrak{S}-\mathfrak{y}$ Culligrapher

## $\$ 39.95$

Requires OS-9 Version 01.01.00 and a dot matrix printer. The OS-9 Calligrapher reads a standard input text file which contains text and formatting directives to produce standard utput for printer or disk. You can specify Disk 1-OS-9 version of all type styles on Tapes 1, 2 and which font to use; centering; left, right or full justification; 3. line fill; narrow mode; margin; line width; page size; Disk 2-OS-9 version of all type styles on Tapes 4,5 and page break and indentatioi.

These disks of additional typestyles are available for $\$ 49.95$ each. They are not compatible with the CoCo Calligrapher typestyles or program. OS-9 typestyle disk must be used with the OS-9 Calligrapher.

[^24]
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## Software Review

## Geography USA is an Excellent Learning Tool

Did you know that Concord is the capital of New Hampshire or that Pierre is the capital of South Dakota? How about this: Did you know the capital of New York is not New York City but Albany? I'm sure you know the answers to these pieces of trivia if you live in those states, but in Utah, where I live, if it is east of the Rocky Mountains I could not be sure if it is in the United States. If you want to learn the states and capitals but are a little afraid because your spelling is the pits or you can never remember what state is next to what, this could be the program for you.

Geography USA is written for the 16 K standard CoCo. The program is in five short segments so each part can fit into the memory of a 16 K machine. You can also get the program on disk and use it on an Extended $16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}$ or 64 K machine. The program is started by loading and running "USA". You have a choice of nine sections of the United States with which you would like to work. If you have a disk drive they may be done in any order, but with cassette, you must do them in order or wait for the recorder to find the next section, which can take a minute or two.

When you get to the chosen section of the country, you can then choose if you would like to answer just the state names, the capitals, or both, the major cities or the major products. No matter what is chosen, you first see the states and then the answers. When you have studied enough, press

## The Coco Greeting Card Designer

The Coco Greeting Card Designer is the perfect program for the Holiday Season! You can Create and Print custom Greeting Cards to send to Friends and Relatives.
The Coco Greeting Card Designer can be used to design and print custom Greeting Cards for all occasions including: Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years, Birthdays, Valentine's Day, Mother's Day and others. It can also be used to make custom Invitations, Thank-You Cards, Get-Well Cards and Announcements.
The Coco Greeting Card Designer is easy to use and includes a library of predrawn Hi-Res Graphic Pictures! You can write custom messages on the cover and inside your cards in a selection of character fonts and sizes. An easy to use screen editor allows you to pick your type style, font size and more. Two fonts are included, and the easy to use editors allow you to create many more! Also included is a selection of border patterns.
The Coco Greeting Card Designer requires a Coco or Coco II with a minimum of 32 K , One Disk Drive (Compatible with: Disk BASIC 1.0 \& 1.1 and JDOS.), and one of the following printers: EPSON RX/FX, GEMINI 10X or SG-10, C-ITOH 8510, RS DMP Series, GP-250 and GORILLA BANANA.

Only: \$24.95


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Dealer Inquiries Invited
any key and the computer tests your memory. If something is spelled wrong you still get credit for it, but it is noted that it was spelled wrong.
Considering the limitations of a standard BASIC computer versus the Extended BASIC computer, the program is pretty good. The scope and sequence of the material covered is done in small enough steps that concepts can be easily learned. It is also forgiving to the person who can remember the states but doesn't know how to spell them. It gives credit for knowing a state, but gives more credit if you spell it correctly. I think that is a strong point for this program. You can learn the states without being frustrated because of spelling.
I think this program would be better if there were a version made for the 32 K or 64 K machine and put on disk or tape as one progam, not five. Having the program written in standard basic is not a major detraction from its appearance or usefulness; as a matter of fact, having eight colors to work with is nice when working with maps, but it is somewhat of an inconvenience to own a disk drive and 64 K machine and have a program that does not utilize all of the machine or is always going to the disk and repeating some of the steps in each section of the program.
Now, would I buy the program myself? If all I had was a 16 K standard BASIC CoCo , I think it is a good program to have. It is written in a professional manner and has a sound sequence in its curriculum for teaching and testing the states. I don't think that using just standard basic is a major hinderance, but it would be nice if there was a version for owners of larger CoCos.
(Viking Inc., 910 Soo Blvd., Rice Lake, WI 54868, cassette or disk $\$ 19.95$ )

- Thomas E. Nedreberg

Hint . . .

## Saving in ASCII

When you save programs, CoCo can perform this function in two ways: by using binary codes or actual letters and numbers (called ASCII and pronounced "as-key").
Although it takes longer, ASCII is sometimes a more accurate way to save a program, especially when you may be transferring programs between systems say from a disk-based to a cassette-based system.

To save in ASCII, simply add a comma and an 'A' to the end of your SAVE instruction, like this: CSAVE"PROGRAM", A and the ASCII save is done by CoCo .

## The BMC Monitor Stand Makes CoCoing More Comfortable

Are you leaning left and right in your chair to see what your monitor is saying? Have you tried your hand at inventing devices to block the glare that plagues every computer user?

If you answered yes to either of these questions, the BMC Pan-tilt Model PA-900 monitor stand from Spectrum Projects can help you make your time at the computer more comfortable.

This stand, designed for 12 -inch monitors, not only revolves a full 360 degrees, it also tilts up or down 12.5 degrees. To give you some idea of what a 12.5 degree tilt means, let it suffice to say it can accommodate anyone from a 3 foot tall child to a 7 foot tall giant.

Viewing is easier and computing more comfortable with an accessory such as this. Glare is no longer a problem because the monitor stand lets you rotate your monitor to avoid eye-level light sources, as well as tilt it to avoid the glare of ceiling lights. At the center of the stand platform is a butterfly nut which can be tightened to avoid accidental tilting. It is necessary, however, to remove your TV or monitor from the stand to adjust the nut.

Surely, you've experienced the need for more than one person to see the monitor at the same time. I've welcomed friends to my home to play with my computer and have noticed that they end up with either a crick in their neck or sore feet from standing behind me. With the BMC monitor stand all I did was push in the right direction and the monitor was swiveled to a position which was comfortable for my friends, and they left me and my CoCo in the same state of health they were in when they came over.

The BMC Pan-tilt instructions come on a single sheet which describes the angles of revolution and tilt, as well as how to adjust the stand and how to place the monitor for best results. The instructions are written in both Japanese and an amusingly stilted English. Example: "When putting CRT monitor on pan-tilt, put CRT monitor so as not to give shock to pan-tilt." In other words, don't set your monitor down so hard you break the plastic stand. Actually, the stand appears quite sturdy and well-made. The last of the five easy instructions, each illustrated, tells you not to place the monitor so far forward on the stand that it tips over into the floor; that's good advice, too.

The stand comes assembled and ready to go right out of the box, complete with non-skid padding to keep your monitor safe. It is cream colored, which blends well with most any equipment or furniture you may have.

I think the BMC monitor stand is a good addition to anyone's computer equipment collection. The easy adjustment, safe placement of your monitor and comfort afforded are worth the cost of the stand.

[^25]- Jim Sewell


Back copies of many issues of THE RAINBOW are still available.
All back issues sell for the single issue cover price. In addition, there is a $\$ 3.50$ charge for the first issue, plus 50 cents for each additional issue for postage and handling if sent by United Parcel Service. There is a $\$ 5$ charge for the first issue, plus a $\$ 1$ charge for each additional issue on orders sent by U.S. Mail. UPS will not deliver to a post office box or to another country.

Issues July 1981 through June 1982 are available on white paper in a reprint form. All others are in regular magazine form. VISA, MasterCard and American Express accepted. Kentucky residents please add 5 percent state sales tax. In order to hold down costs, we do not bill and no C.O.D. orders are accepted.

Due to heavy demand, we suggest you order the back issues you want now while supplies last.
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RAINBOW INDEX A complete index to our first three years, July 1981 through June 1984, is printed in its entirety in our July 1984 issue. Separately bound copies are also available. $\$ 2.50 \quad \square$
Note: Our Fourth Year Index, including an index to all editions of RAINBOW ON TAPE, is included in the July 1985 issue.

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# CoCo Incognito is Packed with Useful Information 

If you are a loyal subscriber to RAINBOW, you have probably seen many POKEs and PEEKs that allow you and your CoCo to do some amazing things. However, how many times have you wanted a particular PEEK or PDKE, but could not remember where you had seen it? Unless you keep a very good record of all those hints that Rainbow and its subscribers have given throughout the years, you will not know where to look for all these little goodies. Besides the hints, there are other schemes that allow the CoCo to do all kinds of things.

You are probably saying at this point, "Where can I get all this wonderful information?" Enter RC Creations. RC Creations has released CoCo Incognito. This booklet contains 25 pages of information with approximately 10 PEEKs, 60 POKEs, 20 EXECs, 25 BASIC subroutines, 10 machine language subroutines and 45 game hints and tips. This is RC Creations' second booklet of hints and tips; their first was System Secrets, reviewed in the September 1984 RAINBOW.
As with their previous booklet, the information contained in CoCo Incognito has probably been listed somewhere before. While I had seen some of the information before, many items were new to me, and even the items I had seen before, I would not have known where to look for them when I needed them. It is really nice to have all this information at your fingertips, all in one place.

CoCo Incognito could possibly have come up with a product that has something for everyone. If you play games, you will be interested in the schemes to increase the number of tokens or the speed of certain games. Other game options are also included. On a more serious note, there are modifications to BASIC and Extended BASIC commands and key words. Also included are tips to work with text and graphics for the text screen and for using Hi-Res graphics. You must realize that some of this information is for advanced programmers, i.e., you have to know how to use the information. However, you do not have to be an expert to find this booklet useful. Novice programmers will find much of it helpful, and as the information is used, it should even improve their knowledge of the CoCo.
If you are either a serious programmer or someone who just likes to play with the CoCo, there is plenty of information packed in these 25 pages. At $\$ 7.95$, it makes an excellent reference source for your CoCo bookshelf.
(RC Creations, 17251 Palatine N., Seattle, WA 98133, \$7.95
plus $\$ 1.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

\author{

- Dale Shell
}


# CoCo Calendar Can Help You Get Organized 

The CoCo Calendar from Spectrum Projects is what those who want daily reminders need. The CoCo Calendar can't make dates for you, but it certainly will help you keep them. When the program is run, the user is asked for the current date. After that, any memos for that day are displayed. After reading the memos the user hits the space bar and a Hi-Res calendar is displayed.
The calendar is well designed and attractively displayed. If there is a memo for a particular day in the month displayed, the user sees a small black box underneath that day. At the bottom of the calendar is a help section which reminds the user of the available options. These options consist of changing the target date, entering the memos necessary to keep track of appointments, schedules, birthdays, etc., deleting a memo, reading a memo, returning to BASIC, or using a screen dump the user provides to dump the Hi-Res calendar.
The change target date is provided to allow access to information at a date different than that entered at the beginning of the program. The enter, delete, read and return to BASIC are all self-explanatory and need no further elaboration.
The print option is provided so one can use any of many screen dump programs to print the Hi-Res calendar. Notice, the CoCo Calendar has no dump program incorporated into itself.
There is another print feature available while reading a memo. After the memo for the chosen day is read, the program asks if it is to be printed. Answering yes will give a text printout of the memo date, followed by the memo itself.
The instructions that come with the CoCo Calendar are sufficient and inlcude explanations of each feature, as well as ways to save the Hi-Res screen to disk and to keep more than one memo per day. This documentation is thorough, but concise, which is welcome in any utility.
Memos entered are stored into a data file on the working disk and are separated by year. That is to say, all memos for 1985 will be stored into a file called "1985/DAT." This allows hundreds of memos to be entered for each year and easy manipulation of entire years. By this means one can store each year in an archive or delete it entirely when finished with it.

Overall, I think the CoCo Calendar is a useful program for those of us who either need daily reminders or wish to be more organized without spending countless hours getting that way.

[^26]
# TX is a Modest Word Processor Written in BASIC 

$T X$ is a modest word processing program written in BASIC. It supports a maximum buffer capacity of one page: 66 lines of 80 characters. The default is all uppercase. It is possible to get upper- and lowercase by SHIFT locking, SHIFT 0 . The default then becomes lowercase, with the characters appearing on the screen in reverse color. Uppercase may be had by the use of the SHIFT key, as usual.

The screen display is Lo-Res CoCo standard, 32 by 15. $T X$ treats this as a window over the page/buffer, so as one begins text entry the cursor moves in the normal manner, left to right. Once the point is reached where the windowed area corresponds to the right segment of the page, the cursor appears to stand still and the text moves leftward as entered - in other words, the "page" moves under the "window."

TX loads (and by the way, because there is a PCLEAR 1 , you may have to enter RUN twice) to a main menu, offering disk I/O, print (buffer or marked block therefrom), buffer clear ("cancel"), disk directory and text entry (a screen editor with word wrap) as options. CLEAR acts as a "control" key, bringing up the main menu; or with SHIFT, a means of moving to the alternate mode from which insertions may be made; a block, line or column of characters may be marked off and manipulated (including calculation of such numerical values as are in the marked-off block); and single characters may be repeated: across a line, down a column or (for whatever reason one might want to do so) along a diagonal. The documentation, while by no means elegant or ample, is sufficient to get $T X$ up and running.

As mentioned, TX is written in Basic. Therefore, even with the high-speed poke its function is very slow, even at a hunt-and-peck typing rate. Anything over about two characters a second results in lags and letters being left out; you are slowed up further by having to constantly backtrack and make corrections. The limitation in buffer capacity and print format need no further comment.

Comparisons are awkward and inappropriate in a review. Nevertheless, it is only fair to ask the question: Is $T X$, for all its limitations, a good buy at its modest price, which is 25 percent or less than that of the "heavies" among CoCo word processors? Candidly, I think not. There is at least one word processor in the approximate price range of $T X$ offering the speed and accuracy of machine code, a buffer of disk size or, in the case of tape, over 50 K , and a variety of print format options. Although I have have not had occasion to use that particular program in my own writing for some time now, I fired it up to draft this review, as a sort of "control" alongside $T X$. My advice? Even at its price, even for short items and even (or maybe especially) for a youngster or adult taking his or her first steps in using a word processor, $T X$ is simply too limited and slow to be considered a serious option.

[^27]
# Here by Popular Demand: New Delphi Enhancements 

By John R. Curl Rainbow's CoCo SIGop

Happy Ides of March! I hope the command card printed in last month's issue has given you a better understanding of Delphi. We here at THE RAINBOW will continue to bring you the best information we can. I have several important items to pass along in this month's "Delphi Bureau."

The substantial increase in DATAPAC rates have the most import, especially to our Canadian friends. Following is the official explanation given to THE RAINBOW of the reasons for the increase in rates.
"DATAPAC is a packet-switched network, which has had somewhat of a monopoly in Canada for some time. Its rate schedule is complex in that it charges by kilocharacters of data transferred. There is apparently some sort of arrangement with

[^28]Tymnet and Uninet, whereby the two U.S. carriers bill Delphi for the DATAPAC usage connected through their respective network.
"Delphi's analysis of the situation in November revealed that when they computed the kilocharacter charges billed to them for access from Canada, the charges averaged around $\$ 12 / \mathrm{hr}$. just for the Canadian portion. Delphi decided then to raise the surcharge (which is currently $\$ 3 / \mathrm{hr}$.) to $\$ 12 / \mathrm{hr}$. in order to more accurately reflect their cost of allowing access from DATAPAC through Tymnet and Uninet. The price list was updated in the "Using Delphi" section (available from the MAIN> menu prompt) at that time. Delphi apologizes for not posting a general announcement at the same time.
"There are now, and will in the future, be other alternatives for accessing Delphi from Canada:
"1) Tymnet has a node in Toronto and will be adding the other major cities early in the year. Uninet also plans to add Canadian nodes to its network. The rates will only be slightly higher than U.S. rates.
"2) There is some sort of promo-
tion going on by Bell Canada, called INET2000, whereby subscribers to INET can "gateway" into Delphi (via DATAPAC) for a flat rate - around the clock - of $\$ 16 / \mathrm{hr}$.
"3) Access through DATAPAC directly to Delphi will be $\$ 18 / \mathrm{hr}$. in the evenings and weekends, and $\$ 28$ / hr. during the business day. Delphi says these rates are lower than CompuServe's 1200 Baud rates for DATAPAC users as far as Delphi can determine from CompuServe's price sheet.
"All of these rates are quoted in U.S. monetary funds."

As you can imagine, this is also distressing news to us at RAINBOW. I'm afraid we will have to live with this arrangement for the time being. I will keep you posted as things develop.
Now for some encouraging information. Here, by popular demand, are some recent Delphi enhancements. All of the following list applies to the "CoCo SIG Forum" section.

1) The READ command now accepts all of the same arguments as the DIRECTORY command, including ranges, FROM x TO y, SUBJECT and

THREAD, and has been made generally more consistent with the DIRECTORY command.
2) The READ and DIRECTORY commands now accept the argument NONSTOP (or NS) on any valid command, e.g., READ NEW NONSTOP, READ FROM RAINBOWMAG NS, READ WAITING NS, READ THREAD 122 NONSTOP, etc. This feature allows messages to continuously scroll by without having to repeatedly press ENTER.
3) At the end of a thread read by using the FOLLOW command and subsequent carriage returns, pressing ENTER ("READ NEW") takes you to the next message you would have read had you not typed FOLLOW. This means you may never have to see message number 12 again. This should fill Marty Goodman with elation.
4) The DELETE command now includes the message number in the confirmation.
5) The (Forum contains messages $x$ through y) message is now kept more accurate.
6) A partial range entered (such as 27:), e.g., DIR 27:, is now acceptable.
7) The DIR command displays output more closely matching the current line length (/LENGTH command).
8) ENTER pressed by itself generally means "NEXT" after an initial READ or DIRECTORY command until it can deliver no more matching messages. In this case, it is interpreted as READ NEW. Pressing ENTER also means READ NEW after an ADD command or after a DELETE, REPLY or EDIT command with a number as an argument, since these commands implicitly destroy the context of what you were doing by going directly to a message.
9) REPLY now takes an optional message number as an argument, so it is no longer necessary to re-read a message in order to post a reply. The message number must be the first argu-ment, if used, along with the MAIL option, e.g., REPLY 27 MAIL.
10) READ <number> takes you to the next available message if the number selected has been deleted or is inaccessible.
11) QUIT takes you out of the Forum section without updating your high message pointer. This is useful when you have followed a thread (thus updating your temporary high message pointer), have not gone back to read the
intervening message (or messages in other topics) and you want to come back to them at another time.
12) You can now cancel (Control-C) a REPLY without damaging the context. A subsequent REPLY then works correctly. This eliminates empty messages in the Forum section.
13) ALL is a valid option on the READ NEW and DIR NEW commands, causing the Forum to ignore the "temporary map" of messages you have read during the current Forum session. DIR NEW ALL prints an asterisk beside any "unread" messages on the current listing. This listing is useful if you have been following threads around and want to find a particular message.
14) The NEW option on the READ and DIRECTORY commands causes the Forum to select messages higher than your high message pointer that you have not read during the current Forum session (which meet your other options and topic criteria). The NEXT command in any READ context also causes the Forum to skip any messages already read during the current session unless the ALL is specified as an option on the READ command.
15) The HIGH command clears the "temporary map" of read/unread messages. This sets your permanent highest message read.

The foregoing represents Delphi's response to a number of suggestions and complaints voiced here and in other SIGs. The features just mentioned have been heavily tested, but if any unusual responses occur when you use them, THE RAINBOW would appreciate a message from you, which we will forward to the good folks who made these needed changes for us.

## Sound Off!

The CoCo SIG can only be made better if we know what you expect. As you can see, your hints and suggestions have not been made in vain. We encourage you to continue to tell us of enhancements and additions you would like to see made to Delphi. We have been assured that every serious suggestion will be considered.

## Public Domain Programs

Now on to what has become a regular "Delphi Bureau" feature and a personal favorite of mine, the list of CoCo SIG members who have uploaded public domain programs into our databases.

Devin Cook (ELECTROMAGIC) Filediss: In the Assembly Language topic, this is a file disassembler for Radio Shack DOS. It allows you to build a file of table definitions and equates. Also included are Ident/bas, which identifies the start, end and exec addresses of a binary file, and Compare/bas, which is a byte-by-byte comparison of binary files.

William Borie (DISKBANK) COLO$\boldsymbol{R A M A / P I X}$ : In the Graphics topic, this is a picture of the Colorama of Louisville BBS created by Tom Carmin using CoCo Max. This is an ASCII BASIC program.

Bob Patten (N4BP) Musica File Squeeze: This is a collection of programs that convert Musica 2 files from binary to ASCII format and back. Also included is Bob's arrangement of Chopin's "Minute Waltz" in ASCII format. This group can be found in the Music topic.

William Borie (DISKBANK) REDIAL/BAS: This ASCII BASIC program found in the Data Communications topic continuously dials a BBS number until it detects a carrier. It will then LOADM and EXEC Mikeyterm. You can edit it and make it load your favorite terminal program. This program only supports the "bit-banger" serial port on the back of the Color Computer.

Stephen Macri (DRACMAN) KEL$L Y I I / B A S$ : Found in the Games topic, Kelly Checkers II is a checkers game with two players playing against each other or one player playing against the computer. This program uses a high resolution text and graphics screen.

We invite you to upload any public domain programs that you feel the rest of our members would like. We want to see more member participation in the Database section so the SIG will have a better collection of programs to offer.

Once again, I invite you to join us on Delphi's CoCo SIG. We like to hear first-hand from our readers (it gives us a feeling of accomplishment). We're always here ready to answer questions or help with a problem, so join us and become an active member in the realm of CoCo communications!

## "The CBASIC Compiler"

## Now anyone can create fast efficient Machine Language Programs Easily and Quickly without having to use an Editor/Assembler

CBASIC is a fully integrated, easy to use Basic program Editor and Compiler package. CBASIC is $99 \%$ syntax companable with Disk Extended Color Basic programs, so most Basic programs can be loaded and compied by CBASIC with little of no changes required. The compiler is an optomizing two-pass integer Basic compiler that can convert programs urtten in Disk Extended Color Basic into $100 \%$ pure 6809 Machine Language programs which are written directly to disk in a LOADM compatible format.
The programs generated by the compiler can be run as compiete stand alone programs. A built-in linker/editor will automatically select one and only one copy of each subroutine that is required fom the internal run-time library and insert them directly in the program. This eliminates the need for cumbersome, otten wasteful separate "run-time" packages.

## CBASIC WAS DESIGNED FOR BOTH BEGINNING \& ADVANCED USERS

CBASIC is a Powerful lool for the Beginner or Novice programmer as well as the Advanced Basic or Machine Language programmer. The Beginner or Novice programmer can write and compile programs without having to worry about Stack Pointers, DP registers, memory allocation, and so on, because CBASIC will handle it for you automatcally. All they have to do is write theit programs using the standard Basic statements and syntiax. For the advanced Basic and Machine Language programmers. CBASIC will let you take cormmand and control every aspect of your program, even generating machine code directly in a program for specialized routines of functions.
CBASIC adds many features not found in Cobor Bassic, like Interupt, Reset, and On Eror handing. It aso has advanced programming features that allow machine level control of the Stack and Direct Page registers, variable allocation, automatic 64K RAM control, program origin and even multiple origins. It can even have machine language code generated within a program that executes just tike any other Basic program line.

## FULL COMMAND SUPPORT \& SPEED

CBASiC features well over 100 Basic Commands and Functions that fully support Disk, Tape, Printer and Screen I/ O. It also supports ALL. the High and Low Resolution Graphics, Sound, Play and String Operations available in Extended Color Basic, and all with $99.9 \%$ synlax compatiblity.
CBASIC is FAST. Not only will CBASIC compiled programs execute 10 to 1000 times faster than Basic, but the time it takes to develop a CBASIC program versus writing a machine language program is much, much shorrer. A machine language program that might take several months to write and debug could be created using CBASIC in a matter of days or hours, even for a well experienced machine language programmer. We had a report from a CBASIC user that claimed or hours, even for a wel experienced machine language programmer. We had a report from a CBASIC user that claimed
"a Basic program that used to take 3 hours to run, now runs in 7 to 8 minutes". Another user reported a program that took 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours to run in Basic, now runs in 5 to 6 minutes!!!

## MORE THAN JUST A COMPILER

CBASIC has its own completely integrated Basic Program Editor. The Editor contained in CBASIC is used to Create and/or Edit programs for the compiler. It is a full featured editor with furictions designed speciftially for writing and editing Basic programs. It has built-in block Move and Copy functions with automatic program renumbering. Complete, easy to use inserting, deleting, extending and overtyping of existing program lines. It is also used for Loading, Saving, Appending (merging). Killing disk files and displaying a Disk Directory. It also has automatic line number generation for use when creating programs or inserting sequencial lines between existing lines. You can set the printer baud rate and direct normal or compiled listings to the printer for hard copy. The built-in editor makes program corrections and changes as easy as "falling off a log". If CBASIC finds an error when compiling, it points to the place in the program line where the enor occurred. All you have to do is tell the editor what line you want to start editing and when it is displayed, move the cursor with the arow keys to the place where the error is and corect it. Just like that, it's simple.

## HI-RES \& 80 COLUMN DISPLAYS

CBASIC is the only Color Basic Compiler that includes its own Hi-Resolution 51,64 or 85 by 24 line display. It is aso the only compiler that supports both the PBJ "Word-Pak" and the Double Density 80 column cards. All of these display formats are part of the standard CBASIC compiler package. Not only can these display formats be used for normal program editing and compiling, but CBASIC will also include them in your compiled programs! If you want CBASIC to include the display driver in your program, all you have to do is use a single CBASIC command "HIRES". The run-iime display driver that CBASIC inciudes in your program is not just a simple display, but a fullfeatured display package. With the Hi-Resolution display package you can mix tex: \& graphics, change characters per line, underfine, character highlight, erase to end of line or screen, home cursor, home \& clear sceeen, protect screen lines, and much more. All commands are compatible wth our HI-RES II Screen Commander so you can easily develop screen layouts using HI-RES and Color Basci before you compile your program. The same applies to using the 80 column card drivers. What other Basic compiler offers you this kind of flexibility?

## 64K RAM SUPPORT

CBASIC makes full use of the power and flexibility of the 6883 SAM (Synchronous Address Multiplexer) in the Color Computer. It will fully utilize the 96 K of address space available in the Color Computer (54k installed) during program Creation, Editing and Compilation. CBASIC has a special command for automatic 64 K RAM control. When used in a program, it allows the user to use the upper 32K of RAM space automatcally for variables or even program storage at run-time. It will automatically switch the ROMs in and out when needed. There are also two other commands that allow you to control the upper 32 K of RAM manually, under program control. No other Color Basic compiler directly supports the use of 64 K RAM like CBASIC.

## ALL MACHINE LANGUAGE

CBASIC is completely witten in fast efficient Machine Language, not Basic. llie some other Color Basic compilers. Because of this, CBASIC can edit and compile very large programs. Even using the HI-Resolution 51 by 24 line display, it can work with about a 34 K program, and the 80 column card versions can handle almost 40 K of program. Some of the other Basic compilers can only work with 16 K or about 200 lines. Even working with large programs, CEASIC compiles programs wth lighning fast speed. It will complie a 24 K program to disk in less than 2 minutes. That's without a listing being generated. We've heard stories about some other complers that take almost 10 minutes 10 compile a simple $2-3 \mathrm{~K}$ program. You might inquire about this when you book at some of the other complers available.

## THE FINISHED PRODUCT

Since CBASIC contains statements to support ALL. of the I/O devices (Disk. Tape. Screen \& Printer). Hi Res Graphics, Sound, and Enhanced Screen displays, it is well suited for a wide range of programming applications. It generates a complete, Ready to Run machine language program. The finished product or program does not have to be interlaced to a Basic program to periorm some of is functions or commands. This may seem obvious to,you, but some of the other Color Basic compilers don't necessarlity work this way. Some of their compiler commands need a separate Basic program in order for them to work. In some cases, require that a separate Basic program be interfaced to the compiled program to perform I/O functions, like INPUT, PRINT and so on. CBASIC doesn't do this. ALL of its commands are compied into a single machine language program that does not require any kind of Basic program to make it work.

## COMPATIBILITY

You may be wondering about those statements we made earlier conceming $99 \%$ or $99,9 \%$ syntax compatblility. What does that other $1 \%$ consist of The biggest part of that $1 \%$ has to do with string arays and variables. CBASIC does not use a "Sting Pool" like Color Basic. It uses absolute memory addresses to locate string veriables and arrays. This is why CBASIC's string processing is so fast, it also eliminates the time consuming "Garbage Coliection" problem. When CBASIC allocates space for strings, it must know how much space to use for each string. When you Dimension a string varisble in CBASIC, you must tell it how much space you want to save for each element. To Dimension an array of 40 strings, 64 characters each, you would DIM DAS(40,64). If a string is not dimensioned, CBASIC will automatically allocate 32 bytes for it. If you want a single string to have enough room for 200 characters you would DIM AX $\$$ (200). For string arays. you would still access the element you want, the same as Color Basic, to get sting \#30 from the array DAS, you would still use $\mathrm{DA} \$(3)$, the only real change is in the DIM statement. For undeclared string anays of 10 elements or less. CBASIC will automattcally reserve space for $10(0-9)$ strings of 32 characters. In some other Color Basic compilers. you have to declare EVERY string variable used in the progrm in a DIM statement. And, to create an array of 40 strings with 64 characters each, you would have to DIM AD\$(2560), and then to access string \#30, you would have to multiply $30 \times 64$ and use a special variable name format or access it one character at a time. Not very compatble or convenient to use, and difficult at best.

## CBASIC REQUIREMENTS

CBASIC requires a minimum of 32 K RAM and at least one Disk drive. We strongly recommend that you have 64 K . CBASIC is compatitle with all versions of Color \& Extended Bastc and both Disk Bascic V1.0 and V1.1. Programs compiled on either system will run on systems with different ROMs. CBASIC is NOT compatble with JDOS.

## DOCUMENTATION

The Documentation provided with any program is very important to the user. This is especially tue when you talk about a program as complete and complex as CBASIC. Even though CBASIC was designed to be the most Usee Friendiy compler on the market, we went to great lengths to provide a manual that is not only easy to use and understand. but comprehensive and complete enough for even the most sophistcated user. The manual included with CBASIC consists of approximately 120 pages of real information, not like some manuals that put just one or two shoot paragraphs on a page. If we did it that way, we could have easily created a three or four hundred page manual. The manual index breaks down each section of the manual and gives a 3 or 4 word description of each section and its items along with page numbers. The manual has three sections, the Editor, Compiler and Appendix. Each of these is divided into subsections, with Section and Subsection titles printed at the top of each page. If you want to, you could find the information you are looking for by simply flipping through the pages and scanning the Section tites on the top of the pages. The Manual ited is an $81 / 2$ by 11 Spiral Bound book with durable leather texxured covers. Some of the reporis we have had from CBASIC users describe the manual as being the Best program manual they have ever used.

## COMPARE THE DIFFERENCE

CBASIC is not just another Color Basic Compiler. It is the only complete Basic Compiler System for the Color Computer, Compare CBASIC's features to what other complers offer and you'll see the difference. When comparing CBASIC io other compilers, you might want to keep some of these questions in mind. Does It support I/O functions? You can't write much of a program without PRINT, INPUT and so on. What about complex string statements, or string statements at al? How large of a program can you write? Can you compile a complex sting tike: MIDS(RIGHTS (DAS (VAL (NS), LEN(IES), 3.33? Can you use wo character variable names for string \& numeric variables, like Basic. Does it support all the Hi-Res graphics statements including PLAY, DRAW. GET and PUT, using the same syntax as Basce? Do you ever have to use a separaie Basic program? Can you take complete Basic programs and compile them without extensive changes? Will they work? How do you edit a program when it has enors compiling?

## PRICE VERSUS PERFORMANCE

The price of CBASIC is $\$ 149,00$. It is the most expensive Color Basic Compiler on the masket, and well worth the investment. We spent over 2 years wittng and refining CBASIC, to make it the Best, most Compatible Color Basic compiler avalable. Most of our CBASIC users already bought one or more of the other compilers on the market and have since discarded them. We even traded in a few of them. If you want a cheap compier, we'l sell you one of those traded in, at a good price. Beifore you buy a compiler, compare the periormance of CBASIC agalinti any Color Basic compiler, Dollar for Doillar, CBASIC gives you more than any other Color Basic compiler available.

## ORDERING INFORMATION

To order CBASIC by mail, send check or money order in the amount of $\$ 149.00$ plus $\mathbf{\$ 3 . 0 0}$ for shipping and handling to the address listed below.
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[^29] 28 to 255 (9) 28 to 255 (9) Yes
Yes ulf/Black

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Yes } & \text { Yes } \\ \text { Yes } & \text { Yes }\end{array}$
Yes Yes Clear/L keysClear key Yes
No No

# Communication Breakdown 

## By Dan Downard Rainbow Technical Editor

- The columns by both Lawrence Falk and James Reed, together with the two-page ad (pages 26 and 27) in the November 1985 issue of Rainbow did it to me . . I rushed out and bought the R/S DCM-3 Modem, a four-pin connection cable, a phone line adaptor, and proceeded to hook everything up, as per instructions.

I plugged the DCM-3 into the serial I/O port on my Color Computer, made sure every other connection was correct, and then Gollowing instructions in both the DCM-3 manual and the directions on Page 27 of the ad) I breathlessly dialed the local Tymnet number, got the carrier, tapped the connect bar and hung up. The Carrier Detect Indicator lit up to indicate that I indeed had the signal and I waited for "the message." Now, I know you're not going to believe this, but nothing happened!

What gives? Where have I gone wrong? The ad more or less assumes that I am fully knowledgeable about modems, and further, that I have the capability of changing such variables as the Baud rate, the word length, parity (whatever that means) and the number of stop bits. Who does, and how?
J.C. Woodson

Burlingame, CA
Boy, James, it sounds like you have trouble. Since I usually use Uninet, I tried using Tymnet just to see if it worked. It worked just like the instructions in the November Raingow.

Just for your information, I was using 300 Baud, seven bits and no parity. According to the Delphi manual, your terminal should be set for eight-bit ASCII and one stop bit. The manual also states that you may have to experiment. I haven't figured that statement out yet.

Dan Downard is an electrical engineer and has been involved in electronics for 25 years through ham radio (K4KWT). His interest in computers began about six years ago and he has built several 68 XX systems.

The reason the instructions mentioned that you may receive a garbled message prompt is because the Tymnet introduction is sent at 300 Baud. Tymnet will not sense that you are sending at 1200 Baud until you do something. You did not mention the use of an RS-232 pack, so I assume you are using 300 Baud, also.

I have two suggestions: Try contacting Tymnet to see if there's some kind of problem in your area, or try using Uninet.

## Error Trapping

- I have a CoCo 2 and generally run on Color Disk BASIC, although I also have OS9 and BASICO9.

I have some programs I am trying to develop and desperately need an error trap of some sort. "On error" doesn't exist for these systems, and I am wondering if there is some way a routine could be written to recognize any of the error messages that come up, specifically the one that comes up when the cursor hits the edge of the screen.

Other Tandy basICs have an "on error" trap. Do you know why it was left out of Color BASIC?

Henry V. Leih
Black Canyon City, AZ
Henry, I really don't have the slightest idea why error trapping was left out of Color BASIC. I would guess there just wasn't enough ROM memory left to include it.

I know of several different commercial programs that offer the addition of error trapping, such as JDOS, SuperScreen by Mark Data Products and 64 K Screen Expander by Computerware. You mention that you have BASIC09. It also has error trapping.

I don't think an error will be generated in Color BASIC when the cursor hits the edge of the screen. The only suggestion is to $\operatorname{PEEK}($ \&HBB ). This will give you the current address of the cursor. From there, you are on your own.

Another suggestion is to experiment with

RAM hooks at $\$ 018 \mathrm{E}$ and $\$ 0191$. These vectors were reserved for error trapping by Microsoft.

## Getting BASIC09 Loaded

- I have purchased a great amount of hardware and software after reading articles and advertisements in your magazine, especially "KISSable OS-9" and ads for Color Computer products. I bought a 64 K Color Computer, one disk drive, OS-9, BASIC09 and The Complete Rainbow Guide to OS-9.

The problem is that I can't seem to find the proper instruction for loading BASIC09. Page 2-2 of the BASIC09 Reference Manual says after the OS9: prompt enter BASIC09 and you get the prompt ' $B$ '. All I get when I do this is Error \#215.
I took the BASIC09 back to Radio Shack and they replaced it as defective, but the new one does the same thing. After staying up all night for three nights studying The Rainbow Guide (which doesn't show how to load BASICO9) and the OS-9 manuals, I am still lost.

Could you please give these instructions or explain the cause of the problem I'm having? I have been programming for about four years in BASIC and assembly language and use five computers, including an IBM 370.

Ray Pitts
Experiment, GA

Ray, according to my OS-9 documentation, Error \#215 is "bad pathname." Most of the time I think you will get Error \#216, or "pathname not found." The problem you are having is due to the fact that you must have basic 09 in your current execution directory. There are two ways to accomplish this.
The first is to copy baSIC09 from your BASIC09 master disk to your OS-9 system disk. Assuming you have two drives, the procedure would be as follows:

1) Boot OS-9. Leave the system disk (preferably a backup) in Drive 0 .
2) Insert your basic 09 disk in Drive 1.
3) Type: CDPY/D1/BASIC09/D0/CMDS/日RSICO9
4) Remove the basic 09 disk from Drive 1 .
5) Type: BASICO9

The easier way to accomplish the same result is to change your execution directory to Drive 1, where the BASIC09 program resides. You do this by typing CHX $/$ D1.

If you have only one drive, you can only use the first method. After COPY in the command line, insert a "-S" to make it a single-drive copy.

I suggest reading your OS-9 manuals to become familiar with the two different directories (data/working and execution) used by OS- 9 to further clarify this problem.

## Fickle Files

- I have a $64 K$ CoCo revised 'D'board, one disk, standard BASIC 1.1, Extended BASIC 1.0 and Disk BASIC 1.0.

My question concerns the FILES command. The manual states that you can increase the disk buffer size with a command such as FILES 1, 1000. However, even after issuing this command, data is still written to the disk as soon as 256 bytes accumulate in the buffer. Can you explain how to increase the size of the disk buffer so data is written to the disk less often?

Tom Veik
Columbus, NE
Tom, the disk structures of Disk BASIC and OS-9 call for disks to be formatted with a sector length of 256 bytes. Data will always be written in groups of 256 bytes, whether you are writing one or 1,000 bytes.

Why use the FILES command? When dealing with random files, if a record is longer than 256 bytes, you have to reserve buffer space for the number of bytes in the record. Otherwise, the default value of 256 is used.

## Jimmying the Joystick Plots

- Is there any way to get better plots on my joystick than 0-60 horizontally and 0-60 vertically? Perhaps $0-255$ horizontally and vertically?


## Brandon Rhodes <br> Andover, MA

The limiting factor for joystick resolution is the analog-to-digital converter inside your CoCo, Brandon. Only a six-bit A-to-D converter is used.

If you wish to experiment with 256 by 256 joystick resolution, try CoCo Max by Colorware. An eight-bit A-to-D converter is in the "black box" that comes with the software. Adequate instructions are given in the manual for using it for custom applications.

## Keyboard Replacement

I recently purchased a replacement keyb.oard for my CoCo. It's available at many Radio Shack stores for $\$ 4.95$ under part number 277-1019. While the keyboard is not described as a Co Co part, it fits perfectly on my CoCo 2 and all the standard keys work as before. However, the keyboard routines in the ROM do not correctly produce the codes for Control and Alt, the two function keys. This problem is a software problem and does not particularly concern me. What I would like to do is use this keyboard on an older CoCo that has a different ribbon connector. Where may I obtain an adapter that allows this keyboard to be used with older CoCos?

Tim Keith Seguin, TX

An adapter is available for connecting the ribbon cable to the older type of pin connectors. I bought mine from Spectrum Projects. Unfortunately, I don't know the part number, but maybe some of our readers will help.

## Looking for a Driver Program for TTY Terminals

- I have noticed from several articles in your "Downloads" section that you seem to have some experience with interfacing CoCo and TTY. We are starting a club project to set up a BBS for people in our area using $T T Y$ (teletypewriter) terminals for the deaf. Some are ASCII compatible, but most are not. We currently run a modified Rainboard using a version of your remote terminal driver program from the November 1983 RAINBOW. We are looking for a similar program that would be compatible with the five-bit Baudot protocol used by telecommunications devices for the deaf. We have the TDD43 program from CompuServe, but it will not work for our purposes as it uses the cassette port instead of the serial port for I/ O. Do you know of any driver program we can use, or have suggestions for modifying your driver program?

Mac Knight Yakima, WA

One of the first articles I did for the RAINBOW was using nonstandard software and hardware with the CoCo . If you can find a copy, look for February 1983. In this article is a machine language driver for using a Baudot printer with your CoCo . It is not exactly what you are looking for, but it will head you in the right direction as far as writing a program using "look-up tables."

If enough people write, we'll rewrite Remote for Baudot use. With the number of Model 28 and 32 ASCII machines available, I didn't think anyone was using Baudot anymore.

More on OS-9 Uploading from the M100

- I am writing in response to a letter in the January 1986 "Downloads" from Allan Wysocki. He, like myself, has found he can download files from his Co Co running OS9 to his Model 100, but has trouble uploading from the Model 100 to the CoCo. The problem is the 100 sends the file until it receives an XOFF, so what is needed is a device driver that supports XON/XOFF. T1 does not, as far as I know. Several of the T2 drivers, including the Tandy T2, do support $X O N / X O F F$. I have found that using any of these I can download at any Baud rate, including 19200, however, the best. I have been able to do on an upload is 300 Baud. This is the setup I have found to work best. First, I use the Tandy $T 2$ set at 300 Baud, the 100 hooked to $T 2$ with an RS-232 cable and null modem. I use TSMON and logon to the CoCo with the 100's Telcom set to 38NIE.

I'm ready to upload, but here we run into another problem. "Build" does not seem to work with this setup. What I use is a program written by Bill Brady called XUPL that can be found on CompuServe's OS-9 SIG. I type XUPL FILENAME on the 100. XUPL opens a file and responds by telling you that it is ready and to press ESC when done. Now you can upload most files by hitting function key '3'on the 100. If you get errors, such as \#244 or \#216, then use XMODE /T2-ECHO and set the 100 to half duplex and try your upload again.

The reason for this problem appears to be that after the CoCo sends an XOFF, the 100 may still send some characters before it can react to the XOFF. These characters cause an Error \#244 (keyboard buffer overflow) and then maybe some \#216s (pathname not found). If you are using one of the other T2 drivers that support $X O N$, these extra characters are lost but the upload will not abort on errors. What we really need is for someone to write a new driver that continues to accept the incoming characters until the 100 stops sending. The Tandy T2 seems to do this, but must not have a big enough buffer.

Wayne Miller
Westminster, CA
Where there's a will, there's a way, Wayne. Thanks for your help.

Your technical questions are welcomed. Please address them to: Downloads, THE rainbow, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. We reserve the right to publish only questions of general interest and to edit for space and clarity. Due to the large volume of mail we receive, we are unable to answer letters individually.

Your technical questions may also be sent to us through the MAIL section of our new Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG $>$ prompt, pick DELPHI MAIL, then type SEND and address TO: DANDOWNARD.

## LEARNING OS-9

How to deal with errors, their message types and the conditions under which they occur

# The Utility Room 

By Brian A. Lantz

Welcome back to "The Utility Room." In your home, a utility room is usually used to store and keep a variety of things. It is the place where just about anything at all can be found! That is what makes this article different. Along with learning additional programming skills, I hope you find a different, creative point of view. As a programmer, your most valuable resource tool is your imagination. Coding a program is not difficult, but creating the idea that later becomes the program is the most difficult phase of programming. Therefore, some of the content of these articles leans to the abstract. I hope these thoughts and ideas will develop into different and exciting ideas for OS-9.

This month, we'll deal mainly with errors, error messages and error conditions. We will first classify these, then look at the differences between types of errors and their messages.

## Your Enemy: The Error

Here is a proverb for all of you philosophers - "An enemy is usually someone that you don't know well enough to consider a friend." This is the type of enemy the standard error is. All you need to do to make it your friend is get to know it. Anticipate its every move. Take advantage of its weaknesses and be cautious of its strengths. When you start doing this, you will be in control of the error.

## Types of Error Messages

There are five basic types of error messages. I will refer to these as the "five S's": silent errors, slovenly errors, sober errors, smart errors and social errors. Let's look at each of these types of error messages.

[^30]1) Silent - This is the "no message" error message. For example, you've spent the last six hours working on a program. You do not have a backup copy of your work. You go to exit your text editor and suddenly the system crashes for no apparent reason. Whether you know it or not, you just received an error message.
2) Slovenly - This is a vague and non-specific error message. Receiving this kind of message is better than getting a "no message" message, but it doesn't tell you a whole lot. A typical example of this is an I/O Error message. This could be one of several dozen actual error conditions.
3) Sober - This is a message that is specific, but does not give you much information by itself. The OS-9 F\$PERR (PRINT ERROR) routine is like this. It tells you exactly which error occurred, but most of us need to pick up our manuals to find out what this really means. This kind of error message is usually the most specific and the least friendly.
4) Smart - This is a message that is specific, but still a little vague. An example of this is a "can't open input file" message. This is specific as it relates to the problem, but it is vague in its explanation of the cause.
5) Social - This is the user-friendly type of error message. It is both specific and informational. It tells what kind of error occurred and gives you enough information to figure out the solution. It may or may not give as specific an explanation of the cause as the sober message does. The key feature of this message is that you are given the full "picture" at the time of the error. To convert the smart example to a social one, you would receive either "input file doesn't exist" or "you have no permission to use input file."

Which one is the best of the five S's and which one should be used in your programs? Well, the answer is all of them! You will probably use each one at one time or another. As a general rule, though, we will try to use the smart and social messages whenever possible. That doesn't mean exclusively, just preferably.

## Types of Errors

There are really only two types of errors, fatal and


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nonfatal. A fatal error is any condition that prevents the program from continuing in its normal operation. These can range from errors that cause a system "crash" to ones that occur because other programs, or files, that are needed cannot be found or loaded. A nonfatal error is one that can be "worked around," that is, an error with which you can simply print out a message and resume operation.

There are some occasions where, due to the way a program is written, an error is treated as a fatal one when it could have just as easily been regarded as nonfatal. A familiar example is if you give the LIST command (or our CAT command) three files to print and the second one does not exist, then a fatal error occurs and the third file does not get printed. This could have been programmed to print out an error message and continue on to the next file, but the original programmer made this a fatal error instead of a nonfatal one.

## Types of Error Conditions

Here's where OS-9 becomes your ally in the fight against the dreaded error. OS-9 system calls usually do all the work of determining an error. With most of the system calls, the carry bit of the Condition Code register tells you if an error occurred. If the carry is set, then an error occurred and the error number is usually contained in Register B. If the carry is clear, then OS-9 did not detect an error.

True, most I/O errors and fatal system errors are easily detected by the system calls without a lot of additional programming on your part, but that doesn't mean you can relax in your dealings with errors. It simply reduces the number of errors to which you need to give your attention. If you wish to be a good programmer, you must think through every possible error that can happen, whether it can occur because of improper operator input or hardware limitations.

## Error or Bug?

Let's clarify one other thing before we start our coding. A bug is not an error and an error is not a bug. An error is a condition that can occur outside of the program's control. A bug is an oversight on the part of the programmer.

Though bugs and errors are separate, they do sometimes relate closely. Some errors can lead to the discovery of otherwise hidden bugs. As an example, I know of a word processor for the CoCo that is flawless in every way, except for one. If, in the course of use, the word processor fills a disk in the midst of saving text, the program goes totally nuts. This error (disk full) was not handled properly by the programmer, thus, a bug is born. However, this bug will never occur unless it is assisted by an unbridled error.

## End of the Cat Nap

Now for some serious coding. If you examine Listing 1, you will see that it is essentially the same listing as in December's issue, with several additions. One change is that the line numbers (which are only for reference) are now enclosed in parentheses. Remember, if you are entering this program (CAT), do not put in these line numbers.

The first addition in this month's listing is at lines 236 and 237. This is a new error message. Its use will be explained in a moment. A minor change has been made on Line 450. A label (CAT42) has been added. There are two
additional lines at 451 and 452. I had left in a deliberate bug, and no one caught it! These lines correct this bug. Let's see if you can figure out what that bug was.

## Separate the Files

A "clean-up" has been added in lines 480-487. Line 480 has been changed to branch if all is done to label OUT. Lines 481-487 are listed here:

| PSHS | X | save parameter pointer |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LEAX | ERROR, PGR point to a line feed character |  |
| LDA | \#STDOUT | this is going to standard output path |
| LDY | \#l | only one character to output |
| OS9 | ISWRITLN | print itl (separates files) |
| PULS | $X$ | restore parameter pointer |
| BRA | BEGIN | go back \& LIST another file |

First, the parameter pointer in Register X is saved, then ' $X$ ' is pointed to a line feed character, like the first character of the error message. This character is output. A line feed was chosen instead of a carriage return to make this work easier with other utility programs, such as a word count utility that counts all carriage returns as separate lines.

## And on the Subject of Errors

The biggest section of code added was to change an error condition from fatal to nonfatal. This change was made to the "open file" routine. Now if a file cannot be opened, the error message "cat: can't open filename" is displayed and the next file is processed. Previously, this error would return to OS-9 with the error number and the additional files would not be viewed. Lines 280 and 290 were changed and 22 lines were added between them.

The first section (shown here):

| CMPB | \#216 | "FILE NOT FOUND" error ?? |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LBNE | EKIT | no, exit program (troubles)! |

checks to see if it was a "file not found" error. If it wasn't, then it is treated as a fatal error since something must be wrong with the disk itself.

The second section of this additional code:

|  | LDX | PRMPTR |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LEAY | BUFFER, else , point to the filename |  |
| GAT3 | and buffer |  |


| STA | Y+ | and place it in the buffer |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CMPA | \#SøD | end of the command line?? |
| BEQ | CAT4 | yes, all done w/the name |
| CMPA | \#S2 | else, end of the filename?? |
| BNE | CAT3 | no, loop back till name donel |
| LDA | \#S¢D | else, get a <CR |
| STA | $\emptyset, Y$ | and place it at the end of the name |

copies the filename that couldn't be found into the buffer and makes sure it is terminated with a carriage return.
Next, the parameter pointer is adjusted and saved:

$$
\begin{array}{cll}
\text { CAT4 LEAX } & -1, X & \text { back up the parameter pointer } \\
\text { STX } & \text { PRMPTR } & \text { and store the new value }
\end{array}
$$

Lastly, the "cat: can't open" portion of the message is printed, followed by the printing of the filename that was copied into the buffer:

| LEAX | AGGESS, PGR point to the access error msg |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LDY | \#17 | it is 17 characters long |
| LDA | \#2 | output to standard error path |
| OS9 | I\$WRITLN and write the lst part of msg |  |
| LEAX | BUFFER, |  |
| LDY | \#BUFSIZ point to the copied name |  |
| OS9 | I\$WRITLN | and write out the filename, also |
| BRA | GAT42 | go back for another file |

## And Now, a Gold Star for the Class!

As an added bonus, I present Listing 2. This is the error utility command from the Unicharger utility package, distributed by Frank Hogg Labs, which is appropriate since we have been talking about errors. This is a very simple program that takes a decimal error number and prints the description from the ERRMSG file. It assumes this file is located in the /DO/SYS directory. If you have this in another directory, simply change the string at the label ERFILE to reflect the position of the $E R R M S G$ file in your system.
This listing is supplied for personal use only. I hope you can get use out of it.

## A Look at the Mail Bag

Several good ideas have come in the mail recently. If you have an idea for a good utility command that we can tackle, drop me a line. Also, if you have problems understanding certain items within the OS-9 environment, let me know; I'll try to explain them further.

Editor's Note: Although OS-9 programs are not included on RAINBOW ON TAPE, the following program listings are now available for downloading from our new Delphi CoCo SIG (there is a $\$ 3.50$ per program surcharge). From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick DATABASE and then, RAINBOW ON TAPE to access these programs.

## Listing 1:



```
NAM CAT
IFP1
USE /D\varnothing/DEFS/OS9DEFS
```

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| $\begin{aligned} & \hline(355) \\ & (356) \end{aligned}$ |  | BLO | MAIN | If less than, loop |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | CMPD | то | compare COUNT to TO |
| (357) |  | BHI | EOF | if high, end file |
| (369) |  | LDA | \#1 | load 'A' with standard output |
| (379) |  | OS9 | ISWRITLN | write to standard output |
| (389) |  | BCC | MAIN | if no error, loop back |
| (399) |  | BRA | EXIT | otherwise, end program |
| (395) |  | * check for End of File |  |  |
| (4090) | EOFCHK | CMPB | \#ESEOF | is it the EOF ?? |
| (41ø) |  | BNE | EXIT | if not, error has occurred |
| (42ø) | EOF | LDA | IPATH | get input path \# |
| (439) |  | OS9 | Isclose | and close the path |
| (44ø) |  | BCS | EXIT | if an error, branch |
| (459) | CAT42 | LDX | PRMPTR | get position in parameters |
| (451) |  | CLR | COUNT | make line counter... |
| (452) |  | CLR | COUNT+1 | equal to zero, again. |
| (469) |  | LDA | $\emptyset, \mathrm{X}$ | check next character |
| (479) |  | CMPA | \#SgD | is it a <CR> ?? |
| (489) |  | BEQ | OUT | yes, all done listing! |
| (481) |  | PSHS | X | save parameter pointer |
| (482) |  | Leaz | ERROR, PGR | point to a line feed character |
| (483) |  | LDA | \#STDOUT | this is going to standard output path |
| (484) |  | LDY | \#1 | only one character to output |
| (485) |  | OS9 | ISWRITLN | print itl (separates files) |
| (486) |  | PULS | X | restore parameter pointer |
| (487) |  | BRA | BEGIN | go back \& LIST another file |
| (488) |  |  |  |  |
| (490) | OUT | CLRB |  | clear 'B' and 'CC' |
| (599) | EXIT | 0 O9 | FSEXIT | exit the command |
| (595) |  | * |  |  |
| (516) | OPTCHK | LDA | , X+ | get next character |
| (515) |  | CMPA | \#', | check for a comma |
| (529) |  | BEQ | OPTCHK | If it is, skip it |
| (525) |  | CMPA | \#\$2ø | check for a space |
| (539) |  | BEQ | OPTCHK | if it is, skip it |
| (535) |  | CMPA | \#'+ | check for a "+" |
| (54\%) |  | BEQ | PLUS | if it is, branch |
| (545) |  | cmpa | \#'- | check for a "-" |
| (559) |  | BNE | OPTOUT | if not, end OPTCHK |
| (551) |  | * |  |  |
| (555) | MINUS | LDA | ¢, X | get next character |
| (569) |  | CMPA | \#'g | test low number range |
| (565) |  | BLO | OPTCHK | if less, branch |
| (579) |  | CMPA | \#'9 | test high number range |
| (575) |  | BHI | Parerr | if too high, error |
| (589) |  | BSR | GETNUM | convert the number |
| (585) |  | STD | то | store "line2" at to |
| (599) |  | LDA | g, X | get next character |
| (595) |  | CMPA | \#\$29 | is it a space? |
| (699) |  | BEQ | OPTCHK | If so, branch back |
| (695) |  | CMPA | \#', | is it a comma ?? |
| (610) |  | BEQ | OPTCHK | If so, branch back |
| (615) |  | CMPA | \#S¢D | is it the end of line? |
| (620) |  | BEQ | OPTCHK | if so, branch back |
| (625) |  | BRA | Parerr | else, a parameter error |
| (636) |  | * |  |  |
| (635) | plus | BSR | GETNUM | convert the number |
| (649) |  | STD | FROM | store "1inel" at FROM |
| (645) |  | LDA | $\emptyset, \mathrm{x}$ | get next character |
| (65¢) |  | CMPA | \#'- | is it a "-"? |
| (655) |  | BEQ | OPTCHK | if so, branch back |
| (669) |  | CMPA | \#', | is it a delimiter? |
| (665) |  | BHI | Parerr | if not, parameter error |
| (679) |  | LDD | FROM | get "linel"'s value |
| (675) |  | STD | T0 | store as "line2" |
| (689) |  | BRA | OPTCHK | branch back |
| (685) |  | * |  |  |
| (699) | optout | LEAX | -1, x | set X back one char. |
| (695) |  | RTS |  | return from routine |
| (799) |  | * |  |  |
| (795) | PARERR | Leas | ERROR, PCR | get the error message |
| (710) |  | LDY | \#BUFSIZ | set up a big enough buffer |
| (715) |  | LDA | \#2 | standard error path |
| (720) |  | OS9 | ISWRITLN | write error message |
| (725) |  | BRA | OUT | end LIST command |
| (726) |  | * |  |  |
| (736) | GETNUM | glra |  | set $A$ equal to $g$ |
| (735) |  | CLRB |  | set $B$ equal to $\varnothing$ |
| (740) |  | BSR | ONCE | check for 1 digit |
| (745) |  | BSR | TWICE | check for 2 digits |



|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | NAM ERROR |
|  | TTL OS-9 Utility Command (c) 1984 Brian A. Lantz |
|  | IFP1 |
|  | USE /D1/DEFS/OS9DEFS |
|  | ENDC |
|  | TTL OS-9 Utility Command (c) 1984 Brian A. Lantz |
|  |  |
| STDOUT | EQU 1 |


| * | DATA AREA DEFINITIONS | * |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * |  |  |

*2-k+A.

| BUFSIZ | EQU | $2 \emptyset \varnothing$ | SIZE OF INPUT BUFFER |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | ORG | $\emptyset$ |  |
| IPATH | RMB | 1 | INPUT PATH NUMBER |
| PRMPTR | RMB | 2 | POINTER TO PARAMETER LINE |
| BUFFER | RMB | BUFSIZ | ALLOGATE AN INPUT BUFFER |
|  | RMB | $4 \emptyset \varnothing$ | LEAVE PLENTY OF STAGK SPACE |
| ERRMEM | EQU |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

[^33]

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* This is not necessary, but is needed if you wish to keep *
* track of your version number using the EDITION number of the *
* IDENT utility. The EDITION number is the first byte after the *
* module name in the program section of code.

VRSION FCB 1 VERSION NUMBER 1

* The following are the two error messages that can be reported *
* by ERROR. The label "ERFILE" is also used as the filename for *
* the error file. If you are using a device other than "/Dø", *
* this line should be changed. For example, "/Hg/SYS/ERRMSG" for* * a hard disk.


| ERROR | FCB $\$ \varnothing \mathrm{~A}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | FCC /error: cannot open / |
| ERFILE | FCC "/D /SYS/ERRMSG" |
|  | FCB $\$ \varnothing D$ |
|  |  |
| NONUM | FCB $\$ \varnothing A$ |
|  | FCC $/$ /error: no error number given/ |
|  | FCB $\$ \varnothing D$ |



| ERRENT | STX PRMPTR | Store the pointer to the command If |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | LDA $\varnothing, X$ | Get the first character |
|  | CMPA \#S $\varnothing D$ | Is it a blank comand line?? |
|  | BNE YESNUM | No, there was a number given! |

以及-

* This routine handles the situation of no error number given * \#

ERR

LDY \#8¢
LDA \#STDERR OS9 I\$WRITLN LBRA OUT

Point to "no error number given" msg Maximum of $8 \varnothing$ characters to be printed Output to the error path
Print the message
And leave!

*
Skip leading zeros $*$


| YESNUM | CMPA \#' $g$ | Is the next character a zero ?? |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | BNE NOZERO | No, continue with the number! |
|  | LEAX $1, X$ | Else, move past the zero.... |
|  | LDA $\varnothing, X$ | Get the next character.... |
|  | BRA YESNUM |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| NOZERO loop back |  |  |



|  | LEAX | <ERFILE, PCR | Point to the filename |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IDA | \#READ. | Open it for read access |
|  | OS9 | I\$OPEN | Do 1t! |
|  | BCS | ERR49 | If error, can't open file! |
|  | STA | IPATH | Else, store path number |
| ERR2¢ | LDA | IPATH | Get path number |
|  | LEAX | BUFFER, U | Point to the buffer area |



## ACCESSIBLE APPLICATIONS

# Firing Up BASIC09 

By Richard A. White Rainbow Contributing Editor

Last month we prepared a disk with selected portions of OS-9, BASIC09 and RUNB. The intent was to be able to back up this disk to provide working disks for each major programming effort, and one or two disks that can be a collection of small projects. Now I will assume you have done this and, disk in hand, are ready to get on with it. And cheers to you who got on with it on your own. Put the disk in Drive 0 and boot up.

For reasons that will be apparant later, I suggest you enter both the date and the time at the prompts - did you put SETIME in your start-up file? Next you will see the BASIC09 copyright notice, BASIC09 on the left margin and READY below it. You are in BASIC09's System Mode. There are three modes, System, Edit and Debug. Commands available from System let you attend to housekeeping chores like loading, sav-

[^34]ing and other file handling activities as well as issue commands to OS-9.

Commands can be sent to OS-9 by typing the dollar sign (\$) and following it with your Shell command. For example, \$MFREE will report the amount of free memory. By prefacing your Shell commands with the dollar sign you can do anything you might normally do from OS-9 provided there is enough memory available. The rub is that there isn't much free memory when BASIC09 is resident.

You have some control of memory usage from the System Mode. Enter MEM at the prompt and BASIC09 reports the amount of memory available in its buffer. This is the original buffer size you requested, less the amount taken by any resident procedures. Now, say you want to list a file but there is not enough free memory to load and execute LIST. You typed \$LIST MYFILE, the disk drive ran, the Error \#207 message appeared, and the BASIC09 and READY prompts reappeared. If you set your BASIC09 buffer size at 14 K in your start-up file, you can now reduce the buffer from BASIC09's System Mode by typing MEM 12000 . This reduces your buffer size approximately 2,000 bytes, which should give LIST some elbow
room. MEM 14000 will return those 2 K bytes if you need them later.

Limited memory forces us to keep our program procedure modules small. This is good since it forces the creation of more maintainable programs. Only a piece of a program is active at any one time. BASIC09 lets us develop these pieces separately and keep them on the disk separately. They are loaded as needed and can be removed from memory when not needed to make room for others. This is even better than PASCAL where all procedures generally are kept in the program before the code that calls them. This also makes it easier to load and edit some module from another program that does nearly what we want rather than starting from scratch.

To reinforce the memory lesson, if you don't specify buffer memory when calling BASIC09, only a 4 K buffer is allocated. Both your program and its data must fit into the buffer. But, you can request added memory when you first call BASIC09, or you can use MEM to enlarge the buffer from System Mode of BASIC09.

From System Mode, the DIR command displays the name, size and variable storage requirements of eact. procedure in the buffer or work space

# More Incredible! 



## The QT

The QT family of multi-user, multi-tasking computers supports from 4 to 20 users. Currently 9 models are available, ranging in price from \$ 1,595 to \$ 8,795. Models are available with the Motorola 68008, 68000 or the new 32 bit 68020 CPU. CPU speeds range from 8 Mhz to 16.67 Mhz ; RAM size from 128 K to 2048 K and ROM from 2 K to 256 K . All the QT's have a built in SASI interface and will support any hard drive. All QT's include OS9/68K, the multi-user operating system with Basic, utilities, word processing and spreadsheet programs. The $Q T$ 's take up less than one cubic foot of space.

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The basic $Q T$ has 128 K RAM, 68008 CPU, 8 Mhz and will support 4 users and 2 printer ports. The single floppy version is priced at $\$ 1,595$ (Retail \$2,095) and is field upgradeable to 512 K RAM and 20 Meg hard drive. This system sells for \$ 2,995 (Retail \$ 3,595).

## The QT Plus series:

This $Q T$ has 512 K RAM, $68000 \mathrm{CPU}, 10 \mathrm{Mhz}$ and supports 4 users and 2 printer ports. The single floppy version is priced at $\$ 2,095$ (Retail $\$ 2,695$ ) and is field upgradeable to $1024 \mathrm{~K}, 8$ serial ports and hard disk. The QT Plus 4 user system with 512 K RAM and 20 Meg hard drive is priced at $\$ 3,495$ (Retaill \$3,995). The 512 K upgrade costs \$ 395 (Retail \$495).

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## QT Price List 1986

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What the manual does not say is that pressing the ENTER key alone does the same thing. Since we have not yet started writing a procedure, the work space should be empty and DIR or ENTER should return the following on the screen.

```
Basicg9
Ready
B:
    Name Proc-Size Data-Size
```

13955 free

## Ready

B:

I had asked for 14 K of buffer so you can see that BASIC09 grabs nearly 1 K for its own operations. I have been working on a notepad program. The main module is called "notes." This module and others in the program run two utility modules called "printat" and "isupper," which are loaded with "notes." Now wher I press ENTER, I get this display.

```
Ready
B:
\begin{tabular}{lcc} 
Name & Proc-Size & Data-Size \\
notes & 1134 & 5938 \\
printat & 82 & 22 \\
*isupper & 317 & 54
\end{tabular}
11537 free
Ready
B:

The free memory has been reduced by the amount of memory used for the procedures. The data sizes are reported, but data space has not been allocated at this point. However, there is obviously plenty of space left for the data. The asterisk points to the last active procedure. In this case, "isupper" was the last procedure loaded, so it was active last. If I request only a 4 K byte buffer, there will be space for the procedures, but not for the data and BASIC09 will display the following.

MEM 4 \(49 \varnothing\)
Ready
B:
\begin{tabular}{ccc} 
Name & Proc-Size & Data-Size \\
notes & 1134 & \(5938 ?\) \\
printat & 82 & 22 \\
※isupper & 317 & 54 \\
& & \\
1297 free & &
\end{tabular}

\section*{Ready}

B:
BASIC09 knows that there is not enough memory to run "notes" and flags the fact with a question mark following the data size.

With BASIC09, you will get to know and love the friendly asterisk. Think of it as meaning all or all the way, depending on the context in which it is used. It is particularly useful when saving, killing and packing programs with a number of modules in the work space. If I type SAVE NOTES the procedure "notes" will be saved to a file on disk
named "notes." If I type SAVE* NOTES, the procedures "notes," "printat" and "isupper" will all be saved to one file on disk named "notes." The next time I load notes, all three procedures will be loaded.

Procedures are written and edited in the Edit Mode. Type EDIT, or E, and the
> "To reinforce the memory lesson, if you don't specify buffer memory when calling BASICO9, only a \(4 K\) buffer is allocated."

procedure name and you will be in Edit. Lowercase works as well, and I usually stay in lowercase.

Color BASIC gives you the capability to start printing anywhere on the screen with PRINT@. BASIC 09 lacks PRINT@, but has a way to position the cursor at a particular column and row. It's a tad awkward, so I put the code to do this in a short utility named "printat." For tutorial purposes it is an excellent first program, for it is both simple and will be continually usable as you program in

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BASIC09. It is called with this line in a BASIC09 procedure.

RUN printat(col, row)
To write "printat," we enter the Edit Mode and proceed to type it in. Here is what your screen will show. The E : is the Edit Mode prompt.
```

Ready
B:e printat
PROGEDURE printat
*
E:

```

Edit Mode is a line-oriented text editor. Compared to a screen-oriented editor like TSEDIT, Telewriter or DynaStar, line editors leave much to be desired. Still, BASIC09's editor has certain advantages that make it the preferable editor for entering BASIC09 programs. First, it checks the syntax of each line as it's entered. Next, when you leave the Edit Mode, a check is made for other types of programming errors, for example, incomplete control structures such as FOR without a NEXT. Finally, it is able to deal with line numbers or do without them. There are 19 editor commands. I will discuss only a few.
A line of text is preceded by a space. This is perhaps the hardest thing to remember since it is different from most other word processors you may be more familiar with. The editor tries to interpret a non-space character immediately after the E: prompt as a command character. An asterisk immediately following a command character means all or go all the way. If the plus sign ( + )
means move forward one line, +10 means move forward 10 lines and +* means go to the end of the program. An ENTER alone moves you forward one line. The minus sign ( - ) moves you backward in the program, -10 means go back 10 lines and -* means go back to the beginning.

There are commands: to change, c ; delete, d; list, 1 ; renumber, r; and \(s\) (search for a string). These apply to the current line or the next occurrence of a string in a change or search command, except when followed by the asterisk
quiting is not always graceful. Here is where errors that are non-syntax in origin are reported, sometimes at great length. Don't worry if some get lost off the screen. From System Mode you can list your procedure to the printer and all the errors are printed at the end of the listing. Just another service from friendly BASIC09.
The operation of all these commands is well-covered in the BASIC09 manual. Read it and practice.
Following is the entire "printat" procedure.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline PROCED & ntat \\
\hline \(\phi \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) & PARAM col, row:INTEGER \\
\hline øøøВ & PRINT CHR\$ (2) ; CHR\$(col+32); CHR\$ (row+32); \\
\hline 9621 & END \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
meaning all. Of these commands, only LIST can be followed by a number meaning the number of lines forward to be listed.

The change command is a single-line, text substitution editor. You follow the ' \(c\) ' with a delimiter character such as a slash, comma or period. You choose the delimiter so it is different from any character in the original text string or the substituting text string. Next comes the original text string, another delimiter character (it must be the same character as the first delimiter) and the text string to be substituted. A final delimiter is optional. You cannot change a line number with the ' \(c\) ' command. That is what ' \(r\) ' is for.

The most important command is ' \(q\) ', which allows you to quit editing and return to System Mode. But be warned:

The numbers in the left column are the number of bytes from the start of the procedure file to the start of each line in Hex. If you enter your program in lowercase, BASIC09 will change all BASIC09 keywords to capitals and leave variables and procedure names in lowercase. basic 09 does some other text formatting to improve readability, including automatic indenting and removal of unnecessary spaces and parentheses.

A PARAM statement is a special type of dimension statement that defines variables to which values will be passed by the calling procedure. In this case, integers for the column and row position of the cursor will be sent. The ability to pass various types of data to and from a procedure makes modular programming possible.

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In BASIC09, if a simple string or numeric variable is used without being declared in some way, the variable will be automatically dimensioned with a default size. A string will be set to 32 characters, while a number will be real (floating point decimal). These defaults will seldom be the ideal. Integer and byte variables take less memory, run faster and can be used in most cases. A string may be as short as one character to get a ' \(y\) ' or ' \(n\) ' response, or can be thousands of bytes long to form a buffer into which characters are poked. Always declare your variables with DIM or PARAM.

OS-9 makes available a number of control codes to manage the alpha and graphics screens. These codes are summarized on Page 131 of your red OS9 commands manual. BASIC09 uses them by printing them to the standard output. OS-9 intercepts them and routes them for action. The code " 02 " initiates the position alpha cursor operation, which is followed by two values, one for the column across the screen plus 32 and the other for the row down plus 32. The screen starts at Column 0, Row 0. An ending semicolon (;) holds the cursor at the selected location and END sends control back to the calling procedure.

The procedure "isupper" is designed to convert lowercase letters in a string to uppercase. One use is to convert menu and prompt response characters so you need only test for uppercase characters.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline PROCEDURE & Isupper \\
\hline gpgg & DIM count, line_length:INTEGER \\
\hline g 9 g & PARAM answer:STRING[25] \\
\hline 9917 & DTM ascil:INTEGER \\
\hline 901E & DIM char:STRING[1] \\
\hline 9082A & DIM work_string:STRING[25] \\
\hline 9936 & \\
\hline 9837 & count:=1 \\
\hline 9038 & line_length:-LEN(answer) \\
\hline 9947 & work_string:="" \\
\hline 994E & \\
\hline 994F & WHILE count<line_length+1 DO \\
\hline 995F & ascil: -ASC (MIDS (answer, count, 1)) \\
\hline 996E & IF ascil<96 THEN \\
\hline 907A & char: \(=\) CHRS (escii) \\
\hline 9983 & work string: work_string+char \\
\hline 998F & count:=count+1 \\
\hline 909A & ELSE \\
\hline 999 E & chsr: =CHRS (ascil-32) \\
\hline ggai & work_string:mwork_string+char \\
\hline 99B6 & counc: \(=\) count +1 \\
\hline \(g g \mathrm{Cl}\) & ENDIF \\
\hline 9963 & ENDWHILE \\
\hline 99c7 & \\
\hline ggcs & answer: work_string \\
\hline g¢D \({ }^{\text {g }}\) & END \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

All "isupper" variables are DIMensioned at the start of the procedure. The contents of the string variable "answer" will be supplied by the calling procedure
so it is dimensioned using the keyword PARAM. All other variables are local to "isupper" and are dimensioned using the keyword DIM. A number of variables of the same type may be included in a single DIM statement as long as they are separated by commas. Variables "count" and "line_length" are in the same statement and "ascii" could have been added as well. String variables "char" and "work_string" require different dimensioning statements since their lengths are different.

Variables declared with DIM are local to the procedure where they are declared. This means you can use the same variable name in another procedure to mean something entirely different. Compare this to Color BASIC where variables are global and have a single meaning anywhere in the program.

You can write an assignment statement four ways. The forms "LET count=1", "LET count:=1", "count=1" and "count:=1" will all work. The last, "count:=1," models PASCAL syntax and is preferred.

After the variables are declared they must be initialized. Variable declaration sets aside memory space for the variable, but does not change what is in that memory space, which could be anything. This also is different from Color BASIC where all numeric variables are initialized to zero and all strings are set to null when a program is first run. So, the statement "work_string: \(=\) " \(/\) " is vital if "isupper" is to function.

FAR..-TD.. . NEXT is the only loop control statement in Color BASIC. BASIC09 provides four plus a special form of IF/THEN (EXITIF...THE N...ELSE...ENDEXIT) to escape from a loop. I choose to use the WHILE ...DO...ENDWHILE in "isupper" though I could have used any of the looping control structures. WHILE...DO makes a test at the very beginning and does the code in the loop only if the test proves "true." If "isupper" is sent a null string, and line_length \(=0\), the program jumps over the WHILE...DO and returns "answer" unchanged to the calling procedure. This avoids an error in the statement ascii:=ASC(MID\$(answer ,count,1)).

The contents of "ascii" will be the ASCII value of a character from the "answer" string. If this value is less than 96 , the character must be a nonlowercase character and can be added directly to "work_string." If the character is lowercase, 32 is subtracted from its ASCII value yielding the ASCII


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The Hyatt RegencyWoodfield offers special rates ( \(\$ 60\), single or double room) for RAINBOWfest. The show opens Friday evening with a session from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. It's a daytime-only show Saturday - the CoCo Community Breakfast (separate tickets required) is at 8 a.m., then the exhibit hall opens promptly at 10 a.m. and runs until 6 p.m. There will be no exhibition hours or seminars Saturday evening. On Sunday the exhibit hall opens at 11 a.m. and closes at \(4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\).
Tickets for RAINBOWfest may be obtained directly from the rainbow. We'll also send you a special reservation form so you can
get your special room rate. Come to RAINBOWfest!

Wivfest Your admisBOWfest also entitles you to visit-PCMfest! It's a show focusing on Tandy's new generation of computers the Tandy \(1000,1200,2000\) and 3000 MS-DOS computers, and the Tandy 100, 200 and 600 portables.

PCMfest is sponsored by our sister publication, PCM, The Personal Computer Magazine for Tandy Computer Users. The show will be in the same location as RAINBOWfest and the exhibit hours will be exactly the same. If you use one of the newer Tandy computers, don't miss it.

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}
value of its uppercase equivalent. The character having this value is found and added to "work_string."

Each control structure has a unique END word. This is because these structures may span many lines of code and BASIC09 has no other way of knowing what belongs with the control structure and what does not. Color BASIC is no different. Each FDR must have a NEXT, which may be many lines down. IF ... THEN...ELSE must be on a single
> "OS-9 makes available a number of control codes to manage the alpha and graphics screens. These codes
> are summarized on Page 131 of your red OS-9 commands manual."

line so the next line number gives Color BASIC the structure termination information it needs. In "isupper" ENDIF terminates the IF...THEN...ELSE structure. The following ENDWHILE does the same for WHILE...DO, sending the program to the test in the WHILE...DO. If the test is false, control goes to the line following ENDWHILE.

This line, answer:=work_string, assigns an all uppercase string to
"answer," which returns it to the calling procedure. The END is optional, but is good programming practice making the procedure more readable.

You can run "printat" and "isupper" from BASIC09's System Mode, but you will not fully see what they do. A better way is to write a short procedure that uses each and demonstrates what they do, as the following "demo" procedure does.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{PROCEDURE demo} \\
\hline 90980 & DIM temp\$:STRING[1] \\
\hline gggc & DIM answer:STRING[25] \\
\hline 9018 & REPEAT \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{g91A} \\
\hline 9018 & PRINT CHR\$(12) \\
\hline 9029 & PRINT \\
\hline 9022 & PRINT "Enter string." \\
\hline 9093 & PRINT \\
\hline 9935 & GET \# 9, answer \\
\hline 903E & RUN isupper(answer) \\
\hline 9048 & RUN printat \((2,1 \varnothing)\) \\
\hline 9853 & PRINT answer \\
\hline 90758 & RUN printat ( 2,12 ) \\
\hline 90663 & PRINT "Enter another? y/n" \\
\hline 9879 & RUN printat( 2,14 ) \\
\hline 9984 & GET \# \(\dagger\), temp\$ \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{908D} \\
\hline 908E & RUN isupper(temp\$) \\
\hline 9998 & UNTIL temp\$="N" \\
\hline \(99^{\prime} 4\) & END \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The procedure "demo" uses only two variables that are both dimensioned with DIM statements. The variable "temp" is one character long and is used to get single key responses from the keyboard. String variable "answer" can take up to 25 characters from the keyboard.

A REPEAT...UNTIL loop makes its test at the end of the loop, so its code will always be executed at least once. It is an excellent control structure where you want to repeat until the user indicates "quit" with a particular keystroke.

Printing CHR\$(12) clears the screen. This is the same as CLS in Color BASIC.
"GET \#0,answer" gets characters from the keyboard, path \#0, and puts them into the variable "answer" until its 25 -character limit is reached or until it sees a carriage return (ENTER).

The procedure "isupper" is run with the string "answer" supplied as a parameter. It converts the string to all uppercase and returns the string in the variable "answer," which is printed to prove the fact to you. Notice the use of "printat" to position the cursor on the screen. Actual numbers are used as parameters, but these could have been integer-type variables.

Finally, the user is asked if he wishes to enter another string. Since a single character response is needed, the one character string variable "temp\$" is used in the GET statement, eliminating the need for the user to type both the character and an ENTER. The statement "RUN isupper(temp\$)" does any needed case conversion. If temp \(\$=\) " \(N\) ", the test after UNTIL is true and the procedure ends. Note that when testing for equality, temp \(\$=\) " \(N\) ", only the equal sign is used, the colon-equal symbol (:=) is reserved for assignment statements only.

We have covered a little about a lot of things in this article. We have seen part of the operation of the System and Edit modes. I have also given you two useful procedures and a program to demonstrate them to get you some hands-on programming. I have passed right by some things I don't use as much, if at all. We will pick some of these up in later columns.

Our last bit of business is how to depart BASIC09 from the System Mode. Type bye and press the ENTER key. ค

\section*{ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING for the TRS-80 COLOR COMPUTER}


\title{
Listening to Your CoCo with Assembly Language
}

\author{
By William Barden, Jr. Rainbow Contributing Editor
}

0ne of the nice things about assembly language is that it gives you access to parts of the computer that just can't be handled through basic. Take sound effects and music, for example. Sure, you can use SDUND in Extended BASIC to sound a tone for a certain length of time. You can also use the PLAY command in Extended BASIC to play musical notes. However, with BASIC you are limited to these short, simple tones. Assembly language, on the other hand, allows you to create a variety of complex sounds. Want a car crash, a phaser blast, or the sound of an Apple IIe being dropped from the top floor of One Tandy Center? Assembly language is the only way to go. Would

\footnotetext{
Bill Barden has written 27 books and over 100 magazine articles on various computer topics. His 20 years experience in the industry covers a wide background: programming, systems analyzing and managing projects ranging from mainframes to microcomputers.
}
you believe that these sounds are already programmed into your CoCo ? I'll show you how to unleash the CoCo's sounds in this column. Actually, there'll be two major themes this month. First, we discuss assembly language sounds. Secondly, I'll show you how to plan and use a Sound program, for those of you who are still a little shaky about using EDTASM+ or Disk EDTASM. As I mentioned last month, you OS-9 users can still benefit from the column, but the examples will be in EDTASM format.

\section*{Color Computer Sounds}

Sounds on the Color Computer are generated quite differently from sounds on the Tandy 1000 or other systems. Many other systems contain a sound synthesizer chip. This is an integrated circuit similar in appearance to many of the chips you'll see inside the CoCo. Internally, though, a sound synthesizer chip contains logic to generate square waves or sine waves and to create different envelopes that determine the wave shape.

The Color Computer does not use a sound synthesizer chip. Instead, it creates sounds by electronic logic that makes up a digital-to-analog converter. I'll call this logic a DAC for short. The CoCo DAC is a "six-bit" DAC, meaning that it will convert a digital value of zero through 63 into 64 different voltage levels. The CoCo DAC uses the upper six bits of a byte in the conversion. Here are the results we'll get with a range of values:

Digital Value
\begin{tabular}{cc}
00000000 & .23 volts \\
00000100 & .30 \\
00001000 & .37 \\
00001100 & .44 \\
00010000 & .52 \\
00010100 & .59 \\
00011000 & .66 \\
. & \(\vdots\) \\
11111000 & 4.69 \\
11111100 & 4.76
\end{tabular}


Figure 1: Sine Waves

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Note that the the lower two bits of the digital value are always zero - only the upper six bits change. You can also see that the step size of the voltage output is constant. There is always about 0.07 volts between one digital value and the next.

All well and good, but how does the DAC create sounds? Let's take an example. The purest sound is a sine wave, shown in Figure 1. The second part of the figure shows a comparable sine wave generated by the DAC. When fed into an audio amplifier, the result will be a relatively pure musical tone, similar to that produced by an electronic doorbell, or a Dolby test tone.

If you look closely at the DAC sine wave, you can see that it's made up of a series of discrete voltage levels, giving it a "staircase step" appearance. The closer the interval is between steps, the smoother the sine wave becomes, as shown in Figure 2.

This sine wave was generated by the CoCo DAC from a table in ROM. Believe it or not, this is the way the CoCo generates the 1200 and 2400 hertz (cycles per second) tones used for cassette tape output! (I'll tell you where to find the table later.)

The distance from crest to crest, or from trough to trough of the sine wave is called the period of the sound. The reciprocal of the period is the frequency of the sound. A 600 hertz tone, then, has a period of \(1 / 600\) seconds or about 1.66 milliseconds ( 1.66 thousandths of a second).

\section*{More Complex Sounds}

Imagine tuning in MTV and listening to a new heavy metal band playing sine wave synthesizers. It would drive the viewers to Mozart! Most natural and instrumentation sounds are made up of a combination of frequencies, as shown in Figure 3. Random sounds, such as surf or crowd noise, are made up of an even combination of all frequencies, giving a hissing effect. These are the sounds that BASIC cannot create on the CoCo with simply the SOUND and PLAY commands.

A music synthesizer not only provides the capability to generate the complex sound of strings or a flute, but it also allows the user to define an envelope for the sound. The envelope describes how the sound varies in loudness and is sometimes called an ADSR, for attack, decay, sustain, release, as
shown in Figure 4. A musical instrument such as a piano has a sustained sound, while an instrument such as a snare drum has a much shorter duration sound. Both envelopes are different, as shown in the figure. Synthesizers also provide the capability to create envelopes not produced by musical instruments, such as a sound that starts off at the minumum loudness and builds to a maximum, producing a sound like a musical tone played backwards on a tape recorder.

Many complex sounds can be generated by the CoCo , at the expense of building a table of values that define the wave shape of the sound. Another alternative is to use the patterns found in the CoCo's ROM, selecting those that produce the sounds you're looking for. A short section of BASIC ROM code from \$A9EB through \$A9FF on my systems, for example, produces the wave shape shown in Figure 5 when the upper six bits are considered.

Any small section of code can be repeated over and over, and the interval between outputs to the DAC can be varied by timing loops within the assembly language program to produce different frequencies. As the shortest timing loop can produce periods that are about 10 microseconds wide, the highest frequencies that can be produced in assembly language are 100,000 hertz radio waves (!), far above the 6,000 hertz sound waves that can be passed through the CoCo electronics. That's the beauty of assembly language here there's plenty of time left over.

Talking to the PIA of the CoCo
The output of the DAC goes both to the cassette output and to a device that


ADSR for snare drum

Figure 4: Sound Envelopes

\section*{CoCo Cat}


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the rainbow and the Delphi Information Utility have joined together to allow CoCo owners all over the world to connect with one another!

Delphi is a full-service information utility. It offers everything from up-to-the-minute news stories from The Associated Press to electronic mail services. But, best of all, it now has a special forum for Color Computer owners, and It's operated by the people who bring you the rainbow each month.

The CoCo Special Interest Group (SIG) features a variety of services, including an open forum where you can send and receive messages from Color Computer owners all over the world. It also has several databases to which you can upload your favorite programs and from which you can download programs written by other CoCo enthusiasts. Some of these databases are BASIC programming, O5-9 and home applications.

When setting up your account with Delphi, if you do not have a credit card or prefer not to use it, Delphi requires that you send \(\$ 20\) to give your account a positive balance. This will be refunded after your first free hour if you choose to no longer use the system or it will be applied to future connect charges.

\section*{PEEK INTO THE RAINBOW}

The CoCo SIG's conference feature allows you to meet electronically with other members of the CoCo Community. You can join conferences with notables such as Fred Scerbo, Dan Downard, Ed Ellers, Lonnie Falk, Dick White, Tony DiStefano and others - on a regular basis. Conference schedules will appear in THE RAINBOW each month. Be sure to check online announcements for changes and additions.

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On Delphi, you also are able to buy RAINBOW ON TAPE - order a whole set, or download an individual program immediately. You can also renew your RaInBow subscription, make a fast and easy order for software or hardware from a multitude of vendors, or inquire about products on the CoCo SIG.

We also have a number of programs that you can download and use, just for the cost of the time you spend transferring them. There'll also be corrections for Rainbow articles, helpful hints and many other useful features.

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\section*{COMMUNTTY TOGETHER!}

\section*{How to reach RAINBOW's Color Computer SIG . . .}

There are several ways to connect to Delphi and THE Ralnbow's CoCoSIG. In most cities you will not even have to pay long distance charges; you can use special data communications networks, like Uninet, Tymnet and the Canadian Datapac network.

First, set your terminal program to operate at either 300 or 1200 Baud (depending on the modem you have), and also select either 7 bits with even parity or 8 bits with no parity, and one stop bit. (If one combination doesn't work, try another.)
Decide which network you should use. There is no surcharge for Uninet or Tymnet. Canadian residents using Datapac will be charged an additional \(\$ 12\) (U.S.) per hour.

On Uninet: Call (800) 821-5340 to get the Uninet number for your area. After you call the appropriate number for your own area and make connection, you'll see a prompt of "L?" Press ENTER, the period key (.) and ENTER again. At the "service:" prompt, type GVC (for General Videotex Corporation) and ENTER.

On Tymnet: Call (800) 336-0149 to get the Tymnet number for your area. After you dial your designated number and connect, you will see either "garbage" or a message saying "please type your terminal identifier." At this point, even if the screen is garbled, simply press ' \(A\) '. When "please \(\log\) int:" appears, type DELPHI and press ENTER.

From Canada (on Datapac): Call Delphi Customer Service at (617) 491-3393 to get the Datapac number for your area. After you connect, press the period key (.) and ENTER (use two periods if you're using 1200 Baud). Type SET \(2: 1,3: 126\) and press ENTER. Now type p 1 3106, DELPHI : and press ENTER. Delphi's new rates indicate an additional \(\$ 12\) hourly surcharge for evening use of Datapac, which means a total of \(\$ 18\) (U.S.) for connect time.

From other countries: Many countries have their own data networks that can connect to either Uninet or Tymnet. Check with the telephone authorities in your country for details on how to sign up for this service. When you have an account set up, you can reach Delphi with a "host code" of 312561703088 through Uninet, or 310600601500 through Tymnet. (You'll have to pay the toll charges for this connection.)

\section*{Type in Your Username}

If you're already a subscriber to THE RAINBOW, at the "USERNAME:" prompt, type RAINBOWSUB and press

ENTER. At the "PASSWORD:" prompt, type your individual subscription number from the mailing label of your latest issue of THE RAINBOW. (If there are one or more zeros at the beginning of this number, include them.)

If you don't already have a subscription, at the "USERNAME:" prompt, type RAINBDWDRDER and press ENTER. At the "PASSWORD:" prompt, type SENDSU日 and press enter. Have your MasterCard, VISA or American Express card ready, because you'll be led through a series of questions that will enable us to put your Ralnbow and Delphi subscriptions into effect. In an effort to hold down non-editorial costs, we do not bill for subscriptions.

If you make a typing error, just press ENTER and start over. Remember that at any point, when you're on Delphi, you can type HELP to get help on how to use the system. To get off the system just type BYE.

If you find that you're unable to log on to Delphi and enter the CoCo SIG after following these instructions, call us during afternoon business hours at (502) 228-4492. We'll be glad to offer assistance.

\section*{Come Visit Us! Type: GROUP COCD}

After you sign in, you'll be prompted to set up your own, personal "user name" - Delphi is a friendly service, no numbers to remember - and you'll be asked a number of questions so Delphi can set up your account. You'll also be assigned a temporary password. No time is assessed against your free hour of service while you answer these questions.
Delphi will tell you that your account will be ready after 6 p.m. the same day if you sign up before noon (Eastern time zone.) If not, your account will be ready at 6 p.m. the next day. Once an account is opened, each RAINBOW subscriber will be credited with an hour of free time!

When you \(\log\) back in, use your chosen user name and your temporary password to access the system. At that point, you will meet Max, who will help you configure things and will change your temporary password into your own personal password. This is the password you will use for subsequent sessions - or until you change it.

After Max bids you goodbye you'll wind up at the Delphi Main Menu; type in GROUP COCD and join us on the CoCo SIG!

routes the DAC output to the television sound channel, as shown in Figure 6. The MC14529 routes the DAC output to the TV sound channel by two "select" bits set by the following BASIC commands:
```

180 POKE \&HFF01,PEEK(\&HFF01)
AND \&HF7 'select bit 0
190 POKE \&HFF03,PEEK(\&HFF03)
AND \&HF7 'select bit 1
200 POKE \&HFF2Э,PEEK(8HFF2Э)
QR 8 'set G-bit sound

```

The third PDKE here sets six-bit sound as opposed to a single-bit "on/off" sound that can also be used.

Once these commands are given, they need not be output again - the DAC is routed to the TV sound channel for the duration of the program.

The six inputs to the DAC are controlled by six signals from another
source, as shown in the figure. The source here, as in the case of the two select signals, is a PIA, or peripheral interface adapter. The CoCo uses a number of PIAs to provide programmable signals to control color graphics, sound, cassette operations, and RS-232-C operations, to name a few. In this case, the PIA acts as a simple memory device, holding whatever six bits have been sent to it until another six bits are sent. In BASIC the six PIA to DAC outputs are set by

1000 POKE \&HFF20, VALUE*4 - VALUE is 0-63

In assembly language, the instructions are very similar:

LDA \#VALUE value is VVVVVV00 STA \$FF20 outputs value to DAC


Figure 6: DAC Routing

And that's about all there is to producing sounds on the Color Computer - route the DAC output to the television channel and then send out the proper patterns to the PIA/DAC, spaced at even intervals, repeating the patterns if necessary.

\section*{Putting Together a Sound Assembly Language Program}

Now that we know enough about the sound capabilities of the Color Computer, we can put together a short program to play a variety of sounds, natural and unnatural. What we're looking for is a program that will route the DAC output to the television sound channel and then output a series of digital values to the DAC, spaced at regular intervals. We also need the capability of repeating a series of values for a certain number of times.

The data that creates the sounds will be held in a table in memory, either a table of values that already exist, such as ROM values, or a table that we will create. Since we want to make the program handle a table of varying length, we'll need to specify a table length. An alternative to this is to use a "terminating value" at the end of the table to mark the end. However, we'd like to use ROM data for some of the sounds, and it's awfully difficult to write data to ROM (although one of my CoCos tries this on occasion).
To make the table values easier to generate, we'll also let the program shift the data so that it's aligned in the upper six bits. That way we can put values of zero through 63 in memory bytes without having to worry about what the values would be in their shifted form. Of course another approach is to "pack" the data into consecutive six bits, but this would present a real chore in creating and maintaining the table of data values.

What we have so far, then, is a program that will read a table of values starting from some given memory location and ending at another memory location, with each byte in the table representing an output value of zero through 63. Such a table is shown in Figure 7 - it's the encoded form of a simple bell sound using a square wave frequency.

Another thing that we need to specify to the program is the interval between DAC outputs. Remember, the smaller the increment, the less rough the final wave shape will be. What is a reasonable increment to implement? We know that

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we'll have to have a timing loop in the program to count off the time between DAC outputs. (Another alternative, however, would be reading in a PIA bit that shows the sync clock for video, appearing every 63.5 microseconds.) Even with assembly language, instructions take a finite time and we can't define a small enough interval by the time the program is coded. We'll let the interval be specified by a count parameter to the assembly language program and see what the minimum interval turns out to be in the final result.

A final parameter that must be specified to the program is the number of times the table must be repeated. A repeat capability is handy to have to generate wave forms that are periodic, such as the sine waves and square waves mentioned above. We may want to repeat thousands of times with short tables of values to get a sound that is seconds long.

At this point we have these parameters that must be passed to the assembly language program:
- A 16 -bit address that specifies the start of the table.
- A 16 -bit address that specifies the end of the table.
- A 16 -bit delay count that determines the time delay between outputs to the DAC.
- A 16 -bit repeat count that determines the number of times that the table data is to be repeated.

\section*{Program Design Considerations}

Before we start coding the program we need to make several more decisions about the basic design:
- Is this to be a program or a subroutine?
- Where in memory will the program be?
- Where in memory will the table be?


\section*{Programs Versus Subroutines}

We could make the Sound program a full fledged program that could be loaded by LOADM and executed by EXEC (or from cassette by CLOADM and EXEC). However, this doesn't make too much sense, as the program isn't really a fullblown program, but simply a short piece of code that can be used to (presumably) generate short snatches of sounds. For that reason, it makes better sense to design it as an assembly language subroutine that can be called by BASIC (or other languages). That way we can use the convenience of BASIC to do all of the housekeeping and just call the assembly language subroutine when a sound is required.

The commands that Extended BASIC uses to interface to assembly language are DEFUSR and USR. DEF USR tells BASIC where the assembly language code is located, while USR actually transfers control to the assembly language subroutine. The assembly language subroutine must always end with an RTS instruction, a ReTurn from Subroutine. The RTS acts just as a BASIC statement does, returning control back to the bASIC statement after the USR. The typical call to our yet-uncoded sound subroutine would look like this:
```

110 DEFUSR0 = \&H3E08 done only
once in BASIC
330 A = USR0(0) 'call assembly
language sub
340 . . . 'return here

```

The dots between statements 110 and 2100 represent other BASIC statements that are executed. One thing that must be done before the subroutine is executed, of course, is to set up a table of data in memory that the subroutine will use to generate sounds, or to point to the table if it already exists (such as the ROM sine wave table).

\section*{Where in Memory Will the Subroutine Be?}

The DEFUSR statement defines where the assembly language subroutine is in memory. But just where should it be? There are many places it could be, but the overriding rule is to put it out of the way of BASIC. BASIC is constantly changing memory by adding variables, manipulating strings, and using a stack area, and any assembly language code must be put into an area that BASIC cannot touch.

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One of the best ways to do this is to use a protected area of high memory. The clear statement in Basic is specifically designed to protect memory so that assembly language subroutines can be put there. Doing a 100 CLEAR 400, \&H3DFF for example, protects all memory from locations \& H3E00 on up to the top of your RAM memory ( 512 bytes less than 16 K to the top of memory). We'll use this area for the Sound program, and you might keep it in mind for your own programs. Of course, if you have a 64 K system, you could use 100 CLEAR \(400,8 H 7 D F F\).

The 400 value, by the way, establishes the size of the BASIC string storage area. Use a larger value if you have many string manipulations in your program or if you have more than 64 K .

How does the assembly language code actually get into the \& H3E00 area? We could load it in by a LOADM (or CLDADM), but it's a real convenience for a short subroutine like this to encode it into BASIC DATA statements and include it in the BASIC program. That way we have everything in one neat little package. The DATA statements use values taken directly from the assembly language listing and look like this:
```

120 DATA \&HXX, \&HXX, . . . \&HXX
121 DATA \&HXX, \&HXX, . . . \&HXX

```
where the XXs stand for machine language values.

To move the machine language values in the DATA statements, a simple FOR/ NEXT loop in BASIC is used:
```

140 FOR I = \&H3E00 TO \&H3E2A
150 READ ML
160 POKE I,ML
170 NEXT I

```

The skeleton form of our BASIC call now looks like this (including signal routine to the TV channel): See Figure 8.

\section*{Where's the Table?}

The next question to resolve before actually coding the program is to determine where the table of data is to be and how to tell the assembly language program where it is. We mentioned before that we'd like to explore some of the areas of ROM to see what kinds of sounds could be generated from the relatively random data found there. For
that reason, we can't just use a preassigned area of memory as a table. The table address, therefore, will not be fixed.
In addition to the table address, we have to consider how the other parameters will be passed to the assembly language program. The USR statement allows for passing one 16 -bit parameter to the assembly language program. This would only take care of one parameter, though, and we have four - table start, table end, delay count, and repeat count.

There are a number of methods that can be used to pass more than one parameter, but we'll choose a simple one for this program - we'll put the parameters in memory right before the
program at \&H3E00. The assembly language program area will now look like Figure 9, a block of four parameters in eight bytes, followed by the (still) undefined assembly language code. The parameters can easily be poked into the \& H3E00 area from BASIC, and we can change all of them at any time by doing a series of POKEs.

\section*{Coding the Program}

Whew! We're finally at the point at which we can start coding the Sound program. Everything we've done up to this point has been program design. Generally, the more time spent in design, the fewer changes we'll have in coding and debugging the program.

Before coding this program, I gave some thought about what registers

\section*{Figure 8:}
\(1 \phi \emptyset\) CLEAR 4 \(\phi \varnothing, \& H 3 D F F\)

\section*{'done at beginning of BASIC}
\(11 \varnothing\) DEFUSR \(\varnothing=8\) H3E \(\varnothing 8\)
'done only once in BASIC
\(12 \emptyset\) DATA \&HXX, \&HXX, ... \&HXX 'machine language form
121 DATA \&HXX, \&HXX, ... \&HXX 'of assembly language
\(14 \varnothing\) FOR \(I=\& H 3 E \varnothing \varnothing\) TO \&H3E2A 'subroutine
\(15 \emptyset\) READ ML 'move the machine language to
\(16 \varnothing\) POKE I,ML 'the \&H3E \(\varnothing \varnothing\) area - done once
\(17 \varnothing\) NEXT I
\(18 \varnothing\) POKE \&HFFØ1, PEEK(\&HFFØ1) AND \(\& H F 7\) 'select bit \(\varnothing\)
\(19 \varnothing\) POKE \&HFFØ3, PEEK (\&HFFØ3) AND \&HF7 'select bit 1
\(2 \not 0\) POKE \&HFF23,PEEK(\&HFF23) OR 8 'set 6-bit sound
\(33 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\operatorname{USR} \phi(\phi) \quad\) 'call assembly language sub \(34 \varnothing\)... 'return here


Figure 9: AL Program Area
could be used to hold the parameters. In such a short program, it is possible to dedicate registers for specific functions. In longer programs, of course, the registers can't be dedicated to any specific thing, but handle all kinds of tasks.

In Sound, the registers are set up this way:
- Register A is used as the main "working" register, holding the values to be sent to the DAC and other results.
- Register X holds the 16 -bit delay count.
- Register U holds the table start initially, but is incremented by one to point to successively higher values in the table.
- Register Y holds the 16 -bit repeat count.

Having as many things as possible in registers speeds up Sound considerably.

The complete listing of Sound is shown in Listing 1. Here's a short discussion of how it works. First, the repeat count is loaded into ' Y ' from the parameter block (it's four bytes from the address in ' \(U\) '). This repeat count will be decremented down to zero through the program. When it reaches zero, the program has repeated the table values the number of times specified in the repeat count. Notice that this is a "Program Counter Relative" instruction that does not specify an absolute address. This and other instructions in Sound are relocatable, meaning that the
machine language code can be moved anywhere in memory without having to reassemble the program.
Next, Register X is loaded with the delay count and Register \(U\) is loaded with the table address count from the parameter block.

The code in DAC020 and the next instruction is the innermost loop in the program. Before this loop, a DAC value has been output by the STA SFF20 and the delay count has been loaded into Register D from Register X by the TFR \(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{D}\) instruction. The SUBD decrements this count and the BNE instruction causes a loop back to DAC020 while the count in ' \(D\) ' is not equal to zero.

The code from DAC010 through five instructions from the end (BNE DAC010) is the next innermost loop. It makes a complete pass through the table of values, sending each value out to the DAC and delaying with the inner loop just discussed. The two LSLA instructions shift the data from the table to align it in the six high bits of ' \(A\) '. The table data is pointed to by ' \(U\) ', which is used to load the data into ' \(A\) '. The LDA , \(\mathrm{U}+\) also increments the pointer value in ' \(U\) ' by one after the load is done. The CMPU BLK +2, PCR at the end of the loop continually compares the pointer value in ' \(U\) ' to the end of the table value at two bytes from the parameter block start.
The outermost loop is from DAC005 through the BNE DAC005. It repeats a pass through the table values for the
number of times equal to the repeat count. The repeat count in ' Y ' is decremented by the LEAY \(-1, \mathrm{Y}\) each time a complete set of table values has been sent out. When this value has been decremented down to zero, the BNE DAC005 is not done, and the program returns to BASIC by the RTS.

\section*{How to Use Sound}

You can assemble Sound yourself, or simply use the BASIC version shown in Listing 2. The BASIC version will ask you for the Table Start value, Table End value, Repeat Count, and Delay. From here on in you're on your own as to what you specify for these parameters, but here are some suggestions:

To hear how your computer's memory data sounds, specify a start of zero and an end of \(\& H F F F F\) with a repeat count of 1 . You should vary the delay to get higher or lower frequencies as well.

Try the sine wave table at \&HA85C through \& HA87F to hear the sine wave used in the cassette output. (However, before you do, change Line 125 to read 125 DATA \&H12,8H12,8HE7, \&HFF to change the LSLA instructions to "no operations." The sine wave table data is already aligned to the left, ready to be sent out to the DAC.) Specifying different delay counts will create higher and lower frequencies and specifying repeat counts of other than ' 1 ' will sound the sine wave for longer periods of time.

Try short sections of code repeated many times to create "real-world"

\section*{Listing 1: Sound Program in Assembly Language}


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\hline
\end{tabular}

Listing 2: SOUND
```

9\emptyset1****************************
91 '*SOUND PROGRAM EXERCISER *
92 '*RELOCATES AND CALLS AL *
93 I*SOUND PROGRAM. *
94 1***************************
1\emptyset\varnothing CLEAR 4\emptyset\emptyset,\&H3DFF
11\emptyset DEFUSR\emptyset=\&H3E\emptyset8
12\emptyset DATA \&H\varnothing\varnothing,\&H\emptyset\emptyset,\&H\varnothing\varnothing,\&H\varnothing\varnothing
121 DATA \&H\emptyset\emptyset,\&H\emptyset\emptyset,\&H\emptyset\emptyset,\&H\emptyset\emptyset
122 DATA \&Hl\emptyset,\&HAE,\&H8C, \&HF8
123 DATA \&HAE,\&H8C,\&HF7,\&HEE
124 DATA \&H8C,\&HEE,\&HA6,\&HC\emptyset
125 DATA \&H48,\&H48,\&HB7,\&HFF
126 DATA \&H2\emptyset,\&HlF,\&Hl\emptyset,\&H83
127 DATA \&H\emptyset\emptyset,\&H\emptyset1,\&H26,\&HFB
128 DATA \&Hll,\&HA3,\&H8C,\&HDE
129 DATA \&H23,\&HEC,\&H3l,\&H3F
13\emptyset DATA \&H26,\&HE5,\&H39
14\varnothing FOR I=\&H3E\emptyset\varnothing TO \&H3E2A
15\emptyset READ ML
16\emptyset POKE I,ML
17\varnothing NEXT I

```
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(18 \emptyset\)} & POKE & \&HFFø1, PEEK(\&HFFø1) & AND \\
\hline & \&HF7 & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(19 \varnothing\)} & POKE & \&HFFø3, PEEK(\&HFFø3) & AND \\
\hline & \&HF7 & & \\
\hline \(2 \varnothing \varnothing\) & POKE & \&HFF23, PEEK (\&HFF23) & OR8 \\
\hline \(21 \varnothing\) & INPUT & "TABLE START";TS & \\
\hline \(22 \varnothing\) & INPUT & "TABLE END";TE & \\
\hline \(23 \varnothing\) & INPUT & "REPEAT CNT";RC & \\
\hline \(24 \varnothing\) & INPUT & "DELAY CNT";DC & \\
\hline \(25 \varnothing\) & POKE & \&H3Eøø, INT (TS/256) & \\
\hline \(26 \varnothing\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { POKE } \\
& 256
\end{aligned}
\] & \&H3Eøl, TS-INT (TS/256) & \\
\hline \(27 \varnothing\) & POKE & \&H3Eø2, INT (TE/256) & \\
\hline \(28 \varnothing\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { POKE } \\
& 256
\end{aligned}
\] & \&H3Eø3, TE-INT (TE/256) & \\
\hline \(29 \varnothing\) & POKE & \&H3Eø4, INT (RC/256) & \\
\hline \(3 \varnothing \varnothing\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { POKE } \\
& 256
\end{aligned}
\] & \&H3Eø5,RC-INT (RC/256) & \\
\hline \(31 \varnothing\) & POKE & \&H3Eø6, INT (DC/256) & \\
\hline \(32 \varnothing\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { POKE } \\
& 256
\end{aligned}
\] & \&H3Eø7, DC-INT (DC/256) & \\
\hline \(33 \varnothing\) & \(A=U S R\) & \(\varnothing(\varnothing)\) & \\
\hline \(34 \varnothing\) & GOTO & \(21 \varnothing\) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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noises like car crashes, phaser blasts, and the like.

\section*{Constructing Your Own Sound Tables}

Just as the sine wave table provides
a sine wave sound output, you can construct your own tables of sounds. There's plenty of room to do this in the area beyond the end of the program at \&H3E2B through \&H3FFF. POKE the

values by DATA statements and READ loops just as in moving the machine language code. Some suggestions with parameters are shown in Figure 10.

By using many tables of sounds, you can create an entire set of sounds to use for synthesized music, games and other functions. Remember that the Sound table location can be changed at will by POKEing the proper addresses into the \(\$ 3 \mathrm{E} 00\) parameter block. The BASIC program shown above is really only a guide to how to interface to Sound it should be easy for you to incorporate Sound into your own BASIC code.

\section*{Sound Contest}

I would be very interested in the results you obtain with this program and I'd like to hear about unique areas of memory that yield good sound effects, or tables of sounds you've created. As a matter of fact, let's make it a contest! Entries can use the sound program here or your own version of a sound driver. Send your best sound effect, ready to be run with a LDADM/ EXEC (or CLDADM/EXEC). The winner of the most unique sound will be awarded a copy of my Howard W. Sams book TRS-80 Model I, II, and Color Computer Interfacing Projects (which, by the way, describes more sound projects) and a one year's subscription to RAINbow. The winner and runner-up entries will be featured in this column. Send entries to me at P. O. Box 3568, Mission Viejo, CA 92692. (I can also be contacted in the CoCo SIG on Delphi. Username is BILLBARDEN.) The contest deadline will be the last day of the month in which this column appears in the rainbow.
'Til I see you here next month with more assembly language topics, keep assemblin'!

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 directly from JDOS - no intermediate boot floppy is required. Our software can run with virtually any winchester with a
ST412 type interface. Our drives have capacities of 5, 10 , or 20 MBytes (formatted), and may be either partitioned into up to 7 logical units or left as one large logical unit. Our COCO hard drive systems are complete with case, power supply, cables, OS/9 drivers, and instructions. Prerequisite: OS/9, JFD.CP controller.
51/4" 5 MByte full size
\$495
51/4" 10 MByte \(1 / 2\) size
31/2" 20 MByte (shown above)

\section*{JFD-CP DISK CONTROLLER}

Our new JFD-CP, compatible with both the original COCO and the COCO 2, features a parallel port to

support a Centronics compatible printer or our hard drive, and an external ROM switch, whiç allows you to select JDOS or an optional RS
DOSotype ROM. It comes in a case and includes JDOS 1.2 and manual. JDOS implements all RS DOS commands, plus many more, including auto line numbering, error trapping, baud rate selection, OS/9* boot from floppy or hard drive, and Memory Minder**, our disk drive analysis, program (Precision Alignment Disk not included).
JFD.CP Disk Controller with JDOS

\section*{COCO-CLASSIC}

Our old JFD-COCO controller remains a strong seller. Some people just like old "classics" best! So we have brought it back at the lowest price ever! JFD-COCO Disk Controller with JDOS

\section*{NeW terms}

One-year warranty on parts \& labor; 30-day money back guarantee (except shipping) if not totally satisfied. Items must be returned in like new condition.
Free shipping via UPS in continental United States for payment by VISA, MasterCard, or cashiers check. COD requires \(10 \%\) prepayment by bank card plus \(3 \%\) shipping. Blue Label and foreign shipping extra.

\section*{DRIVE SYSTEMS}

Upgrade your Color Computer by adding our new JFD.CP disk controller, supercharged with JDOS 1.2

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Drive 0 System with one single side drive } & \$ 279 \\
\text { Drive 0 System with one double side drive } & \$ 349 \\
\text { Drive 0,1 System with two single e side drives } & \$ 389 \\
\text { Drive 0,1 System with two double side drives } & \$ 489
\end{array}
\]

\section*{MEMORY MINDER**}
 alignment, sensitivity, hysteresis, and more! You can actually align or adjust the drives while viewing the graphics on the screen. No special equipment needed!
PRECISION ALIGNMENT DISKS (From Dysan)
PAD-40X1: Tests single side disk drives ..... \$26
PAD-40X2: Tests double/single disk drives ..... \$33

Memory Minder is available on diskette for those who don't own a JFD.CP controller with JDOS. Includes Precision Alignment disk.
Memory Minder: single side package ..... \$59
Memory Minder: single/double side package ..... \$75
*OS/9 is a registered trademark of Microware, Inc.
**Memory Minder is a registered trademard of J\&M Systems, Ltd.


J\&M SYSTEMS, LTD.
15100-A CENTRAL SE ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87123 505/292-4182```


[^0]:    Ordering Intarmailen
     mail your paymant dilrealy fo us. Any nom-centiled linde w ot hed until propter
     government agercles. Most leens ara slyped of the zhet with the uxcyplion of fard Thea products that are cuatom bis. UPG ground is our standard means of ahpinti
    

[^1]:    $\square-2+2$
    

[^2]:    $91 \varnothing$ DRAW"BD12RERERERERERERERERER ERERE FRFRFRFRFRFRFRFRFRFRFRFRL GLGLGLGLGLGLGLGLGLGLGLG HLHLHLHL HLHLHLHLHLHLHLH" : XW=48: YW=25:RET URN: 'DECISION

[^3]:    24001 Alicia Parkway, \#207 Mission Viejo, CA 92691

[^4]:    We accept CASH, CHECK, COD, VISA and MASTER CARD orders.
    
    $\$ 2.00$

[^5]:    Tony DiStefano is well-known as an early specialist in computer hardware projects. He lives in Laval Ouest, Quebec.

[^6]:    Bill Bernico is a car rental manager at a Dodge garage in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. His dealership-related programs were born out of necessity. Bill is 35 and a self-taught computerist who also enjoys playing golf.

[^7]:    Martin H. Goodman, M.D., a physician trained in anesthesiology, is a long time eiectronics tinkerer and outspoken commentator on CompuServe and Delphi (sort of the Howard Cosell of the CoCo Community). Among his numerous hardware and software design, production and marketing projects, he introduced Graphicom and WEFAX to the CoCo world. His non-computer passions include running, mountaineering and outdoor photography, Marty lives in San Pablo, California.

[^8]:    *OS9 version does not have Hi-Res graphing (disk only)
    $\$ 19^{95}$ and requires Basic09.

    DYNACALC" is a registered trademark of Computer Systems Center ELITE*CALC is a trademark of Elite Software OSS is a registered trademark of MICROWARE and MOTOROLA.

[^9]:    Hans Schulz works for a major Canadian bank in West Hill, Ontario. He is involved in planning the installation and upgrading of banking terminals in the bank's nationwide branch network.

[^10]:    Send your entry on either tape or disk
    to:
    CoCo Gallery
    THE RAMNBOW
    P.O. Box 385

    Prospect, KY 40059
    Attn: Monica Dorth

[^11]:    Ed Ellers, a RAINBOW and PCM staff member, is a self-confessed electronics fanatic whose other interests include science fiction.

[^12]:    Eddie Hill is employed as a computer professional. He presently serves in a management capacity. His hobbies include reading, photography and home computing.

[^13]:    Add $\$ 3.00$ Shipping \& Handling (FOREIGN ORDERS ADD $\$ 7.00$ ) plus COD charge (if any), Maryand
     -2 weeks for clearance). IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Give COCO Radio Shack model $\#$ (i.e. 26-3136), Disk or Tape when ordering. QUANTITY DISCOUNT AVAILABLE, write us (include SASE please). We value your patronage, most upgrades will be al a nominal fee, customer returns original diskftape and pays shipping and handling.
    For information on shipping or previously placed orders call (301) 788-0681.

[^14]:    Steve Blyn teaches both exceptional and gifted children, holds two master's degrees and has won awards for the design of programs to aid the handicapped. He owns Computer Island and lives in Staten Island, New York.

[^15]:    (Computerware, P.O. Box 668, Encinitas, CA 92024, requires $\mathbf{6 4 K}$, tape $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 5}$, disk $\mathbf{\$ 2 7 . 9 5}$ plus $\$ \mathbf{\$} \mathbf{S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

[^16]:    (For this winning one-liner contest entries, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book Of Adventures and its companion The Second Rainbow Adventures Tape.)

[^17]:    Price applies at Radio Shack Computer Centers and participating stores and dealers. DeskMate/Registered TM

[^18]:    In our effort to advise you quickly of any revisions, omissions, corrections or enhancements to our program listings, these will be posted on our new Delphi CoCo SIG as soon as they are reported, and will then be printed in the earliest possible issue of THE RAINBOW. From the COCo SIG> prompt, pick TOPICS, then INFO ON RAINBOW.

[^19]:    (Stylo Software, Inc., P.O. Box 916, Idaho Falls, ID 83402, OS-9 or FLEX, disks $\$ 199.95$ )

[^20]:    (For this winning one-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book Of Adventures and its companion The Second Rainbow Adventures Tape.)

[^21]:    (For this winning two-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Rainbow Book Of Simulations and its companion The Rainbow Simulations Tape.)

[^22]:    Send check or MO
    S. D. Roberson for $\$ 50.00$ to: (AZ res, add 6.5\%) Mesa, AZ 85201 See PBBS in operation 24 hours a day: 602-899-1350

[^23]:    Dealer and author inquiries are always welcome. Canadian dealcrs should contact Kelly Software Distributors, Ltd., P.O. Box 11932 , Edmonton, Alberta T5J-3L1, (403) 421-8003.
    Disk software compatible with Radio Shack DOS only.

[^24]:    Dealer and author inquiries are always welcome. Canadian dealers should contact Kelly Software Distributors, Ltd., P.O. Box 11932 , Edmonton, Alberta T5J-3L1, (403) 421-8003.
    Disk software compatible with Radio
    Shack DOS only.

[^25]:    (Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.0. Box 21272, 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421 , $\$ 24.95$ plus $\$ 3$ S/H)

[^26]:    (Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 21272, 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY $11421,32 \mathrm{~K} / 64 \mathrm{~K}$ disk $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 5}$ plus $\mathbf{\$ 3} \mathbf{S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

[^27]:    (Kolesar B/S, 7 Ladd Rd., Westfield, PA 16950, disk $\$ 12.95$ plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

[^28]:    RAINBOW technical assistant and CoCo SIGop John Curl is also a military policeman in the Army National Guard. He has had his Color Computer since 1982. He and his wife, Becky, live in Louisville, Kentucky.

[^29]:    Yes
    Yes Yes
    No
    Yes only
    only (1) uff/Black

    No
    No No

[^30]:    Brian Lantz lives in Tampa, Florida, and is president of the national OS-9 Users Group. He is a free-lance programmer, with programs carried by Tandy, Computerware and Frank Hogg Laboratories. He has developed much of the commercial OS-9 software released in the last year.

[^31]:    Prices on all programs include shipping to U.S., APO's, Canada. COD's (USA only) add $10 \%$. Florida Residents add $5 \%$. For disk version add \$2. All Orders shipped within 24 hours. Programs require Color Computer TM (Tandy Corp.) or TDP System 100 Computer TM (RCA). Many programs soon to be available on MS-DOS systems.

[^32]:    Mail to Rainbow Bookshelt, The Falsoft Bullding, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059, To order by phone, call: (502) $228-4492$.
    Flease note The tapes and disks offered by The Rainbow Bookshelf are not stand-alone products. That is, they are intended to be an adiunct and complement to the books. Even it you buy the tape or disk, you will still need the appropriate book.
    OS-98 is a registered trademark of the Microware Systems Corporation.

[^33]:     * SOFTWARE VERSION NUMBER
    *

[^34]:    Richard White lives in Fairfield, Ohio, and has a long background with microcomputers and specializes in BASIC programming. With Don Dollberg, he is the co-author of the TIMS database management program.

