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Submissions Editor Jutta Kapfhammer
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Lead Typesetter Jody Doyle
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Business Assistants Laurie Falk, Sharon Smith, Pam Workhoven
Advertising Coordinator Doris Taylor
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(502) 228-4492

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# The Best Toy of All 

## Editor:

I have owned my CoCo for about four years, and can truly say I love the little monster. I originally bought it for creating title graphics to be recorded on video tape (I was beginning in the video business at the time). In four years time, that "toy" is now practically running my business for me! It is my typewriter, filing system, calendar, accountant, financial advisor and more. H as my CoCo paid for itself yet? Are you kidding?
I finally figured out what the CoCo really is. It's the toy I always wanted for Christmas - the toy I never get bored with because it's always evolving into something more than it was yesterday. This is largely due to rainbow. Many thanks.
T.J. Wolf Venice, $C A$

## Modification for Solitaire

Editor:
My letter appearing in the March issue had a modification to the Solitaire game
from the December ' 86 issue. Due to a misprint, the clubs turn out distorted. The modification to Line 1230 is incorrect. S\$(2) should read:

## R3HUEFU3GHEL 3FGHD3EFD2U4RDL

A ' 3 ' was printed in place of the G. Also, Line 141 should be POKE 17日, 1 , instead of 17日, 2, to get red paint.

## Bill Bernico <br> Sheboygan, WI

## On the Move

## Editor:

Anyone who is trying to get in touch with me (after reading "Readable Equivalents to C" in the November 1986 issue) needs to know that my address and phone number have changed. The new address is: 1641 Routt Street, Lakewood, CO 80215, (303) 233-5390.

If you are looking for information on OSK (OS-9 for the 68000) feel free to write,
as we have been using a 68020 OSK system for 10 months.

Calvin Dodge
Lakewood, CO

## Adventures Unlimited

## Editor:

Unbelievable! That's the only way to describe the terrific response I've received concerning The Adventure Processor [August 1986, Page 27].

In my article I included a sample method of implementing the verb GET into your Adventure "shell." Most readers have commented that I did not go far enough in showing how different verbs could be implemented. Rather than write another article showing how to implement various different verbs, I decided to write an Adventure game, sprinkle it generously with remark statements and make it available. I call it DoomsDay.

Bill Cook
4346 Rhododendron Drive
Oak Harbor, WA 98277

## The Red Tape Express

## Editor:

Enclosed is the wrapper from my February Rainbow. If you think it looks bad, you should see the magazine!
At first, I completed a customer complaint card on each magazine. My post office would then send to the publisher for another copy for me. But it continued, in spite of their continual replies extending "regrets" and promises to do better. I continued completing the complaint cards, but they got tired of me and told me to start sending for my own replacement copies. I did. But I also saved all the response (regrets) cards and when I had a couple pounds of them, I sent them off to USPS in Washington, marked to the attention of the Postmaster General.

Pretty soon I received a letter from some bureaucrat expressing "regrets." If headquarters can't (won't) do anything about handling properly-packaged mail in the proper way, how can I expect the local mail people to care?
Your packaging, with a wrapper, is by far the best way to go, about the only thing better you could do would be to send them in Tyvek wrappers, and I understand the expense THAT would mean!

Bob Ricketts
Terrebonne, OR


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Phyllis.

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## That Funky Feline

Editor:
My favorite part of the magazine: CoCo Cat. It's my favorite because it makes me chuckle and forget how boring typing umpteen-dozen data lines can be. Walter Medak Edmonton, Canada If you like CoCo Cat, you'll definitely like the article by $H$. Allen Curtis on Page 52 of this issue.

## Go to the Head of the Class

Editor:
RAINBOW is good, but much of it is far over the heads of us "freshmen" - a little like being dumped into the mid-year of a calculus class. How about a section for us beginners? One suspects that there will always be a new "class" of beginners. Those of you who are old hands must remember that this is a foreign language to us and we must start at the beginning.
L.K. Stamp
Salem, SC

Salem, SC

## BACK TALK

Editor:
Regarding the CO3COLOR program in the March 1987 "Bits and Bytes of BASIC" in Line 40, the first HEUFF2,98 should be HBUFF2,90日. If you are seeing three green dots next to the numbers, just make this change.

Paul E. Morin
Woonsocket, RI

## Correction: No Correction Needed

## Editor:

Concerning Marty Goodman's comment [November 1986] on J \& R's BANKER memory expansions, Marty misleadingly states that a hardware correction is required for our BANKER memory expansion for CoCol and 2 to be compatible with certain software. There is no correction required!

We have always provided both hardware ( 64 K switch) and software CLRFIX. BAS solutions to compatibility problems. We support our product and are available to help users with their problems. When the 64 K switch is on, the BANKER is absolutely 100 percent compatible with any CoColor CoCo 2 software; we guarantee that!
The partial fix Marty mentions involves connecting the 6809's LIC signal (Pin 38) to an unused input of the BANKER's address decoder (74LS 133). This prevents a CLR opcode from reading the BANKER latch before writing zeros to the data bus. The CLRFIX program included in our BANKER software performs the same fix, with no soldering required.

The above fix does not prevent an instruction such as LDA \$FFCO or LDA O, X from reprogramming the latch, as some memory sense routines do. The solution here is to toggle the 64 K switch on when loading such programs or to use our software and support to fix the offending program.

By the way, our CoCo 3 512K JramR upgrade is absolutely compatible with

Radio Shack's 512 K upgrade and runs all CoCo 3 softwarc.

In summary, we do not recommend the fix that Marty speaks about. A hardware "correction" is neither required nor needed. From day one of J \& R, we have provided complete memory systems, backed by our support. Ours was the first complete (hardware and soft ware) 256 K and 512 K upgrade for CoCol and CoCo 2, and we were first again with a complete CoCo 3512 K upgrade. You'll never get a memory expansion from us without software to run on it and documentation to get the maximum benefit from it!

Jesse W. Jackson $J \& R$ Electronics

## COCO 3

## Editor:

If you are trying to run your printer through a Metric Industries interface and your CoCo 3 doesn't recognize the pokes for 4800 or 9600 baud, the problem is with the CoCo 3, not the interface. We were advised by Radio Shack's hardware support group in Fort Worth that the CoCo 3 was not designed to go faster than 2400 baud. However, they could not explain why our, and other, CoCo 3s run at these higher speeds. It seems that some will and some won't. Don't feel that CoCo 3 is inferior because of this. Most printers in use by the CoCo community cannot print faster than 2400 baud, due to the printer's mechanical
limitations．In most cases you will see no difference in printer speed between 2400 and 9600 baud．

Don Horn

## President，Metric Industries

## For the Price of a＇Box＇

Editor：
I am a CoCo I user．I saw the articles in your September 1986 issue about the CoCo 3 and I was greatly impressed．Then I saw your paragraph which says：＂Fully compat－ ible with all the hardware you own now．Just unplug your disk drive，tape recorder， printer and so on，replace your present＇Box＇ with a CoCo 3，and plug everything in again． It all works．＂

I was so amazed that I called my local Radio Shack expecting to turn in my＂Box．＂ But they said they do not take＂trade－ins．＂ So could you please tell me what to do．

Bernard Robichaud Moose Jaw，Saskatchewan
We did not mean to imply that you can trade in your present computer． We simply meant that the CoCo 3 is nearly $100 \%$ compatible with your old hardware．

## HINTS AND TIPS

## Editor：

For those of you who are bothered by the fact that the CoCo 3 can only do 192 vertical lines，here is a fix：

10 POKE\＆HETBR， 199 ：POKE\＆HET日E， 198＇IF Y＞199 THEN Y＝198
15 POKE\＆HF 521，199：POKE\＆HF526， 19日＇HDRAW IF Y＞199 THEN Y＝19日
20 POKE\＆HE日 75,19 A FIX FOR PAINT $^{2}$
30 FORA $=8$ HEOGC TO \＆HEO6F：POKEA， PEEK（A）OR 32＇CHANGE to X－VALUE BY 200
40 POKE\＆HEFDF ， $24^{\circ}$ FIX HPRINT COMMAND TO WORK WITH 25 ROWS
Don＇t run this before any program that uses a lot of HPAINTs；it is likely to cause spillover．

Alan T．Dekok Kanata，Ontario

## Speech／Sound Help

Editor：
I recently purchased the Color Computer Speech／Sound Cartridge．I＇ve discovered a programming error used in the example programs from the manual．It occurs on lines used to check the status bits at add ress \＆HFF7E．On Page 6，the variable $Y$ is set to equal \＆HFF7E．

140 IF PEEK
The basic interpreter always sees this as a true statement．No ANDing is performed between location Y and the value of 128 ．To force ANDing to take place，parentheses are needed．

140 IF $(\operatorname{PEEK}(Y)$ AND 128）$=0$ THEN 140
To check Bit 6 to see if the S／SC is currently speaking use：
$100 \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(Y)$ AND 64）$=0$ GOTO 100
To check Bit 5 to see if the S／SC is currently executing a sound effect use：

100 IF（PEEK（Y）AND 32）$=0$ GOTO 100
Jack Shaffer
Champaign，IL

## The Perfect Excuse

## Editor：

Thank you，Mr．Scerbo，for consistently good programs．Many have been useful in my second grade classroom．Thank you for sharing your talents．

The combination of his February pro－ gram and Radio Shack＇s sale on the Speech and Sound Cartridge finally provided an excuse to purchase the cartridge．The pro－ gram works very well，but it sometimes did not speak when I started up my machine． Adding a line at the beginning of the pro－ gram to reset the cartridge solved it for me． The line is：

0 POKE \＆HFFフD， 1 ：POKE \＆HFFフD， 0
Paul French
Burlington，IA

## Getting Organized

## Editor：

After I am done reading the latest issue of RAINBOW，I make a copy of any OS－9 articles in the magazine and keep them in a three－ringed binder for future reference． This way，if I need some additional informa－ tion on an OS－9 subject，I only have to thumb through the notebook instead of going through al
RAINBOW．
Paul Wicker
Willingboro，NJ

## In Living Color

## Editor：

People who are unhappy about having no color for CoCo 2 programs running on their CoCo 3 with a CM－8 monitor can now add color very easily．Before loading any pro－ gram，type PALET TEX，Y．The Y can be any of the 63 colors available．When $x=10$ ，the PMODE4 colors that usually show up black will now be whatever color $Y$ was set to be． When $x=11$ ，the PMODE 4 colors that usually show up white will now be whatever color y was set to be．

Also，in the 320 －column mode of the CoCo 3，the foreground and background colors can be changed．Type PALETTEX，Y． Again，$Y$ can be any of the 63 colors avail－ able．When $X=12$ ，the foreground（letters and numbers）will be whatever color $Y$ was set to be．When $X=13$ ，the background will be whatever color $Y$ was set to be．However， pressing the reset button will change all colors back to the usual start－up colors．

Marc Lederman
Carmel，NY

## REQUEST HOTLINE

## Editor：

I am interested in assembly language programming for floppy disk communica－ tion．I have had some success in writing ML programs for ACIAs，PIAs and interrupt－ driven routines．However，talking to a disk with an ML program appears to require some＂tricks＂in reading the data correctly． Barry Barnes P．O．Box 317
Oswego，IL 60543

## A Buffer Idea

Editor：
I am interested in a utility program that would allow routine programming and disk I／O while CSAVE or CLOAD is working．My idea is that something similar to a PCOPY could be done（with ML）to a buffer area similar to a print spool，and the spool area then activated．Is this possible with CoCo＇s interrupts working as they do？

Kerry B．Rogers
USS Orion（AS－18）
FPO New York，NY
Sardinia，Italy 49513－2570

## High－Voltage Requests

## Editor：

I need electrical engineering programs for my Color Computer－low and high pass， active and LC filters，coil design，delay lines， amplifiers simulation，transformers design （E and pot cores）and so on．Andrew Soltyk 8 Town Garden Dr．Apl． 4 Liverpool，NY 13088

## Needs to Read

## Editor：

We have a 9 －year－old son who has diffi－ culties in reading and reading comprehen－ sion．We have been trying to find quality programs for the CoCo 2 in this area．We have only been able to find quality reading programs from Dorsett Educational Sys－ tems．The problem we have with their programs is that after doing the programs once，our son has all the correct answers memorized．Any help would be appreciated．

Linda A．Arver
2175－36 N．Main Street Exil
Butler，PA 16001

## INFORMATION PLEASE

## Editor：

I was wondering if there are any games for the CoCo that are similar to King＇s Quest for the Tandy 1000／1200．Thank you．

Mark Bourdeaux
3130 Earl Drive
Spring Arbor，MI 49283

## Looking for a Bargain

## Editor：

I am running a cassette－based CoCo 2 and want to upgrade to disk．I would like to
 to purchase a used Drive 0 ．

Shane Farris
Route 2 Box 178
Kings Min．，NC 28086

## Wants to Join In

## Editor：

Does anybody know if there is a BBS in the Columbus，Central Ohio area？If so， write to me．

David Carver
3725 Rome Corners Road
Galena，OH 4302 I

# 500 POKEs, PEEKs, <br> 'N EXECs 

FOR THE TRS 80 COCO


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 HIQUALITY Basic and ML programs. SO WHY WAIT??
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$\qquad$

The CoCo Graphics Designer allows you to create beautifully designed Greeting Cards, Signs and Banners for holidays, birthdays, parties, anniversaries and other occasions. Comes with a library of predrawn pictures. Also includes utilities which allow you to create your own character sets, borders and graphic pictures. Requires a TRS-80 COLOR COMPUTER I, II OR III OR TDP-100 with a MINIMUM OF 32 K , ONE DISK DRIVE and a PRINTER. compatible with DISK BASIC 1.0/1.1, ADOS 1.0/1.1 AND JDOS. Supports the following printers: EPSON RXIFX, GEMINI 10XJ SG-10, NX-10, C-Itoh 8510, DMP-100/105/400/430, SEIKOSHA GP-100/250, LEGEND 808 and GORILLA BANANA
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PICTURE DISK \#1
This disk includes OVER 100 pre-drawn pictures for use with the CoCo Graphics Designer.

DISK ONLY \$14.95

## 512K UPGRADE

Fo CoCo III. Easy !nstallation. ONLY \$99.95 Upgrade W/O Chips - \$44.95

## 512 K RAMDISK

Have two super-fast in-memory disk drives. Requires $512 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{CoColII}$. ONLY \$24.95

## COCO DIISK ZAPPER



Are you frustrated with crashed disks? If so, this program can save hours of labor by restoring complete or part of the information from the disk It's indespensable!
Requires minimum $32 \mathrm{~K} / 64 \mathrm{~K}$ disk system CoCo 1, 2 \& $3 \quad$ ONLY \$24.95


## The Little Train That CoCould

## Edilor:

I finally found a source for everything I've ever wanted to know about CoCos RAINBOW.

I was in a software slump until I purchased a copy of your fine magazine at a local bookstore.

Does anyone have or know of a simulation program for railroad dispatching or train running? Can someone supply the codes to get the Where is il? program on Page 93 of the December 1986 issue of RAINBOW up and running with a DMP-105 printer?

Kurt Stecco
2309 S. Prairie A venue Pueblo, CO 81005

## BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEMS

- The newly formed Southeast Connecticut Color Computer Users Group meets the third Monday of every month. For further information contact me at (203) 448-1388 or the Coconut Manor BBS at (203) 449-1792 ( 24 hours). Leave a message for SAILORBILL. Bill Gross
Groton, CT
- I am proud to announce the opening of the Cocoa CocoNut BBS. It is run on a 64 K Tandy CoCo 2, two drives, a DCM5 modem, and RS-BBS. The board is online from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. EST, (305) 632-8956. All callers are instantly validated. The master logon password is RAINBOW. If you call out of hours, please call voice.

Michael Whipple Cocoa, FL

- I would like to inform your readers of a new CoCo BBS. It is called The Time Machine. Protocol is 8 word length, no parity and 1 stop bit. The phone number is (813) $831-8111$ and is up 24 hours a day. The board is run on $64 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{CoCo2}, \mathrm{Multi-Pak}$, double-disk system. The software is original, based on the Remote 232 driver that appeared in the November 1986 issue.

Bernie Middendorf Tampa, FL

- The CoCoNuts of Illinois BBS can be accessed 24 hours a day at (618) 465-0808. There is about 5 meg of files and downloads. 300 or 1200 baud is available, and it uses Xmodem. It is run on a modified Colorama board. Hackers' Haven BBS is also online 24 hours, 300 or 1200 baud at (618) 251-4243 and is running on a $K K B B S$ setup.

Al Muick
Wood River, IL

- I would like to announce the opening of a new BBS in Mansfield. It is run on, and fully dedicated to, the CoCo. It is currently running on a 64 K with three disks and Richard Duncan's CoBBS Version 1.2. It is up 24 hours a day. Call (617) 339-1996, and goes by the name CoCoBBs.

Roy Jerman Mansfield, MA

- The Siouxland Color Computer is changing. It will be for members only and there is a sign-up fee to get on the board. If you

would like to join, send me your full name and address along with a phone number where we can call and verify the information. There is a $\$ 5$ per year fee. The new board is run under the CoBBS System and should have a lot more to offer than before. Call (402) 494-2284.


## Alan Pedersen

South Sioux City, NE

- I am pleased to announce the very first BBS for Canandaigua, NY. CoBBS \#41A, sister to CoBBS \#41 of Corning, AR. CoBBS \#41A features Xmodem uploads and downloads, hobby section and more. Seven days a week from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. EST, (50 I) 857-3138. Please use real names. 7-E-I.

Sam Fagg

## Canandaigua, $N Y$

- There's a new BBS that supports the CoCo 1, 2 and 3 in Altus, OK. Shamrock BBS is running on a 640 K 32 meg , harddrive PC Clone. It fully supports all CoCos with uploads, downloads and a full message base specifically for CoCo users. Call (405) 482-7080 24 hours, 300/ 1200 baud.

> Craig Riley

Altus, OK

- I have recently started a BBS using the Colorama package. The BBS number is (717) 273-8444, 24 hours a day. There are downloads for CoCo 2 and 3. Use 8 bits, no parity, 300 baud only. There is another BBS in the reading area using a Colorama system: Glass Menagerie at (215) 376-1819. This BBS is also 24 hours a day, 300 baud. SysOps: Balloon Meister and Glass Man.

Ricky V. Elyar
Lebanon, PA

- The CoCo Beach BBS is going strong in Virginia Beach, VA. (804) 474-1211, 300/ 1200 baud, $7-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{I}$ or $8-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{I}$. Over 200 programs for downloading.
.Jim McCracken Virginia Beach, VA
- There is a new BBS in northern Ontario. This BBS is free to all. It features E-mail, gossip, gallery, up/downloading, want ads, hints, tips and much more. Call (705) 8481221. Hours are Monday through Friday, 7 p.m. to 7 a.m., Friday at 7 p.m. till Sunday 9 p.m. Soon to be run 24 hours.


## Mike Dickerson

 Elliot Lake, Ontario- I'd like to mention CoCo BBSs in Surrey, British Columbia. Call of the Wild, (604) 597-1964, 24 hours, Gerry Bell. Bit by Byte BBS, (604) 581-6310, 24 hours, Mark Loblaw. Delta 80 BBS, (604) 585-0680, 24 hours, Charles Lindberg.

Gerry Bell
Surrey, British Columbia

THE RAINBOW welcomes letters to the editor. 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 to conserve space.

Letters to the editor may also be sent to us through our Delphi CoCoSIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, type RAI to take you into the Rainbow Magazine Services area of the SIG. At the RAINBOW $>$ prompt, type LET to reach the LETTERS> prompt and then select Letters for Publication. Be sure to include your complete name and address.

## UTILITIES/BOOKS

## UTILITY ROUTINES for the TANDY \& TRS-8O COCO (Vol 1 )

- COMMAND KEYS - CURSOR STYLES - ERROR SKIP
- FULL LENGTH ERRORS - KEY CLICKER
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For 16 K 32 K 64 K Cassette or Disk Systems,
CoCo 1, 2 \& 3
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Includes 20 oft-used utilities such as:

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Includes 20 best-selected utilities:

- 40 K Disk 8 asic - Disk Cataloger
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- Hidden 32 K (Use the "hidden" 32 K from your 64 K CoCol
- RAM Oisk [tor Cassette \& Disk Users)
- Single Key Printer Text Screen Dump
- And much much more!!!

Most programs compatible with CoCo 3
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## "MUST" BOOKS

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## SUPER TAPE/DISK

 TRANSFER- Disk-to-Disk Copy (1-3 passes)
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- Tape-to-Disk Automatic Relocate
- Disk-to-Tape Copy
- Tape-to-Tape Copy

Copies Basic/ML programs and DATA files. CoCo 1, 2 \& 32 K Disk System (Disk to Disk Copy requires 64 K)

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## CABLES/HARDWARE

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300/1200 Baud, Auto-DiaVAnswer/Redial. ONLY \$129.95
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DS-69B DIGISECTOR: Microworks Digitizer for CoCo 1,2 \& 3. Includes software.
ONLY \$149.95
VIDEO CLEAR: Reduce TV interference. ONLY $\$ 19.95$
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UNIVERSAL VIDEO DRIVER: Use your monochrome or color monitor with your CoCo (ALL CoCos). Includes audio connection. Easy installation - no soldering. ONLY \$29.95
INTRONICS EPROM PROGRAMMER: Best EPROM Programmer for the CoCo. Lowest Price Anywhere - \$137.95.
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Serial to parallel interface: With 6 switch selectable baud rates ( $300-9600$ ). Comes with all cables. $\$ 44.95$

## OTHER SOFTWARE . . .

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Will also initialize and BACKUP in one pass.
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COCO UTIL II (Latest Version): Transfer CoCo
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CoCo 1, 2 \& 3
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synthesizer. ONLY $\$ 69.95$
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program for disk Basic and ML programs.
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P-51 MUSTANG SIMUIATION: $\$ 34.95$
WORLDS OF FLIGHT: $\$ 34.95$


# Of Contests and Books and Births 

0ur fourth Adventure contest is being announced in this month's magazine, so it's time to "get cracking" in order to meet the August 15 entry deadline! I happen to believe that Adventures not only are a lot of fun to play (they're addictive and account for untold hours of lost sleep as Adventurers press on into the wee hours), but they're also an excellent introduction to the art and craft of programming: Many folks get their first real look at the construction of a program by "sneaking a peek" at a BASIC listing for a hint to "get past the dragon's cave."

A nice thing about writing Adventures is that you do not have to be a computer expert; imagination and an Adventurous spirit are the keys. Some of the most entertaining and challenging Adventures have a very simple program structure, but they excite us with the twists and turns and unexpected aspects of the plot itself. Therefore, even if you're a beginning BASIC programmer, you can and should enter our Rainbow Adventure Contest, and I hope that you will. The rules and all are on Page 159 of this issue.

One way to get started is to obtain a copy of our brand new, just off the presses collection of contest-winning Adventures: The Third Rainbow Book of Adventures (see Page 65 for details). A virtual textbook on Adventuring, it contains 19 top-notch examples of what it takes to create an entertaining - and prize-winning - Adventure. And, when our fourth Adventure contest results are announced, you could well be among those who share the prizes our advertisers are donating and perhaps see your entry published, either right in RAINBOW itself, or in our fourth Adventure book. I'm very pleased with our newest addition to The Rainbow Bookshelf and want to publicly thank not only our contestants/authors, but also Jutta Kapfhammer and Philip Helm, who conscientiously judged the

Model 101 Interface $\$ 39.95$


- Serial to parallel interface
- Works with any COCO
- Compatible with "Centron-
ics" parallel input printers
- 6 switch selectable baud rates 300-600-1200-2400 4800-9600
- Small size $4^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$
- Comes complete with cables to connect to your computer and printer


## Other Quality Items

High quality 5 screw shell C10 cassette tapes. $\$ 7.50 /$ dozen

Hard plastic storage boxes for cassette tapes. $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 5 0 / d o z e n}$

Pin-Feed Cassette Labels White \$3.00/100
Colors \$3.60/100 (specify
red, blue, yellow, tan)

## Model 104 Deluxe Interface \$51.95 <br> Model 102 <br> Switcher \$35.95



Same features as 101 plus

- Built in serial port for your modern or other serial device
- Switch between parallel output and serial output - Size is $4.5^{\prime \prime} \times 2.5^{\prime \prime} \times 1.25^{\prime \prime}$
- Comes complete with cables to connect to your computer and printer


## NEW! Cables for your COCO

- U.L. listed foil-shielded cable - 2 Types: male/female extension cables (used between a serial device and existing cable) male/male cables (used between two serial devices such as a modern and one of our switchers)
- $3 \mathrm{ft} . / \$ 3.95,6 \mathrm{ft} . / \$ 4.49$, $10 \mathrm{ft} . / \$ 5.59$ Specily M/M or M/F and length.

- Connect to your COCO serial port and have 3 switch selectable serial ports
- Color coded indicator lights show switch position
- Lights also serve as a power on indicator for your COCO
- Heavy guage blue anodized alumınum cabinet with nonslip rubber feet

The 101 and 104 require power to operate. Most printers can supply power to your interface. (Star, Radio Shack and Okidata are just a lew that do - Epson and Seikosha do not). The interfaces can also be powered by an AC adaptor; Radio Shack model 2731431 plugs into all models. If you require a power supply. add a " $P$ " to the model number and add $\$ 5.00$ to the price. (Model 101P \$44.95. Model 104P \$56.95).

Model 105 Switcher \$14.95


- Connects to your COCO to give you 2 switch selectable serial ports
- 3 foot cable to connect to your COCO's serial port
- The perfect item to use to connect a printer and a modem to your COCO
- Small in size, only $4.5 \times 2.5$ $\times 1.25$

The Model 101, 102, 104 and 105 work with any COCO, any level basic and any memory size. These products are covered by a 1 year warranty.

The Model 101 and 104 work with any standard parallel input printer including Gemini, Epson, Radio Shack,
Okidata, C. loth, Seikosha, Panasonic and many others. They suppor BASIC print commands, word processors and graphic commands.

We manufacture these products - dealer inquiries are invited.

## Cassette Label Program \$6.95

- New Version - tape trans ferrable to disk - save and loadlabelsifomtape to disk
- Prints 5 lines of information on pin-feed cassette labels
- Menu driven, easy to use
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- Each line of text automatically centered.
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## Answers to Often Asked Questions About Our Products

have a Radio Shack printer that has a serial input as well as a parallel input, why would need a serial to parallel interface?
Most Radio Shack printers, that have a serial input, only permit the use of 600 or 1200 baud. With our model 101 or 104 conWithour moder to your compuler and the necled to your of your printer, you paralle inpuit y to the printer al may send data to the pirmers that up to 9600 baud. This means ina your printer can operate at its maximum speed and print your mocuments many times lastel than the serial input will permit

What is baud rate and how do I change it?
Baud rate is the speed that data is Iransmitted. In our application it is the speed the COCO sends data to printers, modems, interaces or whatever is connected to the COCO's serial port. The baud rate of the COCO may be daud rat or changed by using a checked or ch poke. This is explained in the instructions that come with our interfaces

How can Ifind out if a certain printer will work with my COCO and one of your interfaces?
Lookin your printer manual ur check with the dealer to see if the primer has a "Centronics" type primer has paraine, in is and we will try to sure cail us and wour questions

OK, I want an intertace, butdo Iget the one with the power supply or without it? our interfaces require power if Our ier to operate. Most printers order to Oplts available on their have 5 volis avan You canlook parallel input port. You caniook in the manual that came with your printer for this information. Find a description of your Find a descrifle input connector. printer's parallermpulald be +5 On PIN 18 there shol 25 MA. II volts at a minimum or 25 wa. your printer coes not have the 5 volts on PIN 18 ther, you will have ois oner your intertace with an to power yor it you cannot find AC adapler, 1 you cas acall We this informationgive us acai. have ihis inlormation on many printers.
Should I buy a model 101 or $104 ?$
If you are only connecting a printer to your system the mode) 101 will fit your needs. Butit you plan to connect a modem or plan to connecr a mainter to your maybe anol. prodel 104 is to COCO, then the you. The mode 104 nas a senal output as well as a parallel ououtpur as There is a switch on the 104 put. There is a send the COCO's that lets you send arallel printer output to e or a serial device such as a modem

Can lprint data while lamon-
line with my modem by using the 104?.
No the 104 will let you s witch beNo, uen the modem and printer. ween it the 104 would connect Even if the 104 woud come your them both al the same lime your. COCO would not be able to communicate with both al the same mume

What does the model 102 switcher do?
The 102 is a serial switch. II connects the serial port of your COCO bup three serialinpul COCO With the 102 installed in devices. With the 102 wich your your system you canswichyourCOCO's serial pori belween in terlaces, printers, moderns, or even another COCO.

Why should I buy a switcher when I can just plug and unplug cables when I want to change from printer and modem?
Every time you plug or unplug Eva are wearing the contacis of you connectors. Connectors can and do tail from excessive use Should you have to pay the price to have the serial connector on your COCO replaced, you will probably spend much more than the cost ol a switcher.


What is the difference between the 102 switcher and the 105 switcher?
The 102 is in a metal cabinel, has the to show switch oosilion and ghts to show swich posion is in has three oulpuis. The tos is in a plastic cabinet, has no lighis; has a pointer on the knob to show switch position, and has only two outputs The 105 was designed oripur person who has a seria for the per sonallel printer and an printer or a paralel prin and a intertace, who wants to add a modemor other serial device to their system. Simply speaking, the 105 will switch your COCO belween two serial devices.

The 102 has lights, where does it get its power?
The 102 is powered by the serial the COCO. This has no effect on the computer.

Can I print maillabels with the "Cassette Label" program? No. it only prinis labels for cas No, We will have other selre tapes. Wrograms in the near luture.
"The Rainbow Bookshelf is expanding and
more are on
the way"
contest and expertly edited the book a massive undertaking that has produced a valuable new resource for learning the basics, as well as a source for just plain fun.

They say creating a book is "like having a baby." To advise us on the validity of that assertion, we have to look no further than our own Denise Webb, who did the graphic design: She no more than finished her work on the book before giving birth to 8 -pound, 3 ounce Dustin Michael Webb. Of course, there's a big difference: One project is over and done, while the other is a lifelong commitment!

Actually, we have two books being "birthed" this month. Our long-awaited and scholarly work, The Rainbow Introductory Guide to Statistics, is also ready, just in time for RAINBOWfest Chicago. In fact, RAInBow Contributing Editor Michael Plog will be on hand at our fifth Chicago show to autograph
copies. And, of course, Jutta will be at RAINBOWfest and might be persuaded, along with several of the winning authors who are attending, to sign the Adventure book. In fact, CoCo Cat will be autographing (or, should I say paw-printing) pictures, too.

This time, both Dale Puckett and his writing partner Peter Dibble are making the trip, so, even if you have a copy of The Complete Rainbow Guide to OS9 signed by Dale, you might want to bring it along for Peter to autograph, too. No, they won't have their latest book ready for the Chicago show, but we do expect to have printed copies of their comprehensive guide to the CoCo 3 and OS- 9 Level Il by mid-July! In the printing business, that's just around the corner.

Books and more books. Yes, The Rainbow Bookshelf is expanding and more are on the way; but, then, this is our printer issue, isn't it?

- Lonnie Falk


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THAT'S RIGHT! THIS MONTH WE'VE DROPPED OUR YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION RATE AN UNBELIEVABLE ${ }^{510} .^{\circ 0}$ TO ENTICE YOU INTO SUBSCRIBING WITH US. GET 12 DISKS OR TAPES A YEAR CONTAINING OVER 120 QUALITY PROGRAMS. A SUBSCRIPTION TO T \& D SOFTWARE CONSISTS OF 10 READY-TO-LOAD PROGRAMS DELIVERED BY FIRST CLASS MAIL EVERY MONTH. NO WE ARE NOT THE SAME AS THE RAINBOW ON TAPE. IN FACT, MANY SUBSCRIBERS HAVE WRITTEN IN AND SAID THAT WE ARE MUCH BETTER THAN RAINBOW ON TAPE!


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seal
Avalable on COCO 1, 2 and 3!
All Programs Include Documentation'

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## COCO 3 + OS-9 + DISKMASTER = THE HIGHEST PERFORMANCE PERSONAL COMPUTER AVAILABLE TODAY!

THE DISKMASTER SYSTEM... A Completely Integrated System with HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE COMPATIBILITY GUARANTEED from a Single Source. In addition to Single Source Confidence and Convenience, you will get a Disk System that has NO EQUAL in the COCO World! The Floppy Drives are the High Density (IBM-AT) Types with over 1 MB of Storage and TWICE THE DATA TRANSFER RATE of Single or Double Density Drives. Using these High Speed Drives is almost like using a Hard Disk. PLUS ... A FIRST FOR COCO COMPUTERS! DMA transfer of Data from the Floppy Disk to a SEPARATE HARDWARE DISK CACHE frees up the CPU during Disk Accesses. The Keyboard, Printer etc. KEEP ON WORKING DURING DISK ACCESSES!

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## A bit of bike trouble . . .

. . . but we keep on pumping

Dorris, my wife, sometimes says to me, "Do you have to tell people everything?" but since she recently blurted, "I gotta get a picture of this!" I guess it's OK to discuss my latest "peripheral."
Besides, hooking a lap keyboard to the handlebars of my exercycle is a very logical idea that needs sharing; I wish I'd thought of it sooner. I mean, with as much time as I spend in front of a monitor, anything to improve the circulation is a benefit. It was at the "pillow stage" of my exercise in exercising that she wanted to preserve the moment with a picture.
You see, since I was uncertain about how to attach the keyboard to the bike, my first response was to pile several pillows on the handlebars to form a platform of sorts. It took five big feathery ones to achieve the proper height before plopping the keyboard in place. The monitor itself, I situated atop a nearby chest of drawers in which I keep documentation and odds and ends. The whole thing was a bit precariously jury-rigged, but it worked - sort of.
My glasses posed a problem. Since my close vision is fine, I have avoided getting bifocals by just removing my glasses for reading or close work, but pedaling away on the exercycle with my keyboard on the pile of pillows and the monitor some four feet away, I need my glasses to see the screen. On the other hand, they actually impair my close vision enough that I cannot see the keyboard properly with them on. Yes, I must hunt and peck as I huff and puff. Being a creative sort, I have eliminated the need for glasses by squinting and relying heavily on the 32 -column text mode. Long term goal: Learn to touch type.
A notable breakthrough came when I remembered seeing a "reading stand" designed especially for exercycles. Sure enough, the local Schwinn dealer had a nice one and, my oh my, it's the perfect height and width for the keyboard - looks like a custom installation. It can also hold a CoCo itself, though the wiring gets even junkier looking than usual. Add a Multi-Pak Interface, you're getting big-time bizarre.
Actually, I may keep one of the pillows - for the bike seat - since it looks like I'll be in front of the screen more than ever. At the moment, THE RAINBOW's CoCo SIG is adding dozens of Orchestra-90 files that we've obtained through our recent acquisition of Delphi's Tandy SIG. And, though our CoCo SIG is in high gear - the 25,000 th message was posted in the Forum in early March by John Kendziora of Whitehouse, Ohio - Falsoft is busily creating both a PC Compatibles SIG and an Aviation SIG on Delphi; both will be open by the time you see this.
The Aviation SIG is tied to our newest publication, NEW PILOT, for the Student and Low-Time Flier. new pllot's premier issue carries an April cover date and is two-color throughout. We're proud of all 16 pages, which make it four times as large as the first RAINBOW! If you're a student, a private pilot or simply an aviation enthusiast, I commend NEW PILOT to your attention and invite you into our Aviation SIG, too.
From pedaling to peddling, here's my usual wheeling deal: Enter an annual subscription and we'll steer a RAInBow your way (look Ma, no hands) each month throughout a one-year cycle.

Buy the PRO-COLORSERIES for $\$ 79.95$ and get 12 months of The Rainbow FREE! If you are an existing subscriber* to The Rainbow, we'll renew your subscription for an additional 12 months. This is a savings to you of $\$ 31.00$ The PRO-COLOR-
SERIES consists of three programs.
PRO-COLOR-FILE *Enhanced* V2. 0 Design a record structure up to 60 fields with 1020 spaces per record, 4 custom designed data entry screens, math functions on single records with IF-THEN-ELSE capability. Extemely flexible reporting capability for totals, averages and summaries. Mailing label generation of up to 10 labels across and 30 lines per label. Use the posting function to perform mathematical calculations on the entir database, with records updated automatically. Outputreports to the printer, disk or screen. Send information directy into a DYNACALC" compatible file for use in spread sheets. Design custom menus for report selections and streamline repeetitive tasks into one keystroke with the command processor. Sort 750 records in less than 5 minutes and create special indexes of your file for reporting and accessing. Store as many records as your disk will hold!
PRO-COLOR-FORMS V2.0 This mail-merge feature will

allow you to write a letter and have names from your database inserted automatically. Design invoices, inventory cards and other forms. Or if you use preprinted forms, you can set up a template to print information in the appropriate places. You can use printer codes for features like "bold" and "underline." If you have our TELEGRAPHICS® program, you can have hi-res pictures included as part of the form! You can evenright justify your text for a more professional look.
PRO-COLOR-DIR This utility will read the directory of all your diskettes and create a data file that can be accessed by PRO-COLOR-FILE. Store up to 1,000 entries on one diskette and generate a master report that shows where each program is in your library. You can keep track of the date you created a disk and the date you last updated it by generating labels for your disks. The PRO-COLOR-SERIES gives you database capabilities found on larger computers, but at a fraction of the cost. Our PRO-COLORSERIES lets you organize important information together in one place, right at your finger tips. Not only will you be getting the most widely used database program for the $\mathrm{COCO} 1,2$ and 3 , but also the ONLY magazine that can give you all the facts atout the CoCo!

| $\square$ Yes, I would like to receive The PRO-COLOR-SERIES and 12 months of the Rainbow magazine for just \$79.95. | For software: <br> $\$ 3$ shipping/handling <br> $\$ 12$ overseas |
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|  | EXPRAATOO DATE |



## Seascape James Upperman Amlin, Ohio

A still photo does not do justice to this fabulous animation. To get the full effect, download it from our Delphi CoCo SIG in the graphics database. James, an architect, created this using BASIC and the CoCo 3.


## Gettysburg Battlefield John Murvine Ebensburg, Pennsylvania

John recreates a historical battlefield from the War Between the States. He created this in BASIC on the CoCo 3.

May 1987

SHOW work for inclusion creations with w with your "COCo Gallery." Share your crea cover letter win a you community! Be sur phone number, you used, etc.) and name, addreur picture (what progrande a few facts aboul how to display it. Also, please includ yourself. means no game screens, digitized been submitted programs or material that's a picture that appears in elsewhere. A digitized copy not original work. ard two lirst prizes of $\$ 25$, one for the $\$ 15$ and and one for the COCO 1 and 2 ; one second prize also begiven one third prize of $\$ 10$. Honorable men tape or disk to the COCO Gallery, THE RAINBOW, P.O. Box 385 , Prospect, will not be Remember, this is a comela Kapihammer returned.


Boat
Teakie Hamrick HIlllard, Florida

Yo, ho, ho, maties. Climb aboard for a bayliner cruise. Teakie created this picture of her and her husband's 24-foot bayliner with BASIC and the CoCo 3.


Emily

Andrea C. Baln San Diego, Callfornla

The ultimate in relaxation. This "purr"fectly contented kitten was created with Graphicom.

We foreshadow summer fun with this aquatic scene. Keith is a student at IUPUI studying computer technology and created this graphic using Graphicom and McPaint.


Charting biorhythms is easy with this simple program

## The Rhythm of Lite

By Steve Tenney

# The Amazing A-BUS 



An A BUS system with two Motherboards A-BUS adapter in foreground
TheA-BUS system works with the original CoCo, the CoCo 2 and the CoCo 3.

## Plug into the future

With the A-BUS you can plug your PC (IBM, Apple, TRS-80) into a future of exciting new applications in the fields of control, monitoring, automation, sensing, robotics, etc.

Alpha's modular A-BUS offers a proven method to build your "custom" system today. Tomorrow, when you are ready to take another step, you will be able to add more functions. This is ideal for first time experimenting and teaching.

A-BUS control can be entirely done in simple BASIC or Pascal, and no knowledge of electronics is required!

An A-BUS system consists of the A-BUS adapter plugged into your computer and a cable to connect the Adapter to 1 or 2 A-BUS cards. The same cable will also fit an A-BUS Motherboard for expansion up to 25 cards in any combination.

The A-BUS is backed by Alpha's continuing support (our 11th year, 50000 customers in over 60 countries).

The complete set of A-BUS User's Manuals is available for $\$ 10$.

## About the A-BUS system:

- All the A-BUS cards are very easy touse with any language that can read or write to a Port or Memory. In BASIC. use INP and OUT (or PEEK and POKE with Apples and Tandy Color Computers)
- They are all compatible with each other. You can mix and match up to 25 cards to lit your application. Card addresses are easily set with jumpers. - A-BUS cards are shipped with power supplies (except PD-123) and detailed manuals (including schematics and programming examples).


## Relay Card

RE-140: \$129 Includes eight industrial relays. (3 amp contacts. SPST) individually controlled and latched. 8 LED's show status. Easy to use (OUT or POKE in BASIC). Card address is jumper selectable

## Reed Relay Card

RE-1 56: \$99
Same features as above, but uses 8 Reed Relays to switch low level signals (20mA max). Use as a channel selector, solid state relay driver, etc

## Analog Input Card

AD-142: \$129 Eight analog inputs. 0 to +5 V range canbe expanded to 100 V by adding a resistor. 8 bit resolution ( 20 mV ). Conversion time 120us. Perfecl to measure voltage, temperature. light levels, pressure, etc. Very easy to use.

## 12 Bit A/D Converter

AN-146: \$139 This analog to digital converter is accurate to $.025 \%$. Input range is -4 V to +4 V . Resolution: 1 millivolt. The on board amplifier boosts signals up to 50 times to read microvolts. Conversion time is 130 ms . Ideal for thermocouple. strain gauge, etc. 1 channel. (Expand to 8 channels using the RE-156 card).

## Digital Input Card IN-141:\$59

The eight inputs are optically isolated, soit's sate and easy to connect any "on/off" devices, such as switches. thermostats, alarm loops, etc. to you computer. To read the eight inputs, simply use BASIC INP (or PEEK).

## 24 Line TTL I/O

DG-148: \$65 Connect 24 input or output signals (switches or any TTL device) to your computer. The card can be set for: input, latched output. strobed output. strobed input, and/or bidirectional strobed $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$. Uses the 8255 A chip.

## Clock with Alarm CL-144: \$89

Powerful clock/calendar with: battery backup for Time, Date and Alarm setting (time and date); built in alarm relay, led and buzzer; timing to 1/100 second. Easy to use decimal lormat. Lithium battery included.

## Touch Tone ${ }^{\oplus}$ Decoder

PH-145: $\$ 79$ Each tone is converted into a number which is stored on the board. Simply read the number with INP or POKE. Use for remote control projects, etc.
A-BUS Prototyping Card PR-152: $\$ 15$ $31 / 2$ by $41 / 2$ in. with power and ground bus. Fits up to 10 I.C.s


ST-143


CL-144


RE-140


Smart Stepper Controller sc-149: \$299 World's finest stepper controller. On board microorocessor controls 4 motors simultaneously. Incredibly, it accepts plain English commands like "Move arm 10.2 inches left". Many complex sequences can be defined as "macros" and stored in theon board memory. For each axis, you can control: coordinate (relative or absolute). ramping. speed. step type (half. full, wave). scale factor. units, holding power. etc. Many inputs: 8 limit \& "wait until" switches, panic button, etc. On the fly reporting of position. speed. etc. On board drivers ( 350 mA ) for smali steppers (MO-103). Send for SC-149 flyer. Remote Control Keypad Option

RC-121: \$49 To control the 4 motors directly, and "teach" sequences of motions. Power Driver Board Option

PD-1 23: $\$ 89$ Boost controller drive to 5 amps per phase. For two motors (eight drivers). Breakout Board Option

BB-122: \$19 For easy connection of 2 motors. 3 ft . cable ends with screw terminalboard.

## Stepper Motor Driver

ST-143: \$79
Stepper motors are the ultimate in motion control. The special package (below) includes everything you need to get familiar with them. Each card drives two stepper motors ( 12 V . bidirectional. 4 phase, 350 mA per phase). Special Package: 2 motors (M0-103) + ST-143: PA-181: \$99

Stepper Motors MO-103: $\$ 15$ or 4 for $\$ 39$ Pancake type, $21 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ dia. $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ shaft. $7.5^{\circ} /$ step. 4 phase bidirectional. 300 step/sec, 12V. 36 ohm. bipolar, 502 -in torque. same as Airpax K82701-P2.

## Current Developments

Intelligent Voice Synthesizer. 14 Bit Analog to Digital converler, 4 Channel Digital to Analog converter. Counter Timer, Voice Recognition.

## A-BUS Adapters for:

IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles. Uses one short slot.
Tandy 1000. 1000 EX \& SX. 1200,3000. Uses one short slot. Apple II, IIt. Ile. Uses any slot.
TRS-80 Model 102, 200 Plugs into 40 pin "system bus" Model 100 . Uses 40 pin socket. (Socket is duplicated on adapter). TRS-80 Mod 3.4.4 D. Fits 50 pin bus. (With hard disk. use $Y$-cable) TRS-80 Model 4P. Includes extra cable. ( 50 pin bus is recessed). TRS-80 Model I. Plugs into 40 pin $1 / 0$ bus on KB or Eת.

AR-133 .. \$69 AR-133...\$69 AR-134 .. $\$ 49$ AR-136 $\$ 69$ AR-135...\$69 AR-132... $\$ 49$ AR-137 ..\$62 TRS-80 Model I. Plugs into 40 pin I/O bus on KB or Eת. AR-131...539 Color Computers (Tandy).fits ROM slot Muttipak. or Y-cable AR-138... $\$ 49$
A-BUS Cable ( $3 \mathrm{ft}, 50$ cond.) CA-163: $\mathbf{\$ 2 4}$ Connects the A-BUS adapter to one A-BUS card or to first Motherboard. Special cable for two A-BUS cards: CA-162: \$34

## A-BUS Motherboard

 MB-120: \$99Each Motherboard holds five A-BUS cards. A sixth connector allows a second Motherboard to be added to the first (with connecting cable CA161: \$12). Up to five Motherboards can be joined this way to a single ABUS adapter. Sturdy aluminum franie and card guides included.

- The A-BUS is not a replacement for the Multi-pak

CCO MaxII


You'll use it all the time and love using it.

## What is CoCo Max?

Simply the most incredible graphic and text creation "system" you have ever seen. A Hi-Res Input Pack (more on the pack later) is combined with high speed machine language software. The result will dazzle you.


## Is CoCo Max for you?

Anyone who has ever held a pencil or a crayon for fun, school or business will love it. A 4 year-old will have fun doodling, a 15 year-old will do class projects and adults will play with it for hours before starting useful applications (illustrations, cards, artwork, business graphics, flyers, charts, memos, etc.) This is one of the rare packages that will be enjoyed by the whole family.

## What made CoCo Max an instant success?

First there's nothing to learn, no syntax to worry about. Even a child who can't read will enjoy CoCo Max. Its power can be unleashed by simply pointing and clicking with your mouse or joystick. With icons and pull down menus, you control CoCo Max intuitively; it works the same way you think.
Don't be misled by this apparent simplicity. CoCo Max has more power than you thought possible. Its blinding speed will astound you.
It lets you work on an area 3.5 times the size of the window on the screen. It's so friendly that you will easily recover from mistakes: The undo feature lets you revert to your image prior to the mistake. As usual, it only takes a single click.
Later, we will tell you about the "typesetting" capabilities of CoCo Max II, but first let's glance at a few of its graphic creation tools:

With the pencil you can draw free hand lines, then use the eraser to make corrections or changes. For straight lines, the convenient rubberbanding lets you preview your lines before they are fixed on your picture. It's fun and accurate. Lines can be of any width and made of any color or texture.
The paint brush, with its 32 selectable brush shapes, will adapt to any job, and make complicated graphics or calligraphy simple. For special effects, the spray can is really fun: 86 standard colors and textures, all available at a click. It's like the real thing except the paint doesn't drip.
CoCo Max will instantly create many shapes: circles, squares, rectangles (with or without rounded corners), ellipses, etc. Shapes can be filled with any pattern. You can also add hundreds of custom patterns to the 86 which are included.
The Glyphics are 58 small drawings (symbols, faces, etc.) that can be used as rubber stamps. They're really great for enhancing your work without effort.


## Control Over Your Work

CoCo Max's advanced "tools" let you take any part of the screen, (text or picture) and perform many feats:

- You can move it around - Copy it - Shrink or enlarge it in both directions - Save it on the electronic Clipbook - Flip it vertically or horizontally - Rotate it - Invert it - Clear it, etc. etc.
All this is done instantly, and you can always undo it if you don't like the results.
For detail work, the fat bits (zoom) feature is great, giving you easy control over each pixel.
To top it all, CoCo Max II works in color. Imagine the pictures in this ad in color. If you own a Radio Shack CGP-220 or CGP-115, you can even print your work in full color!

There is so much more to say, such as the capability to use CoCo Max images with your BASIC programs, the possibility to use CoCo Max's magic on any standard binary image file. There are also many advanced features such as the incredible lasso.


## Why a Hi-Res Input Pack?

Did you know that the CoCo joystick input port can only access 4096 positions $(64 \times 64)$ ? That's less than $10 \%$ of the Hi-Res screen, which has 49152 points! ( $256 \times 192$ ). You lose $90 \%$ of the potential. The Hi -Res input Pack distinguishes each of the 49152 distinct joystick or mouse positions. That's the key to CoCo Max's power. The pack plugs into the rom slot (like a rom cartridge). Inside the pack is a high speed multichannel analog to digital converter. Your existing joystick or mouse simply plugs into the back of the Hi-Res Pack.

## Electronic Typesetting...

You'll be impressed with CoCo Max's capability. Text can be added and moved around anywhere on the picture. (You can also rotate, invert and flip it...) At a click, you can choose from 14 built in fonts each with 16 variations. That's over 200 typestyles!


## Printing Your Creations

There are a dozen ways to print your work. All are available with a click of your joystick (or mouse) without exiting CoCo Max. Your CoCo Max disk includes drivers for over 30 printers!

The whole family will enjoy CoCo Max. Here are a few examples of the possibilities.
All these pictures are unretouched screen photos or printouts (on an Epson RX-80).


1
Publish a newsletter or bulletin


## 5

> Over 200 typestyles to choose from ! generate flyers. 6. A new way to express $\begin{aligned} & \text { your imagination. }\end{aligned}$


Fun for children while stimulating creativity.



Business graphs, charts,
diagrams. Also memos


0
Video portrait (with optional digitizer).

schematics and floor plans.


Junior's homework
4 and science projects. Term papers too!


This is a cartoon.
Mocoriog
COCO Mox II
COCOMOXI
CoCo Max II

10 Logos and letterheads.

## System Requirements:

Any 64K CoCo and a standard joystick or mouse. (The koala pad and the track ball work, but are not recommended.)
Disk systems need a Multi-Pak or our Y -Cable. CoCo Max is compatible with any Radio Shack DOS and ADOS.
Note: the tape version of CoCo Max includes almost all the features of CoCo Max II except Shrink, Stretch, Rotate, and Glyphics. Also, it has 5 fonts instead of 14.
CoCo Max is not compatible with JDOS,
DoubleDOS, MDOS, OS-9, the X-pad, and Daisy Wheel Printers.

## Printers Supported:

Epson MX, RX, FX and $L X$ series, Gemini, Star, Micronix, Delta 10, 10X, 15, 15X, SG10, Okidata 82A, 92, 93, C. Itoh Pro-writer, Apple Image-writer, Hewlett-Packard Thinkjet, Radio Shack DMP 100, 105, 110, 120, 200, 400, 500, Line Printer 7, Line Printer 8, TRP100, CGP-220. (DMP-130 use Line Printer 8), PMC printers, Gorilla Banana. Color printing: CGP-200, CGP-115

## Pricing

CoCo Max on tape with Hi-Res Pack and manual.
CoCo Max II (disk only) with Hi-Res Pack and manual Upgrade: CoCo Max to CoCo Max II New disk and manual.
New features of CoCo Max If: 14 fonts and font, dynamic shrink and stretch, rotate, multiple drive capability, 68 page scrapbook, point and click file load. color printer drivers, full error reporting.
Upgrade: CoCo Max tape to disk
manuals, disk and binder
$\$ 24.95$
Y-Cable: Special Price.............. $\$ 19.95$
Super Picture Disks \#1, \#2, and \#3 each: $\$ 14.95$
All three picture disks
$\$ 29.95$

## Guaranteed Satisfaction

 Use CoCo Max for a full month. If you are not delighted with it, we will refund every penny.
## Font Editor Option

A font is a set of characters of a particular style. CoCo Max includes 15 fonts. You can create new fonts of letters, or even symbols or graphics with the font editor. Examples: set of symbols for electronics, foreign alphabets, etc.
$\$ 19.95$

## Video Digitizer DS-69

This new Low Cost Digitizer is the next step in sophistication for your CoCo Max system. With the DS-69 you will be able to digitize and bring into CoCo Max a frame from any video source: VCR, tuner, or video camera. Comes complete with detailed manual and C-SEE software on disk. Multi-Pak is required.
New Low Price Save $\$ 50$.
$\$ 99.95$
New: faster DS-69A.
$\$ 149.95$

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Add $\$ 3.00$ per order for shipping. We accept Visa, MC, efiecks, M.O. C.O.D. add S3.00 eintra.


The listing: BIOCHART
1 REM: BIORHYTHM
11 REM: STEVE TENNEY 1987
21 CLEAR 2øø:CLS
$31 \mathrm{~L}=0: \mathrm{T}=11: \mathrm{P}=3.14159265$
41 PRINT\#-2,"";"********BIORYTHM
BY STEVE TENNEY********": PRINT\#
-2, ;
51 PRINT\#-2,"";"NAME"
61 INPUT"NAME ";N\$
71 PRINT\#-2, ; N\$
81 PRINT\#-2,"";"ENTER BIRTH DATE !

91 PRINT"ENTER BIRTH DATE"
lø1 PRINT\#-2,"";"MONTH
DAY
YEAR
lll GOSUB 331:GOSUB 45l:JB=JD
121 PRINT\#-2,"";"ENTER START DAT
E FOR CHART"
131 PRINT "ENTER START DATE
141 PRINT\#-2,"";"MONTH
DAY
YEAR
151 GOSUB 331:GOSUB 451:JC=JD
161 IF JC>=JB THEN $2 \emptyset 1$
171 PRINT\#-2,"";"CHART DATE CAN' T BE EARLIER"
181 PRINT\#-2,"";"THAN BIRTH DATE ."
191 SOUND 8,8:PRINT\#-2,"";:GOTO
81
$2 \emptyset 1$ FOR K=1 TO $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T$
211 GOSUB 531
$221 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{JC}-\mathrm{JB}$
$231 \mathrm{~V}=23: G O S U B 6 \emptyset 1$
$241 \mathrm{~V}=28: G O S U B 6 \varnothing 1$
251 V=33:GOSUB 6ø1
261 GOSUB 781
271 PRINT\#-2,""; C\$;TAB(8);L\$
$281 \mathrm{JC}=\mathrm{JC}+1: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+1: I F \mathrm{~L}<15$ THEN 2 21
291 PRINT"'E' = END, SPACE = GO ON";
$3 \varnothing 1$ R\$=INKEY\$:IF R\$="" THEN $3 \varnothing 1$
311 IF R\$="E" THEN 931
321 L=O:GOTO 211
331 PRINT\#-2,"";
341 INPUT "MONTH(1 TO 12)";M

351 PRINT\#-2,"";
$361 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{M}): I F \quad \mathrm{M}<1$ OR $\mathrm{M}>12$ THEN 341
371 INPUT"DAY (1 TO 31)";D
$381 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{D}): I F \mathrm{D}<1$ OR $\mathrm{D}>31$ THEN 371
391 INPUT"YEAR"; Y
$4 \varnothing 1$ PRINT\#-2, ; M, D,Y,W\$
$411 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{Y}): I F \mathrm{Y}<\varnothing$ THEN 391
421 IF Y>99 THEN 441
$431 Y=Y+19 \varnothing \varnothing: P R I N T Y ; " A S S U M E D . "$
441 RETURN
$451 \mathrm{~W}=\varnothing$ :IF $\mathrm{M}<3$ THEN $\mathrm{W}=-1$
461 JD=INT (1461* (Y+48øø+W) /4)
$471 \mathrm{~B}=\operatorname{INT}(367 *(\mathrm{M}-2-\mathrm{W} * 12) / \mathrm{l} 2)$
$481 \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{B}<\varnothing$ THEN $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}+1$
491 JD=JD+B
$5 \emptyset 1 B=I N T(I N T(3 *(Y+49 \varnothing \varnothing+W) / 1 \varnothing \varnothing) /$
4)

5ll JD=JD+D-32ø75-B
521 RETURN
531 CLS
541 PRINT\#-2, ;"(I) INTELLECTUAL ( E) EMOTIONAL (P) PHYSICAL"

551 PRINT\#-2," "; TAB(lø) ;'BIORY THM '


561 PRINT\#-2," ";"-DOWN
UP-";TAB (12) ;
571 PRINT\#-2," ";TAB (2ø) ;
581 FOR K=1 TO T+T+1:PRINT CHR\$ ( 25ø);
591 NEXT:PRINT\#-2," ":RETURN
$6 \varnothing 1 \mathrm{~W}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{V}): \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{N}-(\mathrm{W} * \mathrm{~V})$
611 IF V<>23 THEN 661
621 L\$=CHR\$ (32):FOR K=1 TO 4
631 L\$=L\$+L\$:NEXT
641 L\$=LEFT\$ (L\$,T) +CHR\$ (3ø ) +LEF T\$ (L\$, T)
651 IF V=23 THEN C\$="P"
661 IF V=28 THEN C\$="E"
671 IF V=33 THEN C\$="I"
$681 \mathrm{~W}=\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{V}: \mathrm{W}=\mathrm{W} * 2 * \mathrm{P}$
691 W=T*SIN (W): W=W+T+l. 5
$7 \emptyset 1$ W=INT (W) : A\$=MID\$ (L\$,W,I)
711 IF A\$="P" OR A\$="E" OR A\$="*
" THEN C\$="*"
721 IF W=1 THEN 761
731 IF W=T+T+1 THEN 771
741 L\$=LEFT\$ (L\$,W-I) +C\$+RIGHT\$ (L \$, T+T+l-W)
751 RETURN
761 L\$=C\$+RIGHT\$ (L\$,T+T):RETURN
771 L\$=LEFT\$ (L\$,T+T) +C\$:RETURN
781 W=JC+68569:R=INT (4*W/l46ø97)
791 W=W-INT ( (146ø97*R+3) /4)
$8 \varnothing 1 Y=I N T(4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing *(W+1) / 1461 \varnothing \varnothing 1)$
$811 W=W-I N T(1461 * Y / 4)+31$
$821 \mathrm{M}=\operatorname{INT}(8 \varnothing * W / 2447)$
$831 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{W}-\mathrm{INT}(2447 * \mathrm{M} / 8 \emptyset)$
$841 \mathrm{~W}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{M} / \mathrm{ll}): \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}+2-12 * W$
$851 \mathrm{Y}=1 \varnothing \varnothing *(\mathrm{R}-49)+\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{W}$
861 A $=$ STR\$ (M) : W=LEN (A\$) -1
871 C\$=MID\$ (A\$,2,W)+"/"
881 A\$=STR\$ (D): W=LEN (A\$)-1
891 C\$=C\$+MID\$ (A\$,2,W)+"/"
$9 \varnothing 1$ A\$=STR\$ (Y) : W=LEN (A\$)-1
911 C\$=C\$+MID\$ (A\$,W,2)
921 RETURN
931 PRINT\#-2, ;"************BIORY
THM BY STEVE TENNEY********"
941 PRINT\#-2, ;" 725 N. FIG APT. 5 6 ESCONDIDO CALIFORNIA 92ø25"
951 PRINT\#-2, ;"THE IDEA OF THE B IORYTHM IS TO TELL YOU YOUR" 961 PRINT\#-2, ;"HIGH AND LOW CYCL ES OF THE MONTH, SO READ THE" 971 PRINT\#-2, ;"CHART AND DETERMI NE YOUR GOOD DAYS AND YOUR"
981 PRINT\#-2, ;"BAD DAYS OF THE M ONTH, FOR MORE INFORMATION"
991 PRINT\#-2, " CON THE BIORYTHM C HECK WITH YOUR LOCAL LIBRARY"
1 Øø1 PRINT\#-2, ; "**************** HOPE YOU ENJOY****************"

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Requirements: a Coco or Coco II with a minimum of $\mathbf{3 2 K}$, One Disk Drive (Disk Ext. BASIC 1.0/1.1,ADOS, or JDOS). Printers supported include: Epaon RX/FX, GEMINI 10X, SG-10, NX-10, C-Itoh 8510, DMP-100/ 130/ 400/430, Seikotha GP-100/250, Legend 808 and Gorilla Bannana. Send a SASE for complete list of compatible printera. \#Css2 Coco Graphica Designer $\$ 29.95$

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| Line | Function |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10-240 | Creates title screen. |
| 260 | Sets 2400 printer baud rate. |
| 360 | Sets printer line-feed size. |
| 450-700 | For-Next loop to input each line and its standards. |
| 710-830 | Date and Time information and color. |
| 850 | Starts printing loop. |
| 870 | Prints dotted black line between tickets. |
| 880 | Starts printing loop for number of lines specified. |
| 890-940 | Sets specified margins for each line. |
| 950 | Sends codes to printer for print size. |
| 960 | Sends codes to printer for color. |
| 970 | Sends tab size to printer for margins. |
| 990 | Determines if user wants Date and Time. |
| 1010 | Codes for standard print size and color for Date/Time. |
| 1020 | Sets margins and prints Date/Time. |
| 1060 | Sets color to black and size to elongated. |
| 1070 | Prints ticket number. |
| 1080 | Sets print size back to standard. |
| 1090 | Prints dotted line after last ticket. |
| 1100 | Continues printing loop back to Line 850 for the next ticket. |



16Ø PRINT@416, Q\$;Q\$;Q\$;Q\$
$17 \emptyset$ FOR X=1TO7
$18 \varnothing$ PLAY STR\$ (X) : PLAY STR\$ (X+1)
$19 \varnothing$ P\$=CHR\$(143+16*X) + CHR\$ (143 $+16 * X)+$ CHRS (143+16*X) + CHR\$(1 43 + 16 * X)
2øø PRINT@2, P\$; P\$; P\$; P\$; P\$; P\$; P\$ ;
$21 \varnothing$ PRINT@482, P\$; P\$;P\$;P\$;P\$;P\$; P\$;
$22 \emptyset$ I\$=INKEY\$:IF I\$=""THEN 23ø E LSE $25 \varnothing$
23ø NEXT X
$24 \varnothing$ GOTO $17 \varnothing$
$25 \emptyset$ CLS:FOR K=1 TO 512 STEP $32: P$ RINT@4+K,"IS YOUR PRINTER READY" ;:FOR G=1 TO $1 \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T$ G,K
$26 \emptyset$ CLS: POKE $15 \varnothing, 18$ 'set $24 \varnothing \varnothing$ ba ud
$27 \emptyset$ DIM L\$ (Iøø):DIM SZ\$ (Iøø):DIM CL\$ $(1 \varnothing \varnothing): D I M$ PL\$ $(l \varnothing \varnothing): D I M$ BB\$ (l $\varnothing \varnothing): D I M B(15 \varnothing)$
28ø CLS 4: PRINT@198,"STANDARD LIN E FEED=S";
$29 \varnothing$ PRINT@264,"3/4 LINE FEED=T";
3øø PRINT@332,"S OR T";
31ø PRINT@399,"";
$32 \emptyset$ LINEINPUT LF\$
$33 \varnothing$ IF ASC (LF\$) < 83 OR ASC (LF \$) >8
4 THEN $28 \varnothing$
$34 \varnothing$ IF ASC (LF\$) $=83$ THEN C=54
$35 \emptyset$ IF ASC (LF\$) $=84$ THEN C=56
$36 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (C)'se t 3/4 1f
37ø CLS3: PRINT@261,"\# OF TICKETS WANTED?"; : PRINT@333,"";
$38 \varnothing$ LINEINPUT N\$
$39 \varnothing$ N=VAL (N\$)
$4 \emptyset \emptyset \quad Z=A S C(N \$): I F \quad Z<48$ OR $\quad Z>57 \mathrm{TH}$ EN $37 \varnothing$
41ø CLS 2:PRINT @ 261,"\# OF LINES PER TICKET?"; : PRINT@333,"";
$42 \varnothing$ LINEINPUT LP\$
$43 \varnothing Y=A S C(L P \$): I F \quad Y<48$ OR $Y>57$ THEN $41 \varnothing$
$44 \emptyset$ LP=VAL (LP\$)
$45 \varnothing$ CLS4: FOR A $=1$ TO LP
$46 \varnothing$ PRINT"[LINE:](LINE:) "A"?";:LINEINP UT L\$ (A)
$47 \varnothing \mathrm{~T}(\mathrm{~A})=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{L} \$(\mathrm{~A}))$
$48 \varnothing$ PRINT"<PRINT SIZE:> LINE "A; $49 \varnothing$ PRINT
5øø PRINT"STANDARD=15 ELONGATE D=14";:PRINT
$51 \varnothing$ LINEINPUT SZ\$(A)
$52 \emptyset$ SZ (A) $=\mathrm{VAL}(S Z \$(A))$
$53 \emptyset$ IF SZ $(A)<14$ OR SZ $(A)>15$ THEN SOUND 2ø,3:CLS4:GOTO48ø
$54 \varnothing$ IF $S Z(A)=14$ AND $T(A)>45$ THEN

SOUND 2ø,6:CLS4:GOTO 46ø
$55 \varnothing$ IF $\operatorname{SZ}(A)=15$ AND $T(A)>91$ THEN
SOUND 2ø,6:CLS4:GOTO 46ø
$56 \varnothing$ PRINT"[COLOR:](COLOR:) LINE "A;
$57 \varnothing$ PRINT
$58 \varnothing$ PRINT" 3 LK $=48$ RED=49 GR=5 $\varnothing$ YEL=51 VLT=52 $\mathrm{PK}=53 \quad \mathrm{BL}=54$ " ;
$59 \varnothing$ PRINT
$6 \varnothing \emptyset$ LINEINPUT CL\$(A)
$61 \varnothing \operatorname{CL}(A)=\operatorname{VAL}(C L \$(A))$
$62 \varnothing \operatorname{IF} \mathrm{CL}(\mathrm{A})<48$ OR CL $(\mathrm{A})>54$ THEN SOUND 2ø,3:CLS4:GOTO 56ø
63ø PRINT"<LINE PLACEMENT:> LINE "A;
$64 \varnothing$ PRINT
$65 \emptyset$ PRINT"LEFT=L CENTERED=C

## RIGHT=R";

$66 \varnothing$ PRINT
$67 \varnothing$ LINEINPUT PL\$(A)
$68 \emptyset$ IF ASC(PL\$(A))=67 OR ASC(PL\$ (A)) $=76$ OR ASC(PL\$(A))=82 THEN 7 øø ELSE 69ø
69ø SOUND 2ø,3:CLS4:GOTO 63ø
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ NEXT A
$71 \varnothing$ PRINT"[DATE:](DATE:) X=SKIP DATE AN D TIME";:PRINT
72ø LINEINPUT DT\$
73ø IF LEFT (DT\$,1)="X" THEN 84ø
$74 \varnothing$ PRINT"[TIME:](TIME:)";:PRINT
$75 \emptyset$ LINEINPUT TM\$
$76 \varnothing$ TM=LEN (TM\$)
77甲 IF TM=9 THEN TT=82 ELSE TT=8 1
$78 \emptyset$ PRINT"<COLOR FOR DATE AND TI ME>"; PRINT
79ø PRINT"<DATE AND TIME=STANDAR D PRINT>";:PRINT
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT"BLK=48 RED=49 GR=5 $\varnothing$ YEL=51 $\quad$ VLT=52 $\quad \mathrm{PK}=53 \quad \mathrm{BL}=54 "$
;:PRINT
81ø LINEINPUT DC\$
$82 \emptyset$ DC=VAL (DC\$)
83ø IF DC<48 OR DC>54 THEN SOUND 2ø,3:CLS4:GOTO 78甲
84ø WW\$="-------------------------

--_"
$85 \varnothing$ FOR B=1 TO N
86ø CLS4:PRINT@228,"NOW PRINTING TICKET \#"B;
87ø PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (84) ; C HRS (48) WW\$
$88 \varnothing$ FOR A=1 TO LP
$89 \varnothing \operatorname{IF} \mathrm{SZ}(\mathrm{A})=14$ AND PL\$(A)="C" T
HEN TB $(A)=((91 / 2)-T(A)) / 2$
$9 \emptyset \varnothing \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{SZ}(A)=15$ AND $\operatorname{PL} \$(A)=" C " T$

HEN TB(A) $=(91-T(A)) / 2$
$91 \varnothing$ IF $\operatorname{SZ}(A)=14$ AND PL\$(A) $=$ "L" $T$ HEN TB(A) $=5$
$92 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{SZ}(A)=15$ AND PL\$(A) $=$ "L" T HEN TB(A) $=1 \varnothing$
$93 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{SZ}(A)=14$ AND PL\$(A)="R" T HEN TB $(A)=((91 / 2)-T(A))-5$
$94 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \mathrm{SZ}(\mathrm{A})=15$ AND PL\$(A)="R" T
HEN TB(A) $=(91-T(A))-1 \varnothing$
95ø PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (SZ (A) )

96ø PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(27);CHR\$(84);C HR\$ (CL (A) )
97ø PRINT\#-2,TAB(TB(A))L\$(A)
98ø NEXT A
99ø IF LEFT\$(DT\$,1)="X" THEN 1ø3 $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2
lø1ø PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(27);CHR\$(15);
CHR\$ (27) ; CHR (84) ; CHR\$ (DC) ;
1ø2ø PRINT\#-2,TAB(5) DT\$TAB(TT)TM \$
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ IF B<lø THEN BB\$=" $\varnothing \varnothing \#$
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ IF B>9 THEN BB\$=" $\quad \emptyset \# \#$
1ø5ø IF B>99 THEN BB\$=" " \#\#\#
1ø6Ø PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(27);CHR\$(84);
CHR\$ (48) ; CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (14): PRINT \#-2
1ø7ø PRINT\#-2,USING BB\$;B,B
1ø8ø PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(27);CHR\$(15)
1ø9ø IF B=N THEN PRINT\#-2,WW\$
lløø NEXT B

## One-Liner Contest Winner

This program, intended for the DMP-105, will print out your disk directory. Change or remove the control codes if you own a different printer.

## The listing:

$1 \varnothing$ CLS: INPUT"NAME OF DISK";N\$:IN PUT"SIDE";S:PRINT \#-2,CHR\$ (27) ; C HR\$ (3l) ; CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (2ø) ; N\$;CHR \$ (32) ; CHR\$ (32) ;"SIDE:"; ; CHR\$ (27 ) ; CHR\$ (32) ; CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (19) : POK E lll, 254:DIR:PRINT \#-2,CHR\$(13) : GOTO 1ø

Joon Y. Kim Bristol, TN

[^2]

# Get Chart Smart With Mileage 

 50 By Bill Bernico country seems small when you look at it on a map, but just try driving the length of it sometime. It'll be the longest five or six days you ever lived.The following program will show you, using Hi-Res graphics, just how far it is from any point in the United States to any other point. It should be accurate to within 15 to 20 miles.

The operation is quite simple. Pick a starting point and a destination point, and the distance is displayed on the screen. The only tricky part is picking the two points. When you first run the program, a framed map is drawn. After that, a message telling you to move the cursor to the starting point appears. You must hold down the right joystick button before the message "Move cursor to starting point and hit enter" is finished being displayed. Once the message is completely displayed, you can release the button. Now you can move the cursor around on the map to determine your starting point.

You can move in one of two ways. First, you can simply move the joystick lever around and the cursor will move. Second, if it moves too slowly for you, hold down the right joystick button while moving and it will scoot along much faster.

When you get to your chosen starting point, center the joystick to stop any further movement and press ENTER. A small circle will form around the starting point. Quickly hold down the joystick button before the message "Move
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.

from one point to another. Still, it's a nifty way to calculate distances in the U.S.

My thanks to one of my pen pals, Matt Krom, for assisting with some of the subroutines.
(Questions about this program may be directed to Mr. Bernico at 708 Michigan Avenue, Sheboygan, WI 53081, 414-459-7350. Please include an SASE for a reply when writing.)
Editors Note: This program contains packed lines. If the computer won't allow you to enter the last few characters of a given line, go ahead and press ENTER. Then type EDIT line number and press X to enter the editor's "extend" mode. Now you can enter the remaining characters of that line.


The listing: DISTANCE
$1 \varnothing$ CLEAR5 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ DIMAS $(9 \varnothing), A(1,2): D \$($ $\emptyset)=" H 5 ": D \$(1)=" L 5 ": D \$(2)=" G 5 ": D \$$ (3) ="U5": D\$ (5) ="D5": D\$ (6)="E5": D \$ $(7)=1 \mathrm{R} 5$ ": D\$ $(8)=1 \mathrm{~F} 5$ ": A\$ (32)="BR6 ": A\$ (48)="BDD4FU6R3D6NL3EU4BUBR3 ":A\$ (49) ="BDED6RU6BR3":A\$ (5 $)=" \mathrm{~B}$ DRUR2DRG4DNE4R4BU6BR3": A\$(51)="R 5LD2NL3D4L3HBR5U2BU3BR3 2ø A\$(52)="BR3G3DR6L2U4D6RU6BR3" :A\$(53)="ND2R5L4D2R3D4L3HBR5U2BU 3BR3": A\$ (54)="BR4L2DLGD3FNU4R3U3

NL3 FDBU5 BR3": A\$ (86)="D6RNU6R2EU5 RND4 BR3": A\$ (87)="D6RNU6R3U6RD6R2 EU5RND4BR3": A\$ (89) ="D2FNU3RD3RU3 RU3RND2BR3": A\$ (85) ="D5 FNU6R3U6RN D5BR3": A\$ (84) ="R2D6RU6R2BR3
$3 \emptyset$ A\$ $(55)=" R 5 D R G 4 D N R E 4 U 2 B R 3 ": A \$($ $56)=$ "BRNR 3 D6HUBU2UF2R2D3NL3EUBUT2 UHND6BR4": A\$ (57)="BRNR3D3HNUFR3U 3D4G2LR2E2U3BUBR3": A\$ (58) ="BDDBD 2 DRUBU2UBUBR3" : A\$ (59) ="DBD2D2BGR U2BU2UBR3": A\$ $(6 \varnothing)=" B R 3 G 3 F 3 R H 3 E 3 N$ R3": A\$ (61) ="BD2R4BD2L4BU4BR7":A\$ $(62)=" F 3 G 3 R E 3 H 3$ BR 6
$4 \varnothing$ A $\$(63)=" B D E R 3$ DG 2DE3DG 2 BD 2 LBU 6 BR6": A\$ (65)="BDD5RU6R3D4NL3D2RU5 BUBR3": A\$ (66) ="D6RU6R3DRNDLD2NL3 DRNDLD2L3BU6BR7": A\$ (67) ="BDD4RDU 6R2FBD4GL2BU6BR6":A\$ (68) ="D6RU6R 3D6ENU4 GL3BU6BR7" : A\$ (69)="D6RU6R

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3BD3BLL2D3R3BU6BR3": A \$ $7 \varnothing$ ) ="D6RU 6NR3D3R2BU3BR4
$5 \varnothing$ A\$ (71)="BDD4FU6R3FBD2D3LNU3L3 BU6BR7": A\$ (72) ="D6RU6D3R3U3D6RU6 BR3":A\$(73)="NLD6NLRNRU6RBR3":A\$ (76) ="D6RNU6R2BU6BR3": A\$ (77)="ND 6RD2ED2ED2E3D5RU6BR3": A\$ (78) ="ND 6FD2ED2ED2FU6BR3":A\$ (83) ="BDDFRF 2NH3DL3ULBR5UHDH3UR3DRBUBR3": A\$ ( $8 \varnothing$ ) $=$ "D6RU6R3D3NL3EUBUBR3
$6 \varnothing$ A $\$(79)=$ "BDD4FU6R3D6NL3EU4BUBR 3": A\$ (82) ="D6RU6R3D3L2F3RH3REUBU BR3": PMODE4, 1: PCLSI:SCREEN1, 1:CO LOR $\varnothing, 1: \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(255,191), \operatorname{PSET}$, $\mathrm{B}: \operatorname{LINE}(5,5)-(25 \varnothing, 186), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}: \operatorname{LIN}$ E( $1 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing)-(245,181)$, PSET, B: POKE17 8,1:PAINT $(2,2), \varnothing:$ POKE178, 2:PAIN $T(7,7), \varnothing:$ POKE178, $\varnothing$
7ø DRAW"BM36,2øD2L2F2D7M33,47M32 ,64M35,75R2D2L2M41,89M45,9øM54,1 ø1D2R1øM77,1ø7R1øUR5M97,112D3M1ø 3,117M1ø4,115M1ø9,116M116,125M12 4,128U6M126,118M129,122M? 3ø,115R 9M141,117R7M145,113M156,112M16ø, l14M163,112M167,118D3M171,127D2M 173,131M178,129U8M177,116
8ø DRAW"M172,1ø7M175,1ø2M178,1ø1 M179,98M191,85M189,75M193,77M194 75U3R3M2øø,65M198,64M199,61M197 59M2ø7,56M212,53U2R2DM215,51U2L 2UL2U6M22ø,4øM221,35M218,34U8M2l 5,27M21ø,25M2ø7,35M2ø4,36L12M181 ,43L3M174,47R2D2L2M163,54M168,43 U3R2D2R2U2M169,34M159,32
$9 \emptyset$ DRAW"U7L4U2M147,22M142,25M126 2øL9øBM36,34M39,35D2M48,36R9M57 ,2øD24M55,46M58,47D6BM32,54R43BM 49,54D18M65,87M67,9øM64,93D1øBM6 8,54D3øL3D3BM62,2øD8R2D8M67,37M6 9,44R7NU2D16R21U4 ØBM75, 4 2R22 BM76 ,6øR29BM84,6øD47BM68,81R59BM1ф5, 6øD21BM1ø2,81D23M92,1ø4D2

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(Available beginning with the October 1986 issue)
$\qquad$ Mh
$28 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=$ =INKEY\$: GOSUB27 $\varnothing: S H=H: S V=V$ : CIRCLE (H,V) , 5
$29 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(2 \emptyset, 145)-(24 \emptyset, 18 \emptyset), \operatorname{PRESE}$ T, BF: DRAW"BM26,15ø":A\$="MOVE CUR SOR TO DESTINATION": GOSUB59ø:DRA W"BM52,16ø":A\$="POINT AND HIT EN TER.": GOSUB59ø:A\$="BM=M; ,=N;":C\$ ="NUNDNRNLNEN FNGNH
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFXY = $\varnothing$ THENH=H+F:V=V+G:DRAW"B $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{H} ;,=\mathrm{V} ; "+\mathrm{C} \$:$ GOTO $32 \varnothing$
$31 \varnothing \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{H}: \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{V}: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{F} * 5: \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{G} * 5: \mathrm{MN}=\mathrm{F}$ *3+G+4:B\$=D\$(MN):DRAW"XA\$;XB\$;XA \$;UXB\$;XA\$;LXB\$;XA\$;DXB\$;XA\$;RXB \$;"
$32 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing: \mathrm{G}=\varnothing:$ GOSUB5 $1 \varnothing$
$33 \emptyset$ IF $Y>58$ THEN $G=1$
$34 \emptyset$ IF $Y<5 T H E N G=-1$
$35 \emptyset$ IF $X>58$ THEN $F=1$
$36 \emptyset$ IF X<5THEN $F=-1$
$37 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(338)=191$ THEN $45 \emptyset$
$38 \emptyset$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(344)=253$ THEN RUN
$39 \varnothing \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(339)=251$ THEN CLS:LI $S T-4 \varnothing: E N D$
$4 \emptyset \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{H}>245$ THEN $\mathrm{F}=-1$
$41 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{H}<1 \varnothing$ THEN $F=1$
$42 \emptyset$ IF $V>131$ THEN $G=-1$
$43 \varnothing$ IF $V<1 \varnothing$ THEN $G=1$
$44 \varnothing$ GOTO $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
$45 \emptyset \operatorname{CIRCLE}(H, V), 5: H D=A B S(S H-H): V$ $\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{SV}-\mathrm{V})$
$46 \emptyset D=S Q R\left(\left(H^{\wedge} 2\right)+\left(V D^{\wedge} 2\right)\right): D=\operatorname{INT}(D$ *18.75)
$47 \emptyset$ D $=$ STR $(\mathrm{D}):$ IF D 999 THEN $\mathrm{D} \$=$ LEFT\$ (D\$,LEN (D\$) -3 ) +", "+RIGHT (D \$, 3)
$48 \emptyset$ GOSUB6øø:A\$="THE DISTANCE BE TWEEN THE TWO":GOSUB59ø:DRAW"BM5 $\varnothing, 16 \varnothing ": A \$=" P O I N T S$ IS" $+D \$+"$ MILES .": GOSUB59 $\varnothing:$ FORX=1TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T: G O$ SUB6øø:A\$="HIT SPACEBAR TO TRY A NOTHER": GOSUB59 $\varnothing$
$49 \varnothing$ IFINKEY\$ < C CHR\$ (32) THEN49 $\varnothing$
$5 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{HD}=\varnothing: \mathrm{VD}=\varnothing: \mathrm{GOTO} \varnothing$
$51 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(\varnothing): Y=J O Y S T K(1): X Y=\varnothing$
$52 \emptyset$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(341)=247$ THEN $Y=\varnothing$
$53 \varnothing$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(342)=247$ THEN $Y=63$
$54 \varnothing$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(343)=247$ THEN $X=\varnothing$
$55 \varnothing$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(344)=247$ THEN X=63
$56 \varnothing$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(339)=191$ THEN XY=1
$57 \emptyset$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(6528 \varnothing)=126$ OR $\operatorname{PEEK}(6$ $528 \varnothing)=254$ THEN XY=1
$58 \varnothing$ RETURN
$59 \varnothing$ FORX=1TOLEN (A\$): Y=ASC (MID\$ (A $\$, X, I)$ ): DRAWA\$ (Y):NEXT:RETURN $6 \varnothing \varnothing$ LINE $(2 \emptyset, 145)-(24 \emptyset, 18 \varnothing)$, PRESE T, BF: DRAW"BM26,15ø": RETURN


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## The Rompufer Renter

5512 FPFLAR MEMFHIS, TN 3:3119 901-761-4.565

## By Allen Snook

Graphics Generator is a utility that takes portions of the Hi-Res PMODE4 screen and generates a program that when run, reproduces the image, bit-for-bit, on any Tandy-compatible printer with seven pins and a dotaddressable graphics mode.

After you have loaded and run Graphics Generator, it prompts for the filename of a PMODE4 picture to load from the disk. Pressing ENTER brings up a sorted directory. Pressing any key while in directory mode displays more listings and then returns you to the filename prompt.

After selecting a filename, it is loaded and the display screen prompt ap pears. This also appears if you press ENTER at the filename prompt. Pressing Y displays the current picture in memory. Pressing any key during the viewing returns you to the filename prompt.

After selecting N from the display screen prompt, the picture is displayed with a small blinking cursor. Make a box around the object to be converted using the right joystick to move the cursor to the upper-right corner of the box you are going to make. Press the joystick firebutton until a click is heard. Now, as the joystick is moved, a box will stretch across the screen. Move the cursor so that you have made the box big enough to fit the entire object, but not too much larger, because processing time during conversion will increase. When your object is enclosed, press the button again. You are now prompted for the filename to be used for the generated file. Be sure to include an extension of . BAS when saving, otherwise the computer will assign. DAT.

[^3]In a few minutes (the bigger the box, the longer it takes), the computer will finish its save of the reconstruction program. Pressing any key at this point ends the program.

Be sure to keep a disk in the drive while Graphics Generator is being used!
(Please direct questions about this program to the author at 5203 Wheeler Road, Oxon Hill, MD 20745, 301-8946969. Please enclose an SASE for a reply when writing.)


The listing: GRAPHGEN

## $1 \varnothing$ CLEAR2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$

$2 \emptyset$ PCLEAR8
$3 \varnothing$ FORZ $=\varnothing$ TO6: $Z(Z)=I N T(2 \wedge Z): N E X T Z$
$4 \emptyset$ INITIALIZE [3申-9ø]
$5 \emptyset \mathrm{~T} \$=11 \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \%$

| $\%$ | PRINTER GRAPHICS |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\%$ | $\%$ |
| $\%$ | PROGRAM GENERATOR |
| $\%$ | $\%$ |
| $\%$ | BY |
| $\%$ | ALLEN SNOOK |
| $\%$ | $\%$ |
| $\% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \% \%$ |  |
| $0 \% \% \% \% \% \%$ |  |

"
6ø CLS:PRINT" ";T\$
$7 \varnothing$ PRINT＠416，＂＂：PRINT＠416，＂FILEN AME／EXT：＂；：LINEINPUTFS：IF F\＄＜＞＂＂ AND F S＜＞＂D＂THENLOADM＂＂＋F\＄
8申 IF F\＄＝＂D＂THEN 63ø
9Ø PRINT＠416，＂DISPLAY SCREEN？（Y ／N）＂
1øめ EXEC44539：IFINKEY\＄＝＂Y＂THENPM ODE4，l：SCREEN1，l：EXEC44539：GOTO7 $\varnothing$
llø FORX＝1TO4：PCOPYX TO X＋4：NEXT X
12ø＇GET BOX［1øø－21ø］
$13 \varnothing$ PMODE4，l：SCREEN1， 1
$14 \varnothing$ A＝JOYSTK $(\varnothing) * 4: B=J O Y S T K(1) * 3$
$15 \emptyset \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{PPOINT}(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}): \operatorname{PSET}(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{I}$ －5））
16Ø R＝PEEK（6528め）：IF R＝254 OR R＝
126 THEN SOUND2øø，1：GOTO18 $\varnothing$
$17 \emptyset \operatorname{PSET}(A, B, I): G O T O l 4 \emptyset$
$18 \emptyset \operatorname{PSET}(A, B, I)$
$19 \varnothing C=J O Y S T K(\varnothing) * 4: D=J O Y S T K(1) * 3$
$2 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~B})-(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}$
$21 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(A, B)-(C, D), \operatorname{PRESET}, B$
$22 \emptyset$ FORX＝8TO5STEP－l：PCOPYX TO X－
4：NEXTX
$23 \varnothing \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{PEEK}(6528 \varnothing): \operatorname{IF} \mathrm{R}=254$ OR $\mathrm{R}=$
126 THEN SOUND2øø，1：GOTO26ø
$24 \emptyset$ GOTO 19ø
$25 \emptyset$＇PROGRAM［45ø－57 $]$
$26 \varnothing$ GOSUB5øø
$27 \varnothing$＇SAVE DATA［23ø－43ø］
28ø LN＝9ø
$29 \varnothing$ FOR $Y=B$ TO D STEP 7
$3 \varnothing \varnothing N=1$
$31 \varnothing$ FOR X＝A TO C
$32 \emptyset \mathrm{Z}=-1: \mathrm{E}=\varnothing$
$33 \emptyset$ FORY2 $=\mathrm{Y}$ TO Y＋6
$34 \emptyset \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+1$
$35 \emptyset$ IF PPOINT $(X, Y 2)=\varnothing$ THEN E＝INT （ $\mathrm{E}+\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{Z})$ ）
$36 \emptyset$ NEXT Y2
$37 \emptyset$ IF LEN（C\＄（N））＞ 23 （THEN N＝N＋1 $38 \varnothing C \$(N)=C \$(N)+R I G H T \$(S T R \$(E), L$ EN（STR\＄（E））－I）＋＂，＂
$39 \emptyset$ NEXTX
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ FORQ＝1TON
$41 \varnothing$ LN＝LN＋1ø
$42 \emptyset \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{Q})=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{LN})+\prime \mathrm{DATA} \quad \mathrm{H}+\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{Q}$ ）
43Ø IF $Q=N$ THEN $C \$(Q)=C \$(Q)+" 999$
＂ELSE C\＄（Q）＝LEFT\＄（C\＄（Q），LEN（C\＄（
Q））－1）－
44 （ PRINT\＃l，C\＄（Q）：C\＄（Q）＝＂＂：NEXTQ $45 \emptyset$ NEXTY
$46 \emptyset C \$=S T R \$(L N+1 \emptyset)+"$ DATA 888＂
47め PRINT\＃1，C\＄
$48 \emptyset$ CLOSE\＃l

49Ø PRINT＠416，＂SAVE OF GRAPHIC P ROGRAM DONE．＂：EXEC44539：END
5øø REM I／O
5lø PRINT＠416，＂STORE FILE AS：＂；： LINEINPUTF\＄
52ø IF F\＄＝＂＂THEN 5lø
53ø PRINT＠4l6，＂PROCESSING＂；F\＄；＂ WAIT＂：PRINT＠448，＂＂
$54 \emptyset$ OPEN＂O＂，\＃l，F\＄
55ø PRINT\＃1，＂lø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（18 ）＂
56め PRINT\＃l，＂2め READN：IF N＝888 T HEN 9ø＂
57ø PRINT\＃l，＂3Ø IF N＝999 THEN 8ø ．
58ø PRINT\＃l，＂4ø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（12 $8+N)$ ；GOTO2 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$＂
59め PRINT\＃l，＂8ø PRINT\＃－2：GOTO2ф＂
6øø PRINT\＃l，＂9め PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（3ø ）
$61 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃l，＂95 END＂
62り RETURN
$63 \emptyset$＇LIST DIRECTORY
$64 \emptyset$ DIM NA\＄（5 $)$
65ø GOSUB73ø
66Ø FORX＝1 TO N STEP 22：CLS
$67 \emptyset$ FORX2＝X TO X＋21
$68 \emptyset$ PRINTNA\＄（X2），
$69 \varnothing$ NEXT X2
7めØ PRINT＠416，＂DIRECTORY：PRESS A
NY KEY＂：EXEC44539
$71 \emptyset$ NEXTX
$72 \emptyset$ RUN
73ø＇DIRECTORY READ
$74 \emptyset$ N＝1
$75 \emptyset$ FORA＝3 TO 11
$76 \varnothing$ DSKI $\varnothing, 17, A, A \$(\varnothing), A \$(1)$
$77 \emptyset$ FORJ＝ø TO 1
$78 \emptyset$ FORI＝ø TO 96 STEP 32
$79 \emptyset$ ENS＝MID\＄（A\＄（J），I＋1，32）
$8 \emptyset \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{ASC}(M I D \$(E N \$, 1,1))=\varnothing$ THEN $84 \varnothing$
$81 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{ASC}(\operatorname{MID}(E N \$, l, l))=255 \mathrm{TH}$ EN 85ø
$82 \emptyset$ NA\＄$(N)=\operatorname{LEFT}(E N \$, 8)+" / "+M I D \$$
（EN\＄，9，3）
83ø N＝N＋l
$84 \emptyset$ NEXT I，J，A
85 $1 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{l}$
$86 \varnothing$ FORX＝N TO 1 STEP－l
$87 \emptyset$ FORY＝1 TO X－1
$88 \emptyset$ IF NA\＄$(Y)>N A \$(Y+1)$ THEN B\＄＝N A\＄$(Y): N A \$(Y)=N A \$(Y+1): N A \$(Y+1)=B$ \＄： $\mathrm{F}=1$
$89 \emptyset$ NEXTY
$9 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF $F<>\varnothing$ THEN $F=\varnothing:$ NEXTX
91Ø RETURN

32K

# Graphics, Education and Speech Come Together 

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.


This month's "Wishing Well" brings us back to some fairly advanced programming techniques. It also marks the start of a new series of programs much like our Life Skills series. (Don't worry, there will still be more in that series. Thanks to all of you who have written about that series, like second grade teacher Alice Shirley of Natrona Heights, Pennsylvania.)

This series is called Knowing Your Body and will combine some of the advanced BASIC graphics we have explored in these pages with an added bonus of synthesized speech with Radio Shack's Speech Pak. Since recent requests have centered on all three of these fields (graphics, education and speech), we will try to cover all three with this newest program and concept. Forgive me, then, if this column is a little shorter than usual. When you see the length of the listing, you will understand why.

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.

## The Inspiration

I don't know how many of you feel about the numerous graphics Adventure games that have been available for the CoCo over the last few years, but I have been extremely impressed with them. I am not a big Adventure fan, but I do feel that having highly detailed graphics accompany an Adventure game is really what computer games should be about. What is usually very nice about these games is that the picture just explodes onto the screen without the user having to sit through the drawing process.

Sometimes, watching the drawing process can be fun, especially if it is in the context of something like Baseball Fever, Football Fever or Rockfest, typed in by the user (which have appeared in previous "Wishing Well" pages). However, I have seen some BASIC graphics Adventures that are absolutely a pain to sit through while the screen creates the graphics. Somehow, the whole effect and purpose of the graphics are destroyed if you see them constructed. For this reason, all of the machine language graphics games have constructed their graphics out of the user's view.

The same applies to graphics used in an educational program. Some programmers have drawn a pumping heart for science instruction, but the drawing process really detracted from the simulation. Right now I'm working on one such simulation that I hope will knock your socks off.

For the time being, however, we will concentrate on this program. It combines some of the graphics effects used in graphics Adventures with a talking educational bent to it.

## The Program

The first program in the series is How Your Blood Works. Unlike other graphics programs that use the artifact colors in PMODE4, this program uses the same techniques, only in PMODE2. If you check the listing, you will find the poke commands that allow you to get these colors in the combined PMODE2' PMODE1.

There are several reasons I chose this method. I, for one, do not believe there is much difference between the graphics resolution of these two modes. Since we are actually using the PMODE3 memory map when we get the artifact colors in PMODE4, each pixel of color is two pixels, forming a rectangular dot. PMODE2/1 will use four pixels for one color dot, but the dot will be a square, not a rectangle. For my money, I feel you can get better graphics using squares than rectangles.

The second reason for using PMODE2/ 1 is it uses half as much memory as PMODE4/3. This allows us to PCLEARB and have extra graphics pages hidden out of sight to do our drawing on. The third reason is these lower resolution graphics modes are twice as fast as PMODE4/3. Since we are operating in BASIC, every drop of speed helps.

Next, I had to const ruct a new graphics character set, since our text characters are useless in this type of program. To accommodate the lower resolution of PMODE2/1, these new graphics characters will occupy only 21 characters per line. This is no problem, however, since it is more helpful for educational purposes to have larger text. This is the type of program you might want to use with a group rather than an individual. All of our text is in uppercase lettering. We

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\sum_{5 N}^{N N H}$ |  |  |  |
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Control Change Channel Pressure System Message
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If you own the Casio CZ－101 or similar MIDI synth，you know that the mini keys and the short 3 or 4 octave keyboard is limiting． MIDI KEYBOARD when used with our full size 5 octave keyboard
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only had to design 26 characters plus a period and comma.

The text is generated to the screen using several lines with MID\$, LEFT\$, RIGHTS and the ASC command. Other programs I have written have scrolled the text onto the screen; this program draws the text on graphics pages 6 and 7 and then will PCOPY them to pages 1 and 2 as we view them. The same will happen with any graphics we draw. They will be drawn off the screen, and later we will PCOPY them into view. This is the technique we used in $A d v a n c e d$ Star*Trench Warfare and Snail's Revenge, to name a few.

The program takes basic science information on the workings of the human blood and gives a graphic illustration of what you might see if you used a high powered microscope. The user can view red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets. If the Speech Pak is used, the computer will narrate the story along with the text. Once the program is started, the user need only sit back and watch. One of the best graphics is watching the white blood cell attack and destroy a harmful invader. (Who knows, maybe I could use graph-
ics like these to make an action Adventure game based on the movie Fantastic Voyage!)

The material in this program is material I use with my science students. However, I did refer to Funk and Wagnall's New Encyclopedia of Science just to be sure my facts were accurate.

## Using the Program

As always, type in the listing exactly as you see it, being careful not to miss so much as a comma or space in the DATA statements. Be careful around lines 85 to 90 , since the text 1987 in Line 85 might look like it is actually Line 87 in the listing.

Some older CoCos may require you to run the program twice before the PCLEARB command takes effect. If you get a quick Syntax Error, run the program again. If you get the error again, you've made some typos in the listing. (Please do not call me late at night with your questions on the listings. Some people on the West Coast have called me after midnight, not remembering the time difference!)

When you run the program, the screen will ask if you want (T)alking or
(N)ot. Those without the Speech Pak can still use the program by pressing N . The program will walk through all the graphics. Pressing ENTER advances tothe next frame, although the program will advance itself after a short while.

If you are using the program with the Speech Pak, be sure you put the pack in with the power off before you load in the program. Never insert it with the power on!

A screen will appear in either red or blue. If the screen is red, press ENTER to proceed. If it is blue, press reset and run again until the screen turns red.

If the program seems to hesitate in a few spots, remember: It is drawing the graphics out of view, and some are more detailed than others.

## Conclusion

Give this new program a try and let me know what other ideas we can try in this series. (No sex education suggestions, please.) If time permits, I might get a simple graphics Adventure put together in this fashion. Just keep those ideas coming.


The listing: BLOOD
$\varnothing$ GOTO6øø
1 REM ***********************
2 REM * KNOWING YOUR BODY
3 REM * HOW YOUR BLOOD WORKS *
4 REM * A GRAPHIC SIMULATION
5 REM * BY FRED B.SCERBO *
6 REM * $6 \varnothing$ HARDING AVE. *
7 REM * NORTH ADAMS,MA Ø1247 *
8 REM * COPYRIGHT (C) 1987 *
9 REM ***********************
1ø CLEARI $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ CLS $\varnothing:$ PRINTSTRING ${ }^{(3}$ 2,172);
15 FORI=1TO288:READA: PRINTCHR (A +128) : : NEXT
$2 \emptyset$ PRINTSTRING\$ $(32,163)$;
25 DATA, $93,81,94,193,91,84,94,85$ , $92,92,9 \varnothing, 93,8 \emptyset, 85,85,88,92,94$, $88,84,95,82,93,88,94,92,92,93$, , $3 \varnothing$ DATA $85,93,82,185,84,91,9 \varnothing, 85$,

$8 \emptyset$ PRINT@485," COPYRIGHT (C) 19
87 ";
85 X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$="T"THEN1ø5
$9 \varnothing$ IFX\$="N"THEN1 $\varnothing \varnothing$
95 GOTO85
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{NT}=1$
$1 \varnothing 5$ CLSø
$11 \varnothing X X=\& H F F \emptyset \emptyset: Y Y=\& H F F 7 E$
115 POKEXX+1,52: POKEXX+3,63
$12 \emptyset$ POKEXX+35,6ø
125 PMODE4,1:PCLSI:PMODE4,5:PCLS 1
$13 \varnothing \operatorname{DIMR}(23), \mathrm{L} \$(26), Y(4 \varnothing): C \$(1)=$ "C1":C\$(2)="C2":C\$(3)="C3":C\$(4) ="C4"
135 FORI=1TO26:READL\$(I):NEXT
14ø GOTO27ø
145 AA $=$ JK\$
$15 \emptyset A \$=S T R \$(A): B \$=S T R \$(B)$
155 DRAW"BM"+A\$+", "+B\$+C\$(CL)
$16 \varnothing$ IF LEN (JK\$) <=21THEN18ø
165 FOR T=21TOøSTEP-1:IF MID\$ (JK \$,T,1)=" "THEN175
17ø NEXT T:GOTO18ø
175 L\$=LEFT\$(JK\$,T):W\$=L\$:GOSUB1 85:JK\$=" "+RIGHT\$ (JK\$, (LEN (JK\$))
-T) : GOTO15 ø
18ø W\$=JK\$:B=B+14:GOSUB185:RETUR N
185 SL=LEN (W\$):FORI=1TOSL:BB\$=MI
$D \$(W \$, I, I): C=A S C(B B \$)-64: I F \quad C=-3$
2THEN DRAW"BRI2":GOTO2ø5
19ø IF C=-18THENDRAW"BR2RBR9":GO TO2ø5
195 IFC=-2øTHENDRAW"BR2R2D2G2E4B R7": GOTO2ø5
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ DRAWL\$ (C)
$2 \emptyset 5$ NEXTI: $B=B+14:$ RETURN
$21 \varnothing$ IFNT=1THEN25ø
215 FORII=1TOLEN (AA\$)
$22 \varnothing$ IF PEEK (YY)AND $128=\varnothing$ THEN22 $\varnothing$
225 POKEYY, ASC (MID\$ (AA\$,II,I))
$23 \varnothing$ NEXTII
235 IFPEEK(YY)AND128=øTHEN235
$24 \varnothing$ POKEYY,13
245 FORHH=1TO6 $\varnothing$ : NEXTHH:RETURN
$25 \emptyset$ FORHH=1TO3 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
255 X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$=CHR\$ (13) THEN2 65
$26 \varnothing$ NEXTHH
265 RETURN
27ø PMODE2,l:PCLSI:SCREEN1,l:PMO DE1:SCREEN1,1:PCLS $\emptyset:$ POKE65314,24 8
275 PCLS3: $A=\varnothing: B=56: C L=4: J K \$=" P R$ ESS RESET AND RUN IF SCREEN IS B LUE.": GOSUB145:B=B+2ø:JK\$=" PRES S ENTER WHEN THE SCREEN IS RED."
:GOSUB145
28ø X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$<>CHR\$(13)THEN $28 \varnothing$
285 PCLS $\varnothing$ : R=3: BL=2
29ø PMODE2,6:PMODE1,6:COLOR2,3:L $\operatorname{INE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(256,48), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{BF}: \mathrm{A}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{B}=14$ : $\mathrm{CL}=4$ : JK\$=" HUMAN BLOOD PLAY S A VERY BIG ROLE IN YOUR DAILY LIFE.":GOSUB145: PCOPY6TOl:GOSUB2 $1 \varnothing$
$295 \operatorname{COLOR2,3:\operatorname {LINE}(\varnothing ,54)-(256,92)}$ ,PSET, B: B=7 $\varnothing: A=\varnothing: C L=1: J K \$="$ IT I S MUCH MORE THAN JUST A LIQUID." :GOSUBl45: PCOPY6TOl: GOSUB2 1ø
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{COLOR} 2,3: \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 98)-(256,18 \varnothing$ ), PSET, BF: B=114:A= $\varnothing$ : CL=1: JK\$=" I T IS ACTUALLY MADE UP OF MILLION S AND MILLIONS OF INDIVIDUAL LIV E CELLS.":GOSUBl45: PCOPY7TO2:GOS UB2 $1 \varnothing$
3ø5 PMODE2,3: PMODE1,3: : PCLS4
31ø FORI=2TO252STEP4: PSET (I, $\varnothing, R$ )
: PSET $(I+2,2, R): N E X T I: \operatorname{GET}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(2$ $56,2), Y, G: F O R I=4 T 096 S T E P 4: \operatorname{PUT}(\varnothing$, I) $-(256, I+2), Y$, PSET: NEXTI

315 PCOPY3TO5
32ø PCOPY3TO6: PMODE2,6:PMODE1,6: PCLS $4: \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 1 \varnothing 8)-(256,18 \varnothing)$, PRES ET, $B: A=\varnothing: B=126: C L=2: J K \$="$ THE LI QUID PART OF THE BLOOD IS A YELL OW COLORED FLUID CALLED PLASMA." :GOSUB145: PCOPY3TO1: PCOPY7TO2
325 GOSUB21ø
$33 \varnothing$ PCOPY5TO6: LINE $(8,1 \varnothing)-(246,7 \varnothing$ ), PSET, $\mathrm{BF}: \mathrm{A}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{B}=24: \mathrm{CL}=4: \mathrm{JK}={ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{PL}$ ASMA CONSISTS OF WATER, PROTEINS , SUGAR, SALTS AND OTHER SUBSTAN CES.":GOSUBI45: PCOPY6TOI
335 GOSUB21ø
$34 \varnothing$ GOSUB3 45 : PCOPY8TO3: GOTO3 65 345 PCOPY5TO3: PMODE2, 3: PMODE1,3: FORI $=1 T \mathrm{Cl} \varnothing+\mathrm{TH}$
$35 \emptyset A=(\operatorname{RND}(7 \varnothing) * 3)+15: B=\operatorname{RND}(66)+1$ $\varnothing: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(A, B), 26, B L, .6: \operatorname{PAINT}(A, B$ ), BL, BL:CIRCLE (A, B) , $26, \mathrm{R}, .6: \operatorname{PAIN}$ $T(A, B), R, R: C I R C L E(A, B), 12,1, .6,$. 8,. 4
$355 \operatorname{CIRCLE}(A, B), 26,1, .6$
36ø NEXT: PCOPY3TO6:PCOPY3TO4:RET URN
365 PCOPY8TO7:PMODE2, 6: PMODE1,6: LINE ( $\varnothing, 1 \varnothing 8)-(256,164)$, PRESET, B: A $=\varnothing: B=126: C L=3: J K \$=1$ FLOATING IN THE PLASMA ARE MILLIONS OF RED B LOOD CELLS.":GOSUBl45:PCOPY6TOl: PCOPY7TO2: PCOPY8TO7
$37 \varnothing$ GOSUB2lø:GOSUB345
375 PCOPY8TO7

38ø COLOR3,2: PMODE2,6:PMODE1,6:L INE $(\varnothing, 1 \varnothing 8)-(256,164)$, PRESET, BF:A $=\varnothing: B=126: C L=4: J K \$="$ THE RED BLOO D CELLS ARE ALSO KNOWN AS RED CO RPUSCLES.": GOSUB145: PCOPY7TO2: PC OPY6TOI: GOSUB3 45 : PCOPY8TO7
385 AA\$=LEFT\$ (AA\$,43)+"KOHR PUSS ULS": GOSUB2 $1 \varnothing$
39ø PMODE2,6: PMODE1, 6: $\operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 1 \varnothing 8$ )-(256,194), PRESET, B: A= $\varnothing$ : B=126:C L=2:JK\$=" THE COLOR OF RED CORPU SCLES COMES FROM THE HEMOGLOBIN IN EACH CELL WHICH CARRIES OXYGE N.": GOSUBl45: PCOPY6TOl: PCOPY7TO2 : GOSUB345: PCOPY8TO7
395 AA\$="THE COLOR OF RED KOHR P USSELS COMES FROM THE HE MO GLO BIN IN EACH CELL WHICH CARRIES O XYGEN": GOSUB21ø
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ PMODE2,6: PMODE1,6:LINE ( $\varnothing, 1 \varnothing 8$ $)-(256,184)$, PRESET, $\mathrm{BF}: \mathrm{A}=\varnothing: \mathrm{B}=126$ : CL=3:JK\$=" RED BLOOD CELLS ONLY LAST FOR ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND T WENTY DAYS.":GOSUB145:PCOPY6TOl: PCOPY7TO2:GOSUB345:PCOPY8TO7:GOS UB2 $1 \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing 5$ GOSUB41ø:GOTO425
41ø PMODE2,6:PMODE1,6:X=2:GOSUB4 $15: \operatorname{PAINT}(6 \varnothing+W M, 18), 2,2: X=1: G O S U B$ 415: PAINT (6ø+WM,18) ,4,1:RETURN 415 PMODE2,6: PMODE1,6:CIRCLE (6ø+ WM, 32) , 22, X, 1.4,.56,1:DRAWC\$ (X) + "BM"+STR\$ ( $8 \varnothing+W M$ ) +", 32F4M+1, +5 F2M $+8,+3$ ": CIRCLE ( $96+W M, 6 \varnothing$ ) , $2 \varnothing, \mathrm{X}, .9$, .75, . 4 : DRAW"BM-15, +26L2H4L2M-8, + 2G4DG4L4H4L2H4U4H4L2H2L8H2U2H4U4 H2U8E4R2U2R6U2R4U2E4"
42ø CIRCLE (64+WM,4ø),1ø,1:PAINT ( 64+WM, 4 $\varnothing$ ) , 1, l:RETURN
$425 \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 1 \varnothing 8)-(256,164), \operatorname{PRESET}$ , $\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{A}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{B}=126: \mathrm{CL}=3: \mathrm{JK}=$ =" WHITE BL OOD CELLS ARE ALSO FOUND IN OUR BLOOD.":GOSUB145: PCOPY6TOl: PCOPY 7TO2
$43 \varnothing$ GOSUB2 $1 \varnothing$
435 PCOPY8TO7:GOSUB345:COLOR3,2: PMODE2, 6: PMODE1, 6:WM=96:GOSUB4 1 $\varnothing$ $: \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 1 \varnothing 8)-(256,19 \varnothing), \operatorname{PRESET}, B F$ : $A=\varnothing$ : $B=126: C L=4: J K \$="$ THE WHITE BLOOD CELLS PLAY A BIG PART IN H ELPING FIGHT DISEASE AND INFECTI ONS.":GOSUBl45: PCOPY6TOl: PCOPY7T 02
$44 \varnothing$ GOSUB2 $1 \varnothing$
445 PCOPY8TO7: $A=\varnothing: B=126: C L=2:$ LIN E( $\varnothing, 1 \varnothing 8)-(256,19 \varnothing)$, PRESET, B:JK\$= " THE WHITE BLOOD CELLS ATTACK A ND DESTROY HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN

YOUR BLOOD.":GOSUB145:WM= $\varnothing:$ GOSU B4lø: PCOPY4TOl: PCOPY7TO2
45ø GOSUB21ø
455 PMODE2,6:PMODE1,6:PCOPY8TO7: FORWM=-22TOl6øSTEP22: PCOPY4TO6:F ORV=2TOl4STEP4:CIRCLE ( $22 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing$ ), V, BL:NEXTV:GOSUB41 $\varnothing$ : PCOPY6TOl:NEXT WM
$46 \varnothing$ PCOPY8TO7:A= $\varnothing$ : B=126:CL=3:LIN E $(\varnothing, 1 \varnothing 8)-(256,19 \varnothing)$, PRESET, B: JK\$= " THE WHITE BLOOD CELLS DESTROY THE HARMFUL SUBSTANCE AND REMOVE S IT FROM THE BLOOD.":GOSUBI45:P COPY4TOI: PCOPY7TO2
465 PMODE2, 6:PMODE1,6: PCOPY8TO7: PCOPY8TO6: $A=\varnothing: B=14$ : $C L=1: C O L O R 2,3$ $: \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(256,62), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}: \mathrm{JK}=$ " THE BLOOD HAS A SPECIAL MECHAN ISM THAT HELPS IT TO REPAIR WOUN DS.": GOSUBl45: PCOPY7TO2: PCOPY6TO 1
$47 \varnothing$ AA $=\operatorname{LEFT}(\mathrm{AA} \$, 58)+$ "WOONDS": G OSUB2 $1 \varnothing$
475 PMODE2,6: PMODE1,6:A= $\varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing$ , 68)-(256,18ø), PRESET,BF:CL=4:JK \$=" THIS MECHANISM USES TINY PLA TELETS IN THE BLOOD WHICH HELP I T TO CLOT OR CLUMP WHEN YOU RECE IVE A CUT OR AN OPEN WOUND.":GOS UBl45: PCOPY6TOl: PCOPY7TO2
48ø AA\$=LEFT\$ (AA\$,113)+"WOOND": G OSUB21ø
485 PCOPY8TO6:PCOPY4TO7:PMODE2,6 :PMODE1, 6:A= $\varnothing$ : B=16:CL=1:JK\$=" TH ESE PLATELETS ARE TINY DISKS THA T STICK TO EACH OTHER WHEN DAMAG E OCCURS.":GOSUBl45
49ø GOSUB21ø
495 CL=3:JK\$=" EX. PLATELET":GOS UBl45: DRAW"BR1øClE8R2G8": GOSUB5 ø ø:GOTO5ø5
5øø PMODE2,6: PMODE1,6:FORI=12øTO $18 \varnothing$ STEPl $\varnothing:$ FORY=1TO3: A=RND (18ø) +2 ф: DRAW"BM"+STR\$ (A) +", "+STR\$ (I) +" ClE8R2G8BFløF8REH2": NEXTY,I:RETU RN
5ø5 PCOPY6TO1: PCOPY7TO2
51 $\varnothing$ PMODE2,6: PMODE1,6:TH=2 $\varnothing$ :GOSU B345: PCOPY6TO7: PCOPY8TO6:GOSUB5 ø $\varnothing$
$515 \mathrm{~A}=\varnothing: \mathrm{B}=16: \mathrm{CL}=2: \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(256$ , $8 \varnothing$ ), PSET,B:JK\$=" WHEN BLOOD CLO TS OR CLUMPS INTO A SMALL PLUG A THROMBUS IS FORMED IN THE BLOOD STREAM.":GOSUB145
$52 \emptyset$ PCOPY7TO2: PCOPY6TOl:GOSUB21 $\varnothing$ 525 PCOPY8TO6: PCOPY8TO7:PMODE2,6 : PMODE1, 6:A= $\varnothing$ : $B=16: C L=1: J K \$=" I F$

A THROMBUS GOES TO THE HEART IT CAN CAUSE A HEART ATTACK.":GOSU Bl45
53ø PCOPY7TO2:PCOPY6TO1
535 GOSUB21ø
$54 \varnothing A=\varnothing: C L=2: J K \$="$ IF A THROMBUS GOES TO THE BRAIN IT CAN CAUSE
A STROKE AND BRAIN DAMAGE.":GOSU Bl45
545 PCOPY7TO2:PCOPY6TOl:GOSUB21ø 55ø A=ø:CL=3:JK\$=" BOTH CAN BE F ATAL.": GOSUB145
555 PCOPY7TO2:AA\$="BOTH AN BE FA YTUL": GOSUB2 $1 \varnothing$ : FORHH=1TO5 $\varnothing \varnothing$ : NEXT HH
56ø PCOPY8TO6: PCOPY8TO7
565 PMODE2,6: PMODE1,6:COLOR2,3:L $\operatorname{INE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(256,82), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{BF}: \mathrm{A}=\varnothing$ : B=14:CL=4:JK\$=" THE BLOOD WILL W ORK TO SERVE YOUR BODY AS LONG A S YOU WATCH AFTER YOUR HEALTH.": GOSUBl45: PCOPY6TOl:PCOPY7TO2 57ø AA\$=LEFT\$ (AA\$,73) +"HELLTH": G OSUB2 $1 \varnothing$
575 B=B+2申:CL=1:JK\$=" PRESS ENTE R TO RETURN TO START.":GOSUBl45: PCOPY6TOl: PCOPY7TO2
58ø DATA U6E2R2F2D2NL4D4BR6,U8R4

F2G2NL4 F2G2NL4BR8, U8R4 BD8NL4BR6, U8R4F2D4G2NL4BR8, U8NR4D4NR4D4R4B R6,U8NR4D4NR4D4BR1 $\varnothing$, U8R6BD4NL2D4 NL4 BR6, U4NU4R6U4 D8BR6
585 DATA R2U8L2R4L2D8R2BR6,NU4R4 U8L4R6BD8BR6, U8D4R2NE4F4BR6, NU8R 4BR6, U8F4E4D8BR6, U8F6NU6D2BR6, U8 R6D8NL6BR6, U8R6D4L6D4BR12, U8R6D8 NL6NH4NF2 BR6
59ø DATA U8R6D4L4F4BR6,R6U4L6U4R 6BD8BR6, BR4U8L4R8BD8BR6,NU8R6NU8 BR6, BU8D4F4E4U4 BD8BR6,NU8R4NU6R4 NU8BR6, E8G4H4F8BR6, BU8D2F4ND2E4U 2BD8BR6,NR8E8NL8BD8BR6
595 IFINKEY\$=CHR\$(13)THEN RUN EL SE595
6øø PCLEAR8:RUN1



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# Our Highfalutin' Feline Does a CoCo 3 Fandango 

By H. Allen Curtis

CoCo Cat gains ever increasing popularity with each issue of THE RAINBOW. This lovable feline has earned a shot at an audition for his own video, and recently in Williamsburg, Virginia, CoCo Cat got his chance. CoCo Cat claimed to be a sterling hoofer (should we say a sterling pawer?) and purrformed a cat-dance routine that was calured on the graphics screen of the CoCo 3 .

CoCo Cat's dance program is shown in Listing 1. The program not only displays CoCo Cat's graceful dancing skills, but also illustrates some of the exceptional animation capabilities of the CoCo 3. Some useful CoCo 3 discoveries have been incorporated into the program.

Five views of CoCo Cat's splendid figure were drawn and painted on the high resolution graphics screen. HGET commands were used to save the figures in the high resolution buffer memory. Then HPUTs were employed to animate CoCo Cat.

CoCo Cat likens the drawing and painting process to make-up application prior to the grand performance and has demanded that drawing and painting be accomplished completely behind the scenes. His demands were not easily met. The Color Computer 3 Extended BASIC manual points out that the HSCREEN command does the same types of tasks as three low resolution commands: PMODE, SCREEN and PCLS. To draw and paint behind scenes, we would like HSCREEN to set the features to be used on the high resolution graphics screen and to clear the screen, but it must not display the screen. Unfortunately, HSCREEN has not been designed to do its three tasks selectively, so we get a screen display whether we want it or not.

At CoCo Cat's insistance, we studied the HSCREEN routine and found that a

[^5]

The photos above show the five sequential views used to make CoCo Cat appear to dance.

POI<E\&HE6日 , \&H39 immediately before an HSCREEN and a PCI<E\&HEGB7,\&H20 directly after the HSCREEN will do the PMODElike and PCLSlike tasks without displaying the high resolution graphics screen. See, for example, Line 4 of Listing 1.

Our problems were not over yet. When all the drawing and painting were done, we needed to display the graphics screen, but HSCREEN clears the screen and would therefore destroy the picture of CoCoCat in his initial dance step. With CoCo Cat acting as a catalyst, we found that a POKE\&HEGE4, \& HE G immediately before another HSCREEN, and a PDKE\&HEGE4, \&HE just after the HSCREEN displays the screen without clearing it. CoCo Cat was categorically thrilled with our discoveries. See Line 91 of Listing 1.

The pokes following HSCREEN in lines 4 and 91 restore the HSCREEN routine to its original state. Because the BREAK key is used to terminate the program and it is possible the break could occur directly before or after one of the HSCREENs, lines 1 and 200 have been included to guarantee a restoration of the HSCREEN routine. It should be noted that I found it necessary to include an unaltered HSCREEN in Line 2. You might run the program once with that HSCREEN command deleted, to see the effect of its omission.

The part of Listing I concerned with drawing and painting - HCOLOR, HCIRCLE, HDRAW and HPAINT was not programmed by any human or cat but by CoCo 3 itself. CoCo 3 did the programming via a graphics editor program we designed in anticipation of CoCo Cat's premiere showing. The graphics editor, depending on one's artistic skills, can program an infinite variety of graphics, not just cat graphics. We hope the graphics editor will appear in a future issue of THE RAINBOW.

Before closing, CoCo Cat wants me to discuss some interesting and advantageous implications involved in the ability to execute HSCREEN commands without clearing the high resolution graphics screen. This ability allows mode switching. As you will see, mode switching enhances Mode 4 operations by cutting painting time in half, by introducing textured (striped) colors, and by permitting a second, larger print.

Listing 2 starts in Mode 2 by means of HSCREEN, prints the larger characters of that mode and draws a rectangle filled with the Slot 2 color, blue. In Line 70 , the mode is switched to 4 . The rectangle changes to a lighter, striped blue. Lines 50 and 80 calculate how long it takes to produce the mode-switched, filled rectangle. Finally, the usual small letters of Mode 4 are printed.

Run Listing 2. When the words "the Rainbow" appear on the screen, press the BREAK key and note the paint time printed on the text screen (probably a number close to 135). To determine the time to produce a rectangle of the same size in Mode 4 alone, make the following changes: In Line 20 replace HSCREEN2 with HSCREEN4. In Line 60 replace 100 with 200 and replace the original 200 with 400 . Delete Line 70. Then run the altered program. After the rectangle has been completely filled, stop the program by pressing BREAK. The paint time printed on the text screen will be approximately 261 . Thus, the mode-switched, painted rectangle was generated in about half the time of the Mode 4 rectangle.

To produce solid colors in Mode 4 by means of mode switching, paint in Mode 2 with colors in slots $0,5,10$ or 15 to produce the Mode 4 colors associated with slots $0,1,2$ and 3 , respectively.

CoCo Cat and I would be pleased to hear from you about his dance routine on the tube. Of course, CoCo Cat is a purist and refers to the tube as a cathode ray tube.
(You may direct questions about this program to Mr. Curtis at 172 Dennis Drive, Williamsburg, VA 23185, 804-229-7086. Please enclose an SASE for a reply when writing.)


Listing 1: CATDANCE

```
\emptyset 'coCo Cat Dancing
    By H. Allen Curtis
        JANUARY, l987
l ON BRK GOTO2\emptyset\emptyset
2 PALETTERGB:HSCREENI:WIDTH4\varnothing:CL
S4:LOCATEI7,6:ATTR3, 3,U:PRINT"CC
```

```
BS";:ATTR3, 3:LOCATE6, 8:PRINT"(Co
Co BroadCAsTing system)":LOCATEl
2,ll:PRINT"Proudly Presents":LOC
ATEl5,l4:ATTR3,3:PRINT" CoCo Cat
";:LOCATEl7,6:ATTR3,3
3 POKE&HFFD9, \varnothing:PALETTERGB:HCOLOR
3,\varnothing
4 POKE&HE6B7,&H39:HSCREEN1:POKE&
HE6B7, &H2\emptyset
5 DIMC(l5):FORI=\emptysetTO3:READC(I):PA
LETTEI,C(I):NEXT
DATAl8,53,63,\emptyset
7 HBUFFl, 462:HBUFF2,462:HBUFF3,4
62:HBUFF4,462:HBUFF5,462:HBUFF6,
9\emptyset3:HBUFF7,9\emptyset3:HBUFF8,9\emptyset3
```

$8 \operatorname{HGET}(217,145)-(3 \emptyset 3,165), 5$
$1 \varnothing$ HCOLOR 1
11 HDRAW"BM148,64
$12 \operatorname{HCIRCLE}(16 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing), 13,1, .448, . \emptyset$
51
13 HDRAW"BM172,64M+7,+2M+3,+3D4M $-1,+3 M-8,+1 M-14,-1 M-15,+1 M-5,-1 M$ $-1,-3 M+1,-3 M+3,-3 M+3,-2 M+3,-1 B M 1$ $72,64 \mathrm{U} 2$
$14 \operatorname{HPAINT}(162,62), 1,1$
15 HDRAW"BM166,49M+6,-9M-2,+11
16 HPAINT $(168,48), 1,1$
17 HDRAW"BM153,5øM-6,-1øM+3,+13
18 HPAINT $(151,48), 1,1$
19 HDRAW"BM158,77D1 $\mathrm{CM}^{\prime}-2,+2 \mathrm{M}-2,-2$ $\mathrm{L} 3 \mathrm{M}-3,+2 \mathrm{M}+4,+4 \mathrm{M}-3,+13 \mathrm{M}-3,+6 \mathrm{M}-5,+$
$1 \not ⿴ \mathrm{M}-1,+6 \mathrm{M}+2,+9 \mathrm{M}+3,+4 \mathrm{M}+3,+2 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{R} 6 \mathrm{BM}$ $162,77 \mathrm{Dl} \varnothing \mathrm{M}+5,+1 \mathrm{M}+4,-1 \mathrm{M}+3,+2 \mathrm{M}-3,+$ $3 \mathrm{M}+2,+1 \emptyset \mathrm{M}+3,+7 \mathrm{M}+6,+11 \mathrm{M}+2,+7 \mathrm{M}-1,+$ $7 \mathrm{M}-2,+6 \mathrm{M}-2,+2 \mathrm{D} 3$ L6U2L19D2
$2 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(154,132), 1,1$
21 HCOLOR 2
22 HDRAW"BM158,94M+2,-2R3M+1, +2M $+1,+7 \mathrm{M}+3,+8 \mathrm{M}+4,+7 \mathrm{M}+1,+4 \mathrm{M}+1,+5 \mathrm{M}-1$ $,+6 M-5,+2 M-5,+1 M-7,-1 M-3,-3 M-3,-$ $6 \mathrm{U} 8 \mathrm{M}+4,-6 \mathrm{M}+2,-5 \mathrm{M}+2,-5 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{U} 4$
$23 \operatorname{HPAINT}(158,1 \varnothing 9), 2,2$
24 HCOLOR 3
25 HDRAW"BM159, 65U2R3D2L3
26 HPAINT $(16 \varnothing, 64), 3,3$
27 HDRAW"BM165,58D1BM156,58D1BM1
$77,66 \mathrm{M}+11,-3 \mathrm{M}+3,+1 \mathrm{BM} 182,69 \mathrm{M}+6,+1$ $\mathrm{M}+4,+2 \mathrm{BM} 18 \mathrm{l}, 74 \mathrm{M}+5,+2 \mathrm{M}+2,+2 \mathrm{BMl} 42$, $67 \mathrm{M}-6,-1 \mathrm{M}-5,+2 \mathrm{BM} 14 \varnothing, 7 \varnothing \mathrm{M}-7,+1 \mathrm{M}-4$, +3BM138,74M-6, +4ClBM183,133R21U1 $\emptyset 4 \mathrm{M}-3,-2 \mathrm{M}+2,+2 \mathrm{M}+1,-4 \mathrm{M}-1,+4 \mathrm{R} 21 \mathrm{D} 13$ L5U8Ll $\varnothing$ D1 $\varnothing 4$ L2 8
$28 \operatorname{HPAINT}(189,136), 1,1$
$29 \operatorname{HGET}(122,88)-(2 \not \subset 3,13 \emptyset), 8$
$3 \varnothing$ HDRAW"BM149,89M-19, $+21 \mathrm{M}+24,+1$ 4BM156,12 ØM-18,-11M+14,-16
31 HPAINT $(149,93), 1,1$
32 HDRAW"BM157,12ØM+3,-1M+1,+2D3 $\mathrm{M}-2,+3 \mathrm{M}-3,+2 \mathrm{M}-3,-1 \mathrm{M}+1,-3$
$33 \operatorname{HPAINT}(157,122), 1,1$
34 HDRAW"BM173,89M+21,+21M-24, +1
6BM167,122M+18,-13M-14,-16
$35 \operatorname{HPAINT}(173,93), 1,1$
36 HDRAW"BM166,122M-1,-1M-2, +2D2
$\mathrm{M}+1,+3 \mathrm{M}+2,+1 \mathrm{M}+3,+1 \mathrm{M}+1,-2 \mathrm{U} 3$
$37 \operatorname{HPAINT}(17 \varnothing, 121), 1,1$
38 HDRAW"BM149,145M+1,+16M-23, +2
$\mathrm{M}-2,+2 \mathrm{R} 32 \mathrm{M}+2,-2 \mathrm{M}-4,-18$
$39 \operatorname{HPAINT}(154,148), 1,1$
$4 \emptyset$ HDRAW"BM172,145M-3, $+13 \mathrm{M}+1,+5 \mathrm{M}$ $+2,+1 \mathrm{M}+1,+1 R 27 \mathrm{M}+2,-1 \mathrm{UlM}-25,-2 \mathrm{M}+1$ ,-16
$41 \operatorname{HPAINT}(175,149), 1,1$
$42 \operatorname{HGET}(117,145)-(2 \varnothing 3,165), 1: \mathrm{HGE}$ $T(122,88)-(2 \emptyset 3,13 \varnothing), 6$
$43 \operatorname{HPUT}(117,145)-(2 \varnothing 3,165), 5: \mathrm{HPU}$ $T(122,88)-(2 \emptyset 3,13 \varnothing), 8$
44 HDRAW"BM149,89M-24, +8M+1,+19B M132, ll5M-1, -l4M+2l,-8BM133,ll5R $3 M+2,+2 M-1,+3 M-5,+1 M-6,+1 M-3,-1 U$ $2 \mathrm{M}+1,-2 \mathrm{M}+3,-1$
$45 \operatorname{HPAINT}(13 \varnothing, 116), 1,1$
46 HDRAW"BM175,9øM+16,+18M-22,+1 4BM166, ll8M+16,-llM-11,-14
47 HPAINT $(174,93), 1,1$
48 HDRAW" BM165,118M-3,-1M-3,+3M+ $1,+3 \mathrm{M}+2,+2 \mathrm{M}+4,+2 \mathrm{M}+2,-1 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{U} 3$
49 HPAINT (164,121),1, 1
$5 \emptyset$ HDRAW"BM148,145M+3, +17L16M-6, $+1 \mathrm{M}-3,+2 \mathrm{R} 32 \mathrm{M}-3,-2 \emptyset$
$51 \operatorname{HPAINT}(153,147), 1,1$
52 HDRAW" BM172,145M-5,+1øM-11,-1 $M-11,+1 M-2,+1 M-1,+1 M+28,+3 M+3,+1$ $M+2,-1 U 4 M+3,-11$
$53 \operatorname{HPAINT}(174,147), 1,1$
54 HPAINT (149,156),1,1
55 HGET $(117,145)-(2 \emptyset 3,165), 2: H G E$ $T(122,88)-(2 \emptyset 3,13 \varnothing), 7$
$56 \operatorname{HPUT}(117,145)-(2 \varnothing 3,165), 5: \mathrm{HPU}$ $T(122,88)-(2 \emptyset 3,13 \varnothing), 8$
57 HDRAW"BM149,89M-24, +8M+1, +19B M132,115M-1, -14M+21,-8BM133, ll5R $3 M+2,+2 M-1,+3 M-5,+1 M-6,+1 M-3,-1 U$ $2 \mathrm{M}+1,-2 \mathrm{M}+3,-1$
$58 \operatorname{HPAINT}(13 \emptyset, 116), 1,1$
59 HDRAW" BM175,9øM+16,+18M-22,+1 4BM166,118M+16,-11M-11,-14
$6 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(174,93), 1,1$
61 HDRAW"BM165,118M-3,-1M-3, +3M+ $1,+3 M+2,+2 M+4,+2 M+2,-1 U 2 U 3$
$62 \operatorname{HPAINT}(164,121), 1,1$
63 HDRAW"BM148,145M+2,+17M-18,-1 $\mathrm{M}-8,+4 \mathrm{R} 32 \mathrm{M}+2,-1 \mathrm{M}-3,-19$
64 HPAINT (13ø,163),1, 9
65 HDRAW" BM173, 145M+7, $+2 \not \subset \mathrm{R} 2 \mathrm{M}+21$, $-14 \mathrm{M}-2,-2 \mathrm{M}-6,+2 \mathrm{M}-11,+5 \mathrm{M}-1,+1 \mathrm{M}-4$, -12
66 HPAINT (177,148) ,1, 1
$67 \operatorname{HGET}(117,145)-(2 \emptyset 3,165), 3$
$68 \operatorname{HPUT}(117,145)-(2 \varnothing 3,165), 5: \mathrm{HPU}$ $T(122,88)-(2 \emptyset 3,13 \varnothing), 8$
69 HDRAW"BMI $73,89 \mathrm{M}+5,-1 \mathrm{M}+12,+1 \mathrm{M}+$ $4,+17 M+3,-1 M+2,+1 M+1,+3 M-1,+2 M-5$ $,+2 \mathrm{M}-3,+1 \mathrm{M}-2,-2 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{M}+1,-1 \mathrm{M}-5,-15 \mathrm{M}-$ 14, -2
$7 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(176,91), 1,1$
71 HDRAW"BM149,89M-18, +15D2M+1, + $2 M+22,+5 D 2 M+2,+3 R 4 M+2,-4 M-1,-4 M-$ $2,-1 M-2,+1 M-16,-7 M+11,-1 \varnothing$
72 HPAINT (149,93),1,1
$73 \operatorname{HPAINT}(159,113), 1,1$

74 HDRAW"BM172,145M-3,+18M+1,+1R
$3 \emptyset M+3,-1 M-3,-2 M-23,-1 M+1,-16$
75 HPAINT (177,147),1,1
76 HDRAW"BM149, 144M+2,+9M-1,+2M+
$2,+2 M+3 \varnothing,-3 M+2,-1 M-1,-2 L 2 \emptyset M-6,+1$
M-3,-7
77 HPAINT (154,149),1,1
78 HPAINT (181,152),1,1
$79 \operatorname{HGET}(117,145)-(2 \emptyset 3,165), 4$
$8 \emptyset \operatorname{HPUT}(117,145)-(2 \varnothing 3,165), 5:$ HPU
$T(122,88)-(2 \varnothing 3,13 \varnothing), 8$
81 HDRAW"BM173,89M+5,-1M+12,+1M+
$4,+17 M+3,-1 M+2,+1 M+1,+3 M-1,+2 M-5$
$,+2 \mathrm{M}-3,+1 \mathrm{M}-2,-2 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{M}+1,-1 \mathrm{M}-5,-15 \mathrm{M}-$
14,-2
$82 \operatorname{HPAINT}(176,91), 1,1$
83 HDRAW"BM149,89M-18,+15D2M+1,+ $2 \mathrm{M}+22,+5 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{M}+2,+3 \mathrm{R} 4 \mathrm{M}+2,-4 \mathrm{M}-1,-4 \mathrm{M}-$ $2,-1 M-2,+1 M-16,-7 M+11,-1 \varnothing$
$84 \operatorname{HPAINT}(149,93), 1,1$
$85 \operatorname{HPAINT}(159,113), 1,1$
86 HDRAW"BM172,145M-3,+18M+1, +1R $3 \varnothing M+3,-1 M-3,-2 M-23,-1 M+1,-16$
$87 \operatorname{HPAINT}(177,147), 1,1$
88 HDRAW"BM149,144M-8,+14M-17,-8 LLL5M-1, $+1 \mathrm{M}+28,+14 \mathrm{M}+2,-1 \mathrm{U} 4 \mathrm{M}+6,-1$ 5
$89 \operatorname{HPAINT}(149,151), 1,1$
$9 \varnothing \operatorname{HGET}(117,145)-(2 \varnothing 3,165), 5: \mathrm{HGE}$ $T(122,88)-(2 \emptyset 3,13 \varnothing), 8$
$91 \operatorname{HLINE}(56,8)-(28 \varnothing, 16), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{B}$ F:HCOLOR3: HPRINT $(12,1)$, "CoCo Cat
Dancing": POKE\&HE6E4, \&HE6:HSCREE N1: POKE\&HE6E4, \&HE7
92 GOSUB94:GOTO92
$93 \operatorname{HCOLOR1:\operatorname {HLINE}(56,8)-(28\varnothing ,32)\text {,},~,~}$ PSET, BF
$94 \operatorname{HPUT}(117,145)-(2 \varnothing 3,165), 1: \operatorname{HPU}$ $T(122,88)-(2 \varnothing 3,13 \varnothing), 6:$ GOSUB1 $\varnothing \varnothing$ $95 \operatorname{HPUT}(117,145)-(2 \varnothing 3,165), 2:$ HPU $\mathrm{T}(122,88)-(2 \varnothing 3,13 \varnothing), 7:$ GOSUB1 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$96 \operatorname{HPUT}(117,145)-(2 \varnothing 3,165), 3: G O S$

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UB1øø
$97 \operatorname{HPUT}(117,145)-(2 \varnothing 3,165), 4:$ HPU $T(122,88)-(2 \varnothing 3,13 \varnothing), 8: G O S U B 1 \varnothing \varnothing$
$98 \operatorname{HPUT}(117,145)-(2 \varnothing 3,165), 5: G O S$ UBløø
99 PALETTE $\varnothing$, RND (51):RETURN
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ FORK $=\varnothing$ TO $75:$ NEXT: RETURN
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ POKE\&HE6B7, \&H2 $\varnothing$ : POKE\&HE6E4, \& HE7: POKE\&HFFD8, $\varnothing:$ WIDTH3 2

Listing 2: RECTANGL


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& \hline \text { Tape } \$ 15.95 \text { Disk } \$ 18.95
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& \text { Tape } \$ 39.95 \text { Disk } \$ 42.95 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
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Once debugged and backup copies are saved, connect your right joystick, mouse, touch pad, or other analog-todigital device and enter RUN "ARCHIE" (disk) or CLORD "ARCHIE" (cassette). Answer the prompts concerning the high speed poke and loading device. If you are using disk, both programs are loaded and executed automatically. For cassette, enter RUN when you've loaded Archie and enter RUN again when you see BASIC's OK prompt. By the way, loading from cassette can take a while, so be patient.

Because of the PCLEAR bug in Extended BASIC I.0, you may encounter an error on the first try. Just enter RUN again, and the program should operate fine.


Figure 1: Command Mode

## Command Mode

Archie offers two modes of operation, the design mode and the command mode. The command mode consists of an icon menu and auxiliary menus. Each icon represents a function within the program (See Figure 1). By moving the arrow pointer to a desired icon and pressing, then immediately releasing the firebutton on the joystick, the selected function is called. The first 14 functions (Circle through Fixtures) relinquish control directly to the design mode and are covered later. The remaining functions are for controlling I/O operations or program parameters. They are as follows.

Scale - This program is capable of operating at 23 different scales. The scale refers to the number of inches represented by each pixel. A pixel is a single dot on the Hi-Res computer screen. Clicking on the scale icon, represented by a ruler, reverses the colors of the scale icon. Also you will notice that the numbers in the lower portion of the icon menu change as you move your joystick horizontally. You may select a scale of one to 12 inches in $1 / 2$ inch steps. The dimensions to the right of the arrow give the maximum area available at each scale. To achieve the highest resolution, it is advised that
the smallest scale (inches per pixel) in which your plan will fit, be used. When the desired scale appears, click to set the scale and return to the command mode.

Print - Clicking on this icon allows you to print the floor plan to a dot matrix printer. The printer driver included in Archie is a modified version of J. Paul Fountain's Graf Dump (RAINBOW, October 1983). This driver works with printers recognizing the following codes:

> \$0D carriage return-line feed
> $\$ 1 \mathrm{C}$ repeat data
> $\$ 12$ enter graphics mode
> $\$ 1 E$ end graphics mode

This includes most Tandy/Radio Shack printers with dot-addressable graphics capability. The resulting printout is double sized and is printed on its side, using almost all of an $81 / 2$-by-ll inch page. When this function is selected, the icon color is reversed, and an auxiliary menu appears with three options. Move the arrow to the desired function and click. Clicking on Return takes you back to the icon menu. Clicking on Print begins the screen dump. Clicking on Grid overlays a dot grid on your floor plan and then begins the screen dump to your printer. This grid is useful for measuring on the hardcopy floor plan. The space between each dot is equal to that in the legend at the top right.

You can terminate printing by pressing and holding down the CLEAR key. You may have to hold this down for a few passes of the print head before printing stops.

Disk and Cassette - Either of these functions calls an auxiliary menu with options for Save, Load, Return and Drive \#.

Before saving a file, you should enter the new filename, designer, and date in the default menu. When using a disk, all files are saved with the extensions ARC. Also with disk, a file menu is displayed when loading. To load a displayed file, point and click the desired filename. Archie displays only those filenames that have the extension ARC. If a file is desired that does not have this extension, point and click on * Load. You will be asked for the filename. Include its extension. Point and click on *Abort to return without loading a new file. When loading a cassette file, you will be asked for a filename. Prepare the tape for a filename (whether disk or cassette). You may abort the procedure by entering an up arrow instead of a filename. Of course, once the loading device is en-
gaged, you must wait for the procedure to complete.

When a file is saved to disk or cassette, the designer's name, date and current scale are also saved. This information is retrieved when a file is loaded, and that scale is put in force.

If you attempt to save a file on a disk that is full, a full-disk error message alerts you. Also, if you attempt to load a non-existent file, an unable-to-find error message appears. If you attempt to choose the disk I/O option without Disk BASIC in force, the message WHERE'S DISK 日ASIC? appears.

If a file is saved to tape under Disk BASIC, then it must be loaded under Disk BASIC. If saved without Disk BASIC, then load it without Disk BASIC. This is due to the different starting locations of graphics memory for Disk and non-disk BASIC.

Screen - Clicking on this. icon toggles the screen between a buff background (Screen I, I) and a green background (Screen 1,0).

Help - Calls three different screens of reminders. These help screens are not intended to replace these instructions. They are intended to assist those who have a basic understanding of Archie's operations.

Palette - There are 256 different colors/ patterns available to you on 32 different palettes - eight colors on each palette. The current color palette appears in the eight boxes on the fourth row of the icon menu. Clicking on the palette icon reverses the color of this icon and changes the colors in these eight boxes, depending on the horizontal position of the joystick. Adjust the joystick until the palette containing the desired color appears and click. The new palette is set.

To select a particular color, point and click on the color. The color box in the upper-right corner of the screen will change, showing the new current color. If the current function (also shown in the upper-right of the screen) is Box Filled or Paint, control is transferred to the design mode; otherwise control remains in the command mode.

Defaults - Clicking this icon will bring up an auxiliary menu with Filename, Author, Date, Wall, Auto Size, Print I. D, Measure and Return. Each of these may be altered by pointing and clicking the menu item. The last three items automatically toggle. The first three allow you to type in the appropriate information. The Wall item allows you to specify wall thickness in your floor plan. This may be changed
as of ten as desired. All calculations and drawings will be based on the parameter in force at the time they are drawn. This is useful when drawing 6 -inch exterior walls and $41 / 2$-inch interior walls. The Print I.D. item, when on, prints the filename, author's name, and date when two or more designs are concatenated (joined together) to make one large printout. Notice that the right side of screen is printed first, so that the right side of the second plan should be designed to match the left side of the first plan. Also notice that drawings may only be concatenated along the horizontal axis.

Realizing that both the Color Computer and RAINBOW have become international entities, a choice between U.S. and metric systems of measurement are available. Clicking on Measure toggles between the two. When in the metric system, the scale is given in centimeters (C) and the dimensions are given in meters. A conversion of 30.48 centimeters per foot is used.

Trash - This clears the current screen. This may also be accomplished by pressing SHIFT-CLEAR simultaneously in the design mode. This can be undone by pressing SHIFT and the down arrow in the design mode.

Quit - If you accidentally quit, type CONT and press ENTER to return to the program. Type POKE 113,0: EXEC40999 to clear memory for a new program. I made it a bit cumbersome on purpose so that accidental data loss would be less likely.

## Design Mode

The design mode allows you to work on your plan using the current function (see Figure 2). Most of the control is through joystick input, although some keyboard input is required. A small blinking dot, acting as cursor, represents the current draw position. First let's look at the 14 functions available. In each of the descriptions below, the function is invoked by pressing and holding down the firebutton while moving the joystick. Releasing the firebutton completes the maneuver.

Circle - Place the joystick where you want the center of your circle and, while pressing the firebutton, move the joystick to produce the desired radius. The radius (one-half the diameter) appears in feet and inches in the top center of the screen.

Square - Place the cursor at one outsidecorner of the desired position of the square and, while pressing the firebutton, move the joystick until the desired square is made. The width and


Figure 2: Design Mode
height of the square are given in the size box. These dimensions are inclusive of the lines of the square.

Box Filled - Works the same as Square, but produces a square filled with the current paint color.

Line - Place the cursor at the starting point of the desired line and move the joystick to position the other end of the line. The total length of the line is given at the top of the screen.

Draw - Place the cursor at the desired starting point and, while pressing the firebutton, move the joystick.

Erase - While pressing the firebutton, a blinking box erases anything in its path.

Paint - Place the cursor inside the area to be filled. Press the firebutton, and the appropriate area will be painted.

Type - Position the cursor. Click and the text cursor will appear (a bell). Type your message and press ENTER. If you are finished with your message,
press CLEAR;otherwise press the space bar to continue the next line. Pressing SHiFT-0 simultaneously toggles between dark and light letters. Pressing SHIFT-@ toggles between red and blue letters. Each cursor position represents one of BASIC's PRINT@ locations. If these do not correspond exactly to a desired location, printed text can later be moved, as described below.

Circle Wall - This draws a circular wall of the thickness specified in the default menu and functions as the Circle command. The program begins with $41 / 2$-inch walls. The dimensions given at the top of screen are "on center" width and height radii.

Square Wall - This draws a square or rectangular wall and functions as the Square command. Again, the height and width are given as "on center" dimensions. "On center" is a standard architectural designation and refers to the distance from the center of one wall to the center of the opposite wall. This measurement is usually less than the whole area covered by the thickness of one wall in each direction. Always place the cursor at the position you want the outside edge of the wall before pressing the joystick to draw.

Move - While pressing the joystick firebutton, enclose the area you want to move with the blinking square. A certain amount of memory has been reserved for storing a surrounded item for a move. In the dimension box, the remaining reserved memory is given.


Once the reserved memory is used, a warning sound is heard. The message AREA TOOLARGE appears if you attempt to enclose too great an area. Once the desired area is enclosed, release the button and move the cursor to the approximate point you want to place the acquired area. Press the button again and, while holding it down, adjust the position. The old area will be erased when the firebutton is released.

Copy - This works exactly like Move, except that the old area is not erased.

Furniture - This program is complete with pre-drawn furniture and fixtures that may be placed anywhere in your plan. Clicking on the chair icon will bring up the various furniture drawings. Move the blinking bell to the desired item, click and the design screen will appear. Clicking on Cancel returns you to the command mode.

Once back in the design mode, the familiar dot cursor can be seen on the screen. Move the cursor to the approximate area in which you will place the selected furniture item. Press and hold down the firebutton to fine-adjust its position. Then release the firebutton and press the space bar to set that item. A door bell chime will sound to remind you to press the space bar. A second chime sounds when the space bar has been pressed, to let you know the item has been set.

You may also rotate the furniture item 90 degrees by releasing the firebutton (after initially pressing it) and pressing it again. You can then set the item as described above or release and press the button again to rotate another 90 degrees. This rotation feature is why you must press the space bar to set the item once it is where you want it.

Fixtures operation is the same as with Furniture, except for the doors. After the door has been placed, but before it is set, you may toggle between right and left hinges by pressing the right arrow. A right or left arrow will appear in the upper-right corner of the screen as this is toggled. Make sure you press the space bar once you have the fixturc item where you want it.

## Cursor Control

One of the problems encountered in designing any joystick operated graphics editor is the fact that there are 256 by 192 available points on the screen, but only 64 by 64 divisions recognized by the joystick interface. This provides a poor resolution - much poorer than we want. This problem can be solved by
hardware (e.g., CoCo Max) or software as in Archie, which offers three modes of cursor control.

Relative Control - This is the default cursor mode, though it is the one I use least often. Basically, the cursor travels in the direction the joystick is pointing. If the joystick is at an extreme position, the cursor moves two pixels at a time. Placing the joystick closer to the center allows movement at a rate of one pixel. Bringing the joystick still closer to center halts the cursor. The current joystick values are given at the top of the screen (see Figure 2).

Full Screen Immediate Control This is invoked by pressing the down arrow key while in the design mode. When in this mode, the cursor can be placed anywhere on the screen immediately, by moving the joystick to its relative position. However, you will note there are some "in-between" positions you cannot achieve in this way. Once in this mode, you may press the down arrow again to toggle to the Relative mode, or you may press the up arrow to switch to the Single Pixel Immediate mode.
Single Pixel Immediate Control Pressing the up arrow while in the design mode invokes this mode. Wherever the cursor is at the time this mode is invoked becomes the center of a 64 by 64 pixel square. The cursor can be placed at any spot within the square by moving the joystick to its relative position. This allows easy fine adjusting of position or size. Pressing the up arrow while in this mode toggles back to the Relative mode; pressing the down arrow switches to the Full Screen Immediate mode.

At the top of the design screen, an up arrow (Single Pixel Immediate), a down arrow (Full Screen Immediate), or a space (Relative) appears to advise which of the three modes are in force (see Figure 2).

## Keyboard Commands

There are several commands called by keyboard input. All other keyboard input is ignored.

Space bar - This actually has three uses:

- Pressing the space bar in the design mode switches you to the command mode, bringing down the icon menu. This is the only way to call the icon menu.
- Pressing it in the command mode switches you to the design mode, leaving in force the current function. You
may also point and click to call the design mode.
- You must press the space bar to set a furniture or fixture item as described above. Pressing it a second time calls the icon menu.

Arrow keys - The up and down arrows change cursor control as described. The right arrow toggles the door hinges as described.

SHIFT-down arrow - Pressed simultaneously, this erases whatever you have done to the last click. You may undo anything (including a trashed screen), but you cannot undo an undo. So be careful.

SHIFT-CLEAR - This trashes (or clears) the design screen. You may also do this from the command mode by clicking on the trash can icon.

C - This is the Continue function. You may continue a function after releasing the firebutton by pressing C . Your old drawing (up to the last click) is erased and, when you press the button again, a new drawing appears from the initial starting point to the new cursor position. This is especially usef ul when changing cursor modes. For example, you may draw a large square in the Full Screen mode. Then release the firebutton, press C, press up arrow to invoke the Single Pixel mode, and then press the firebutton to fine-adjust the original large square. Continue may be used only while drawing with Square, Circle, Box Filled, Line, Circle Wall, Square Wall, Copy and Move.

R - The Recall feature allows you to display the dimensions of the last figure drawn. The dimensions appear at the top of the screen momentarily and are then replaced by the current cursor position. Note, however, after returning from the command mode, pressing R recalls the maximum dimensions allowed at the current scale.

P - This is a special Recall with Print. After the most recent dimensions are replaced by the cursor position (as described above), move the cursor to the approximate place you would like to print these dimensions on your plan and, while pressing the firebutton, fine adjust. Then release the firebutton.

## 32K Modification

Archie may be easily modified to operate on a 32 K CoCo with Extended Color BASIC. On a disk system, the help screens must be sacrificed as well as the maximum area size that may be Moved or Copied at a time. Otherwise operation is identical. The modification for 32 K is as follows:

## Listing 1

In lines 5 and 100 , change 64 K to 32 K .
Line 5: Change 31409 to 29209.
Line 180: Change 31410 to 29209. Change 31449 to 29239.
Change Line 185 to read:
185 DATA $34,37,30, \mathrm{BD}, 0,19$,
$10, ~ Э E, ~ В С, ~ 31, ~ А 9, ~ С, ~ А 0, ~ С 6, ~ 15, ~$
$31,36, A 6, A 2, A 7, B 0,5 A, 2 C, F 9$,
10, $9 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{BC}, 2 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F0}, 35, \mathrm{B7}$
Delete Line 190.
Line 225: Change to EXEC29209
Change Line 230 to:
230 POKE29227, \&HB0:POIKE
29229, \&HA2

## Listing 2

In lines 5 and 160, change 400 to 200 (disk only).
Line 225: Change 31410 to 29209.
Change Line 365 to read: 365 REM (disk only).
Delete lines 370 to 395 (disk only).

## Typing the Listings

A few special characters are used in the listings that may need clarification. To generate ' SHIFT-down arrow; for ], use SHIFTright arrow; the - is made with SHIFTup arrow; and the $\backslash$ with SHIFT-CLEAR.

Also, if you are not operating a disk system, you will be typing in many commands that normal Extended Color BASIC will not recognize. When you LIST or LLIST the program, you will see an '!’'instead of the command. Don't worry, however; the program is designed to prevent you from executing any disk commands if Disk BASIC is not present.

## The Hi-Res Character Set

Archie uses a machine language generated, high resolution character set that may be used as a stand-alone ML program. To accomplish this, delete lines 0 to 35 and lines 80 to 245 of Listing 1. Type CLEAR 200, 31878 and run the program. When the OK prompt returns, save by entering (C)SAVEM "CHARACTR", 31879, 32767,31879. Or if you want to run the routine from BASIC, then add these lines:

35 CLEAR200, 3187B
B0 EXEC31日フ9
85 PMODE4,1: SCREEN1,1
This Hi-Res character set also allows for screen scroll and screen clears with the CLEAR key or CLS command. In fact, you may CLS to one of nine colors
with standard BASIC commands. Pressing SHIFT-@ simultaneously toggles between red and blue letters. You may use this with any BASIC program except those that use pokes to video memory (1024-1535), those that use the same memory as the program and, in some cases, those that use graphics memory. It is written in position-independent code and may be offset loaded. Permission is granted to use the routine in your programs as long as proper credit is given.

Archie is an extensive, dedicated graphics editor. Virtually all you need to create floor plans is available. However, it is not designed to replace the services of a qualified architect. Before constructing any design, a professional should be consulted to assure structural soundness and compliance with local building codes. Also, like any program of this nature, some practice is required before its operation is mastered. I encourage you to experiment with Archie and make it work for you.
(You may direct questions to the author at 614 East Elm Strcet, Rockmart, GA 30153. Please enclose an SASE for a reply when wriling.)


Listing 1: ARCHIE
$\emptyset$ 'ARCHIE l.l, (loader), (C) 198 6,87 BRUCE BELL, THIS PROGRAM IS MADE AVAILABLE 'AS IS' AND IS N ON-WARRANTED.
5 CLS:PRINT"ARCHIE l.1"," (C) 19 86,87 BRUCE BELL","64K EXTENDED COLOR BASIC", , : CLEARI $\varnothing \varnothing$, $314 \varnothing 9$ : PCLEAR8:DIMA (17)
1ø INPUT"WILL YOU USE THE 'HI-SP EED POKE'";Q\$:Q=INSTR(1,Q\$,"N"): POKE 492,Q:IFQ>1THEN1ø
15 IFPEEK (49152) < > 68THENQ\$="C"EL SEINPUT"WILL THE PROGRAM BE LOAD ED FROM CASSETTE OR dISK"; Q\$:IFQ \$<"C"ORQ\$>"D"THEN15
2ø POKE65495-Q, $\varnothing$ : POKE253, PEEK (18
8): POKE $254, \varnothing: 1253$ \& 254 point to
start of graph mem for hires ch aracters in ARCHIE.
25 PMODE4,5:PCLS5:DRAW"BM6,1ø5C $\varnothing$
$\mathrm{U} 5 \emptyset \mathrm{M}+25,+5 \emptyset \mathrm{~L} 25 \mathrm{BM} \varnothing, 11 \varnothing \mathrm{U} 8 \varnothing \mathrm{M}+4 \varnothing,+8 \varnothing$ L4ø": POKE178, $2: \operatorname{PAINT}(2,1 \varnothing 8), \varnothing \varnothing$
3ø DRAW"BM72,6øCøU4E5ØU6R3D6F5øD 4H2U2H48L3G48D2G2": FORK=øTO2:CIR CLE ( $124,15+\mathrm{K}), 2 \varnothing, \varnothing, .7, \varnothing, .5: \mathrm{NEXT}$ $35 \operatorname{CIRCLE}(255,9 \varnothing), 4 \varnothing, \varnothing:$ CIRCLE ( 25 $5,9 \varnothing), 3 \varnothing, \varnothing, 1, .32, .69:$ DRAW"BM2 45 , 62D56": POKEl78, 1: PAINT (25 $0,9 \varnothing)$, , $\emptyset:$ SCREEN1,1
$4 \emptyset$ FORK=31879TO32767:READD\$:POKE K,VAL("\&H"+D\$): NEXT: 'poke hi-res alpha routine
45 DATABE, $1,68, A F, 8 D, \varnothing, A A, B 6,1,6$ $7, A 7,8 D, \varnothing, A 2, B E, 1,6 B, A F, 8 D, \varnothing, 7 D$, $\mathrm{B} 6,1,6 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~A} 7,8 \mathrm{D}, \varnothing, 75, \mathrm{BE}, 1$
46 DATAAl, AF, 8D, $\varnothing, 3 F, B 6,1, A \varnothing, A 7$, $8 \mathrm{D}, \varnothing, 37,3 \varnothing, 8 \mathrm{D}, \varnothing, 7 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{BF}, 1,68,3 \varnothing, 8 \mathrm{D}$ $, \varnothing, 58, B F, 1,6 B, 3 \varnothing, 8 D, \varnothing, 18$
47 DATABF, $1, A 1,86,7 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{B7}, 1,67, \mathrm{B7}$, $1,6 A, B 7,1, A \varnothing, 86,39, A 7,8 C, B 1,39, \varnothing$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 34,13, A E, 63,8 C, A 3$
48 DATAA9, $26,2,8 \mathrm{D}, 5,35,13, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$, $4 D, 26,2,86,31,8 \varnothing, 3 A, 2 C, F A, 8 B, A, 3$ $\emptyset, 8 \mathrm{D}, \varnothing, 11,3 \varnothing, 86, A 6,84,9 \mathrm{E}$
49 DATABC, $3 \varnothing, 89,18, \varnothing, A 7,82,9 C, B C$ $, 26, F A, 39, \varnothing, F F, 18, A A, 55,99,24, F E$ , DB, D, 6F, $27,3, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 34,37$
$5 \emptyset$ DATA81, C, $26,2,8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{CB}, 81,13,26$, $2,3, F F, 86,5 C, A 7,8 C, A B, 8 D, 1 \emptyset, 16, \emptyset$ $, A 8, D, 6 F, 27,3, \emptyset, \emptyset, \varnothing, 34$

51 DATA $37,8 \mathrm{D}, 2,2 \varnothing, 6 \mathrm{~A}, 1 \mathrm{~F}, 2, \mathrm{DC}, 88$ ， $C 4, E \varnothing, E 7,8 C, 8 E, 86, C, 3 D, D B, 89, E \varnothing$ ， 8C，86，D3，BC，C3，$\varnothing, \varnothing, 9 E, 88,8 C$ 52 DATA $5, \varnothing, 25,3, C 3, C, \varnothing, 1 E, 2,81, D$ ，26，12，8D，18，31，A9，FE，81，1F，2申，C 5，1F，26，F4，31，A9，l，7F，2ф
53 DATA7B， $81,8,26,6, A 7,8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{FF}, 59$ ， $86,2 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 8 D, \varnothing, 7 A, 81,5 F, 2 F, 6, A 7,8$ D，FF，4A， $8 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 8 \mathrm{D}, 62,8 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 27$ 54 DATA $5,3 \varnothing, 8,4 \mathrm{~A}, 26, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{C} 6,8, \mathrm{~A} 6,8$ $\emptyset, 8 \mathrm{D}, 4 \varnothing, 26, F A, 8 \mathrm{D}, 4 \mathrm{~F}, 6 \mathrm{~F}, 8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{FF}, 2 \mathrm{~F}$ ， $39,6 \mathrm{D}, 8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{FF}, 2 \mathrm{~B}, 26,2 \mathrm{~B}, 9 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{BC}, 3 \varnothing$
55 DATA89， $17, F F, A F, 8 D, F F, 1 F, 31, A$ $8, E \emptyset, 1 \varnothing, A C, 8 D, F F, 17,2 D, 17,31,89$ ， E8，B8，EC，Al，ED，A9，FE，7E，1甲，AC，8D 56 DATAFF，6，23，F3，31，89，FE，81，8D ，8B，6F，8D，FE，FA，35，B7，6D，8D，FE，F $3,27,1,43, D, F F, 27,1,47, A 7, A 4$ 57 DATA31，A8，2甲，5A，39，34，7，C6，2， $86, F F, 8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E} 5,26, \mathrm{FA}, 35,87, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}$ $, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{EF}$
58 DATAFF，EF，FF，AF，AF，AF，FF，FF，F $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{EB}, \mathrm{EB}, \mathrm{C} 9, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{C} 9, \mathrm{~EB}, \mathrm{~EB}, \mathrm{FF}$ ， $\mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{C} 3, \mathrm{BF}, \mathrm{C} 7, \mathrm{FB}, 87, \mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{FF}, 9 \mathrm{~B}, 9 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~F} 7$ 59 DATAEF，DF，B3，B3，FF，E7，DB，DB，E $7, D A, D D, E 2, F F, C F, C F, E F, D F, F F, F F$ ， FF，FF，E7，DF，BF，BF，BF，DF，E7，FF，9F $6 \emptyset$ DATAEF，F7，F7，F7，EF，9F，FF，FF，E $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{C} 7,83, \mathrm{C} 7, \mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{EF}, 83$ ， EF，EF，FF，FF，FF，FF，FF，FF，9F， $9 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{DF}$ 61 DATABF，FF，FF，FF，83，FF，FF，FF，F $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{CF}, \mathrm{CF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FD}, \mathrm{FD}$ ， FB，F7，EF，DF，DF ，FF，C7，BB，B3，AB，9B 62 DATABB，C7，FF，EF，CF，EF，EF，EF，E $\mathrm{F}, 83, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{C} 7, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{E} 7, \mathrm{DF}, \mathrm{BF}, 83, \mathrm{FF}$ ， $\mathrm{C} 7, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{E} 7, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{C} 7, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{BB}$ 63 DATA81，FB，FB，FB，FF，83，BF，87，F $B, F B, B B, C 7, F F, C 7, B F, B F, 87, B B, B B$ ， $\mathrm{C} 7, \mathrm{FF}, 83, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{F} 7, \mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{DF}, \mathrm{BF}, \mathrm{BF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{C} 7$ 64 DATABB，BB，C7，BB，BB，C7，FF，C7，B $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{C} 3, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{C} 7, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{CF}, \mathrm{CF}$ ， $\mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{CF}, \mathrm{CF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{CF}, \mathrm{CF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{CF}, \mathrm{CF}, \mathrm{EF}$ 65 DATADF，F7，EF，DF，BF，DF，EF，F7，F $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, 83, \mathrm{FF}, 83, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{BF}, \mathrm{DF}$ ， EF，F7，EF，DF，BF，FF，C7，BB，FB，E7，EF 66 DATAFF，EF，FF，FF，FF，FD，FB，F7，A $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{DF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{D} 7, \mathrm{BB}, 83, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{FF}$ ， $87, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{BB}, 87, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{BB}, 87, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{C} 7, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{BF}$ 67 DATABF， $\mathrm{BF}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{C} 7, \mathrm{FF}, 87, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{B}$ $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{BB}, 87, \mathrm{FF}, 83, \mathrm{BF}, \mathrm{BF}, 87, \mathrm{BF}, \mathrm{BF}$ ， $83, \mathrm{FF}, 83, \mathrm{BF}, \mathrm{BF}, 87, \mathrm{BF}, \mathrm{BF}, \mathrm{BF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{C} 3$ 68 DATABF，BF，B3，BB，BB，C3，FF，BB，B $B, B B, 83, B B, B B, B B, F F, 83, E F, E F, E F$, $\mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{EF}, 83, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{C} 7$ 69 DATAFF，BB，B7，AF，9F，AF，B7，BB，F $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{BF}, \mathrm{BF}, \mathrm{BF}, \mathrm{BF}, \mathrm{BF}, \mathrm{BF}, 83, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{BB}, 93$ ， $A B, B B, B B, B B, B B, F F, B B, 9 B, A B, B 3, B B$ $7 \varnothing$ DATABB，$B B, F F, C 7, B B, B B, B B, B B, B$
$B, C 7, F F, 87, B B, B B, 87, B F, B F, B F, F F$ ， $\mathrm{C} 7, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{AB}, \mathrm{B} 7, \mathrm{CB}, \mathrm{FF}, 87, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{BB}$ 71 DATA87，AF，B7，BB，FF，C7，BB，BF，C $7, F B, B B, C 7, F F, 83, E F, E F, E F, E F, E F$, $E F, F F, B B, B B, B B, B B, B B, B B, C 7, F F, B B$ 72 DATABB，BB，BB，BB，D7，EF，FF，BB，B $B, B B, B B, A B, 93, B B, F F, B B, B B, D 7, E F$ ， $\mathrm{D} 7, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{BB}, \mathrm{D} 7, \mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{EF}$ 73 DATAFF，83，FB，F7，EF，DF，BF，83，F F，EF，EF，EF，EF，83，C7，EF，FF，EF，C7， $83,83,83,1, D F, F F, F F, F 7, F 3,81, F 3$ 74 DATAF7，FF，FF，EF，C7，83，EF，EF，E $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{CF}, 8 \mathrm{l}, \mathrm{CF}, \mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{FF}$ 8 $\varnothing$ POKE321ø4，57：POKE32244，57：FOR K＝1TO4：READD：POKED， 253 ：NEXT：＇mod ify hires char routine for ARCHI E
85 DATA $31999,32 \varnothing \varnothing 7,32 \varnothing 82,32177$
95 EXEC31879：POKE253，PEEK（253）＋ 2 4：PRINT＠2ø2，＂A R C H I E＂；：GET（8 $1,72)-(165,79), A, G: F O R K=-1 T O 1: P U$ $\mathrm{T}(81+\mathrm{K}, 72+\mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{K}))-(165+\mathrm{K}, 79+\mathrm{ABS}($ K）），A，AND：NEXT
1øø SCREEN1，1：PRINT＠258，＂ARCHITE CTURAL FLOOR PLANNER＂：PRINT＠323， ＂FOR THE 64K COLOR COMPUTER＂；：PR INT＠393，＂BY BRUCE BELL＂：PRINT＠45 8，＂VERSION l．l＂：PRINT＠492，＂\ \ \ \＂：POKE253，PEEK（253）－24
1ø5 FORK＝31462TO31878：READD\＄：POK EK，VAL（＂\＆H＂＋D\＄）：NEXT：＇poke scree n dump（modified from RBOW $1 \varnothing .83$ GRAFDUMP by J．PAUL FOUNTAIN） llø DATA86，FF，A7，8C，FA，6F，8C，F5， $86,8 \emptyset, A 7,8 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{ED}, 6 \mathrm{~F}, 8 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{E} 8,86,1, \mathrm{~A} 7$ ， 8C，E9，86，FE， $97,6 \mathrm{~F}, 86,12, \mathrm{AD}, 9 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~A} \varnothing$ 115 DATA2，9E，BA， $3 \varnothing, 88,1 F, A F, 8 C, C$ $D, 3 \varnothing, 89,17, E \varnothing, A F, 8 C, C 8,1 \varnothing, 8 E, \varnothing, 1$ ，8D， $76, \mathrm{AE}, 8 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{BD}, 17, \varnothing, 94,17,1$
$12 \varnothing$ DATAlE， $17, \varnothing, A 1,3 \varnothing, 88,2 \varnothing, A C, 8$ $C, B \varnothing, 2 F, E F, 86, D, A D, 9 F, A \varnothing, 2,8 D, 5 A$ ，AE，8C，Al，9C，BA，2D，66，8D，75， 17
125 DATAl，3E，17，$\varnothing, 82,3 \varnothing, 88,2 \varnothing, A C$ ，8C， $91,2 F, F \varnothing, 86, D, A D, 9 F, A \varnothing, 2, A E$ ， $8 \mathrm{C}, 84,9 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{BA}, 2 \mathrm{D}, 5 \mathrm{l}, 34,2 \varnothing, \mathrm{AD}, 9 \mathrm{~F}$ $13 \varnothing$ DATAA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 81, C, 35,2 \emptyset, 27,45,31$ $, 21,1 \varnothing, 8 C, \varnothing, 8,2 F, C, 1 \varnothing, 8 E, \varnothing, 1,6 C$ ， 8D，FF，65，6C，8D，FF，63，AE，8D
135 DATAFF， $5 \mathrm{C}, 3 \varnothing, 1 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{AF}, 8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{FF}, 56$ ， $\mathrm{AE}, 8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{FF}, 54,3 \varnothing, 1 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{AF}, 8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{FF}, 4 \mathrm{E}, 2 \varnothing$ $, 88,86,1 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{AD}, 9 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~A} \varnothing, 2,86,2 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{AD}, 9 \mathrm{~F}$ $14 \varnothing$ DATAA $, 2,86,8 \varnothing, A D, 9 F, A \varnothing, 2,39$ ，86，81，A7，8D，FF，3C，2甲，92，86，1E，A D， $9 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~A} \varnothing, 2, F, 6 \mathrm{~F}, 39,1 \mathrm{~F}, 2 \varnothing, \mathrm{E} 7,8 \mathrm{D}$ 145 DATAFF，25，EC，84，6A，8D，FF， $1 F$ ， $27,4,59,49,2 \varnothing, F 6,39,88, F F, 8 A, 8 \varnothing$ ， $\mathrm{A} 4,8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{FF}, 16, \mathrm{~A} 7,8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{E}, 6 \mathrm{C}, 8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{FF}$ 15ø DATA7，A1，8D，FF，5，26，F，E6，8D，

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FE，FD，Cl，8甲，27，7，AC，8D，FE，F3，2C， 1，39，E6，8D，FE，EE，5D，27，4ø，86 1.55 DATAlC，AD，9F，Aø，2，A6，8D，FE，E $1,34,2, A B, E \varnothing, A D, 9 F, A \varnothing, 2, A 6,8 D, F E$ ，D7，AD，9F，A $\varnothing, 2,6 \mathrm{~F}, 8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{FE}, \mathrm{CD}, \mathrm{AC}$ $16 \varnothing$ DATA8D，FE，C7，2D，13，A6，8D，FE， C6，AD，9F，A $\varnothing, 2, A D, 9 F, A \varnothing, 2,86,8 \varnothing, A$ 7，8D，FE，B7，39，A6，8D，FE，B3，A7，8D 165 DATAFE，AE，39，A6，8D，FE，A9，AD， $9 F, A \varnothing, 2, A D, 9 F, A \varnothing, 2,2 \varnothing, D \varnothing, A 7,8 D, F$ E，9D，A4，8D，FE，9B，E6，8D，FE，97，3D $17 \emptyset$ DATA68，8D，FE， $92,1 \mathrm{~F}, 98,58,34$ ， $4, A B, E \emptyset, A B, 8 D, F E, 86, A 7,8 D, F E, 82$, A6，8D，FE，7F， $8 \mathrm{l}, 8$ ，2F，ll，6F，8D，FE 175 DATA $77,6 \mathrm{C}, 8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{FE}, 73, \mathrm{~A} 6,8 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{FE}$ ， 6E，6F，8D，FE，6A，39，A6，8D，FE，64，2甲 ，Cl，44，44，44，8D，BC，44，39
18ф FORK＝3141øTO31449：READD\＄：POK EK，VAL（＂\＆H＂＋D\＄）：NEXT：＇poke icon menu mover
185 DATA34，37，8E，8申，1，1申，9E，BC，3 1，A9，C，A $\varnothing, C 6,15,31,36, A 6, A 2,1 A, 5$ $\emptyset, 7 F, F F, D F, A 7,8 \emptyset, 7 F, F F, D E, 1 C, A F$ $19 \varnothing$ DATA5A，2C，EF，1ø，9C，BC，2E，E6， 35，B7
195 PMODE4，1：PCLS5：PMODE3，1：FORY ＝2TO74STEP24：DRAW＂BM8，＝Y；＂：FORI＝ 1TO8：DRAW＂C6R2øD2øL2øU2øBR2ø＂：NE XTI，Y：PMODE $4,1: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(18,12), 6, \varnothing$ ： $\operatorname{CIRCLE}(18,36), 6, \varnothing: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(18,36)$ ，2，$\varnothing: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(118,6 \varnothing), 6, \varnothing:$ DRAW＂BM1 14，64CøE8＂
2øø POKE178，25申： $\operatorname{LINE}(52,18)-(64$, 6），PSET，BF：DRAW＂BM32，18CøU12R12D 12L12 BR4甲E12 BR17NG9F3G2NH3G7NH

3L3NU3 BR2øU3E7R5ND3G7NL5D3NE7L5 BR2 1EU8R3U4R2D4R3D2NL8D6GL8 BR2 2H3U8ERFD3ND2R3ND2R3ND2R2FD4G3 B M32，42Ul2R12D12L12BE4U4R4D4L4＂ $2 \emptyset 5$ DRAW＂BR16BD2U8R8D5ND3R2F2NL4 DL2NDL4NDL4NDL2 BR2 ØBD2U12F6NG6U 6F6G6U6 BR16BD6U4R3ND2R3ND4E2L6N G2U4NUR6NUD2NL6D6 BR1lBDEFGHBU3U 2 ER4 EU2RU2NL2RNR2D2RD1 øL3U5L3DL2 BR2 1BD4
$21 \varnothing$ DRAW＂E1øH3G3NFG2NFG2NFG3F3 B Rl7UllER12GDllLl2BE2UøBU3UØBU3U $\varnothing$ BU3UøBR8DøBD3DøBD3DøBD3Dø BM12，6 6U12R12D2L2D2R2D8L12BE4BR2H2E2F2 G2 BR14BD3NR12U2NR12U6ER1øFD8BH5 EFGHBL4EFGH＂
215 DRAW＂BRI7BD6U8NER6NH4NE4R5ND 8ENLIID8GLllBE3U2ER3FD2GL3H BR19 BU6U2ER6FD2G2D3BD2D2L3U2R3BU2L3U 3ElU2LDL2 BR17BD7NF2U7E3R5F4D4G2 L2G2L4 BEBU2EFGHBU4UøBE2BLU $\varnothing$ BR3U $\varnothing$ BF2U $\varnothing$＂
22ø DRAW＂BR4øD5BL3U5BL3D5BG2R1øE U8NL12H2L4NUL4G2D8F BR19BU2U6ER5 UEND2F5G5NUGU2 L6ER5＂
225 EXEC3141ø
23ø FORK＝31426TO31439：READD\＄：POK EK，VAL（＂\＆H＂＋D\＄）：NEXT：DATA 1A，5ø， $7 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{DF}, \mathrm{A} 6,8 \varnothing, 7 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{DE}, \mathrm{IC}, \mathrm{AF}, \mathrm{A} 7$ ，A2：＇poke icon put
235 FORK＝5TO8：PCOPYK TOK－4：NEXT： SCREEN1，1：PRINT＠ø，＂＂；：POKE65494， $\varnothing$
245 IFQ\＄＝＂C＂THENCLOAD＂ARC＂ELSELO AD＂ARC．BAS＂，R


Listing 2：ARC
$\varnothing$＇ARCHIE l．l（main module），（C） 1986 BRUCE BELL，THIS PROGRAM I $S$ MADE AVAILABLE＇AS IS＇AND IS NON－WARRANTED．
5 DIMA（2），B（4øø），N\＄（22）：DEF FND（ S）$=\operatorname{INT}(W W * S / 12-.5):$ DEF FNJ（H）$=(\mathrm{A}$ BS（H）－l）＊SGN（H）
$1 \varnothing \mathrm{D}(\varnothing)=$＂ARCHIE $\quad \mathrm{D}: \mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{l})=\mathrm{BB}$ ．BE LL＂：D\＄（2）＝＂$\varnothing 2 / 1 \varnothing / 87 ": M \$=" C I R C L E$ SQUAREBOXFILLINE DRAW ERASE PA

INT TYPE CIRWALSQRWALMOVE COPY
FURN FIX SCALE PRINT DISK CASSETSCREENHELP PALETEDEFALTTR ASH END＂
15 SP\＄＝＂＾［＂：U\＄＝＂\＃\＃\＃X\＃\＃\＃＂：ME\＄＝ CHR\＄（34）：S＝4：SS＝3：M＝2：PC＝1：CP＝$\quad$ ： $\mathrm{PP}=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{SC}=1: \mathrm{WW}=4.5: \mathrm{PQ}=\mathrm{PEEK}(492): \mathrm{G}$ $=\operatorname{PEEK}(188) * 256: \operatorname{Gl}=\operatorname{PEEK}(253): \mathrm{G} 2=\mathrm{G}$ $1+24$
$2 \emptyset$ PMODE4，5：PCLS5：PMODE4，1：PCLS5 ：DRAW＂BM5 $\varnothing$ ， $5 \varnothing$ C $\varnothing \mathrm{U} 6 \mathrm{~F} 6 \mathrm{~L} 3 \mathrm{M}+2,+4 \mathrm{LM}-2$ ， $-4 \mathrm{~L} 2 \mathrm{l}: \operatorname{PAINT}(52,48), \varnothing, \varnothing: \operatorname{GET}(5 \varnothing, 44$ ）－（56，54），A，G：PCLS5：SCREEN1， 1
25 POKE65495－PQ，$\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing$ POKE178，PC：LINE（192，$\varnothing$ ）－$(2 \emptyset 4,7$ ），PSET，BF：PRINT＠26，MID\＄（M\＄，l＋6＊（ M－1），6）；：PRINT＠23，MID\＄（SP\＄，SP＋1， 1）；：COLOR5，$\varnothing$
35 POKE255，255：PRINT＠9，USING＂\＃\＃． \＃＂＋ME\＄；SS；：POKE255，$\varnothing: X M=\varnothing: Y M=8: G$ OSUB2øø：PSET（X，Y，C）：IFQ\＄＝＂＂THEN6

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## 

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5ELSEIFQ\$="\"THENC=5: GOTO33øELSE IFQ\$=" ["THENC=5: GOTO6øELSEIFQ\$="
"THENC=5: GOSUB2 35: GOTO295
$4 \emptyset$ IFQ\$<>"R"ANDQ\$<>"P"THEN5めELSE GOSUB285:FORT=1TO999: NEXT:IFQ\$=" P"THENGET $(8 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(184,7), B, G: G O S U$ B235: GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing$ : Z=1ELSE5 $\varnothing$
45 GOSUB2 $3 \varnothing$ : PUT (Xl,Yl) - (XI $+1 \varnothing 4, Y$ $1+7), \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{AND}: \mathrm{GOSUB} 2 \emptyset \varnothing: I F Z=2 T H E N Z=\varnothing$ : GOTO35ELSE45
5ø IFQ\$="^"THENSP=(SP+1)AND1:X3= X1: Y3=Yl: GOTO 3 ØELSEIFQ\$=CHR\$ (1 $\varnothing$ ) THENSP= (SP+2) AND2: GOTO3øELSEIFQ\$ ="C"THENCN=1: GOSUB23 $\varnothing$
55 GOTO35
$6 \varnothing$ GOSUB23 $\varnothing$ : GOTO3 $\varnothing$
65 GOSUB235: ONM GOTO $7 \varnothing, 9 \varnothing, 9 \varnothing, 9 \varnothing$, $115,125,135,14 \emptyset, 7 \emptyset, 9 \emptyset, 155,155,18$ Ø, 18ø
$7 \emptyset \quad$ IFCN= $\varnothing$ THENX=XI:Y=Yl ELSECN= $=\varnothing$ $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X} 2: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y} 2$
$75 \mathrm{X} 2=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{Y} 2=\mathrm{Y}: \mathrm{YM}=8: \mathrm{Z}=1: \mathrm{POKE} 253$, G2 : $\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{FND}$ (S)
$8 \emptyset W=A B S(X-X I): I F W=\varnothing G O S U B 2 \varnothing \varnothing: G O T$ $08 \emptyset E L S E H W=A B S(Y-Y l) / W: C I R C L E(X, Y$ ), $\mathrm{W}, \varnothing, \mathrm{HW}: I F M=9 A N D W>=D$ THENCIRCLE $(X, Y), W-D, \varnothing, H W$
85 GOSUB2 65: GOSUB2 $\varnothing$ ø: IFZ=2THENZ= $\varnothing:$ POKE253, GI: GOTO35ELSEGOSUB23 $\varnothing$ : GOTO8ø
$9 \varnothing$ IFCN $=\varnothing$ THENX=XI: $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y} 1$ ELSECN= $\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X} 2: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y} 2$
$95 \mathrm{X} 2=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{Y} 2=\mathrm{Y}: \mathrm{YM}=8: \mathrm{Z}=1: \mathrm{POKE} 253$, G2 : $\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{FND}$ (S)
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFM=4THENLINE (X,Y) - (XI, YI) , P RESET ELSE IFM=3THENPOKE178, PC:L INE (X,Y) - (XI, Yl) , PSET, BF ELSE LI NE (X,Y) - (XI, Yl) , PRESET, B
$1 \emptyset 5$ IFM=1 $\varnothing$ ANDD $>\varnothing$ THENDX=SGN (XI-X) *D: DY=SGN (Yl-Y) *D:LINE (X+DX,Y+DY ) - (Xl-DX, Yl-DY) , PRESET, B
llø GOSUB265: GOSUB2øø:IFZ=2THENZ $=\varnothing:$ POKE253, GI: $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{PPOINT}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}): \mathrm{GOTO}$ 35ELSEGOSUB2 $3 \varnothing$ : GOTO1øø
$115 \mathrm{YM}=8: \mathrm{Z}=1$
$12 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Xl}: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y} 1: \operatorname{PRESET}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}):$ PRINT@ $1 \varnothing$, USINGU\$; X,Y:GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing: I F Z=2 T H E$ NZ= $\varnothing$ : GOTO35ELSE12 $\varnothing$
$125 \mathrm{XM}=2: \mathrm{YM}=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{Z}=1:$ COLOR $\varnothing, 5$
$13 \varnothing$ GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing: \operatorname{LINE~(XI-2,Yl-2)-(XI~}$ $+2, Y 1+2)$, PSET, BF: PRINT@lø,USINGU \$;XI,Yl:LINE (XI-2,Yl-2) - (XI $+2, Y 1$ +2), PRESET, BF:IFZ=2THENZ= $\varnothing: C=P P O$ INT (X,Y) : GOTO35ELSE13ø
135 POKEl78, PC:PAINT (XI,Y1), $\varnothing: C$ =PPOINT (XI,Yl): POKE178, 3:GOTO35 14ø IFYI>18øTHEN3øELSEP=X1/8+Yl+ Yl/6*1ø

145 PRINT@ø,"PRESS <ENTER> AT EN D OF THE LINE";:PRINT@P,"";:LINE INPUTS\$: IFP>479THEN3øELSEPRINT@ ø ,"<CLEAR> TO QUIT:<SPACE> TO CON T.";
$15 \varnothing$ Q\$=INKEY\$:IFQ\$=""THEN15øELSE IFQ\$=CHR\$ (12)THEN3øELSEIFQ\$=" "T HENP=P+32:GOTOL45
$155 \mathrm{YM}=8: \mathrm{Z}=1: I F C N$ THENCN= $\varnothing: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X} 2$ : Y=Y2: GOTOl75ELSEPOKE253, G2: X=Xl: $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y} 1$
$16 \varnothing$ GOSUB2 $3 \varnothing$ : GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ IFZ=1THENP OKEl79, 53: LINE (X,Y) - (Xl, Yl) , PRES $E T, B: X 2=I N T(4 \varnothing \varnothing-(A B S(X-X I)+1) *(A$ BS (Y-Yl) +1) $/ 4 \varnothing$ ): PRINT@l6, X2: IFX2 <øTHENPLAY"L25501A": GOTOl6øELSEl $6 \varnothing$
165 POKE253,G1:IFX2<øTHENPRINT@1 4,"AREA TOO LARGE!";:SOUNDI $\varnothing, 1:$ FORT=1TO5 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT: $\mathrm{Z}=\varnothing:$ GOTO3 $\varnothing$
$17 \emptyset \mathrm{X} 2=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{Y} 2=\mathrm{Y}: \operatorname{GET}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})-(\mathrm{Xl}, \mathrm{Y} 1), \mathrm{B}$ , $G: \operatorname{LINE}(X, Y)-(X l, Y l), \operatorname{PSET}, B: D X=X$ l-X: $\mathrm{DY}=\mathrm{Y} 1-\mathrm{Y}: \mathrm{Xl}=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{Yl}=\mathrm{Y}: \mathrm{XM}=\mathrm{ABS}((\mathrm{DX}$ -ABS (DX) )/2): YM=ABS ((DY-ABS (DY)) /2) $+8:$ GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing: Z=1$
175 GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing: G O S U B 23 \varnothing:$ PUT (XI, Yl) $-(X I+D X, Y I+D Y), B, A N D: I F Z=1 T H E N 17$ $5 E L S E Z=\varnothing: I F M=11 T H E N L I N E(X 2, Y 2)-($ X2+DX, Y2+DY) , PSET, BF:PUT (XI, Yl) (XI + DX, Yl+DY) , B, AND: GOTO35ELSE35 18ø Z=1: POKE253, G2: PRINT@31, CHR\$ (95-O) ; : C= $\varnothing$
$185 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XI}: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Yl}: \mathrm{DRAW"BM}=\mathrm{X} ;,=\mathrm{Y} ; \mathrm{C} \varnothing \mathrm{S}=$ $S ; A=A ; ": O N W$ GOSUB62 $\varnothing, 625,63 \varnothing, 635$ , $64 \varnothing, 645,65 \varnothing, 655,66 \emptyset, 665,67 \emptyset, 68 \emptyset$ , 685, 69ø, 695, 7øø, 7ø5, 71ø,715,555 , 555, 555, 555, 555,565,57ø,575,58ø , 58ø,585,59ø,595,6øø,6ø5,61ø,61ø , 615, 615: DRAW"S4Aø"
19ø PRINT@14,USINGU\$;X,Y;:GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing: I F Z<2$ GOSUB2 $3 \varnothing$ : GOTOl85ELSEPLAY "O3L9GE": C=PPOINT (X,Y):GOSUB2øø: IFQ\$=CHR\$ (9) THENO= (O+2) AND2: PRIN T@3l, CHR\$ (95-O) ; : GOSUB23ø:GOTO18 ØELSEIFQ\$=" "THENZ= $\varnothing$ : POKE253,Gl: PLAY"L4 ØCDEFGABO 4C": GOTO $9 \varnothing$ 195 IFQ\$="["THENZ= $\varnothing:$ POKE253,Gl:G OSUB2 $3 \varnothing$ : GOTO3 $\varnothing$ ELSEGOSUB2 $3 \varnothing: A=(A+$ 1) AND3: GOTO18 $\varnothing$
$2 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(\varnothing): V=J O Y S T K(1): P R I N$ T@ $\varnothing, H ; V: I F M=8 T H E N H=I N T(H / 2): V=I N$ $\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{V} / 4.3)+1: \mathrm{Xl}=\mathrm{H} * 8: \mathrm{Yl}=\mathrm{V} * 12: G O T O 21$ 5ELSEIFSP=2THENXI=INT (H*4. $\varnothing 6): Y 1$ $=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{V} * 2.91)+8 E L S E I F S P=1 T H E N X I=X$ $3+\mathrm{H}-32: \mathrm{Yl}=\mathrm{Y} 3+\mathrm{V}-32 \mathrm{ELSEH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{H} / 9.2$ ) $-3: H=F N J(H): V=I N T(V / 9.2)-3: V=F N$ $J(V): X l=X l+H: Y l=Y l+V$
$2 \emptyset 5$ IFXI<XM THENXI=XM:H=øELSEIFX

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21ø IFYI<YM THENYl=YM:V=ø ELSEIF Yl>191THENYl=191:V=ø
215 Q\$=INKEY\$:PK=PEEK (6528 Ø) :IFQ \$<>" "ORPK=12 6ORPK=254 THENRETURNE LSEIFZ=1THENZ=2:RETURN
$22 \varnothing \operatorname{PSET}(X, Y, C): X=X 1: Y=Y 1: C=P P O I$ NT (X,Y) : PSET (X,Y,C+l):PRINT@l4, U SINGU\$;X,Y;:GOTO2øø
225 PRINT@ 256 ,STRING\$ (21, 32): EXE C3141ø: DRAW"BM5, ØCøR166D1ø4L166N Ulø4BR4DR163Ulø1C5RDlø2Ll64": GOS UB2 $4 \varnothing$ : GOSUB3 $6 \varnothing$ :RETURN
23ø FORI=5TO8:PCOPYI TOI-4:NEXT: $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{PPOINT}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}):$ RETURN
235 FORI=1TO4:PCOPYI TOI+4:NEXT: RETURN
$24 \varnothing$ IFME THENSS=3ø.48/S:MES="C"E LSESS=12/S:MES=CHR\$ (34)
245 PRINT@257,USING"\#\#.\#"+ME\$+"]
"; SS ; : DX=256: DY=184: PP=264:GOSUB 275: PP=9:RETURN
$25 \varnothing$ PRINT@ $\varnothing$, $\$(\varnothing) ;: P R I N T T A B(27) "$ ="; : PRINTUSING"\#\#\#"+ME\$;8*SS; : PO KEl78, $\varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(2 \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing)-(2 \varnothing 8,7), \operatorname{PSET}$ , BF:RETURN
255 DRAW"BMø,9CøR9øD112L9ø":COLO R5: LINE $(1,1 \varnothing)-(89,12 \emptyset), \operatorname{PSET}, B F: P$ OKE255, 255 : PRINT@33, D\$ ( $\varnothing$ ) ; : POKE2 55, ø:RETURN
$26 \varnothing$ H=JOYSTK ( $\varnothing$ ) : V=INT (JOYSTK (I) / 8) : K=V*32+64:PRINT@K, " $\mathrm{K}(6528 \emptyset): I F P K=2550 R P K=127$ THENPRI NT@K," ";:GOTO26ØELSERETURN
265 IFJ THENPRINT@14,USINGU\$;XI, Yl ; : RETURNELSEIFM=4 THEN28øELSEDX $=(\mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{XI})+1): \mathrm{DY}=(\mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{Yl})+1):$ IFM<9ORM>1øTHEN275ELSEDX=DX-S*WW /12: IFDX< $\varnothing$ THENDX= $\varnothing$
$27 \emptyset$ DY=DY-S*WW/12:IFDY<øTHENDY=
275 DX=DX/S:DY=DY/S:IFME THENXF= DX*. $3 \varnothing 5: Y F=D Y * .3 \emptyset 5: G O T O 29 \emptyset E L S E X F$ $=I N T(D X): X I=(D X-X F) * 12: Y F=I N T(D Y$ ): YI $=(\mathrm{DY}-\mathrm{YF}) * 12: G O T O 29 \varnothing$
$28 \emptyset D X=((A B S(X-X I)+1) / S) \wedge 2: D Y=(($ ABS $(Y-Y l)+1) / S)^{\wedge} 2: D X=S Q R(D X+D Y):$ $X F=I N T(D X): X I=(D X-X F) * 12: P R I N T @ 1$ ø,USING" \#\#\#'\#\# ";XF,XI;
285 IFM=4THENIFME THENPRINT@1ø, U SING" \#\#\#.\#\# ";XF*.3ø5+XI*. $\varnothing$ 25:RETURNELSEPRINT@1ø,USING"
\#\#\#'\#\# ";XF,XI:RETURN
$29 \varnothing$ IFME THENPRINT@PP,USING"\#\#\#. \#\#X\#\#\#.\#\#";XF;YF;:RETURNELSEPRIN T@PP, USING"\#\#\#'\#\#X\#\#\#'\#\#' ; XF, XI,
YF,YI;:RETURN
295 GOSUB225
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ GET (XX,YY) - (XX+6,YY+lø), B,G:

PUT (XX, YY) - (XX+6, YY+lø), A, AND: Q\$ =INKEYS:IFQ\$=" "THENP=M-I
$3 \emptyset 5$ QS=INKEY\$:IFQ\$=" "THENP=M-1
$31 \varnothing$ PK=PEEK (6528ø):IFQ\$=" "ORPK= 1260RPK=254 THENPLAY"L5 ØO4C": IFP< 12THENM=P+1: GOTO6øELSEIFP>23THEN $32 \not \subset E L S E P U T(X X-8, Y Y-15)-(X X+8, Y Y+$ 3), B,NOT:ONP-11 GOTO $52 \emptyset, 53 \varnothing, 515$, $495,4 \varnothing 5,41 \varnothing, 4 \varnothing \varnothing, 365,355,335,33 \varnothing$, 325
$315 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{JOYSTK}(\varnothing) / 8): \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{JOY}$ STK (l) /l6)*8: P=H+V:IFP=P1 THEN3 $\varnothing$ 5ELSEPUT (XX,YY) - (XX+6,YY+lø), B, P SET: $\mathrm{XX}=\mathrm{H} * 2 \emptyset+18: Y Y=V * 3+18: \mathrm{Pl}=\mathrm{P}: \mathrm{GO}$ TO3øø
32ø $\mathrm{PC}=\mathrm{CP}+\mathrm{P}-24: \mathrm{POKE178}$, PC:LINE (1 $92, \varnothing)-(2 \emptyset 4,7), P S E T, B F: I F M=30 R M=7$ THEN6øELSE315
325 POKE65494, $\varnothing$ :SCREEN $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ CLS8: P RINT"you can continue by typing" ,"CONT <PRESS ENTER>", , "or You can cold start by typing POKEll3 , $\varnothing: E X E C 4 \varnothing 999<E N T E R>"$, , "BYE-BYE !": END: POKE65495-PQ, $\varnothing$ :SCREEN1, l: GOSUB2 $3 \varnothing$ : GOTO2 95
$33 \varnothing$ PCLS5:GOTO $3 \varnothing$
335 POKE255,255:PCLS5:PRINT@ø,"D EFAULT MENU": PRINT:PRINT" FILENA ME: "D\$(Ø)," DESIGNER: "D\$(1)," DATE: "D\$(2), " WALL:";:IFME THE NPRINTUSING"\#\#.\#\# CM";WW*2.54ELS EPRINTWW"IN"
$34 \varnothing$ PRINT" AUTO SIZE: "MID\$("ON OFF", J*3+1,3), " LPRINT I.D.: "M ID\$ ("YESNO ", L*3+1,3)," MEASURE: "MID\$ ("U.S. METRIC", ME*6+1,6), " RETURN": POKE255,
345 GOSUB26ø:IFV<4THENPRINT@K+2ø ,""; : IFV<3THENINPUTD\$ (V):D\$ (V) = L EFT\$ (D\$ (V) +STRING\$ $(8,32), 8): \operatorname{GOTO}$ 335ELSEINPUTWW:IFME THENWW=INT (W W* $39.37+.5) / 1 \varnothing \varnothing:$ GOTO3 3 5ELSE3 35
$35 \varnothing$ IFV=7THENGOSUB23ø:GOTO295ELS EIFV $=4$ THENJ $=(J+1)$ ANDl : GOTO3 35ELS EIFV $=5$ THENL $=(\mathrm{L}+1)$ ANDI: GOTO335ELS EME $=(\mathrm{ME}+1)$ ANDI: GOTO335
355 CP=INT (JOYSTK ( $\varnothing$ ) /2) * 8 : GOSUB3 $6 \varnothing: P K=P E E K(6528 \emptyset): I F P K=2550 R P K=1$ 27THEN355ELSE 295
$36 \varnothing \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{CP}: \mathrm{FORH}=13 \mathrm{TO} 162 \mathrm{STEP} 2 \varnothing: \mathrm{POKE}$ 178, V:LINE (H,79)-(H+1ø,89), PSET, BF:V=V+l:NEXT:RETURN
365 PCLS5:PRINT@24, "COMMAND"TAB ( 57) "MODE: ": PRINT@246," COLORS"T AB(54)" IN/PIX \&"TAB(24)"MAX SI ZE": GOSŪB2 25 : FORK=øTO23: PRINT@32 $2+\mathrm{K} * 8$, MID\$ (M\$, K*6+1, 6) ; : NEXT: DRA W"BM9, ll6CØR24 ØD74L24 ØNU74BR4DR2

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37U71":GOSUB395
$37 \varnothing$ PCLS5:PRINT@ø,"KEYBOARD INPU T: "TAB (24) "DESIGN"TAB (57) "MODE:" TAB (32) "<SHFT>-< [>= UNDO", "<SHFT $>-<C L R>=$ TRASH","<SPACE>= COMMAN D MODE", ,"CURSOR MODE (DEFAULT= RELATIVE): [= FULL SCREEN IMMEDI ATE","^= SINGLE PIX IMMEDIATE",

375 PRINT"] = TOGGLE L-R DOOR HIN GES","<SPACE>= SET FIXTURE/FURNI TURE", , "R= RECALL LAST DIMENSIO N","P= PRINT LAST DIMENSION","C= CONTINUE FUNCTION": GOSUB395
$38 \varnothing$ PCLS5: PRINT@12,"SPECIAL INST RUCTIONS* MOVE \& COPY", ""l. ENCL OSE TARGET AREA","2. RELEASE BUT TON", "3. MOVE TO NEW AREA","4. P RESS BUTTON AND FINE ADJUST", 385 PRINT"* FIX \& FURN", ""l. SEL ECT DIAGRAM","2. RELEASE \& PRESS BUTTON TO RO- TATE", "4. PRES S ] TO SWITCH HINGES","5. PRESS <SPACE> TO SET POSITION"
$39 \varnothing$ PRINT"* <SPACE>: CHANGE COMM AND TO DE- SIGN MODE W/O FUNCTI ON CHANGE": GOSUB3 95: GOSUB23ø: GOT 0295
$395 \mathrm{~T}=(\mathrm{T}+1)$ ANDI: PRINT@121,"PRESS ": PRINT@152, "BUTTON>": DRAW"BM19ø , 34C=T;R58D22L58U22": PK=PEEK (652 $8 \varnothing):$ IFPK=127ORPK=255THEN395ELSER ETURN
$4 \varnothing \varnothing S C=(S C+1)$ ANDI:SCREEN1,SC:GOT 0295
$4 \emptyset 5$ IFPEEK (49152) < > 68THENPRINT@2 57,"WHERE'S DISK BASIC?":SOUNDIø $\emptyset, 1: F O R T=1 T O 15 \emptyset \varnothing: N E X T: G O T O 295 E L S$ EVERIFYON
41ø GOSUB255: PRINT@65,"SAVE": PRI NT" LOAD":PRINT" RETURN ^":IFP=1 6THENPRINT" DRIVE\#"DN
415 GOSUB26ø:IFV>3THEN415ELSEIFV =2THEN49 ØELSEIFV=3THENIFP=16THEN DN= (DN+1) AND3: PRINT@167, DN;:DRIV EDN : GOTO4 15ELSE4 15
42ø POKE65494, ø
425 IFV=1THEN435ELSEGOSUB23ø:GOS UB25 $\varnothing$ : POKEG+8, 24/S:FORI=1TO16: PO KEG+I+8,ASC (MID\$ (D\$ (1) +D\$ (2) , I, I )) : NEXT: IFP=16THENIFFREE (DN ) $>2 \mathrm{TH}$ ENSAVEMD\$ $(\varnothing)+"$.ARC", $G, G+6143,38 \varnothing$ : GOTO25ELSEPRINT@22, "DISK FULL": SOUNDI $\varnothing \varnothing$, 1 : GOSUB2 25 : GOTO4 1 $\varnothing$
$43 \varnothing$ CSAVEMD\$ ( $\varnothing$ ) , G , G+6143, $38 \varnothing$ : GOT 025
435 PCLS5:IFP=17THENPRINT@256,"P REPARE TAPE AND ENTER FILENAME B

ELOW. ENTER ^ TO ABORT...": I=22: GOTO46ø
$44 \emptyset N=\varnothing:$ CLS : POKE255, 255 : PRINT@ $\varnothing$, TAB(7)"ARCHIE FILE DRAWER"STRING \$ $(6,32)$ : POKE255, $\varnothing$
445 FORSE=3TOll:DSKI\$DN, 17,SE,A\$ , B\$:A\$=A\$+LEFT\$ (B\$, 127):FORI=øTO $7: K=I * 32: B \$=M I D \$(A \$, K+1,8): C \$=L E$ FT\$ (B\$, l) : IFC\$=CHR\$ (255) THENI=8: SE=l2ELSEIFC\$>CHR\$ ( $\varnothing$ ) THENIFMID\$ ( A\$, K+9, 3) ="ARC"THENPRINT" "B\$,: $N \$(N)=B \$: N=N+1$
$45 \varnothing$ NEXTI, SE: PRINT@384," *LOAD", " *ABORT (^) "; $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}-1$
$455 \mathrm{H}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{JOYSTK}(\varnothing) / 32): \mathrm{V}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{JO}$ YSTK (1) /5.3) * $2: \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{V}: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{I} * 16+32: \mathrm{P}$ RINT@K, " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$; : PK=PEEK (6528 Ø) : IFPK= 2550RPK=127THENPRINT@K, " ";:GOTO 455
$46 \emptyset$ IFI=23GOTO49øELSEIFI<22ANDI> N THEN455ELSEIFI<22THENNF\$=N\$ (I) +".ARC": GOTO475ELSEIFI=22THENPRI NT@448,"FILENAME ";:INPUTNF\$ : IFNF\$="^"THENPRINT@448,STRING\$ ( 32,32 ) : GOTO49øELSEIFP=17THENNF\$= LEFT\$ (NF\$+STRING\$ $(8,32), 8):$ GOTO4 75
465 El=INSTR (l,NF\$,"."):E2=INSTR ( $1, N F \$, " / "): I F E l=\emptyset A N D E 2=\varnothing T H E N N F \$$ $=N F \$+"$. ARC": GOTO4 65ELSEIFE2> 1 THE NMID\$ (NF\$, E2, I) =".":GOTO465ELSEN F\$=LEFT\$ (LEFT\$ (NF\$,El-I) +STRING\$ $(8,32), 8)+M I D \$(M I D \$(N F \$, E 1+1)+"$ ", 1, 3)
$47 \emptyset$ OPEN"D", \#l,NF\$, I:LF=LOF (1):C LOSE: IFLF=øTHENKILLNF\$:PRINT@448 , "UNABLE TO FIND": GOTO455
475 IFP=16THENLOADMNF\$:D\$ $(\varnothing)=L E F$ T\$ (NF\$, INSTR ( $2, N F \$, " . ")-1) E L S E C L$ OADMNFS: D\$ $(\varnothing)=N F \$$
$48 \varnothing$ PK=PEEK $(G+8): D \$(1)=" 7: D \$(2)=$ "": FORI=1TO8:D\$(l)=D\$(I)+CHR\$ (PE $\mathrm{EK}(\mathrm{G}+\mathrm{I}+8$ : $\mathrm{D} \$(2)=\mathrm{D} \$(2)+\mathrm{CHR} \$($ PEEK (G+I+16) NEXT: IFPK $>\varnothing$ THENS $=24 / \mathrm{PK}$ : IFME THENSS $=3 \varnothing .48 / \mathrm{S}$ ELSESS $=12 / \mathrm{S}$ 485 GOTO25
$49 \varnothing$ POKE65495-PQ, ø: GOSUB2 $3 \varnothing$ : GOTO 295
495 GOSUB255:PRINT@65,"PRINT": PR INT" GRID": PRINT" RETURN"
$5 \emptyset \emptyset$ GOSUB26ø:IFV>2THEN5øめELSEIFV $=2$ THENGOSUB2 $3 \varnothing$ : GOTO2 95ELSEGOSUB2 $3 \varnothing:$ GOSUB $25 \varnothing:$ IFV=1THENFORH $=\varnothing$ TO2 55 STEP8: FORV=8TOl91STEP8: PSET (H,V, $\varnothing): N E X T V, H$
5ø5 POKE65494, ø:IFL=øTHENPRINT\#$2, \mathrm{D} \$(\varnothing) \mathrm{CHRS}(13) \mathrm{D} \$(1) \mathrm{CHR} \$(13) \mathrm{D}$ (2 ) CHR\$ (13) CHR\$ (13)

51ø EXEC31462：GOSUB23ø：GOTO25
515 GOSUB2 $4 \varnothing$ ：S＝24／（INT（JOYSTK（ $\varnothing$ ） （2．8）＋2）：PK＝PEEK（6528ø）：IFPK＝255 ORPK＝127THEN515ELSE295
52め Sl＝S：S＝4：PCLS5：DRAW＂BMø，8CøR 46＂：PRINT＠ø，＂SELECT：＂：PRINT＠32，＂ CHAIRS＂，＂$\&$ SOFAS：＂TAB（18）＂5＇
6＇ ＇＇＇＇：PRINT＠192，＂BEDS：SNGL $^{\prime \prime}$
FULL QUN KNG CAL＂：PRINT＠32ø，＂TA
BLES：RND RECT OCT COF TV＇：PRIN T＠448，＂BED－CHST DSK DRSR NS＂， ＂ROOM：＂
525 FORI＝ØTO3：FORK＝øTO4：X＝64＋K＊3 $6: Y=22+48 * I+(1 A N D I): D R A W " B M=X ;,=$ Y；S4Aø＂：ONK＋1＋I＊5 GOSUB62ø，625，6 $3 \emptyset, 635,64 \emptyset, 645,65 \emptyset, 655,66 \emptyset, 665,6$ $7 \emptyset, 68 \emptyset, 685,69 \varnothing, 695,7 \emptyset \emptyset, 7 \emptyset 5,71 \emptyset, 7$ 15，72 $\varnothing$ ：NEXTK，I：S＝SI：GOTO545
53ø PCLS5：DRAW＂BMø，8CøR46＂：PRINT ＠ø，＂SELECT：＂：PRINT＠64，＂DOORS：2＇
 BM6ø，22S8Aø＂：FORD＝8TOl2：GOSUB555 ：DRAW＂BRIø＂：NEXT
535 PRINT＠192，＂BATH：COMM．SHOW ERS TUB＂：PRINT＠32ø，＂KIT：STOV E REF W／D SINKS＂：FORI＝øTOI： FORK＝1TO5：DRAW＂BM＂＋STR\＄（6＋K＊44）＋ ＂，＂＋STR\＄（7 $7+48 * I):$ ONK＋I＊5GOSUB56 $5,57 \varnothing, 575,58 \emptyset, 56 \varnothing, 585,59 \varnothing, 595,6 \emptyset$ $\varnothing, 6 \varnothing 5: N E X T K, I$
$54 \varnothing$ PRINT＠427，＂WALL＂TAB（21）＂CORN ER＂：PRINT＠448，＂FIRE－＂TAB（26），＂PL ACE：＂：DRAW＂BM5ø，178＂：GOSUB61ø：DR AW＂BM138， $178^{\prime \prime}$ ：GOSUB615：GOSUB72ø $545 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{JOYSTK}(\varnothing) / 12.8): \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{INT}($ JOYSTK（l）／l6）：PRINT＠K＋I，＂＂；：I＝H ＊5＋8：K＝96＋V＊128：PRINT＠K＋I，＂＂$;$ ：P K＝PEEK（6528 $):$ IFPK＝255ORPK＝127TH EN545
$55 \emptyset \mathrm{~W}=(\mathrm{V} * 5+\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{l})+(\mathrm{P}-12) * 19: \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{H}+8:$
$\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{P}+1: \mathrm{IFH}+\mathrm{V}=7 \mathrm{THEN} 49 \varnothing \mathrm{ELSE6} \mathrm{\varnothing}$
$555 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{D}-2: \mathrm{DRAW}$＂C5R＝D；UL＝D；DCø＂：I FO＝ $\mathrm{F}^{2} H E N D R A W " U E=E ; U F 2 D=E ; " E L S E D R$ AW＂U＝E；E2DF＝E；D＂：＇door
56ø RETURN
565 DRAW＂R8U3L2GL2HL2ND3BRBU2U4E 2R2F2D4G2L2H2＂：RETURN：＇toilet
57ø DRAW＂R13U13L7G6D7BE6EFGH＂：RE TURN：＇corner shower stalls
575 DRAW＂NE13R13U13L2BL4LBL4L2NF 13D13＂：RETURN：＇wall shower
58ø DRAW＂R2øU1øL2H2L12G2L2D1øBR2 BU4U3E2R12F2D3G2L12H2＂：RETURN：＇b athtub
585 DRAW＂RløU8LløD8BR2BU3EFGHBR4 EFGHBU3EFGHBL4EFGH＇：RETURN：＇stov e
$59 \varnothing$ DRAW＂R1øU8NLIøHL8GD8＂：RETURN
：＇refrig（3ø＂）
595 DRAW＂R8U8NL8HL6GD8＂：RETURN：＇ washer，dryer，dishwasher（24＇）
6øø DRAW＂R12U8L12D8BRBU3U2ER2FND 2BR2ND2ER2FD2GL2HBL2GL2H＂：RETURN ：＇dbl sink
$6 \varnothing 5$ DRAW＂R8U8L8D8BE2R4EU3HL4GD3F BDRBR2R＇：RETURN：＇single sink
61ø DRAW＂R18U6L2NL2U2H4L6G4D2NR2
L2D6＂：RETURN：＇wall fireplace
615 DRAW＂NE3H4E13F4GNG2F2D6G4L6H 2＂：RETURN：＇corner fireplace
62ø DRAW＂HU8ER8FD8GLNL7U7HL4GD7
BR2ø＂：RETURN：wall chair
625 DRAW＂LH6UE6RF6DGNG5H5LG3DF5＂ ：RETURN：＇corner chair
63ø DRAW＂HU8ER18FD8GLNL17U7HL14G
D7＂：RETURN：＇sofa（5＇）
635 DRAW＂HU8ER22FD8GLNL2 IU7HL18G
D7＇：RETURN：＇sofa（6＇）
$64 \varnothing$ DRAW＂HU8ER28FD8GLNL27U7HL24G
D7＂：RETURN：＇sofa（7＇）
645 DRAW＂R13U25Ll3ND25BF2R9D4L9N U4BG2R13BD3M－13，－1＂：RETURN：＇sgl
bed
65ø DRAW＂R18U25L18ND25BF2R6ND4BR 2R6D4L6NU4BL2L6NU4BG2R18D3M－18，－
1＂：RETURN：＇full bed
655 DRAW＂R2øU2 7L2øND2 7BF2R7ND4BR 2R7D4L7NU4BL2L7NU4BG2R2 ØD3M－2ø，－ 1＇：RETURN：＇queen bed
66ø DRAW＂R25U27L25ND27BF2R9ND4BR 3R9D4L9NU4 BL3L9NU4BG2R25D3M－25，－ 1＂：RETURN：＇king bed
665 DRAW＂R24U28L24ND28BF2R9ND4BR 2R9D4L9NU4 BL2L9NU4BG2R24D3M－24，－ 1＂：RETURN：＇ca king bed
$67 \emptyset \mathrm{R}=7 * \mathrm{~S} / 4: \operatorname{IF}(\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{R})<8 \mathrm{THENY}=8$
675 CIRCLE（X，Y－R），R，Ø：RETURN：＇di ning table（round）
68ø DRAW＂R2ØU12L2めD12＂：RETURN：＂d ining table（rect）
685 DRAW＂BU4U6E4R6F4D6G4L6H4＂：RE TURN：＇dining table（octagon）
69ø DRAW＂R16U8L16D8＂：RETURN：＇cof
fee table
695 DRAW＂R12U7L12D7＂：RETURN：＇tv
7øø DRAW＂R12U6Ll2D6＂：RETURN：＇che st
$7 \varnothing 5$ DRAW＂RI4U6L14D6＂：RETURN：＇des k
71ø DRAW＂R2øU6L2øD6＂：RETURN：＇dre sser
715 DRAW＂R6U6L6D6＂：RETURN：＇night stand
72め PRINT＠474，＂CANCEL＂；：DRAW＂BM2 Ø6，166S4R48D1øL48U1め＂
725 RETURN

Ma Bell Gets Personalized

By Robert C. Lake

c.

Have you ever envied those personalized, or "vanity," phone numbers so many businesses use? You've seen them - like the local used-car dealer's ad that says, "If you want a great deal, just dial GOOD CAR." Wouldn't it be neat if you could tell your friends they should dial NICE GUY?

How do you get those unique phone numbers? Well, it's usually by requesting a particular number from the phone company. In fact, many businesses wait years for the right number! In some cases the company already had a "good" number and simply recognized its mnemonic value. Mnemonics are sets of letters or words that can be used to stand for other numbers, ideas, etc. Let's face it, it's easier to remember CARPETS than 227-7387.

But how do you know if your phone number has a useful mnemonic? You could look at the dial or keyboard and try to visualize the words your number might produce. You'd have to be a great visualizer, though; there are thousands of possible combinations for each phone number. My program will do the hard work for you. Vaniphone will accept a typical seven-digit phone number and print every combination of the phone dial letters associated with that number.

Some of these combinations will be very good at triggering memory associations, some not so good. Obviously, GOOD CAR is a great mnemonic for a usedcar dealer, but less obvious mnemonics can also be used to advantage. For example, want to call the editors of our favorite Color Computer magazine? Well, you could look up the number in the front of this magazine each time you need it, but I'll bet you won't forget that you can also get them by calling A BUGGY Crew. (Just kidding, guys!)

Bob Lake teaches accounting and data processing at Auburn University in Montgomery, Alabama. He is a certified public accountant and holds certificates in data process and as a systems professional.

When you run the program, you'll find that some phone numbers will have a large number of combinations. For example, if your number is $234-5678$, there are $3 \times 3 \times 3$ X 3 X 3 X 3 X 3 combinations $(2,187)$. You couldn't possibly visualize each of these combinations, but Vaniphone displays each and every one for you. Some phone numbers produce a smaller number of combinations, because there are no letters associated with certain digits on the phone dial. This program will print a numerical one wherever a 1 is encountered and a $\mathbf{Z}$ whenever a zero is encountered, since these have no letter equivalent.

The program will print the mnemonics either to the screen or to a printer. When the mnemonics are printed on the screen, you can stop the scrolling display at any time by pushing the space bar. Restart the display in the same way.

With this program and a little imagination, you'll find that most phone numbers have useful mnemonics. Have fun!
(Questions about this program may be directed to the author at 3206 Covered Bridge Road, Montgomery, AL 36116, 205-279-8185. Please enclose an SASE for a reply when writing.)

Mnemonics for: 228-4492

| AATGGWA | AATGGWB | AATGGWC | AATGGXA |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AATGHWB | AATGHWC | AATGHXA | AATGHXB |
| AATGIWC | AATGIXA | AATGIXB AATGIXC |  |
| AATHGXA | AATHGXB AATHGXC | AATHGYA |  |
| AATHHXB AATHHXC | AATHHYA AATHHYB |  |  |
| AATHIXC | AATHIYA AATHIYB AATHIYC |  |  |
| AATIGYA | AATIGYB AATIGYC | AATIHWA |  |
| AATIHYB AATIHYC AATIIWA AATIIWB |  |  |  |
| AATIIYC AAUGGWA | AAUGGWB AAUGGWC |  |  |
| AAUGHWA | AAUGHWB AAUGHWC AAUGHXA |  |  |
| AAUGIWB AAUGIWC AAUGIXA AAUGIXB |  |  |  |
| AAUHGWC AAUHGXA AAUHGXB AAUHGXC |  |  |  |

The listing: VANIPHON

| l | REM | $* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | REM | $*$ |  |
| 3 | REM | $*$ | VANIPHON |

18 CLS
19 PRINT "THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGN ED"
$2 \emptyset$ PRINT "TO SEARCH FOR A PERSON ALIZED"
21 PRINT "MNEMONIC FOR YOUR PHON E"
22 PRINT "NUMBER. IT WILL DISPL
AY ALL"
23 PRINT "THE POSSIBLE COMBINATI ONS"
24 PRINT "OF LETTERS FOR THE PHO NE "
25 PRINT "NUMBER YOU PROVIDE."
26 PRINT:PRINT"TO HALT DISPLAY, PUSH"
27 PRINT"THE SPACE BAR. TO REST ART"
28 PRINT "THE DISPLAY, PUSH IT A GAIN."
29 PRINT: PRINT"DO YOU WANT THE D ISPLAY"
$3 \varnothing$ PRINT"SENT TO THE pRINTER OR"
31 PRINT"TO THE sCREEN";
32 A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$="S"ORA\$="s" T HEN DEV= $\emptyset$ ELSE IF A\$="P" OR A\$=" p" THEN DEV=-2 ELSE 32
33 IF LEFT\$(A\$,l)="P" OR LEFT\$(A \$,l)="p" THEN DEV=-2 ELSE DEV= $\varnothing$ 34 CLS:PRINT"GIVE THE 7-DIGIT PH ONE"
35 PRINT "NUMBER YOU WANT TRANSL ATED."
36 PRINT "DO NOT INCLUDE A DASH, ONLY"
37 PRINT "THE SEVEN DIGITS.

38 DIM D\$(1ø,3)
$39 \mathrm{M}(\varnothing)=1$
$4 \emptyset \mathrm{M}(1)=1$
41 FOR J=2 TO 9:M(J)=3:NEXTJ
42 FOR J=øTO9
43 FOR K=1TO3
44 READ D $(J, K)$
45 NEXT K
46 NEXT J
47 DATA "Z","*","*","1","*","*"
48 DATA "A","B","C","D"
49 DATA "E","F","G","H","I","J"
$5 \emptyset$ DATA "K","L","M","N","O","P"
51 DATA "R","S","T","U","V","W"
52 DATA "X","Y"
53 INPUT N\$
$54 \mathrm{Nl}=\varnothing$
55 FOR J=1TO7
$56 \mathrm{~N}(\mathrm{~J})=\operatorname{VAL}(\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~N} \$, \mathrm{~J}, \mathrm{l}))$
57 IF $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{J})=\varnothing$ OR $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{J})=1$ THEN Nl= $\mathrm{Nl}+1$
58 NEXT J
$59 \operatorname{SUM}=\operatorname{INT}\left(3^{\wedge}(7-\mathrm{Nl})\right.$ )
6ø PRINT: PRINT SUM;" COMBINATION S "
61 PRINT "WILL BE DISPLAYED":PRI NT
62 PRINT\#DEV:PRINT \#DEV,"MNEMONI
CS FOR: ";MID\$(N\$,l,3);"-";MID\$(
N\$,4,4): PRINT \#DEV
63 FOR Jl=1TO3
64 FOR J2=1TO3
65 FOR J3=1TO3
66 FOR J4=1TO3
67 FOR J5=1TO3
68 FOR J6=1TO3
69 FOR J7=1TO3
$7 \emptyset$ IF $D \$(N(1), J l)=" * " O R D \$(N(2)$ , J2) ="*" OR D\$(N(3),J3)="*" THEN 76
71 IF D\$(N(4),J4)="*" OR D\$ (N(5) , J5) ="*" OR D\$(N(6),J6)="*" THEN 76
72 IF D\$(N(7), J7)="*" OR D\$ (N(8) ,J8)="*" OR D\$(N(9),J9)="*" THEN 76
73 PRINT \#DEV,D\$(N(1),J1);D\$(N(2 ), J2) ; D\$(N(3), J3);D\$(N(4),J4);D\$ (N(5), J5);D\$(N(6),J6);D\$(N(7),J7 );" ";
74 A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=" "THEN 75 ELS E 76
75 A\$=INKEY\$:IFA§=" "THEN 76 ELS E 75
76 NEXTJ7:NEXTJ6:NEXTJ5:NEXTJ4:N EXTJ3:NEXTJ2:NEXTJI
77 PRINT \#DEV

RISE AND FALL After a decade of supporting different operating systems, Frank Hogg Laboratory, Inc., has decided to stay exclusively with OS-9, both the 6809 and 68000 versions. FH L has discontinued their support of Flex, both Standard 6809 and CoCo. Because of this, they no longer sell CCFlex.

FHL will be supporting the CoCo 3 and all of its pertinent products. Many in the CoCo Community are already aware of the hardware and software products FHL will be marketing for OS-9 Level II on the CoCo 3. The reason FHL has made the decision to support only OS-9 is that, with full CoCo 3 support, as well as their continuing line of QT computers and products, they found it necessary to concentrate on one area. They believe OS-9 is an operating system that suits their needs as well as the needs of their customers.

NO FOOLING We have recently come across a copy of an official New York state document, Form X20I (Certificate of Conducting Business under an Assumed Name for Individual). This form, which was filed by one Robert Harry Rosen, certifies the transaction of business for this individual under the name of Spectrum Projects and is dated April 1, 1982. We have no idea what implications arise from that specific date except that Spectrum Projects just recently celebrated its fifth business anniversary. Bob Rosen says, "While I am pleased and proud that we have passed this milestone, we're looking ahead to the next five years and our 10th anniversary!"

Happy anniversary, Bob!
COLORFUL IDEA If you are looking for color ribbons for your Radio Shack DMP-I30 printer, we have found a source. Marty's Rubber Stamp Shop is now carrying printer ribbons for the DMP-I30 in red, green, blue, brown
and purple, as well as traditional black. The price for the color ribbons is $\$ 13$, and the black ribbons sell for \$9. Marty's does offer quantity discounts - a great idea for CoCo clubs. In addition, clubs may want to contact Marty's to get a price on bulk refills. Contact Marty's Rubber Stamp Shop, 47 South Second Street. Saint Clair, PA 17970. (717) 429-1052.

QUICK CABLES Ohm/Electronics, Inc., has announced the availability of a variety of customizing 9 - and 25 -pin Scooter RS-232 Interface Cable Kits. The cable kits are intended for field service technicians, engineers, installers and hobbyists. A provided insertion/ extraction tool allows the user to quickly change the pin arrangement to meet the needs of any computer or computer accessory interface. Each kit also contains a 5 - or 10 -foot, nineconductor, foil-shielded RS-232 cable with ends crimped with gold contacts, two hoods with strain reliefs, two connector blocks, jumper cables and all other mounting hardware including a screwdriver. A deluxe option includes the above, plus an RS-232 Mini-Tester, which uses LEDs to show lead activity and polarity. The tester has one male and one female 25 -pin connector with all 25 pins connected straight through the tester. The kits are available in several different configurations ranging in price from $\$ 24.95$ to $\$ 31.50$. Contact Ohm/Electronics, Inc., 746 Vermont Street, Palatine, IL 60067.

VCR HELPER Sunrise Software proudly announces its latest software for the Color Computer, VCR File. This new program was written by John Fiske, author of Superdisk Utility, and operates on all three models of the Color Computer. It requires 32 K of memory and one disk drive. Use of a printer is optional.
$V C R$ File is shipped with a complete
operator's manual. It is not copyprotected, but it is run-protected. The program can store over 750 entries of movie or camcorder programs. It sorts to the screen or printer. It also calculates the amount of tape available on the cassettes entered in the file.
$V C R$ File is also easily adaptable to other collections of information, such as LP recordings, audio cassettes and other tape products, computer disks and tapes, and other similar applications. The price for $V C R$ File is $\$ 19.95$, plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$. Florida residents need to add $\$ 1$ for sales tax. Contact Sunrise Software, 8901 NW 26 Street, Sunrise, FL 33322, (800) 628-2828.

DRIBBLERS BEWARE Software Exchange has introduced Professional Basketball Handicapping System, a program designed for the ardent basketball enthusiast. With the system, anyone can quickly handicap the weekly NBA basketball games using information found in the daily newspaper sports section. This disk-based program stores the basketball data entered for the teams and later uses it for handicapping. Data can be displayed onscreen or printed. The price for the system is $\$ 49.95$ plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$. To get the Professional Basketball Handicapping System for your CoCo, call (800) 527-9467. VISA and MasterCard accepted.

FREE TAXES? A program that was previously not available for public distribution is now being offered to CoCo owners for free. CoCo Federal Tax requires a 64 K Color Computer with one disk drive. This tax preparer's tool is comprised of 39 programs, which cover Form 1040, Schedules A, B, C, D, E, G, SE and W, and Forms 2441, 4562 and 6251. Send an SASE and three disks along with your request to Puritas Springs Software, 17140 Lorain Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44111.

# Real-Life Uses for the Seven-Value CIRCLE Statement 

By Joseph Kolar Rainbow Contributing Editor

Before we embark upon our odyssey through the promised graphics tutorials, we shall pause and reflect on the ubiquitous CIRCLE statement.

CIRCLE was never previously considered in its range of possibilities. There is no time like the present to correct this oversight. You may prefer to thumb through your manual to get an overview of CIRCLE before we demonstrate some real-life uses of the seven-value CIRCLE statement.

Starting with a blank Hi-Res screen, our object is to create a simple "happy face," replete with ears and hair. Using concatenation and gobs of GOSUBs, we shall animate the eyes, causing them to scan from side to side.

Thanks to a typing error, pressing E instead of 3 , we shall animate the mouth. Instead of correcting an error, we use it to get a desired effect.

From LI STING1 key in lines 100,110 and 300 . After each new program line is added, run it to check out your work to follow along with this growing program. You will see how it was developed, item by item. Note that the location of the CIRCLE is 130,98 (the first two values in the statement). Originally, it was 128,96 , the center of the screen. It was adjusted two units to the right and two units down. The facial features

Florida-based Joseph Kolar is a veteran writer and programmer who specializes in introducing beginners to the powers of the Color Computer.
were created slightly off-center and, to compensate and re-center the happy face, it was easier to move the circle rather than do massive relocating of all the facial components.

This face was created dynamically from nothing and, being both wise and lazy, I took the easy way out. You, too, are expected to move components around the screen with a minimum of effort. Creating should be fun - not drudgery.

The circle was arbitrarily made 50 units in diameter (third value), and Color 1 in the two-color set was used (fourth value). Color I displays a feature and Color 0 blanks it out.

Whenever a design element, such as an eye socket, is needed two or more times, it is better to label the element with a string variable and call it as many times as required in the program using concatenation.

Key in Line 120 to get the eye socket. Key in Line 125 but temporarily omit the ending, :GOTO200.

You may use the following alternate Line 125 and get substantially the same result: 125 DRAW"BM110,90"+A\$+"BR30" $+A \$$. In this case, we located the left eye socket. Since it was drawn to finish at the starting point (see Line 120), adding BR30 no draw units to the right locates the other socket. One way is as good as the other.

In order to add a left ear, we have to design its shape. The simplest one is a jug ear, or the left half of a circle. CoCo's CIRCLE statement does this with a minimum of effort. Key in Line
111. The left ear was sized at a diameter of 10 (third value) and displayed in Color 1 (fourth value). To create only the left half of the circle, we decided the shape of the ear. The height/ width ratio of a circle is 1 . If we want to make the circle more elongated, we use 1.1 as the next value (fifth value) of the CIRCLE statement. If we decide to flatten it, we can use .8 or .9 .

To make a half-circle representing the left ear, we must know that the starting point CoCo recognizes is 0 at 3 o'clock, and goes in a clockwise direction. Thus, our starting point is at the bottom, or 6 o'clock. This is one fourth the distance around the circumference or .25 . This decimal value is the sixth value required in our CIRCLE statement.

We want our ear to end at 12 o'clock. This is three-fourths of the way around the boundary of the circle, or .75. This is the last value in our completed CIRCLE statement in Line lll. It is merely a matter of changing the $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V}$ locations to jockey the left ear, thus tacking it onto the side of the face.

One ideal method of attack is to create the desired element in an unused part of the screen - say at location 20,20. After your design is completed, it is no problem to maneuver it to the desired location by changing the $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V}$ values. This system avoids the confusion of trying to create some element amid distractions offered by working on, over or near completed elements.

The right ear is the mirror image of the left ear - the other half of the circle. It begins at high noon and ends at 6
o＇clock．Merely reverse the last two values you used to create the left ear in Line 111.

Key in Line 112．For the heck of it， change the fifth value from .9 to 1.1 and compare ears！Pick your own poison and adjust lines 111 and 112 accord－ ingly．

We could use a token wild hair on top of the happy face dome to signify a luxuriant growth of hair．Key in Line 113．It is no problem to locate it hori－ zontally．Just pick up the center point of the big circle．
a smaller hair on each side of the token hair，using a multiple－line statement． Key in Line 114．Note：The hairs are not as zig－zaggy or as long．This may be a questionable addition to our happy face，but that vast bald expanse cried out for hair．
The nose is next．A U－shaped nose suffices for our purpose．Key in Line 115.

If you prefer，you may link the nose to the eye sockets by altering Line 115 ． After $B L$ insert $N \cup 4$ and change the 9 at the end to 13.
Of course，you could have made the eye sockets and nose in one continuous line，but who can anticipate what we shalldream up？If you did，you wouldn＇t have to use concatenation and it would be a whole new ball game．If you care to fool around，work it out！

To create a curvy mouth，key in Line 116．This program line may look strange to you．But take it on good faith． It will be thoroughly explained a few tutorials down the pike．

At this stage，we have a bushy，jug－ eared，happy face．I plan to use crossed lines to make a pair of eyes．Since we expect to move the pair of eyes as a unit， we must have one pair displayed using Cl and one pair blanked out using C0， using string variables，$B \$$ and $C \Phi$ ，re－ spectively．

Key in lines 121 and 122．To display the eyes，we shall have to locate them and use concatenation to turn them on． Key in Line 130，temporarily omitting GOSUB105：Then to blank them out， key in Line 131，temporarily omitting GOSUB105：and ：RETURN．

The picture whizzed by so swif tly the eyeballs didn＇t show up．They were instantly erased．A time pause is called for．We shall use the pause repeatedly． Therefore，we need a GOSUB routine that we can place almost anywhere，out of harm＇s way，in the program．Key in Line 105.

Now，when yourunit，CoCois driven up the wall and bleats out RG ERROR IN

105．We quieten CoCo＇s nerves by keying in Line 104，which signals CoCo to bypass the offensive line．

To put the pause into effect，insert GOSUB105：at the beginning of Line 131．If we use only eyeballs，we do not get as great an illusion of eye movement． Thus，we will use an alternate set of X－ shaped eyeballs．This set of $X$－shaped eyeballs will be designated $D \$$ and will be blanked out using $\mathrm{E} \Phi$ ．Key in lines 123 and 124.

To display the X eyes，key in Line 140，
to insert ：GOSUB150 in front of ：GOTO125．

To get the eye to return to the center， merely edit Line 200 to insert ：GOSUB140：GOSUB130 in front of GOTO125．

To make the eyes move to the left of center，key in lines 160 and 170 ， temporarily omitting ：GOSUB500 in both lines 160 and 170．Edit Line 200 to insert ：GOSU日160：GOSU日170： GOSU日160：GOSUB130 in front of ：GOTO125．
> ${ }^{\text {c＾This urges CoCo，after }}$ displaying the eye socket，to shoot down to Line 200，the operating line，to select the desired GOSUBs．＂
temporarily omitting GOSUB105：．You will see that a pause is badly needed． Edit Line 140 and insert GOSUB105：at the beginning．

To blank out the X eyes，key in Line 141，temporarily omitting both GOSUB105：and ：RETURN．After check－ ing it out，the point being made，insert GOSUB105：at the beginning of Line 141.

It is obvious that if we want the eyes to continuously recycle，we could end with 150 GOTO 125．To make the eyes move around in an haphazard position， we should put the pair into GOSUB routines．So，to create GOSUB routines， add ：RETURN to both lines 131 and 141.

We get our usual R／G Error messages awakening us to create an operating line．Key in 200 GOSUB130：GOSUB140 ：GOTO125．

Insert GOSUB105：in front of Line 130．Add ：GOTO200 at the end of Line 125．This urges CoCo ，after displaying the eye socket，to shoot down to Line 200，the operating line，to select the desired GOSLIBs．

To move the eyes over one more unit， using a multiple－line statement，key in Line 150，which is the GOSUB routine to accomplish the mission．Edit Line 200

Our next objective is to make the mouth appear and disappear．We placed the routine at the end of the program because it was experimental．We wanted to see what would come up and if we should use it．

Key in Line 500．To place it inside the working program，insert GOSUB500：in front of RETURN in both lines 160 and 170．Now we can give it the acid test．
The reason we got this misbegotten mouth，as alluded to at the beginning of this tutorial，is when I was copying Line 116 into the mouth routine at Line 500， I pressed $E$ instead of 3 in half of the routine．When it didn＇t work properly， I noticed both FE and F3．I corrected the wrong one．Instead of changing $F E$ to F3，I compounded the mistake by changing $F 3$ to $F E$ ．

Here is where two wrongs make a right．Inadvertently，the mouth opened and shut．It added to the animation，so it was incorporated into the program．

Notice how we have GOSUBs nested in GOSUB routines．It is no different than nested GOTO routines．
Type CSAVE＂LISTING1＂．Here is a variation that uses only the＋eyes： Rekey 200 GOSUB130：GOSU日150： GOSUB170：GOTO125．

Try this variation: Rekey 200 GOSUB140:GOSUB160:GOTO125. To make the eyes move randomly, rekey 200 X=RND (5): ON XGDTD 201,202,203, 204,205.

Add:

> 201 GOSUB130:GOTO200
> 202 GOSUB140:GOTO200
> 203 GOSUB150:GOTO200 204 GOSUB160:GOT0200 205 GOSUB170:GOTO200

A nicer variation is to edit the previous version and delete :GOTO200 from lines 201 to 204. Can you spot the differing results? Save any variation you might want as a jumping off point for further experimentation.

Now that you have this down pat, why not make the eyeballs appear to rotate by changing the + to $X$ and spin the eyeballs? Rip this tutorial apart and try to come up with something original.

To make the wild hair spin, alter the previous variation as shown in LISTING2, which is the same except for adding lines 106 and 600 and altering lines 201, 202 and 203. Type CSAVE"LISTING2".

You must be groggy from watching the spinning hair. Type CLOAD" LISTING1". What do you say we elongate the head? Add ,1.1, to Line 110 . The head will be longer. The only adjustment necessary is relocating the three hairs on his dome, lines 113 and 114. Do it!

Let us flatten the head by changing 1.1 to .9 in Line 110. Again, adjusting lines 113 and 114 solves the problem. Either elongated or flattened, the happy face looks more natural. CSAVE at your discretion.

To give the appearance of spinning (if not flashing) eyes, type CLOAD" LISTING1". In Line 105 , change 150 to 20.

In lines 140 and 141 , change 115 to 114 and 145 to 144.

Delete Line 150 . Rekey 200 GOSUB130:GOSUB140:GOSUB105: GOT0125. What have we learned? If you are an expert, nothing much. But, if you are a newcomer to CoColand, you've learned to play with the CIRCLE statement. You've learned to animate eyes, spin hairs and open and shut a mouth.

You could wiggle the ears and nose.

The name of the game is experiment. See what happens when you do the unexpected. It is exciting to be confronted by a new, unanticipated result. This is the fun part that makes newcomers glad they bought their CoCo.

This happy face can be embellished further with eyebrows. They could be raised or lowered. The eyeballs could be circles, V's or upside-down V's. An Adam's apple could be added and made to bob up and down.

Heck! The face could be alternated from elongated to flattened. You will have to do a lot of relocating, but that is all part of being creative.

If you create some proud masterpiece and want to share it with me, feel free to send me a listing. In the meantime, I am going to keep playing around with the happy face. Next month, you will see some other modifications. Aren't you glad to be a citizen of CoColand?

## Two-Liner Contest Winner. . .

Here's one to print labels for your disks. It runs on the DMP-105 from Radio Shack.

## The listing:

1ø LINEINPUT"dsk.no"; D\$:LINEINPU T"dsk.name"; N\$:LINEINPUT"rev.sid e"; R\$:D=INT((18-LEN(D\$))/2):N=IN T( (18-LEN (N\$))/2):R=INT ((27-LEN ( R\$) )/2): PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (2 ø) ; CHR (27) ; CHR\$ (31) ;"RSDOS"STRI NG\$ $(36,32)$ "TRS $8 \varnothing /$ COCO" ; CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (32) ; CHR\$ (27) ;
$2 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(23);CHR\$ (27) ; CH R\$ (14) ; CHR (27) ; CHR (28) ; CHR\$ (13 );STRING\$ (D, 32) D\$;CHR\$ (13);CHR\$( 13) ; CHR $\$(13)$; STRING $(N, 32)$ N ; CHR \$(27) ; CHR (15) ; CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (23) ; CHR (27) ; CHR\$ (3I) ; CHR\$ (13) ; CHR\$ (13) ; CHR\$ (13) ; STRING\$ (R, 32) "Rev. Side> "R\$;CHR\$(13):GOTOlø

David Johnson Leicester, NC

[^6]

Spectrogram Magazine provides useful and interesting support material for the Color Computer with a wide ran of programs and articles by some of the best writers and programmers available.

BASIC.Help by Bill Bernico: A monthly question and-answer column for the BASIC programer. Using program examples, Bill gives detailed answers to questions sent by our readers. Pascal Programming by Delmar Searls: With useful program examples, Delmar gives an in-depth study of Pascal and how to use it effectively.
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## Listing 1：

$\varnothing \quad 1<L I S T I N G I>$
1øø PMODE4，1：PCLS：SCREEN1，$\varnothing$
1ø4 GOTOllø
$1 \varnothing 5$ FORZ＝1TO15め：NEXT：RETURN
$11 \varnothing$ CIRCLE（13ø，98），5ø，1
llı CIRCLE（8ø，96），1ø，1，．9，．25，．7 5
112 CIRCLE（18ø，96），1ø，1，．9，．75，． 25
113 DRAW＂BM13ø，48H3E3H3E3H3E3H3＂
114 DRAW＂BM1め5，56U2H4U4H4＂：DRAW＂ BMI55，56U2E4U4E4＂
115 DRAW＂BM127，95BLD9F3R5E3U9＂
116 DRAW＂ClBM112，ll8F3M＋15，7R5M＋ 15，－7E3＂
12ø A\＄＝＂ClBL2E5R7F5G5L7H5＂
$121 \mathrm{~B} \$=" \mathrm{ClR} 3 N U 2 N D 2 R 3 "$
122 C\＄＝＂CØR3NU2ND2R3＂
123 D\＄＝＂ClBU2F4BU4G4＂
124 E\＄＝＂CØBU2F4BU4G4＂
125 DRAW＂BM11ø，9ø＂＋A\＄：DRAW＂BM14ø ， $9 \varnothing^{\prime \prime}+A \$$ ：GOTO2øø
13ø GOSUB1ø5：DRAW＂BM114，9ø＂＋B\＄：D RAW＂BM144，9ø＂＋B\＄
131 GOSUBlø5：DRAW＂BM114，9ø＂＋C\＄：D RAW＂BMI44，9ø＂＋C\＄：RETURN
14ø GOSUB1ø5：DRAW＂BM115，9ø＂＋D\＄：D RAW＂BM145，9ø＂＋D\＄
141 GOSUB1ø5：DRAW＂BM115，9ø＂＋E\＄：D RAW＂BMI45，9ø＂＋E\＄：RETURN
15ø GOSUB1ø5：DRAW＂BM116，9ø＂＋B\＄：D RAW＂BM146，9ø＂＋B\＄：GOSUBlø5：DRAW＂B
 TURN
16ø GOSUB1ø5：DRAW＂BM113，9ø＂＋D\＄：D RAW＂BM143，9ø＂＋D\＄：GOSUBlø5：DRAW＂B
 SUB5øø：RETURN
17ø GOSUBlø5：DRAW＂BM112，9ø＂＋B\＄：D RAW＂BMI42，9ø＂＋B\＄：GOSUBlø5：DRAW＂B M112，9ø＂＋C\＄：DRAW＂BM142，9ø＂＋C\＄：GO SUB5øø：RETURN
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOSUBl3ø：GOSUBl4ø：GOSUB15ø：G OSUBl4 $\varnothing$ ：GOSUB13 $\varnothing$ ：GOSUBl $6 \varnothing$ ：GOSUBl $7 \varnothing:$ GOSUB16 $\varnothing$ ：GOSUB13 $\varnothing$ ：GOTO125
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOTO3øø
5øø DRAW＂CøBM112，118FEM＋15，7R5M＋ 15，－7E3＂：GOSUBlø5：DRAW＂ClBMll2， 1 18FEM＋15，7R5M＋15，－7E3＂：RETURN

## Listing 2：

## Ø $\quad$＜LISTING2＞

1øø PMODE4，1：PCLS：SCREEN1，$\varnothing$
1ø4 GOTOllø
1ø5 FORZ＝1TOl5ø：NEXT：RETURN
$1 \varnothing 6$ FOR Z＝1 TO 5ø：NEXT：RETURN
$11 \varnothing$ CIRCLE（13Ø，98），5ø，1
111 CIRCLE（ $8 \varnothing, 96$ ），1甲，1，．9，．25，．7
5
112 CIRCLE（18め，96），1ø，1，．9，．75，． 25
113 DRAW＂ClBM13ø，48H3E3H3E3H3E3H 3 ＂
114 DRAW＂BM1ø5，56U2H4U4H4＂：DRAW＂ BM155，56U2E4U4E4＂
115 DRAW＂BM127，95BLD9F3R5E3U9＂
116 DRAW＂ClBMll2，ll8F3M＋15，7R5M＋ 15，－7E3＂
12ø A\＄＝＂ClBL2E5R7F5G5L7H5＂
$121 \mathrm{~B} \$=$＂ClR3NU2ND2R3＂
$122 \mathrm{C}=$＂CØR3NU2ND2R3＂
123 D\＄＝＂ClBU2F4BU4G4＂
124 E \＄＝＂C $\varnothing$ BU2F4BU4G4＂
125 DRAW＂BM11ø，9ø＂＋A\＄：DRAW＂BM14ø ， $9 \varnothing^{\prime \prime}+A \$: G O T O 2 \varnothing \varnothing$
13ø GOSUB1ø5：DRAW＂BM114，9ø＂＋B\＄：D RAW＂BM144，9ø＂＋B\＄
131 GOSUBlø5：DRAW＂BMII4，9ø＂＋C\＄：D RAW＂BM144，9ø＂＋C\＄：RETURN
14ø GOSUBlø5：DRAW＂BM115，9ø＂＋D\＄：D RAW＂BM145，9ø＂＋D\＄
141 GOSUBlø5：DRAW＂BM115，9ø＂＋E\＄：D RAW＂BM145，9ø＂＋E\＄：RETURN
15ø GOSUB1ø5：DRAW＂BM116，9ø＂＋B\＄：D RAW＂BM146，9ø＂＋B\＄：GOSUBlø5：DRAW＂B M116，9ø＂＋C\＄：DRAW＂BM146，9ø＂＋C\＄：GO SUB6øø：RETURN
16Ø GOSUBlø5：DRAW＂BM113，9ø＂＋D\＄：D RAW＂BM143，9ø＂＋D\＄：GOSUBlø5：DRAW＂B Mll3， $9 \not{ }^{\prime \prime}+E \$$ ：DRAW＂BM143， $9 \varnothing$＂+ E\＄：GO SUB5 $\varnothing$ ：RETURN
17ø GOSUBlø5：DRAW＂BM1 $12,9 \varnothing 1+B \$: D$ RAW＂BM142，9ø＂＋B\＄：GOSUBlø5：DRAW＂B Mll2，9ø＂＋C\＄：DRAW＂BM142，9ø＂＋C\＄：GO SUB5øø：RETURN
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ X＝RND（5）：ON X GOTO2ø1，2ø2，2ø 3，2ø4，2ø5
$2 \emptyset 1$ GOSUB13ø：GOSUB6øø
$2 \emptyset 2$ GOSUB14ø：GOSUB6øø
$2 \varnothing 3$ GOSUB15 $9:$ GOSUB6øø
$2 \emptyset 4$ GOSUBl6ø：
$2 \emptyset 5$ GOSUB17ø：GOTO2øø
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOTO $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
5øø DRAW＂CøBM112，ll8FEM＋15，7R5M＋ 15，－7E3＂：GOSUBlø5：DRAW＂ClBM112，1 18FEM＋15，7R5M＋15，－7E3＂：RETURN
6Øø FORY＝1 TO 3：DRAW＂CØBM13Ø，48H 3E3H3E3H3E3H3＂：GOSUBl 6 ：DRAW＂ClB M13ø，48E3H3E3H3E3H3E3＂：DRAW＂CøBM 13ø，48E3H3E3H3E3H3E3＂：DRAW＂ClBM1 3ø，48H3E3H3E3H3E3H3＂：NEXT：RETURN

# XTEAM \& <br> OS-9 

## XTERM

OS-9 Communications program.

- Memu oriented
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$\$ 49.95$ wih source $\$ 89.95$
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\$29.95 <br> \title{
XSCREEN <br> \title{
XSCREEN <br> OS-9 hi-res scrcen <br> - 51/64/85 chars per line - Easy menu operation $\$ 19.95$ wih source $\$ 39.95$
}



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\$24.95
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- Decimal, Hex, Bisary
$\cdot+,-{ }^{*}, I, A N D, O R$, XOR, NOT
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## OS-9 word processing system

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- Find and Replace commands
- Execute OS-9 commands from within
- Proportional spacing supported
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overstrike, underline, super/sub-scripts
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$$
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\$79.95
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This module is designed to handle inventory control, with user def med product codes, and produce a detailed analysis of the business' sales and the sales force. One may enter/update inventory data, enter sales, run five sales analysis repors, run five inventory reparts, sel up product codes, enter/update saleaman records, and update the SBAP inventory.
$\$ 59.95$

## PAYROLL

Designed for maintaining personnel and payroll data for up to 200 hourly and salaried employces with 8 deductions each. Calculates payroll and tax amounts, prints checks and maintains year-to-date totals which can be automatically transferred to the SBA package. Computes each pay period's totals for straight time, overtime and bonus pay and dctemines taxes to be withheld. Additional outputs include mailing list, listing of employecs, year-todate federal and/or state tax listing, and a listing of current misc. deductions. Suited for use in all states except Oklahoma and Delaware.
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These programs are user friendly and menu driven. Sample transections areincluded. Each package features a hi-res screen. Each requirus a printer, a minimum of $32 k$ and at least 1 disk drive.

## ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Includes detailed audit trails and history reports for each customer, prepares invoices and monthly statements, mailing labels, aging lists, and an alphabetized customer listing. The user can define net terms for commercial accounts or finance charges for revolving accounts. This package functions as a standalone $A / R$ system or integrates with the Small Business Accounting package.
$\$ 59.95$

## ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Designed for the maintenance of vendor and $A / P$ invoice files. The system prints checks, voids checks, cancels checks, deletes cancelled checks and deletes paid $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{P}$ invoices. The user can run a Vendor List, Vendor Status report, Vendor Aged report, and an A/P Check Register. This package can be used either as a standalone $A / P$ systern or can be integrated with the Small Business Accounting Package.
$\$ 59.95$


# S-P Analysis: Comparing The Curves 

By Michael Plog, Ph.D. Rainbow Contributing Editor

Normally, I deal with rather broad issues related to computers and education. However, I would like to make a departure from my usual type of article. This month, I want to present a very specific application of a computer to help teachers in classrooms.

Perhaps a little explanation is in order. I teach a part-time course for a local university. One of the duties of any teacher is to assign grades to students. Most teachers use tests to determine those grades, and I am no exception. A teacher's most hated job is grading test papers. This task is unavoidable, however, and the other day I found myself with red pen in hand and a challenge on the desk.

While going through the tests, something did not seem right. Responses from the students just felt wrong. I checked the tests with some simple analyses of students and test items. The result is this article. This month, we will be dealing with a use of the computer to examine characteristics of teachermade tests. I hope other teachers can use the procedures outlined here to learn a little more about their own tests.

Once I decided to examine the test,

> Michael Plog received his doctorate degree from the University of Illinois. He has laught social studies in high school, worked in the central office of a school district and is currently employed at the Illinois State Board of Education.
it was time to crank up the Color Computer. Of course, I used a word processing package to prepare and print the test. I also keep student grades and lecture notes in computer form. But for this activity, I needed a spreadsheet. Any spreadsheet will do the job.

A spreadsheet is made up of rows and columns. For our purposes today, think of rows as students and columns as test items. The value in each cell is a 1 if the student answered the item correctly, and a 0 if the item is incorrect.

I used an additional column for student name, and one for total number of items answered correctly. Although not necessary, I used one column for the percentage of total correct responses for each student. Likewise, one row is used for the test item number (sort of the
name of the item), one row for total number of students correctly answering the item, and one row for percent of students with correct answers.

One major reason for using a spreadsheet is to let the computer calculate the totals and percents. I'll discuss a second reason later.

While the idea here is very simple, the words that have to be used are difficult. An example makes this easier to understand. In Table 1,14 students responded to 10 items on a test. (This is a sample. The actual test involved more students and more items.)

One way of looking at the table is to examine students. Albert Adams, for example, answered every test item correctly. In the column named "Num," we see 10 correct test items, for a percent

Table 1: Test Results


# Telewriter-64 the Color Computer Word Processor 

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E Easy hyphenation

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■ No hardware modifications required


## THIE 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 letsers 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 tex: 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 wring fun. With single-letter mnemonic commands, and menu-driven $1 / 0$ and formatting, Telewriter surpasses all others for user friendliaess 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
Complier I have seen.

- Color Computer News, Jan. 1982


## TIDI ETWHIETRE4

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

## GAK COMPATIBLE

Telewriter-64 runs fuily 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 10 put all your 64 K lo work immediately

## 64 COLDMNS (AND 83!)

Besides the original si 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 rime. Compare this with cumbersome
"windows" that show you only fragments at a time and don't even allow editing

## RIGITHESTIICATION \& <br> Hyphidation

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 lext, 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.

## 

Printing and Sormatting: Drives any primer (LPVII/VIII, DMP-100/200, Epson, Okidata, Centronics, NEC, C. Hoh, Smith-Corona,
Terminet, etc).
Embedded comrol codes give full dynamic access to incelligen printer feaures tike: underlining. subseript, superscript, variable font and type size. dotgraphics, etc.
Dynamic (embedded) format controls for: top, bottom, and leff 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 al top speed), and Epson fonl. "Typeswtiter" feature sends typed lines directy to your printer, and Direet mode sends conirol codes riglt from the keyboard. Special Epson driver simplifes use with MX 80 .
Supports single and muli-line herders and automatic centering Primt or save all or any section of the exe buffer. Chain print any number of fites from cassente or disk.

File and 1/O Features: ASCII format fites create and edit BASIC, Assembly, Pascal, and $C$ programs, Smart Terminal files (for uploading or downloading), even text fles from other word processors. Compalible with spelling cleckers liike Spell 'n Fix.
Cassette verify command for sure saves. Cassette auto retry means you type a load com:nand only once no matter where you are in the tape.
Read in, save, partial save, and append files with disk and/or cassente. 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 wilh wordwrap, block copy, block move, block deitec, line delete, giobai search and replace (or delete), wild card search, fast auto-repeat cursor, fast scrolling, cursor up, down. right, left, begin line, end line, lop of text, bottom of lex:; page forward, page hackward, align text, tabs, choice of buff or green background, complete error protection, line counter, word coumer. 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" cditor provides maximum case 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.

# ., irnty a siate of the ari word processor 

 outstonding in every respect.-The Rainibow, Jan. 1982

## Proressionat <br> KORD PROCESSING

You can no longer afford to be without the power and efficiency word processing brings $t 0$ 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-writien 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

704 Nob Street

## Del Mar, CA 92014

Or check your local software store. If you have questions, or would like 10 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.)

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("\%" column) of 100 percent. Nora Normans answered only five of the 10 correctiy, for a score of 50 percent.

In addition to examining students, we can also consider the test items (called problems) as shown in the table. Item 10 , for example, was answered correctly by all 14 students. Item 5 was answered correctly by seven ( 50 percent) students. Thus, Item 10 is the easiest problem on the test, and Item 5 is the most difficult. This procedure then becomes a simple item analysis of your test.

The other reason for using a spreadsheet is to sort your table. In this procedure, two sorts are needed. First, rank order each item on the test from least difficult to most difficult. Difficulty of item is determined by how many students correctly answered the item. Thus, the most difficult item is that one answered correctly by the fewest number of students. The easiest item is the one answered correctly by the greatest number of students.

The second sort is to rank order your spreadsheet by student raw score. The student correctly answering the most questions is at the top of the list; the student correstly answering the fewest test items is at the bottom of the list. Your newly sorted spreadsheet will now look like Table 2.

From Table 2, you can tell that Adams and Iverson got the highest scores in class. Also, Item 10 is the easiest item on the test, and Item 5 is the most difficult.
Now comes the part that is hard to describe. We are going to convert Table

Table 2: Test Results After Sorting


2 into an "S-P Chart" (shown in Table 3). The ' $S$ ' stands for "Student"; the ' $P$ ' stands for "Problem," or test item. An S-P Chart is a matrix in which students (rows) are arranged from top to bottom in descending order of total test score. The problems, or test items (columns), are arranged from left to right in ascend ing order of difficulty. Two lines are drawn on the S-P Chart. The first is the S-curve, shown here as a solid line. It is drawn by placing a vertical line over each student corresponding to the total test score earned by the student.

Both Adams and Iverson got all 10 problems correct, so the S-curve is to

Table 3: S-P Chart

the right of the tenth item. Baker got nine of the 10 items correct, so the Scurve is between the ninth and tenth item.

The second line is the P -curve, shown in Table 3 as a dotted line. What the Scurve is to students, the P-curve is to problems, or test items. A horizontal line is drawn over each problem corresponding to the number of students answering that problem correctly. Thus, Item 10 was answered correctly by 14 students and has a line below the 14th student. Item I was answered correctly by 13 students and has a line between the I3th and 14th student.

Directions for drawing the two curves are difficult to say in words, but fairly easy to actually draw on the table. Please examine Table 3 to see the lines.

Think for a moment of the ideal situation. If the students in your class are perfectly rank ordered by ability (which they probably will not be), and your test is a perfect test (which none of mine are), the S-curve and the Pcurve will be exactly the same line. The best student in your class will answer all your test questions that the second-best student answers, plus will get some correct that the second-best student will miss.

Likewise, consider your test items. The most difficult test items will be answered only by the best student in class. The second most difficult test items will be answered correctly by the best student and the second-best student in class. And so on, for each item on your test. As the level of difficulty

## "By having better classroom

tests, teachers can make a
firmer
decision about
student
abilities."
gets easier, more students will answer the item correctly.

If you have constructed the perfect test for the perfect class, there will be no Is to the right of the S-curve or below the P-curve. Likewise, there will be no 0 s to the left of the S-curve or above the P-curve. The value of the S-P Chart is that you can identify areas of concern in your test items and your students.

You can easily tell from Table 3 that I did not construct the perfect test. One area of concern for me would be Item 8. This item was answered correctly by the three worst students in class, but missed by one student who scored $90 \%$ on the test. Why did Crowner miss Item 8 while Johnson, Martin, and Normans all got it right? Is there something wrong with Item 8 , or something out of kilter with the students?

Another area of concern is Item 5, the most difficult item on the test. Of the six students who correctly answered Item 5, half are above the P-curve (where they should be), but half are below the P curve (where they should not be).

The key to your S-P analysis is your judgment about the items and the students. Perhaps Crowner was sick the day we dealt with the information in

Item 8. Perhaps Item 8 was written in a way that confused Crowner (normally a good student). Perhaps Item 5 is such a bad test question that all students guessed at it, and only six students were lucky.

A perceptive teacher can use S-P analysis to improve test items, which will improve the way measurement of student knowledge is determined. By having better classroom tests, teachers can make a firmer decision about student abilities. This should lead to better curriculum planning for individual students.

This description is only the first step in S-P analysis. The entire system provides much more information than presented here. S-P analysis can be explained in detail by Dr. Delwyn Harnisch of the Institute for Child Behavior and Development at the University of Illinois in Champaign. Even at its most simple application, however, S-P analysis may be a worthwhile tool for teachers concerned about classroom tests.

That is all for now. If you have comments or questions, contact me at 829 Evergreen, Chatham, IL 62629.

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## A Pockettul $\bigcirc \mathfrak{f}$ Programs

$T$he new Color Computer owner buys his/her versatile machine for its graphics and music capabilities, organization of their home and office, educational purposes - both in the home and school and to acquire programming knowledge - and some, simply for pure fun and entertainment.

As far as the CoCo is concerned, the more you learn, the more you realize how little you actually know. That is why every session at the keyboard is an adventure in learning.

THE RAINBOW is a teaching environment and we realize that the majority of our readers will always be beginners. In our continuing effort to always keep the new user in mind and in addition to the many beginner feature articles and programs published in every issue, "Novices Niche" will contain shorter BASIC program listings that will entertain and help the new user gain expertise in all aspects of the Color Computer: graphics, music, games, utilities, education, programming, etc.

Contributions to "Novices Niche" are welcome from everyone. We like to run a variety of short programs that can be typed in at one sitting and will be useful, educational and fun. Keep in mind, although the short programs are limited in scope, many novice programmers find it enjoyable and quite educational to improve the software written by others.

Program submissions must be on tape or disk. We're sorry, but we do not have the time to key in program listings. All programs should be supported by some editorial commentary, explaining how the program works. If your submission is accepted for publication, the payment rate will be established and agreed upon prior to publication.

## That's The Way The Ball Bounces

## By Ted Kyte

The following program uses the PALETTE command to simulate the rotation of a ball and a fluctuating border. The GET and PUT commands are used to bounce the ball around the screen.

The listing: BALLDEMO

## CoCo 3


$2 \varnothing$ FORX=1TO5:READS,C:PALETTES,C: NEXT: FORM=1TO5: READX, Y, C, B:HPAIN $T(X, Y), C, B: N E X T: \operatorname{HLINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(55,5$ 5) , PSET, B: $\operatorname{HPAINT}(2,2): \operatorname{HLINE}(\varnothing, 19$ $)-(5 \varnothing, 19), \operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{HLINE}(\varnothing, 31)-(5 \varnothing, 3$ 1), PSET: FORM=1TO5:READX,Y,C,B:HP $\operatorname{AINT}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}), \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{B}: \operatorname{NEXT}: \operatorname{HGET}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(52$ ,48),1:HCLS $\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing$ FORC $=2$ TO6: $F O R T=2 T O 6:$ READC (C,T ) : NEXT: NEXT:A= $: B=\varnothing: C=32 \varnothing: D=192$ : FORX=2TO6: $\mathrm{HCOLORX}, \varnothing: F O R Y=1 T O 4: \mathrm{HL}$ $\operatorname{INE}(A, B)-(C, D), \operatorname{PSET}, B: A=A+1: B=B+$ $1: C=C-1: D=D-1: N E X T: N E X T: X=18: Y=8$ $8: A=5: B=5:$ DATA $25,25,2 \varnothing, \varnothing, 1, \varnothing, 1,3$ $3,25,22, \varnothing, 1, .25, .75,17,25,22, \varnothing, 1$ $, .75, .25,37,25,18, \varnothing, 1.5$
$4 \emptyset$ FORC=2TO6: FORS=2TO6: PALETTES, C ( $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{S}$ ) : NEXT: $\operatorname{HPUT}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})-(\mathrm{X}+52, \mathrm{Y}+48$ ), l:X=X+A: Y=Y+B:IFX>246THENX=246 : PLAY"5": A=-5:GOTO4 $\varnothing$ ELSEIFX<2øTH ENX=2ø:A=5: PLAY"5": GOTO4 $\varnothing$ ELSEIFY >121THENY=121:PLAY"5": B=-5:GOTO4 ØELSEIFY<22THENY=22: PLAY"5": B=5: GOTO4 $\varnothing$ ELSENEXT: GOTO4 $\varnothing$
$5 \varnothing$ DATA $\cdot 3, .65,13,25,18, \varnothing, 1.5, .8$ ,.3,2,63,3,36,4,16,5,11,6,54,4甲, $25,2, \varnothing, 33,25,3, \varnothing, 25,25,4, \varnothing, 17,25$ $, 5, \varnothing, 1 \varnothing, 25,6, \varnothing, 25,25,6, \varnothing, 17,25,2$ $, \varnothing, 1 \varnothing, 25,3, \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, 25,4, \varnothing, 33,25,5, \varnothing$ ,63,36,16,11,54,36,16,11,54,63,1 $6,11,54,63,36,11,54,63,36,16,54$, $63,36,16,11$

## 『wo-Tone Text By Edward Jones

Many of us who have had only a 32 -column text screen with black characters on a green background are overwhelmed by the 64 background, border and text colors available with the CoCo 3. With this great assortment to choose from, it can be difficult to know which background colors to use with which border or text colors.

The following progran operates in the 40 -character width text screen and allows you to see what the 64 background colors really look like with any of the other 64 border colors and a variety of text colors. This can be handy when you want to select color combinations for a BASIC program or to find a combination to work with in either the 40 - or 80 -character screen.

The program menu will allow you to toggle through the background colors and to match the border to the background and try different text colors at any point. Many of the combinations are a relief from the old black and green text screen.

When you find a set of colors you like, you can break out of the program, enter NEW and then use them until you alter the colors again or turn off the computer.

## The listing: COLORS

$1 \varnothing$ ' COCO3 HI-RES TEXT SCREEN BOR DER AND BACKGROUND COLOR SELECTO R BY EDWARD JONES
$2 \varnothing$ WIDTH4ø: PALETTE $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ PALETTE8, 6

3:CLS 1: $\mathrm{X}=-1: \mathrm{T}=\varnothing: \mathrm{B}=\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1: I F \mathrm{X}=64 \mathrm{THENX}=\varnothing$
$4 \varnothing$ PALETTE $\varnothing$, X
$5 \emptyset$ CLS:IF B>-1THENPRINT:PRINT" T HE BORDER COLOR IS PALETTE $\varnothing, " ; B$
$6 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT" THE BACKGROUND C OLOR IS PALLET $\varnothing, " ; X: P R I N T: P R I N T$ STRING\$ $(4 \varnothing$, 61) ; : FORI=lTO2: PRINT: NEXTL
$7 \emptyset$ PRINT"PRESS <G> TO GO TO NEXT BACKGROUND COLOR"
$8 \emptyset$ PRINT"PRESS (M> TO MATCH THE
BORDER COLOR TO": PRINT:PRINT"
TO THE BACKGRKOUND COLOR"
$9 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT"PRESS <T> TO TOGG
LE LETTERING BETWEEN": PRINT:PRIN T" WHITE, BLACK, RED, G

## REEN, BLUE"

løø PRINT"PRESS <Q> TO KILL THIS PROGRAM AND KEEP": PRINT:PRINT" THE CURRENT BACKGROUND, BORDER": PRINT" AND TEX T COLORS"
$11 \varnothing$ A $=I N K E Y \$: I F A \$=\|$ "THENII $\varnothing$
$12 \varnothing$ IFA\$="M"THENB=X:CLSI:GOTO4 $\varnothing$
$13 \varnothing$ IFA $=\|$ G"THEN3 $\varnothing$
$14 \varnothing$ IFA\$="T"THENGOSUB17 $\varnothing$
15ø IF A\$="Q"THEN CLS: NEW
$16 \varnothing$ GOTOIlø
$17 \varnothing$ IF T=øTHENPALETTE8, $\varnothing: T=36: R E$ TURN
$18 \emptyset$ IF T=36THENPALETTE8, $36: T=8: R$ ETURN
 TURN
$19 \varnothing$ IF $T=2 \emptyset T H E N P A L E T T E 8,2 \varnothing: T=63:$ RETURN
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF T=63THENPALETTE8, $63: T=\varnothing: R$ ETURN

## Graphics

## 16K ECB

## Four Shades ©f Gray

By Pierre Salvail

Color Dump prints graphics screens in PMODE 3 or PMODE 1. Each color on the screen is represented by a different color shading.

To perform a sceen dump, first make sure the image to be dumped is in memory. Then, simply load and run Color Dump. The computer asks you to select the PMODE and prompts you to choose the Gemini or SG-10 printer mode. After answering, the graphics screen will be displayed.

When you are sure the screen is what you want to dump, press any key. The computer will then display the gray scales available that can be printed on paper, and the word GREEN. Enter the number of the gray scale that will represent, on paper, the green color on the screen. Do the same for the yellow, blue and red colors. More than one screen color can have the same gray scale.

Make sure the printer is online, press any key and the graphics screen will be dumped to the printer in about 20 minutes.

The listing: COLRDUMP



Screen Dump Using Color Dump
: GOTO14ø
$13 \varnothing$ GOTOll $\varnothing$
$14 \varnothing \quad F(1)=2: F(3)=1$
$15 \varnothing \mathrm{Cl}(1)=\varnothing: C 2(1)=\varnothing$
$16 \varnothing \mathrm{Cl}(2)=8: \mathrm{C} 2(2)=2$
$17 \varnothing \mathrm{Cl}(3)=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{C} 2(3)=5$
$18 \varnothing \mathrm{Cl}(4)=13: \mathrm{C} 2(4)=7$
$19 \varnothing \mathrm{Cl}(5)=15: \mathrm{C} 2(5)=15$
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ SCREEN1, $\varnothing:$ GOSUB31 $\varnothing$
21ø CLS:FORC=1TO5:READC\$:PRINT@1
$4 \varnothing+32 * C, S T R \$(C) ; "-\quad " C \$: N E X T$
22ø FORC=1TO4:READC\$:PRINT@129,C
\$;"=": GOSUB31 $\varnothing: \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{C})=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{A} \$):$ NEXT
23ø PRINT@392,"PRESS ANY KEY":GO SUB31ø:SCREEN1, $\varnothing$
24ø PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; "A"; CHR\$ (8 )
$25 \varnothing$ FORX= $\varnothing$ TO255STEP4
$26 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,G\$;
27 $\varnothing$ FORS $=1$ TO SP:PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ ( $\varnothing$ ) ;:NEXT
$28 \emptyset$ FORY=191TOめSTEP-F (PM)
29ø FORP=1TO F (PM): PRINT\#-2, CHR\$
(Cl(R(PPOINT(X,Y)))*l6 OR Cl(R(P
POINT (X+2,Y))) ; CHR\$(C2 (R(PPOINT
( $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ ) ) ) *l6 OR C2 (R(PPOINT(X+2,Y)
)) ) : : NEXTP, Y: PRINT\#-2:NEXTX
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS: END
$31 \varnothing$ A $=I N K E Y \$: I F A \$="$ "THEN31øELSE RETURN
$32 \emptyset$ DATA WHITE,LIGHT GRAY, GRAY,D
ARK GRAY, BLACK
$33 \varnothing$ DATA GREEN, YELLOW, BLUE, RED

## 乌ibrary Labeler <br> By Alan L. Andrews

Cassette Box Labeler prints labels to fit in the clear end of cassette boxes. This allows you to see which tape is in the box without having to remove it from the shelf or holder.

The program is set up to be used with a Star SG-10 printer, but different printer codes can be substituted. Line 10 is the baud poke, lines 12 and 13 set the left and right margins, and Line 14 sets the printer for emphasized print.

The program first asks for the information you want printed. The input can be no longer than 38 spaces. To change the pause, edit the $\mathrm{T}=1$ in Line 17 . Lines 22 through 25 reset the printer.

The printed lines are guides for cutting and should be as long as the cassette box is wide.

The listing: CASBXLBL

```
' CASBXLBL/UTL
'<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<+>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
'<<< CASSETTE BOX LABELS >>>
l<<< PRINTING UTILITY >>>
l<<< DEVELOPED & PROGRAMED >>>
l<<< BY >>>
l<<< ALAN L. ANDREWS >>>
l<<< (THE LONE COYOTE) >>>
8 '<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<+>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
1\varnothing POKE 15\emptyset,1
ll ESC$=CHR$(27)
12 PRINT#-2,ESC$"M"CHR$(\varnothing);
```


## Sized 『o Fit <br> By Forrest K. White

Listing Formatter will set up a Gemini 10X or compatible printer to print listings in a 32 -, 40 -, or 80 -column mode and will skip over perforations on longer listings.

With your printeron and online, load and run the program. Then load the program that you want a printed listing of, select the format and type LLIST.

Word Frocessar Program


## Sample Printout

The listing: FORMATTR

```
13 PRINT#-2,ESC$"Q"CHR$(39);
14 PRINT#-2,ESC$"E";
15 FOR X=1 TO 38:PRINT#-2,CHR$(9
5);:NEXT
16 CLS(8):SOUND 5\emptyset,2:INPUT"WHAT
DO YOU WANT TO PRINT ON THE CASS
ETTE BOX LABEL";A$
17 IF LEN(A$)>38 THEN PRINT@128,
"YOU ONLY HAVE 38 SPACES.";:SOUN
D 1,3:FOR T=1 TO 3\emptyset\varnothing\varnothing:NEXT T:GOT
O l6
18 PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2,A$
19 CLS(2):INPUT"DO YOU WANT TO P
RINT ANOTHER (Y/N)";B$
2\emptyset IF B$="Y" OR B$="Y" THEN GOTO
    15
    21 CLS:FOR X=1 TO 38:PRINT#-2,CH
    R$(95);:NEXT
    22 PRINT#-2,CHR$ (13)
    23 PRINT#-2,ESC$"M"CHR$( }\varnothing\mathrm{ )
    24 PRINT#-2,ESC$"Q"CHR$(8\varnothing)
    25 PRINT#-2,ESC$"F"
    26 END
```

$1 \varnothing$ CLS
$2 \emptyset$ REM WIDTH 32 REM DELETE FIRST
REM FOR COCO 3
$3 \varnothing$ REM PRTSETUP BY
FORREST K. WHITE
BOX 535
RIVERVIEW AL.
36872
$4 \varnothing$ INPUT"DO YOU WANT (1) 32 COL M
ODE
(2) $4 \varnothing$ COL M
ODE
(3) $8 \varnothing$ COL M
ODE"; X
$5 \emptyset$ IF $X=1$ THEN $Y=32$
$6 \varnothing$ IF X=2 THEN $Y=4 \varnothing$
$7 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{X}=3$ THEN $\mathrm{Y}=8 \varnothing$
$8 \varnothing$ PRINT"THIS WILL SET THE GEMIN I $1 \emptyset X$ PFINTER TO PRINT IN A"; Y;"COLUMN MODE"
$9 \varnothing$ PRINT
Iøø PRINT"RUN THIS PROGRAM WITH THE PRINTER TURNED ON THEN WITHOUT I.URNING OFF THE PRINTE R LOAD ANDLLIST THE PROGRAM THAT YOU WANT JO SEE IN";Y"COLUMN MO DE"
Ilø PRINT"TYPE ANY KEY TO CONTIN UE"
$12 \emptyset$ IF INKIPY=""THEN $12 \varnothing$
$13 \emptyset$ CLS
$14 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) CHR\$ (78) CHR
\$(6)' SET AND ENABLE SKIP-OVER P
ERF- ORATION FEATURE
$15 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (27)CHR\$ (82) CHR \$(6)' CHANGE THE LOCATION OF HEAD ER (FIRST LINE OF FORM)
$16 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{X}=3$ THEN $22 \varnothing$
17ø PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) CHR\$ (77) CHR \$(6)'SET THE LEFT HAND PRINT M ARGIN
$18 \varnothing$ IFX=2 THEN $21 \varnothing$
19ø PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (27) CHR\$ (81) CHR \$(37)'SET THE RIGHT HAND PRINT M ARGIN
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOTO $22 \varnothing$
$21 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27)CHR\$ (81)CHR \$(45)'SET AND ENABLE THE RIGHT HAND MARGIN FOR $4 \varnothing$ COL PRINT $22 \varnothing$ PRINT"YOU ARE NOW READY TO L OAD OR CLOAD ANY BASIC PROGRA M THAT YOU WANT PRINTED IN"; Y ;"COLUMN FORMAT"

## Double Duty

## By Joe Perevosnik

Disk Dir uses only one granule and prints hard copies of disk directories on the Star SG-10 printer.

Simply turn on the printer, load and run the program, and answer the "Name" prompt. The directory of Drive 0 will be printed in double-strike, super-script letters. When the directory of Drive 0 is printed, the prompt appears again and, upon input, prints the directory of Drive 1 .
Two printed directories are small enough to fit side by side on the front of a disk jacket and can be cut and taped to the front of the jacket.
Perhaps this program will help keep some order in your disk collection.

## The listing: DISK DIR

```
1\varnothing PRINT#-2,CHR$ (27)"A"CHR$(7):P
RINT#-2,CHF$(27)"G":PRINT#-2,CHR
$(27)"E":PRINT#-2,CHR$ (27)"S"CHR
$(\varnothing)
2\emptyset PRINT#-2:INPUT"DISK NAME";X$:
PRINT#-2,X$:PRINT#-2,"----------
----------":POKElll, 254:DIR:PRIN
T#-2:PRINT#-2,"FREE SPACE"FREE(\varnothing
)"GRANULES":PRINT#-2,"----------
-----------"":PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2
```

3ø PRINT\#-2:INPUT"DISK NAME";X\$: PRINT\#-2,X\$: PRINT\#-2,"-------------------": POKE1ll,254:DIR(1):PR INT\#-2: PRINT\#-2,"FREE SPACE"FREE (1) "GRANULES": PRINT\#-2,"--------
------------" $:$ GOTO2ø
RATMBOW ON TAPE O/ES



## Printing With Style By Blake C. Hughes

Print Font prints 10 different styles on a Tandy DMP-105 printer. Select a style and you are ready to print with your favorite program or word processor.

If you would like a hard copy of each style, simply add the following line after running the program:

```
3 3 0 ~ P R I N T " W H A T ~ S T Y L E ~ A R E ~ Y O U ~ S A M ~
PLING?":LINEINPUTI$:PRINT&-2,I$:
GOT010
```

It is not necessary to clear the printer buffer when changing styles. The buffer is automatically cleared of any existing printer codes each time a new style is selected.

The listing: PRNTFONT

```
1\varnothing' DMP-1\varnothing5
2\varnothing ' BY BLAKE C. HUGHES
3\varnothing, 521\varnothing GLANCY DR.
4\varnothing CARMICHAEL, CA 956ø8
5\emptyset
6\emptyset PRINT#-2,CHR$ (14); CHR$ (27);CH
R$ (15) ; CHR$ (27) ; CHR$ (32) ; CHR$ (27
);CHR$ (19) ;:UN=1:GOTO8\emptyset
7\varnothing CLS:PRINT:PRINT" CHOOSE A ST
YLE TO UNDERLINE":GOTO9\varnothing
8\varnothing CLS:PRINT:PRINT" SELECT A
STYLE OF PRINT"
9\varnothing PRINT@96," 1. STANDARD NORMAL
    DENSITY 2. STANDARD ELITE
DENSITY 3. STANDARD CONDEN
SED DENSITY 4. BOLD NORMAL DEN
SITY
ITY
5. BOLD ELITE DENS
6. BOLD CONDENSED
```

DENSITY"
1øø PRINT" 7. ELONGATION NORMAL DENSITY 8. ELONGATION ELITE D ENSITY
9. ELONGATION CONDENS

E DENSITY"
$11 \varnothing$ IF UN=1 THEN PRINT" $1 \varnothing$. UNDER LINE"
$12 \varnothing$ INPUT $C \$$
$13 \varnothing$ IF C $\$=" 1$ " THEN $23 \varnothing$
$14 \varnothing$ IF C $\$=" 2$ " THEN $24 \varnothing$
15ø IF C $\$=$ "3" THEN $25 \varnothing$
16ø IF C $\$=$ "4" THEN $26 \varnothing$
17ø IF C\$="5" THEN $27 \varnothing$
18ø IF C\$="6" THEN 28ø
19ø IF C\$="7" THEN $29 \varnothing$
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ IF C $\$=" 8$ " THEN $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
21ø IF C $\$=" 9$ " THEN $31 \varnothing$
$22 \varnothing$ IF C $\$=$ "lø" THEN $32 \varnothing$ ELSE8 $\varnothing$
$23 \varnothing$ GOSUB33 $\varnothing$
$24 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$(27);CHR\$(23);: GOSUB33 $\varnothing$
$25 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27);CHR\$(2ø);: GOSUB33 $\varnothing$
$26 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27);CHR\$(31);: GOSUB33 $\varnothing$
27ø PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (31) ; C HR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (23) ; : GOSUB33 $\varnothing$
28ø PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (31) ; C HR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (2ø) ; : GOSUB33 $\varnothing$
$29 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(27);CHR\$(14);: GOSUB33 $\varnothing$
3øø PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (14) ; C
HR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (23) ; : GOSUB33 $\varnothing$
$31 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (14) ; C
HR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (2 $\varnothing$ ) ; : GOSUB33 $\varnothing$
$32 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (15) ; : UN= $\varnothing:$ GOTO $7 \varnothing$
$33 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT" YOUR PRINTER IS NOW READY!!": END Gtandard Conderised Density
BoLD Nomsity boLD Elite Density
 Elongaticondensed col Densys

एール! ain Underline

# The Price is Right and Upgrade Looks Easy 

By Richard E. Esposito<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor with Richard W. Libra

晛Can I use a TEAC FD-54A SSDD 40-track, half-height disk drive as Drive I on my FD 501? These are available for about \$50, and the upgrade looks easy enough to do myself: Michael J. Keyes (miKeYes)
Wichita, KS

RAny half-height drive that is IBM PC-compatible will do the job, although, due to the orientation of the edge connector, with some drives you may need a new cable.

## Remote Terminals

I own a CoCo I and a CoCo 2 and would like to know how to use one of them as a remote terminal in my home. I know that running a terminal program on both computers will make them "talk" to each other, but I would like to run multiple tasks so that my wife and I can work on different projects at the same time. I also own OS-9 Version 1.0. What modifications do I need to make on my hardware, and what additional software, if any, do I need?

Erasmo A. Martinez Watertown, $N Y$

RYou can obtain a 4-pin DIN to 4pin DIN cable from Radio Shack catalog number 26-3020, \$4.95. At one

Richard Esposito is a senior project engineer with Northrop Corp. He holds bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees from Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He has been writing about microcomputers sirice 1980.

Richard Libra is a simulator test operator for Singer Link Simulation Systems Division.

of the DINs, the wires need to be switched between pins 2 and 4 , creating a null-modem cable. If you run OS-9's tsmon on one CoCo, you can sign on as a terminal from the other (using terminal software) as a remote user. It would work much better if the OS-9 host CoCo is a CoCo 3 running Level II.

## Needs More Speed

TI have a 64 K CoCo 2 with a disk -drive and DMP-1I0 printer. I'm using CoCo Graphics Designer. Is there any way to speed up this program? Frank Daniel (KIRBYE) Smyrna, GA

RBefore running the program, type POKE 65495,0 and set your printer baud rate to half the normal baud value. This makes your CoCo run
at double speed when in ROM. To return to normal speed, type POKE 65494,0.

## Booting DOS From Drive 1

How can DOS programs be run from Drive 1? I have tried RUN DOS:1 and Drive 1 starts the boot routine, but Drive 0 kicks in to complete the operation. I have also tried using Drive I as the system default, but it does not help.

Rick Pochervina
(RAPOC)
Wickliffe, OH

RAs long as the drive number is not hard-coded into the software, you can type DRIVE 1 making Drive 1 the default drive. Then typing RUN "DOS" will access the drive you want.

## Artifact Colors on CoCo 3

$\square_{s}^{I}$I would like to know if there is any software for the CoCo 3 that will Tdisplay the PMODE4 artifact colors on a Tandy CM-8 monitor. These colors are not important in most games but, in a game like Q*Bert, you need to know the colors of the squares.

Jason B. Ruddock
(JAYR)
Montville, $N J$

RSorry Jason, artifact colors cannot be displayed on the CM-8. For this reason, many CoCo 3 users have opted for Magnavox's 8CM515 monitor that has both RGB and composite video inputs. When viewing a display with artifact colors on the

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| IO Data Monitor | Variable Cross Reference |
| Inverse Highlighting | VCR Tape Organizer |
|  |  |

All programs available on disk only. More than one program will be sent on the same disk. Documentation included. Please add $\$ 1.00 \mathrm{~S} \& \mathrm{H}$. NYS residents add sales tax. All programs compatible with CoCo 1,2,3. Programs marked with * are compatible with CoCo 1 \& 2 only.

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Magnavox, you simply select the composite input. With the CM-8, the code can be patched to use PMODE3 instead of PMODE4, which will return the colors, but with some loss of detail.

Editor's note: A new product just released from Spectrum Projects, $R$ GB Patch, will allow many programs that show up in black and white on a CM-8 to be displayed in color. However, it will not work for ROM packs, programs that run under OS-9 or BASIC programs. It will run with many machine language programs, including some with copy protection schemes.

## Terminal Communications

> I own a Co Co, a TRS-80 Modem II and Color Connection II terminal software. My son owns a Commodore. I'm not sure what he's using for a modem or terminal software. Is it possible for us to communiate via our terminals even though we don't have the same type of equipment? ''oseph R. Lavallee (BAKERMAN) Carrollton,TX

RYou need to obtain smart terminal software for both machines and a null-modem cable (see answer to Erasmo Martinez) to interconnect the two machines.

## CoCo Util Upgrade

I have recently purchased a CoCo 3. I'm experiencing difficulty with Spectrum Projects' CoCo Disk Utility Version 2.1A. It seems to lock up when the opening menu is displayed. Can you suggest a fix? Also, I'm interested in using OS-9 Level II on my CoCo 3. What are the best drives for such a system that remain operational even with $R S$-DOS and my old CoCo l-3 software?

Alan J. Weston
(HEADLY)
Carterville, IL

RSpectrum Projects markets an upgrade for your version of CoCo Util; see their ad for details. For maximum versatility and reliability, get two half-height, 40-track, double-sided drives.

## A Joker Poker Fix

月Joker Poker, March 1987, does not work on my CoCo 3. The cards are displayed on the screen, then this message appears: erno 26 erlin 13 did you enter, 'F\$="SCORES": GOTO 2125; to establish scores? I've tried calling the author and have received no answer. Help!

> Leonard J. Pelty
> (WESTINGHOUSE)
> Danville, CA

RThe author intended for you to type F\$="SCORES":GOTO 2125 before running the game for the first time, as lines 2125-2130 will then create a file named SCORES that is necessary for proper operation of the program. Note, there must be space available on an unprotected disk in Drive 0 to establish the SCORES file.

## CoCo to Leading Edge Connection

+ IIn addition to my first computer, a 16 K CoCo upgraded to 64K, I now \# have an IBM clone, a Leading Edge 640 K . In an effort to put some of my old CoCo tape files onto an LE disk, my son tried to make a direct connection from the CoCo's serial port to the serial port of the LE. He carefully established the pin configurations of an $R S-232$ connector for the LE and the 4-pin CoCo printer output port, and then he connected the two computers. Since direct connections did not work, he finally tapped into the data contacts of my Botek CCP-I serial interface. He plugged the interface into the CoCo and a printer ( the printer remained off), and connected two wires to the LE RS-232 from two signal contacts on the Botek. I was able to put a file from a Co Co tape cartridge into the CoCo, then PRINT from the CoCo to the LE, and finally save the program on LE disk. My question is this: What conditions have to be present on the carrier detect pin in order to continue sending data to the printer board? Whatever those conditions are, Botek obviously meets them, while a direct connection does not. Also, why, when the transfer of data was made, was there such a proliferation of carriage returns? Every two or three words had a carriage return after them. J had expected a loss of text form because of the differences in textstructuring signals, but I cannot understand the addition of the CRs. Lastly,
why did the transfer work on my Telewriter 64 files and for a taped ASCII file, but not for CoCo Scripsit files?

David O. Winfiey
Smithsburg, MD

RTo make a null modem to connect the two computers, refer to figures 1 and 2 below:

Short pins 4 (RTS) and 5 (CTS) on the DB-25.
Short pins 6 (DSR) and 20 (DTR) on the DB-25.
Join Pin 1 (TXR) of DIN with Pin 3 (RXR) of DB-25.
Join Pin 2 (GND) of DIN with Pin 7 (GND) of DB-25.
Join Pin 3 (RXR) of DIN with Pin 2 (TXR) of DB-25.
Join Pin 4 (CD) of DIN with Pin 8 (CD) of DB-25.


Figure 1: DB-25 Plug for IBM-PC Clone (cable side away from you)

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $I$ |
| 3 | 2 |

Figure 2: 4-Pin DIN on CoCo (cable side away from you)

To transfer files using this cable, use a smart modem program similarly configured on both machines. The IBM-PC and clones terminate each line of an ASCII file with CR LF while the CoCo terminates each line with $C R$ only. So, if you list a file copied from a PC, it will come out double-spaced unless you filter out the LFs.

A regular save from Scripsit uses its own special disk format. If you want to generate a normal (thus transferable) file, use the Print to Disk option in Scripsit.

## Spectaculator Help

易Regarding Spectaculator in your November column, can J change the print width in the $R O M$ packs/tape version? If so, when do I enter the patch if the ROM packs must be loaded with the CoCo off? Can J make it print at 9600 baud?

Bill Condie
Freehold, NJ

RTo print at 9600 baud，put a piece of tape over the cartridge detect land（\＃8）of the ROM packs．With this line disabled，you can POKE 150，1 for 9600 baud and then EXEC \＄HCO00 to run the program．To change the print width， you need to change the value in \＄D0AF to 1 plus your desired print width． Unfortunately，this address is normally in ROM，so you will need to make either a new ROM with the corrected value or run it from RAM．If running from RAM，Spectaculator is one of those ＂problem＂ROM packs that needs to be fixed to run in RAM．

## Nothing but Garbage

nEvery once in a while，I＇ll load something from tape，and it＇ll be nothing but garbage；I wait 15 min－ utes and il loads fine．The time of day， location or length of time that my CoCo has been on doesn＇t seem to make any difference．There must be something that I can do to counteract this．Do you have any ideas？

Norman Gruff<br>Dallas，TX

RYou did not say，but if you have an＇$F$＇board（PC board serial number ending in 285 or NC）CoCo 1 with overheating problems，secure a copy of RS Technical Bulletin CC：20．It gives instructions on installing a logic board（AX－7089），an SN74LS12，and an SN74LS393 to solve the problem．If the problem is only with specific tapes， try loading the tape with the recorder upside down．This puts the tape in a slightly different orientation with re－ spect to the head and might help an otherwise unloadable tape to be read．

## RS－232 Downloads

䱼I have a 64 K CoCo I with a Multi－ Pak interface，single－sided disk drive，a 1．l Radio Shack controller， and a Deluxe RS－232 Program Pak with a model IB modem．How can $I$ transfer a program from the RS－232 Program Pak to the disk drive without CLDADing to tape？Even following in－ structions in the Multi－Pak manual doesn＇t seem to work．

Charles Di Martino Conshohochen，PA
incapable of reliably download－ ing programs from information net－ works and BBSs．To download using the RS－232 pack requires that you use a third－party terminal program with XON／XOFF protocol such as Auto－ term from PXE Computing，DataPak II from Cer－Comp，Color Connection from Computerware，or one of the public domain terminal programs such as MikeyTerm or Greg－E－Term．

## Peeking at the Printer

THe Th OR BR on my CoCo 3 is very helpful，but how can Itell from BASIC if the printer is ready before using it？ The BREAK command will not break a PRINTA－2 that is waiting for the printer． I want to connect my CoCo 3 to a printer that has an $R S-232$ input．Does the CoCo 3 use the DTR or the XON／ XOFF protocol？

Mike Chambreau<br>Los Alıos，CA

RTo check if the printer is online， try ANDing the value at the dec－ imal address 65314 with 1 ．If the result is 0 ，then the printer is online．If the

The RS－232 pack，in itself，is －

## Hint．．

## A Minor Adjustment

1／O Errors encountered when using a tape system on your CoCo are quite frustrating．There are so many places for these errors to occur．Similarly，there are a thousand techniques for solving them．I found one that works 99 percent of the time．Use a small Phillips head jeweler＇s screwdriver to adjust the head azimuth of the playback head．

First，disconnect the recorder from the CoCo，set the volume to a comfortable level and play the tape． On the CTR－80 and CTR－81，you will find a small hole near the Radio Shack name on the front panel．There is a small screw in this hole．For the CCR－82，the screw is just to the left of the playback head in the tape compartment．

Now，turn the screw slowly from side to side while listening to the tape．Adjust the screw until you hear the clearest，crispest sound possible．This is the point at which your tape has the best chance of loading． Keep in mind，you will probably have to re－adjust the screw for other tapes．However，it isn＇t that much of a hassle in comparison with the I／O Errors．

Michael Nellis
Royal Oak，MI

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result is 1 , the printer is not online. A typical routine might look like this:

```
10 IF PEEK(65314)AND1 = 0
THEN 30
20 PRINT"TURN P२INTER ON!!"
:G0TO10
30 program continues here
```

The Color Computer uses the DTR signal from the printer's RS-232 port to tell the computer when the print buffer is full. No character processing is done as is the case in a system using XON/ XOFF.

## A VIP Solution

瞱It was almost two years ago that I purchased VIP Speller from Sofilaw. I had ho ped to use it with my Scriptsit program but, needless to say, it never worked properly. For extremely short documents, it worked correctly. However, longer documents would simply disappear toward the end of the document. I have called Softlaw [now VIP Technologies] and was told it should work, but the fact remains that it doesn't. I think I know why, however. All saves in Scriptsit are in binary, and VIP Speller is looking for the ASCII files. Is there any way of converting these binary files to ASCII code files? Richard Zawatzke Racine, WI

RThe Scripsit program does save text files in a strange combination of binary and ASCII. VIP packages also use a strange format for their ASCII saves. These differences are causing problems. I have found that a text file saved to disk from Scripsit can be read into VIP Writer with no problems. If that file is then resaved, it will work correctly with VIP Speller.

## Carriage Adjustments

BI have a problem with my Radio Shack Line Printer VIII (Catalog No. 26-1168) that only shows up in the data processing mode. If I attempt to LLI ST a program, any time the printer encounters a line with more than 80 characters, the carriage stops at the extreme right and the alert LED light comes on. If I press the reset button, the carriage returns to the left and begins printing, but some data is lost. If I try the self test at power up, a similar thing happens after printing only one line of characters. When attempting to print a report on a Pro-Color file, this also occurs. The printer works fine for word
processing with VIP Writer or when in the graphics mode for printing pictures from CoCo Max. Can you tell me what might be wrong and how I can fix it?

Mark Fields Troy, OH

RIt sounds as if the carriage is improperly set on your LP-VIII. This could be due to age, but most likely it is because you have recently moved the carriage. The print head may be trying to print the 80 characters that the printer logic is telling it to. However, the print head is starting too far to the right. When it gets out to the end of the line, it runs out of room and gets stuck against the stop on the print head guide. This will cause the alert light to come on. Make sure the print head is as far to the left as possible before printing. This should happen automatically when the printer is turned on; however, age can alter this.

## Lack of Underlines

I have an unusual problem with my word processing program, VIP Writer. When I send my output to my printer, a Smith-Corona L-l000 daisy wheel, I cannot get any words underlined. I've tried all of the program's underlining procedures and changing the printer's ASCII formats, but still cannot get the underlining function of my printer to operate. Do you have any suggestions?

> Randall Berkland San Francisco, CA

RMost printers have a specific control code or control sequence to designate underlining printing. This is usually in the form of ESCAPEA\#. Some cases may not require the escape character. You should first consult your printer manual for the proper code to tell the L-1000 to underline, then set up a special printer driver as explained in the VIP Writer manual. The default driver in the Writer program is for a DMP-200. The manual explains how to alter this driver.

## Model 100 - CoCo Tape Transfers

$I$
$M$
$h a$I have some cassettes for a TRS-80 Model 100 portable computer and have tried to load them into my CoCo by poking values into locations 143, 144 and 145, but to no avail. Can you offer any guidance?

Harold Luck
Jacksonville, $A R$

RIn reference to the two figures in answer to David Winfrey's question, you can build a null-modem cable as below:

| DB-25 |  | DIN |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Pin |  | Pin |
| 2 | $<-\cdots-\cdots$ | 3 |
| 3 | $<---->$ | 1 |
| 7 | $<---->$ | 2 |
| 20 | $<---->$ | 4 |

Then with a smart terminal program in the Model 100, you can transfer ASCIIsaved BASIC programs and text files between the two machines.

## No Negative Voltages Here

2. What are the voltages found on pins -1,2, 3 and 4 on the socket numbered - 1 CN-2 on a Radio Shack disk drive? I thought that the disk drive needed +5 , +12 and -12 volts. Is this true?

Michael Smith
Colorado Springs, CO

RThe connector that you refer to on your Radio Shack disk drive is connected to the power supply as follows:

Pin $1=+12$ volts
Pin $2=+12$ volt ground
Pin $3=+5$ volt ground
Pin $4=+5$ volts
The disk drive does not require -12 volts for operation, just +5 and +12 volts.

## CoCo 3 Service Manual

Where can I get a technical service + manual for my CoCo 3?

David Rogers
Columbia, MD

ROrder part \#MS 260-3334, \$15.60, through your local Radio Shack dealer from Radio Shack national parts.

For a quicker response, your questions may also be submitted through Rain. bow's CoCo SIG on Delphi. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick Rainbow Magazine Services, then, at the RAINBOW > prompt, type ASK for "Ask the Experts" to arrive at the EXPERTS> prompt, where you can select the "Doctor ASCII" online form which has complete instructions.

Font Creator is a program written for the Color Computer 3 . Since the CoCo 3 operates in the all-RAM mode, it is possible to change things you do not like. Font Creator makes new fonts, or type styles, for the HPRINT command, which places text on the high resolution text screens. My program was inspired by an alternate type font created by Andre Boivin.

The font you create is saved to a disk file that can be loaded like any binary file with the LOADM command. It is even possible to mix fonts by loading a font, printing to the Hi-Res screen, loading another font and printing more.

The Hi-Res font resides in addresses 61605 through 62364. Each character consists of eight bytes. Each byte controls eight pixels on one line. A high bit sets a pixel and a low bit clears a pixel. Font Creator manipulates these bits, saves them to memory and saves them to disk for later use.

The program contains remarks that define the operation of each section. The program was designed using the RGB monitor which creates colors on

Dave Jenkins is an engineer at WNIN FM/TV in Evansville, Indiana, and has been using his Color Computers for six years.
a Hi-Res screen that are different from a composite monitor or TV. If you don't like the colors, change the palettes in Line 100. PALETTE 0 is the background, 1 the foreground, 2 the definition block color and 15 the command block color.

Using the program is easy. To define a character, simply type the character on the keyboard. The current definition of that character is retrieved from mem ory and displayed. Use the arrow keys to move the flashing box to the


[^7]pixel you want to change. Press the space bar to either set a cleared pixel or clear a set pixel. If you make a mistake, simply press the space bar again. When you are done editing that character, press ENTER.
Other commands are implemented. Press the space bar to access them from the main page of the program. These commands let you save or load a font from disk, give you instructions, return to the main page, display the current font, or end the program.
Even if you end the program, your new font stays in memory. The first time you run the program, press the space bar for the other commands, then save the current set as DEF RULT. Later if you want to return to the original font, simply LOADM"DEFAULT.FNT". (Note: Do not use extensions when loading or saving within this program. The extension of .FNT is automatically added to your filename.)
To use your new font in another program, simply LOADM it, but do not EXEC it! The font is not a machine language program, but an overlay to part of the basic memory of the computer. It is ready to go with a simple LOADM command.
The program is straightforward. A
menu box is drawn on the upper-left corner of the graphics screen, and an editing block on the upper-right portion of the screen. The main menu is handled in lines 130 to 270 . At the main menu, you may select a key to edit, press the space bar for more commands, or press the F2 key for special characters not available from the keyboard.

The editing menu is in lines 310 to 400. After this menu is printed, the program retrieves the character from memory and places it on the editing block. Lines 430 to 540 do the bit manipulation to set the proper squares on the editing block. If a bit is set, the square is painted on the screen. The arrows move the flashing square, which is the active editing point, around the editing block. A "wrap-around" is also active so if you move off one side of the block, you re-enter at the opposite side. The space bar toggles the square from its previous state, i.e., turns it on if it was off, and vice versa. Pressing ENTER stores the character in RAM in the usual location.

Lines 900 to 960 print the menu for other commands. They are selfexplanatory. Display Font will display the current font, which is done in lines 1310 to 1350 .

Special characters are not available directly from the keyboard. These special characters are contained in a separate menu, available by pressing F2 at the main menu.

The break key is used to exit any function. It is trapped at all times and usually returns you to the previous menu. For instance, if you change your mind while editing a character, you may press BREAK to abort that edit. Nothing will be stored in memory and you are returned to the main menu. As you can see, the bREAK-key trap can be changed at any time in the program.

The high-speed poke is also used throughout the program with the exception of disk I/O.

The program can be modified for tape operation by changing LOADM to CLOADM in Line 1010 and SAVEM to CSAVEM in Line 1020. Also, in each of those lines, an extension is added to the filename. Delete this portion of each line: FकFq. "FNT".
(Questions about this program may be directed to Mr. Jenkins at 1418 East Illinois Street, Evansville, IN 47711. Please enclose an SASE for a reply.) $\square$


The listing: FONT GEN
$1 \varnothing$ INITIALIZE PROGRAM
2ø POKE 65497, $\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing$ ON BRK GOTO $13 \varnothing \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing$ HBUFF $1,59 \varnothing \varnothing$
$5 \varnothing$ 'INITIALIZE TEST STRINGS
$6 \varnothing$ FOR J=33 TO 64:T1\$=T1\$+CHR\$ (J ): NEXT
$7 \varnothing$ FOR $J=65$ TO 96:T2\$=T2\$+CHR\$ ( $J$ ): NEXT
$8 \varnothing$ FOR J=97 TO 127:T3\$=T3\$+CHR\$( J) : NEXT
$9 \varnothing$ HSCREEN 2
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ PALETT? E 1, $\varnothing:$ PALETTE $\varnothing, 54:$ PAL
ETTE 2,36: PALETTE 15,38
$11 \varnothing \operatorname{HCOLOR} 15, \varnothing: \operatorname{HLINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(13 \varnothing$,
88), PSET, BF: HCOLOR $1, \varnothing: \operatorname{HGET}(\varnothing, \varnothing)$ $-(13 \varnothing, 88), 1$
$12 \emptyset$ 'MAIN PROGRAM HERE
$13 \varnothing$ FOR X=15ø T'O $31 \varnothing$ STEP $2 \varnothing$
$14 \emptyset \operatorname{HLINE}(\mathrm{X}, 6)-(\mathrm{X}, 166), \operatorname{PSET}$
15ø NEXT X
$16 \varnothing$ FOR Y=6 TO 166 STEP $2 \emptyset$
$17 \varnothing \operatorname{HLINE}(15 \varnothing, Y)-(31 \varnothing, Y), \operatorname{PSET}$
$18 \emptyset$ NEXT Y
$19 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(2, \varnothing), " F O N T$ CREATOR"
$2 \emptyset \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(\varnothing, 1), " B y$ Dave Jenkin $s^{\prime \prime}$
$21 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(\varnothing, 3), " P r e s s$ characte r"
$22 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(3,4)$, "to define OR"
$23 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(\varnothing, 5)$,"Press SPACE BA
R"
$24 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(3,6)$, "for commands"
$25 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(\varnothing, 7), " P r e s s<F 2>"$
$26 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(3,8)$, "for special"
$27 \varnothing$ HPRINT $(3,9), " c h a r a c t e r s "$
28ø D\$=INKEY\$:IF D\$="" THEN $28 \varnothing$
$29 \varnothing$ IF D $\$=\operatorname{CHR}$ (4) THEN $138 \varnothing$ 'F2
KEY?
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF D\$=" " THEN $89 \varnothing$ ELSE IF A SC(D\$) < 32 THEN 28ø
$31 \varnothing$ GOSUB $128 \varnothing$ 'CLEAR COMMAND BO

## Computer Island Educational Software

## ARROW GAMES

32K Ext. - \$2 1.95 tape/ $\$ 26.95$ disk Six menu driven games for young children (ages 3-6) to teach directions. All games involve using the arrow keys ONLY. Games include: LADYBUG, BUTTERFLY, ARROW MATCH, KALEIDOSCOPE, RABBIT, and DOODLE. Colorful graphics.

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X
$32 \emptyset$ HPRINT ( $\varnothing, 1$ ),"Press ARROWS" $33 \varnothing$ HPRINT (1,2),"to select bloc k"
$34 \varnothing$ HPRINT $(\varnothing, 3), " P r e s s ~ S P A C E ~ B A$ R"
$35 \emptyset$ HPRINT (1,4),"to set/reset"
$36 \emptyset$ HPRINT $(\varnothing, 5), " P r e s s ~ E N T E R "$
$37 \varnothing$ HPRINT $(1,6)$, "to put in RAM"
$38 \emptyset$ HPRINT $(\varnothing, 7), " P r e s s$ BREAK"
$39 \varnothing$ HPRINT (1,8),"to abort"
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ ON BRK GOTO 156ø
$41 \varnothing C H=A S C(D \$): C H=C H-33: O F=616 \not{ }^{\circ} 5$ $+\mathrm{CH} * 8$
$42 \emptyset$ HPRINT (17,22),"Defining:":H PRINT (27, 22. ) , D\$: $\operatorname{HPRINT}(3 \varnothing, 22), " A$ SCII=": HPRINT $(36,22), \operatorname{ASC}(D \$)$
43ø FOR Y=ø TO 7 '8 ROWS PER CHA RACTER
$44 \varnothing \mathrm{LN}(\mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{OF}+\mathrm{Y})$ ' GET CHARAC TER
$45 \varnothing$ 'DETERMINE WHICH GRID BLOCKS TO SET
46ø IF LN(Y) AND 128 THEN HPAINT (155,Y*2 $\varnothing+1 \varnothing$ ), 2,1
47ø IF LN(Y) AND 64 THEN HPAINT ( $175, Y * 2 \varnothing+1 \varnothing), 2,1$
$48 \varnothing$ IF LN(Y) AND 32 THEN HPAINT( $195, \mathrm{Y} * 2 \emptyset+1, \varnothing), 2,1$
49ø IF LN(Y) AND 16 THEN HPAINT ( $215, Y * 2 \emptyset+1 \varnothing), 2,1$
$5 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF LN(Y) AND 8 THEN HPAINT (2 $35, Y * 2 \emptyset+1 \varnothing), 2,1$
$51 \varnothing$ IF LN (Y) AND 4 THEN HPAINT (2 $55, Y * 2 \varnothing+1 \varnothing), 2,1$
$52 \emptyset$ IF LN(Y) AND 2 THEN HPAINT (2 $75, Y * 2 \varnothing+1 \varnothing), 2,1$
53ø IF LN (Y) AND 1 THEN HPAINT (2 95,Y*2 $\varnothing$ +1 $\varnothing$ ), 2,1
$54 \varnothing$ NEXT Y
55ø CX= $\varnothing$ 'INITIALIZE CURSOR TO $\varnothing$ , $\varnothing$
$56 \varnothing \mathrm{CY}=\varnothing$
$57 \varnothing \operatorname{HLINE}(C X * 2 \emptyset+15 \emptyset, C Y * 2 \emptyset+6)-(C X$ *2 $\varnothing+17 \varnothing, \mathrm{CY} * 2 \emptyset+26)$, PSET, B
$58 \varnothing$ E\$=INKEY\$
59ø IF E\$=CHR\$ (94) THEN 69ø 'UP ARROW
6øø IF E\$=CHR\$(1ø) THEN 7lø 'DOW N ARROW
61ø IF E\$=CHR\$ (8) THEN 73ø 'LEFT ARROW
$62 \emptyset$ IF E\$=CHR\$ (9) THEN 75ø 'RIGH T ARROW
63ø IF E\$=:" " THEN 79ø 'SPACE BA R
$64 \varnothing$ IF E\$=CHR\$(13) THEN $84 \varnothing$ 'ENT ER
$65 \emptyset$ HLINE (CX*2 $\varnothing+15 \emptyset, C Y * 2 \emptyset+6)-(C X$
$* 2 \emptyset+17 \varnothing, C Y * 2 \varnothing+26)$, PRESET, B
$66 \varnothing$ FOR DLAY=1 TO løø:NEXT DLAY
$67 \emptyset$ GOTO 57ø
68ø 'MOVE CURSOR, WRAP IF NECESS
ARY
69ø CY=CY-1:IF CY<ø THEN CY=7
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOTO 57ø
71ø CY=CY+l:IF CY>7 THEN CY=ø
$72 \emptyset$ GOTO 57ø
73ø CX=CX-1:IF CX< $\quad$ THEN CX=7
$74 \emptyset$ GOTO 57ø
75Ø CX=CX+1:IF CX>7 THEN CX=ø
$76 \emptyset$ GOTO 57ø
$77 \varnothing$ 'CHECK IF BLOCK IS SET OR CL
EAR AND
$78 \varnothing$ 'FLIP IT
$79 \varnothing \mathrm{BX}=2^{\wedge}$ (7-CX)
$8 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF LN (CY) AND BX THEN HPAINT (155+CX*2ø,ll+CY*2ø), $\varnothing, 1$ ELSE HP AINT (155+CX*2ø,11+CY*2ø),2,1
81ø IF LN(CY) AND BX THEN LN (CY) $=\mathrm{LN}(\mathrm{CY})$ AND (255-BX):GOTO $57 \varnothing$
$82 \varnothing$ LN (CY) $=\mathrm{LN}(\mathrm{CY})$ OR BX:GOTO 57ø
$83 \emptyset$ 'STORE CURRENT CHARACTER IN
RAM
$84 \varnothing$ FOR Y=ø TO 7
$85 \emptyset$ POKE 616ø5+CH*8+Y,LN(Y)
$86 \emptyset$ NEXT Y
87ø HCLS:GOSUB 128ø:GOTO 13ø
$88 \emptyset$ 'OTHER COMMANDS
$89 \varnothing$ GOSUB $128 \varnothing$
$9 \varnothing \varnothing$ HPRINT $(1, \varnothing), " O T H E R$ COMMANDS "
$91 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(1,1), "<S>a v e$ Font"
$92 \emptyset \operatorname{HPRINT}(1,2), "<L>o a d$ Font"
$93 \varnothing$ HPRINT ( 1,3 ), " $<I>$ nstructions "
$94 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(1,4), "<B>a c k$ to Main "
$95 \emptyset \operatorname{HPRINT}(1,5), "<D>i s p l a y$ font "
$96 \emptyset$ HPRINT $(1,6), "<E>n d$ Program" 97ø D\$=INKEY\$:IF D\$="" THEN 97ø 98ø IF D\$="D" OR D\$="d" THEN 131 $\varnothing$
99ø IF D\$="B" OR D\$="b" THEN GOS UB 128ø:GOTO 19ø
løøø IF D\$="E" OR D\$="e" THEN PO KE 65496, $\varnothing$ :RGB:CLS:END
lø1ø IF D\$="L" OR D\$="l" THEN PO KE 65496, $\varnothing$ :WIDTH 4ø:PRINT"LOAD F ONT":INPUT"FILENAME (NO EXTENSIO N) "; F\$:F\$=F\$+". FNT":LOADM F\$:POK E 65497, $0: H S C R E E N 2: G O S U B$ 128ø:GO TO 13ø
1ø2ø IF D\$="S" OR D\$="S" THEN PO KE 65496,ø:WIDTH 4ø:PRINT"SAVE F

ONT":INPUT"FILENAME (NO EXTENSIO N) "; F\$: F\$=F\$+". FNT": SAVEM F\$, 616 $\varnothing 5,62364, \varnothing:$ POKE 65497, ø:HSCREEN2 : GOSUBl28ø:GOTO 13ø
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ IF D\$="I" OR D\$="i" THEN lø $4 \varnothing$ ELSE 97ø
$1 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ WIDTH $4 \emptyset$
$1 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ PRINT"FONT CREATOR"
$1 \varnothing 6 \emptyset$ PRINT
lø7ø PRINT" This program will
create and save a"
lø8ø PRINT"new font for the HPRI NT command to use"
1ø9ø PRINT"On the COCO 3 HI-RES screens. It is"
lløø PRINT"very easy to use. At the main screen"
lllø PRINT"enter the character $Y$ ou wish to define,"
ll2ø PRINT"or press <SPACE> for other commands."
ll3ø PRINT"To define, simply use the arrow keys to"
ll4ø PRINT"move to the desired b lock on the grid."
ll5ø PRINT"Press <SPACE> to eith er set or clear"
ll6ø PRINT"the block that is fla shing. When you"
ll7ø PRINT"have defined the char acter completely,"
ll8ø PRINT"press <ENTER> to cont inue. After you"
ll9ø PRINT"have defined the enti re font, use the"
$12 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT"<S>ave command to sav e it to disk."
$121 \varnothing$ PRINT"Then, when you want $t$ o use the new font"
122ø PRINT"simply do a LOADM to
load it in. DO NOT"
$123 \varnothing$ PRINT"EXECUTE!"
$124 \emptyset$ PRINT
$125 \varnothing$ PRINT "Press a key to begin ■"
126ø D\$=INKEY\$:IF D\$="" THEN 126
$\varnothing$ ELSE HSCREEN2:GOSUB 128ø:GOTO $13 \varnothing$
$127 \emptyset{ }^{\prime}$ CLEAR COMMAND BLOCK
$128 \varnothing \operatorname{HPUT}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(13 \emptyset, 88), 1, \operatorname{PSET}$
129ø RETURN
13øø POKE 65496, $:$ RGB:WIDTH 4ø:C LS: END
$131 \varnothing$ HCLS
$132 \emptyset$ HPRINT $(\varnothing, 1 \varnothing), T 1 \$$
133ø HPRINT $(\varnothing, 12), T 2 \$$
$134 \varnothing$ HPRINT $(\varnothing, 14), T 3 \$$
$135 \emptyset \operatorname{HPRINT}(\varnothing, 19), " P r e s s$ any ke $Y$ when ready to continue."

136Ø D\$=INKEY\$:IF D\$="" THEN 136 $\varnothing$
137ø HCLS:GOSUB 128ø:GOTO 13ø
138ø GOSUB 128ø
$139 \varnothing$ HPRINT ( $\varnothing, \varnothing)$,"Press letter"
$14 \emptyset \varnothing$ HPRINT $(2,1), " f o r$ character
"
$141 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(\varnothing, 4), " A \quad$ B C D E F"
$142 \emptyset \operatorname{HPRINT}(\varnothing, 5), \operatorname{CHR}(96)$
$143 \varnothing$ HPRINT $(3,5), \operatorname{CHR} \$(123)$
$144 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(6,5), \operatorname{CHR} \$(124)$
$145 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(9,5)$, CHR $(125)$
$146 \emptyset$ HPRINT $(12,5)$, CHR\$ (126)
$147 \varnothing$ HPRINT $(15,5)$, CHR\$ $(127)$
148ø A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$<"A" OR A\$>"
F" THEN 148ø
149ø IF A\$="A" THEN D\$=CHR\$(96)
15めø IF A\$="B" THEN D\$=CHR\$(123)
151ø IF A\$="C" THEN D\$=CHR (124)
152ø IF A\$="D" THEN D\$=CHR\$ (125)
153 $\varnothing$ IF A $=$ "E" THEN D $\$=\operatorname{CHR}$ (126)
154ø IF A\$="F" THEN D\$=CHR\$(127)
155ø GOTO 31ø
$156 \varnothing$ ON BRK GOTO $13 \varnothing \varnothing$
$157 \varnothing$ HCLS
158ø GOSUB 128ø
159ø GOTO 13ø

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By Drue King

After experimenting with the DMP-105 printer, I thought it was time for everyone to know just what this little printer can do.

DMP-105 Dumper, a 16 K Extended BASIC program, prints a dot-for-dot picture with a choice of $31 / 8$ by $34 / 8$ inch or $63 / 8$ by $71 / 8$ inch picture in normal or reversed print (black on white or white on black) at a specified baud rate (600 or 2400).

Lines 10 and 20 set a variable and a table. Lines 30 through 110 ask a series of questions about the type of picture you want. Line 90 asks for the graphics page start address, so your graphic picture can be on any graphics page. The graphics page start addresses are listed in the memory map in the back of your Color BASIC manual.

After setting the correct size, Line 140 goes to the appropriate print routine. So Dumper can be converted to another printer, all printer control codes are listed in Table 1.
through 210 for the large dump section and lines 330 through 340 for the small.

Essentially, all the program does is, after printing a row of seven dots, check to see if the eighth bit of the present byte is turned on (if the byte's value is greater than 128) and send the right character CHR\$(192) to print a dot and $\operatorname{CHR\Phi }(128)$ for no dot, depending on whether you have picked a normal or reversed screen dump.

In the DMP-105's graphics mode, any number sent to the printer that is less than 128 is considered a control code. We have to add 128 to our graphics values before they are sent to the printer. This is done in lines 170 and 300.

Most of the large screen dump section is an altered version of Mr. K romeke's Large Screen Dump in "Pictures Perfect with Prowriter" (RAINBOW, May 1985). If you have questions on how the graphics are expanded, that article explains it in detail.

| Table 1 <br> Printer Control Code |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Code | Function |
| CHR\$(13) | Carriage return |
| CHR\$ (18) | Set graphics mode |
| CHR\$(27); $\mathrm{CHR} \$(19)$ | Set standard font |
| CHR\$ (27); CHR\$(14) | Start elongation mode |
| CHR\$(27); CHR \$(90); CHR \$(1); | $1 / 72$ inch line feed |
| CHR\$(27);CHR\$(16);CHR\$(0);CHR\$(143); | Position head to dot position 143 |
| CHR\$(27); CHR \$ (16); CHR ( 0 ) $; \mathrm{CHR} \$(47) ;$ | Position head to dot position 47 |

The problem with printing a correct screen dump with the DMP-105 is the print head is only seven pins high while a byte is eight bits. We have to print a row of seven dots, then return and print the eighth row. This is done in lines 200

[^8]After the printer is finished, the screen should switch back to text and say "Done" in the top-left corner of the screen. You should have a complete, centered picture.

If you have any problems or questions, you can contact me at RR \#l Highway 62, Lanesville, IN 47136, phone (812) 952-2467. Please enclose an SASE for a reply.

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$24 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (J) ; : NEXT
25ø GOSUB35ø: GOSUB3 3 $\varnothing:$ PRINT\#-2, C HR\$ (13) ;
$26 \varnothing \mathrm{KE}=\mathrm{KE}-1: \mathrm{CL}=\mathrm{CL}+1: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{CL}=33 \mathrm{THE}$ N SCREEN $\varnothing, 1: C L S: P R I N T @ \varnothing, " D O N E ": S$ TOP ELSE GOTOl6ø
$27 \varnothing$ FORSP=1TO37:PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (13 ) ; : NEXT
$28 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27);CHR\$(16);C HR\$ ( $\varnothing$ ) ; CHRS (143);
$29 \varnothing$ FOR AD=KE+1 TO KE+6113 STEP3 $2: J=P E E K(A D): I F O P=1$ THEN $J=255-$ J
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF J<128 THEN J=J+128
$31 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (J) ; : NEXT
$32 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (16) ; C HR\$ $(\varnothing) ;$ CHRS (143);:GOSUB 33ø:PRIN T\#-2, CHR\$ (13) $;: \mathrm{KE}=\mathrm{KE}-1: \mathrm{CL}=\mathrm{CL}+1: \mathrm{I}$ F CL=33 THEN SCREEN $\varnothing$, l:CLS:PRINT @ø,"DONE":STOP ELSE GOTO $28 \varnothing$
$33 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27); CHR\$ (9ø) ; C HR\$ (l) : :FOR GN=KE+1 TO KE+6ll3 S TEP3 2: P=PEEK (GN):IF P>=128 AND O $\mathrm{P}=1$ THEN PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (128) ; :NEX T:RETURN ELSE IF OP=l THEN PRIN T\#-2, CHR\$ (192) ; : NEXT:RETURN
$34 \varnothing$ IF P>=128 THEN PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (192) ; : NEXT:RETURN ELSE PRINT\#-2 , CHR\$ (128) ; : NEXT:RETURN
$35 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (16) ; C HR\$ ( $\varnothing$ ) ; CHR\$ (47) ; :RETURN
$36 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 3,12,15,48,51,6 \varnothing, 63,1$ $92,195,2 \emptyset 4,2 \varnothing 7,24 \varnothing, 243,252,255$

Two-Liner Contest Winner
If you change the PRINTs to PRINTH-2, you can use this routine to print scrambled words. Just enter the word you want to scramble.

## The listing:

$1 \varnothing$ IF $Q=\varnothing$ THEN CLS:INPUT "ENTER JUMBLE"; A\$:L=LEN (A\$):FOR X=1 TO L: B\$ $(X)=\mathrm{MID}(A \$, X, I): N E X T$ X:FOR $\mathrm{Z}=1 \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{L}$ ELSE FOR $\mathrm{Z}=1 \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{L}$ $2 \emptyset Q=1: R=R N D(L): I F \quad T(R)=1$ THEN 2 $\varnothing$ ELSE $T(R)=1:$ PRINT $B \$(R) ;$ NEXT $Z: F O R \quad Y=1$ TO $L: T(Y)=\varnothing: N E X T \quad Y: P R I$ NT " ";:GOTO lø

Matl Hazard Columbia Station, OH

[^9]
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# The Printer That Came in From the Code 

By David R. Jenkins

0ne of the problems with owning a printer as versatile as the Star SG-10 is keeping track of all the different codes for different type sizes, fonts, spacing, etc. Ia short order, your owner's manual wears out!
This program will set up the printer for you. The program is completely menu-driven, so it is nearly selfexplanatory. It also shows how you can set up a multiple-level, menu-driven program easily.
The main menu allows you to select different groups of functions. When you select a group of functions, you receive another menu of specific functions. You may then see yet another small menu of options.
Important: Set the baud rate first. This program sends codes to your printer, and the baud rate must be correct or the entire program will either work incorrectly, or freeze. If you have a switcher on your printer port, be sure it is in the printer position.
Here is a rundown of the program options. Option 1 sets the baud rate of the computer. The program accepts the baud rate as an actual number (e.g., 600) rather than a meaningless code (such as 88 ). Enter a speed of 600,1200 , 2400,4800 , or 9600 (no commas). Other entries are rejected. You may have to

[^10]slightly adjust the values in lines 230 through 270 for your system.

Option 2 sets the type size. Table 1 shows the widths that are possible. Notice that "expanded" is not a size by itself, but doubles the size of whatever the printer is set for. So, you can have expanded pica, expanded elite, or expanded condensed (which may sound ridiculous but actually looks pretty good). "Never Mind" returns you to the main menu.

| Table 1: <br> for type sizes |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Normal |  |  |
|  | Expanded |  |
| Pica | 10 cpi | 5 cpi |
| Elite | 12 cpi | 6 cpi |
| Condensed | 17 cpi | 8.5 cpi |
| (cpi $=$ characters per inch) |  |  |

Option 3 selects the type font, or style. Many of the fonts are on/ off, and you are asked if you are turning the font on or off. Underlining is also included in this set of options.

Option 4 allows you to set the top, bottom, left and right margins on the printer. For the top, bottom and left margins, simply enter the value of lines or spaces you want.

The printer handles the right margin differently. You have to take the current line length and subtract the amount of margin, to get the proper value. For instance, with pica type, the line length
is 80 . If you want a right margin of 10 spaces, you must give the program a value of 70 . Table 2 gives the line lengths for regular size printer paper.

\section*{Table 2: Line lengths for 8.5 inch wide paper <br> Characters per line <br> | Pica | 80 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Elite | 96 |
| Condensed | 136 |}

Miscellaneous functions is a catchall for options that do not seem to fit anywhere else. As it turned out, the only function I wanted was the slashed zero option.

Option 6 sets the line spacing. You can set the spacing to practically any value in increments down to $1 / 216$ th of an inch. The normal setting is $1 / 6$ inch.

Option 7 reinitializes the printer. Then the printer is set up exactly as when you power up. Note the "top of form" is set where the paper is located. If it isn't at the top, the top of form will be set incorrectly. Do a form feed from the printer control keys before a reinitialization.

I did not include many of the options available because they are too specialized (graphics setups, for example). However, if you use these functions frequently, you can add them to the program.

This program demonstrates how simply you can make even a complicated program easy to use. You can layer menus on top of menus to cover every option. The CoCo 3 gives you an
easy way to get to the main menu with the BREAK key trap. You set the BREAK key trap (ON BRK GOTO . . .) to the first line on your main menu. Then, anytime you want to get to the top menu, all you
do is press the BREAK key.
(Questions about this program may be addressed to the author at 1418 E. Illinois St., Evansville, IN 47711 . Please enclose an SASE for a reply.)


## RETURN

$66 \varnothing$ CLS：PRINT＂NEAR LETTER QUALIT
Y．．．＂
$67 \varnothing$ PRINT＂.. ON（I）＂
$68 \emptyset$ PRINT＂．．．OFF（2）＂
$69 \varnothing$ I\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFI\＄＝＂＂THEN69ø ELS E IF VAL（I\＄）＜1 OR VAL（I\＄）$>2$ THEN $69 \varnothing$ ELSE PRINT I\＄
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF VAL（I\＄）$=1$ THEN PRINT\＃－2，C HR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（66）；CHR\＄（4）；：RETURN
$71 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（66）；C
HR\＄（5）；：RETURN
$72 \emptyset$ CLS：PRINT＂PROPORTIONAL．．．＂
$73 \varnothing$ PRINT＂．．．ON（1）＂
$74 \varnothing$ PRINT＂．．．OFF（2）＂
$75 \emptyset$ I\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFI\＄＝＂＂THEN75ø ELS E IF VAL（I\＄）＜1 OR VAL（I\＄）＞2 THEN $75 \emptyset$ ELSE PRINT I\＄
$76 \varnothing$ IF VAL（I\＄）$=1$ THEN PRINT\＃－2，C HR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（112）；CHR\＄（1）；：RETUR N
$77 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（112）； CHR\＄（ $\varnothing$ ）：：RETURN
$78 \emptyset$ CLS ：PRINT＂DOUBLE－STRIKE．．．＂
$79 \varnothing$ PRINT＂．．．ON（I）＂
$8 \emptyset \varnothing$ PRINT＂．．．OFF（2）＂
81ø I\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFI\＄＝＂＂THEN 81ø E
LSE IF VAL（I\＄）＜1 OR VAL（I\＄）＞2 TH
EN $81 \varnothing$ ELSE PRINT I\＄
$82 \emptyset$ IF VAL（I\＄）$=1$ THEN PRINT\＃－2，C HR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（7I）：：RETURN
$83 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（7 $\varnothing$ ）；： RETURN
$84 \emptyset$ CLS ：PRINT＂EMPHASIZED．．．＂
$85 \varnothing$ PRINT＂．．．ON（1）＂
$86 \varnothing$ PRINT＂．．．OFF（2）＂
$87 \emptyset$ I\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFI\＄＝＂＂THEN $87 \emptyset \mathrm{E}$ LSE IF VAL（I\＄）＜1 OR VAL（I\＄）＞2 TH EN $87 \emptyset$ ELSE PRINT I\＄
$88 \emptyset$ IF VAL（I\＄）$=1$ THEN PRINT\＃－2，C HR\＄（ 27 ）；CHR\＄（69）；：RETURN
$89 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（7ø）；： RETURN
$9 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS ：PFINT＂UNDERLINING ．．．＂
$91 \varnothing$ PRINT＂．．．ON（1）＂
$92 \varnothing$ PRINT＂．．．OFF（2）＂
$93 \varnothing$ IS＝INKEY\＄：IFI\＄＝＂＂THEN $93 \varnothing$ EL SE IF VAL（I\＄）＜1 OR VAL（I\＄）＞2 THE N $93 \emptyset$ ELSE PRINT I\＄
$94 \emptyset$ IF VAI」（I\＄）$=1$ THEN PRINT\＃－2，C HR\＄（27）；CHRS（45）；CHR\＄（I）；：RETURN 95ø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（45）；C HR\＄（ $\varnothing$ ）；：RETURN
$96 \emptyset$ CLS：PRINTTAB（12）；＂MARGINS＂
$97 \emptyset$ PRINT
$98 \emptyset$ PRINTク극（5）；＂1．TOP＂
$99 \varnothing$ PRINT】AB（5）；＂2．BOTTOM＂
løøø PRIN2TAB（5）；＂3．CANCEL TOP \＆BOTTOM＂
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（5）：＂4．LEFT＂
1ø2ø PRINTTAB（5）；＂5．RIGHT＂
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（5）；＂6．NEVER MIND＂
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ PRINT
$1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（5）；＂SELECTION－－＞＂；
$1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ I\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFI\＄＝＂＂THENIØ6ø E LSE IF VAL（I\＄）＜1 OR VAL（I\＄）＞6 TH EN $1 \varnothing 6 \emptyset$ ELSE PRINT I\＄
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ IF VAL（I\＄）$=6$ THEN RETURN
$1 \varnothing 8 \emptyset$ ON VAL（I\＄）GOTO $1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing, 113 \emptyset, 1$ $17 \emptyset, 118 \emptyset, 122 \emptyset$
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ CLS
Iløø INPUT＂LINES FOR TOP MARGIN＂ ；TM
lll $1 F$ TM＜ø OR TM＞255 THEN PRIN T＂INVALID MARGIN SELECTION．＂：PRI NT：GOTOIIøø
112ø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（82）； CHR\＄（TM）；：RETURN
113ø CLS
114ø INPUT＂LINES FOR BOTTOM MARG IN＂；BM
$115 \emptyset$ IF $B M<\varnothing$ OR BM $>255$ THEN PRIN T＂INVALID MARGIN SELECTION．＂：PRI NT：GOTOll4ø
116ø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（78）； CHR\＄（BM）；：RETURN
117ø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（79）； ：RETURN
$118 \varnothing$ CLS
119ø INPUT＂SPACES FOR LEFT MARGI N＂；LM
$12 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF LM＜ø OR LM＞5 1 ＂INVALID MARGIN SELECTION．＂：PRIN T：GOTOl19ø
121ø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（77）； CHR\＄（LM）；：RETURN
$122 \emptyset$ CLS
$123 \emptyset$ INPUT＂SPACES FOR RIGHT MARG IN＂；RM
$124 \emptyset$ IF RM＜ø OR RM＞132 THEN PRIN T＂INVALID MARGIN SELECTION．＂：PRI NT：GOTOl2 $3 \varnothing$
$125 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（81）； CHR\＄（RM）；：RETURN
$126 \varnothing$ CLS ：PRINTTAB（4）；＂MISCELLANE OUS FUNCTIONS＂
$127 \varnothing$ PRINT
128ø PRINTTAB（5）；＂l．ZERO WITH S LASH＂
129ø PRINTTAB（5）；＂2．ZERO WITHOU T SLASH＂
$13 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINTTAB（5）；＂3．NEVER MIND＂ $131 \varnothing$ PRINT
132ø PRINTTAB（5）；＂SELECTION－－＞＂；
133ø I\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF I\＄＝＂＂THEN 133
$\varnothing$ ELSE IF VAL（I\＄）＜1 OR VAL（I\＄）＞3
THEN $133 \varnothing$ ELSE PRINT I $\$$
$134 \varnothing$ IF VAL（I\＄）$=3$ THEN RETURN

135ø IF VAL(I\$)=1 THEN PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (92) ; CHR\$ (1) ;:RETUR N
$136 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (92) ; CHR\$ ( $\varnothing$ ) ; : RETURN
137ø CLS:PRINTTAB(1ø);"LINE SPAC ING"
$138 \varnothing$ PRINT
139ø PRINTTAB(5);"l. SET TO l/8 INCH"
14øø PRINTTAB(5);"2. SET TO 7/72 INCH"
141ø PRINTTAB(5);"3. SET TO 1/6 INCH"
$142 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB(5);"4. SET TO n/72 INCH"
$143 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(5);"5. SET TO n/l4
4 INCH"
$144 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(5);"6. SET TO n/21
6 INCH"
$145 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB(5);"7. NEVER MIND" $146 \varnothing$ PRINT
$147 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(5) ;"SELECTION-->"; 148ø I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THEN148ø E LSE IF VAL (I\$) <1 OR VAL (I\$) $>8 \mathrm{TH}$ EN $148 \emptyset$ ELSE PRINT I\$
$149 \varnothing$ IF VAL(I\$) $=7$ THEN RETURN
$15 \emptyset \emptyset$ ON VAL(I\$) GOTO 151ø,152ø,1 $53 \varnothing, 154 \varnothing, 158 \varnothing, 162 \varnothing$
15lø PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (48) ; : RETURN
$152 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (27);CHR\$ (49);
: RETURN
$153 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (27);CHR\$ (5ø);
: RETURN
$154 \varnothing$ CLS
155ø INPUT"HOW MANY 72 ths OF AN INCH";SP
$156 \emptyset$ IF SP<申 OR SP>255 THEN PRIN T"INPUT ERROR":PRINT:GOTOl55ø
157ø PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (65) ;
CHR\$ (SP) ; : RETURN
$158 \varnothing$ CLS
159ø INPUT"HOW MANY l44ths OF AN INCH"; SP
$16 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF SP< $\varnothing$ OR SP>255 THEN PRIN T"INPUT ERROR":PRINT:GOTO 159ø
161ø PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (51) ; CHR\$ (SP) ; : RETURN
$162 \emptyset$ CLS
163ø INPUT"HOW MANY 216 ths OF AN INCH"; SP
$164 \varnothing$ IF $S P<\emptyset$ OR SP> 255 THEN PRIN T"INPUT ERROR": PRINT:GOTO163ø $165 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (51); CHR\$ (SP) ; : RETURN
$166 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (64); : RETURN
167ø CLS:END


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## Federal Hill Software

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# Learning About Scales Key To Understanding Maps 

By Steve Blyn<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

Map skills are taught throughout the elementary and middle school years. They of ten are begun by using familiar regions such as the child's classroom or living room. The child sees that these rooms are areas obviously too large to replicate on paper. Maps become the way the child can draw these rooms on paper - later on he can draw other places and distances. Once the child grasps the concept of the need for maps, other skills, such as measurement, estimation and scaling, can be taught when deemed appropriate.

This month's program presents an introduction to reading scale drawings on a map. Children often learn to render scale drawings to represent distances from their home to school, to the library or to any other point of interest. If these distances are not known, the teacher of ten suggests appropriate distances. The pupils usually indicate their scales on the bottom of these drawings.

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.

Next, the pupils learn to construct an ascending table of values based on the various scales. For example, if one inch represents two miles, the table might look like this:

## SCALE 1 INCH = 2 MILES

Inches: 1 in. 2 in. 3 in. 4 in. 5 in. Miles: 2 mi .4 mi .6 mi .8 mi .10 mi .

Our program can be approached in a similar manner, using two colored lines. The shorter, blue line represents the scale. A chart such as the one shown here can be drawn for each different scale. It is drawn in Line 80.

The longer, red line represents the line whose length is to be determined by the user. This could be the distance to school or to grandmother's house or any other example you or the children can think of. This line is randomly chosen in Line 70 and drawn in Line 140.

Three values are presented to the student. One of the values is the approximate correct answer. The other two are too far out of line to be possibilities. The values are chosen and printed on lines

180 to 240 in random order. We had to be careful to scramble the order of the three possible answers. For example, we wouldn't want the correct answer to always appear in the middle, or always be the largest or smallest value. The correct answer is always retained by the computer, as variable Y.

Lines 260 to 270 accept the student's answer and convert it to a numeric value. Lines 280 to 290 inform the student whether he was correct or incorrect, and what the real answer should be. The counter is on Line 60. After 10 tries, the score is displayed and the user chooses to end the program or play again.

There are two methods the child may use to determine the correct answer actual measurement on the screen with a ruler or estimation. Both are acceptable means of arriving at the correct answer, and both should be encouraged. The best of both worlds would be, first estimate and then measure, to check out the answers. We, at Computer Island, hope that your child/students enjoy and learn from this program.

```
3\emptyset CLS\emptyset:PRINT@3,"SCALE DRAWINGS"
;
4\emptyset N=N+l:PRINT@26,"#=";N;
5\emptyset PRINT@9\emptyset,"C=";CR;
6\emptyset IF N=11 THEN PRINT@26,"TOTALS
";:PRINT@154,CR*l\emptyset;"%";:PRINT@48
```

2,"PRESS G TO GO ON OR E TO END" ;:GOTO 33ø
$7 \emptyset B=7+$ RND (55)
8Ø FOR T=ø TO 7:SET(T,7,7):NEXT T
$9 \emptyset \mathrm{Xl}=\mathrm{RND}(5): \mathrm{X} 2=\mathrm{RND}(5)$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Xl} 1$ * 2 * $1 \varnothing$
11ø R=RND(3):IF R=1 THEN R\$="FEE T" ELSE IF R=2 THEN R\$="MILES" E LSE R\$="IN."
12ø PRINT@1ø4,"=";
13ø PRINT@1ø8,X;R\$;
$14 \emptyset$ FOR $T=\varnothing$ TO B:SET (T,13,8):NEX T T
15ø PRINT@256,"THE RED LINE IS A BOUT HOW LONG?"
$16 \emptyset$ AN=B/8:AN=INT (AN+.5)
17ø REM"THE VARIABLE Y IS THE CO RRECT ANSWER"
$18 \varnothing \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{X} * \mathrm{AN}$
19ø U=RND(2):IF U=1 THEN Yl=Y*2 ELSE Yl=Y/4
$2 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{RND}(2): \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{V}=1$ THEN $\mathrm{Y} 2=\mathrm{Y} / 2$ ELSE $Y 2=\mathrm{Y} * 4$
$21 \varnothing$ R=RND (3):PRINT@32 $\varnothing$," "
$22 \emptyset$ IF R=1 THEN PRINT@32ø,Y;:PRI NT@33ø, Y1;:PRINT@34ø, Y2;

23ø IF R=2 THEN PRINT@32ø,Y1;:PR INT@33ø, Y2;:PRINT@34ø, Y;
$24 \varnothing$ IF R=3 THEN PRINT@32 $\varnothing, Y 2 ;: P R$ INT@33ø, Y;:PRINT@34ø,Y1;
25ø PRINT@326,"OR";:PRINT@336,"O R"; : PRINT@346, R\$;
$26 \varnothing$ PRINT@384,"";:LINE INPUT EN\$ 27ø PRINT@394,"";:EN=VAL(EN\$)
28Ø IF EN=Y THEN PRINT"CORRECT": CR=CR+1: PLAY"L5øCDECDEGGEDC"
29ø IF EN<>Y THEN PRINT"THE ANSW ER IS"Y:PLAY"L5øCCC"
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT@453,"PRESS ENTER TO GO ON";
$31 \varnothing$ Q\$=INKEY\$
$32 \emptyset$ IF $Q \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(13)$ THEN $3 \varnothing$ ELSE $31 \varnothing$
$33 \varnothing$ PLAY"GGGEEECCCEGEC"
$34 \varnothing$ Q $=$ INKEY\$
35ø IF Q\$="G" THEN RUN ELSE IF Q \$="E" THEN $36 \varnothing$ ELSE $34 \varnothing$
$36 \varnothing$ CLS:END



# PARAMISSIOM: fast and dangerous! 

## By Michel Galibois

Vou are the only human who can save the world, but you are forced to jump from a cargo plane. While falling at great speed, you see a missile coming straight at you; the ground seems bigger and bigger. Just in time, you open the parachute and float slowly. You look down and see the big missile hitting a mountain.

When you think everything has calmed down, and you are about to land on a big tree, you see another missile

Michel Galibois is 17 years oldand lives in Laval, Quebec. He is studying in Canada and has owned a Color Computer for almost four years.
coming at you. It takes quick action to avoid both. But you are able to land safely on a platform. Now you can easily save the world!

Paramission is a BASIC program but is written a special way, so it runs very fast. It requires 32 K , Extended BASIC and a joystick.

This game is original, different from shoot-'em-ups. The objective of this game is to land a parachutist on one of five platforms. You can land on the easiest one, but you receive fewer points.

You have to jump from a big cargo plane; this is accomplished by pressing the firebutton. Press the button again and the parachute will open. Get yourself positioned to land on a platform by using the joystick. Move the joystick up
to descend slowly, and down to land faster.

You must successfully land on all five platforms to change screens, but beware of the missile that is always trying to kill you. Take care not to land on the deadly tree or in the shark-infested waters, and avoid crashing into the building or on the steep hills.

The second screen is completely different; it's even more difficult. The missile reacts faster and is harder to avoid. Watch out, if the missile blows up near you, the explosion could kill you.
In Paramission you have three lives. Play levels range from easy to hard, and the graphics are high resolution.

If your computer can't take the speedup poke (POKE 65495,0 ) you need to delete it in lines 20, 1130 and 1340.


The listing: PARAMISS
1ø CLS:PRINT@235,"GET READY"
2ø POKE65495, $\varnothing$ :PMODE4,l:PCLS:El=
$13 \varnothing: \mathrm{Bl}=13: \mathrm{BB}=3: \mathrm{I}=3: \mathrm{FF}=13 \varnothing: \mathrm{GG}=13$
$3 \varnothing$ DIM AA (15) , BB(24), CC(39), DD(1 ø), $\mathrm{EE}(2), \mathrm{FF}(2), \mathrm{GG}(13), \mathrm{HH}(1 \varnothing), \mathrm{II}($ 25) , JJ (25) , KK (1ø), LL(25), B\$(25), MM (56) , NN (56) , OO (77) , PP (77) , QQ (7 7)
$4 \varnothing$ CIRCLE ( $1 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing$ ),5: PAINT ( $1 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing$ ), 1: COLOR $\varnothing:$ FORA=1TO2 $\varnothing$ STEP 2:LINE(A , $\varnothing$ ) - (A, 2 $\varnothing$ ) , PSET: NEXT:COLORI:GET ( $5,5)-(15,15), H H$, G
$5 \emptyset$ FORA=1TO5ø:B=RND(25):C=RND (25 ) : PSET $(5 \varnothing+B, 5 \varnothing+C, 1): \operatorname{NEXT}: G E T(5 \varnothing$, $5 \varnothing)-(75,75), I I, G:$ PCLS
$6 \emptyset$ DRAW"BM1 $\varnothing \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ M9 8,1ø3M1 $\varnothing \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ M1 $\varnothing 5,1 \varnothing 3 M 1 \varnothing 1,1 \varnothing \varnothing U 3 F 3 H 3 G 3 E 3 E 1 U 1 L 2$ DlF1D3"
7ø DRAW"BM2øø,1øøA2M198,97M2øø,1 øøM2ø5,97M2ø1,1øøU3F3H3G3E4U,1L2D 1F1D3Aø"
$8 \emptyset \operatorname{GET}(198,1 \varnothing 5)-(2 \varnothing 5,92), \mathrm{GG}, \mathrm{G}$
$9 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(94,1 \varnothing 3)-(1 \varnothing 9,9 \varnothing), A A, G$
1øø DRAW"BM15 $\varnothing$, 1øU6R4D2BD2 L2R2D2 L4 BR6U6R4D3L4R4D3BR2U6F2E2D6BR2U 6R4L4D3R3L3D3R4 BR6U6R4D6L4BR8H2U 4D4F2E2U4BD6BR2R4L4U3R3L3U3R4BD6 BR2U6R4D3L4R1F3":GET (148,1ø)-(2ø 4, 2) , MM, G
$11 \varnothing$ GET $(174,1 \varnothing)-(2 \varnothing 2,2)$,NN, G: PUT $(178,1 \varnothing)-(2 \varnothing 6,2)$,NN, PSET:GET (15ø $, 1 \varnothing)-(2 \varnothing 6,2), N N, G$
12ø DRAW" BM92,91E5R8F5G6E3H3L6G3 F3H6E4C $\varnothing$ ": PAINT ( $96,9 \varnothing$ ), l
13ø FOR A=92 TO llø STEP 2:LINE ( A, 93)-(A, 8ø), PSET:NEXT
$14 \varnothing$ COLOR l:GET $(5 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing)-(54,6 \varnothing), D$ D,G:GET $(93,1 \varnothing 3)-(1 \varnothing 9,83), B B, G$
15ø DRAW"BM1øø,15øS6LlR16E5R1U1L lU3L4DlG3LllM96,l47DlFlR1": PAINT (1ø5,148), 1
$16 \varnothing$ COLOR $\varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(1 \varnothing 3,144)-(1 \varnothing 3,14$ 5），PSET：LINE（ $1 \varnothing 5,144$ ）－（1ø5，145）， PSET
17め DRAW＂BM11ø，145CøS4R6L4D3L2H1 UlBD4U1R4UlL2BR8F1ElU2H1GlD2R1U3 18申 FOR A＝124 TO 13ø STEP 2：PSET （A，143，$\varnothing$ ）：NEXT
19ø COLORI： $\operatorname{GET}(96,151)-(135,137)$ ，CC，G
$2 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(149,99)-(151,1 \varnothing 1), F F, G$
$21 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM17 $\varnothing$ ， $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ E3G3L1H3F3U1BU 2U1R2D1L2R2BD2D2F3H3L1G3E3U1＂：GE T（166，95）－（174，1ø5），KK，G
$22 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM1ø，1øC5U6R4D3L4BR8BD2 U6R4D3L4R4D3U1BR4U6R4D3L4R1F3BR4 BDIU6R4D3L4R4D3BR4BD1U6F2E2D6BR4 BUlU6D6BR4BU1R4U3L4U3R4BD7BR4R4U 3L4U3R4BD7BR4U6D6BR4BU1U6R4D6L4B R8BUlU6D1F4DlU6＂： $\operatorname{GET}(1 \varnothing, 12)-(98$ ， 2），OO，G：PUT $(11,12)-(99,2), 00, O R:$ $\operatorname{GET}(1 \varnothing, 12)-(99,2), 00, G$
$23 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM1ø，3øU6R4D3L4R4BD4BR4 U6R4D3L4R4D3U1BR4U6R4D3L4R1F3BU1 BR4U6R4D3L4R4D3BR4BD1U6F2E2D6BR4 BDIU6D6BR4BU1R4U3L4U3R4BD5BR4R4U 3L4U3R4BD7BR4U6D6BR4BDIU6R4D6L4B R8BUlU6DlF4DlU6＂：GET（1甲，32）－（98， 22），PP，G：PUT（11，32）－$(99,22)$, PP，O R：GET $(1 \varnothing, 32)-(99,22), \operatorname{PP}, G$
$24 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM1 $\varnothing, 5 \emptyset U 6 R 4 D 3 L 4 B R 8 B D 4 U 6$ R4D3L4R4D3BR4BDIU6R4D3L4R1F3BR4B UlU6R4D3L4R4D3BR4BU1U6F2E2D6BD1B R4U6D6BR4BD1R4U3L4U3R4BD5BR4R4U3 L4U3R4BD5BR4U6D6BR4BDIU6R4D6L4BR 8BDIU6DlF4DlU6＂：GET $(1 \varnothing, 52)-(98,4$ 2）， $\mathrm{QQ}, \mathrm{G}: \operatorname{PUT}(11,52)-(99,42), \mathrm{QQ}, \mathrm{OR}$ ：GET（1ø，52）－（99，42），QQ，G
$25 \varnothing$
$26 \varnothing$＇SCREENS
27ø COLOR1：IF R＝ø THEN $37 \varnothing$ ELSEP CLS：$A=215: W W=\varnothing: E l=13 \varnothing: B l=13: B B=3$ $: \mathrm{Dl}=3: \mathrm{D}=\varnothing: \mathrm{BB}=\varnothing: \mathrm{EE}=\varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(6, \varnothing)-(2$ $52,187)$ ，PSET，B：PAINT $(2,2), 1:$ COLO
$R \varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(7, \varnothing)-(251, \varnothing), P S E T: C O L O R 1$ 28ø FORXX＝47TO67 STEP2：LINE（XX，I 5ø）－（XX，168），PSET：NEXT：FORXX＝95T Olø8STEP2：LINE（XX，126）－（XX，147）， PSET：LINE（XX，158）－（XX，167），PSET： NEXT：FORXX＝241TO247STEP2：LINE（XX ，llø）－（XX，145），PSET：NEXT
29ø DRAW＂BM55，16øE2U2E4R2E2F2D1G 4DlG3L1G5L2G2L3H2U2E3R2E4R3BR45B U1øE3U7H2U5H2L2H2G2D3F2D7F2D3F2B Dl5D4F2R1E3U4H3LlG3BM24甲，145U2El U15E2U5ElU7E1F2D5G1D17G1D5G3H3 3申ø DRAW＂BM4，155F3R2F3D2F2R15E2U 2E2R4F2E4U5E2R2U2E3R18E5U2H2U2H2 U2H1U3E3U2E2U3E5F2R1E2F5R5F2R5F6 R2F2R2F3D5G2D3F2D3F2D2F2D13G3L2G 1D1øF2R2øE3R5E2F3R15E5U5E5R5E2E2
 E2U15E4U1øE5U2øE2R2E2
$31 \varnothing$ PAINT（ $1 \varnothing, 18 \varnothing$ ），1
$32 \emptyset$ FORXX＝116TO156STEP2：LINE（183 ，XX）$-(2 \emptyset 7, X X)$, PSET：NEXT：FORXX＝18 3TO2ø7STEP6：LINE（XX，116）－（XX， 156 ），PSET：NEXT
$33 \varnothing$ PAINT（ $21 \varnothing, 13 \varnothing$ ）， 1
$34 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(92,117)-(115,1 \varnothing 5), \operatorname{PSET}:$ $\operatorname{LINE}(96,119)-(119,1 \varnothing 5)$, PSET：CIRC LE（ 121,98 ），17，，．5ø：PAINT（lll， $1 \varnothing 8$ ），1：PAINT（121，98），1：COLOR $\varnothing:$ FORXX $=1 \varnothing 3 \mathrm{TOl} 38 \operatorname{STEP} 2: \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{XX}, 9 \varnothing)-(\mathrm{XX}$ ，1ø6），PSET：NEXT
35ø COLOR1：FORXX＝21øTO234STEP2：L INE（XX，162）－（XX，172），PSET：NEXT $36 \varnothing$ GOTO 49ø $37 \varnothing$ PCLS： $\mathrm{A}=215: W W=\varnothing: E 1=13 \varnothing: \mathrm{Bl}=13$ $: \mathrm{BB}=3: \mathrm{Dl}=3: \mathrm{D}=\varnothing: \mathrm{BB}=\varnothing: \mathrm{EE}=\varnothing$
38ø DRAW＂BM58，175ClR4øG9L26H2U3H lU2H1＂：PAINT（61，177），1
39ø DRAW＂BM131，175R59G1øL4øH1ø＂： PAINT（134，176），1
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR XX＝53 TO $2 \varnothing \varnothing$ STEP 2：COLO R $\varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(X X, 17 \varnothing)-(X X, 188)$ ，PSET：N EXT：COLOR 1


116
$41 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(5, \varnothing)-(252,187), \operatorname{PSET}, B: P$ $\operatorname{AINT}(2,2), 1: \operatorname{COLOR} \varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(7, \varnothing)-(25$ $1, \varnothing), \operatorname{PSET}: C O L O R 1: \operatorname{LINE}(6, \varnothing)-(6,1 \varnothing$ $\varnothing$ ), PSET
42ø DRAW"BM4,68R2F4D3F3D3G4R15G4 D3G4D4G4D2G3F5D2R15D1G5D6F4D3F2D 3F2D4G3L4G2D6R2F3E2F5R3F6D4R15D4 F2D4F2R25E7R15E3R2øD2F8R4øE1øF2R 4ElR2E1R3E1U3E3R45U4めL12U15L12D5 5"
43ø DRAW"BM8, 14øR3F3D4F2D4F3D2G3 L4H3U5H3U5E6BU1 $\varnothing$ BR12H4L3H3L4G3D2 F3R5E4U3BD55BR1øR8F2R5F3D1G3L7H2 L5H4E3
$44 \varnothing \operatorname{PAINT}(25 \varnothing, 15 \varnothing), 1: \operatorname{PAINT}(7,1 \varnothing \varnothing$ ),1
$45 \varnothing$ FOR XX=5 TO 22 STEP 2:LINE (X X,117)-(XX,19ø), PSET:NEXT
$46 \varnothing$ FOR XX=25 TO 49 STEP 2:LINE ( XX, 177) - (XX, 19ø), PSET:NEXT
47ø FOR XX=117 TO 168 STEP 2:COL OR $\varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(23 \varnothing, X X)-(251, X X), \operatorname{PSET}:$ NEXT:COLOR l:LINE $(247,13 \varnothing)-(247$, 168), PSET: LINE ( 241,115$)-(241,168$ ), PSET: LINE $(235,115)-(235,168), \operatorname{P}$ SET
48ø DRAW"BM122,175M127,15øR7M132 ,175": PAINT (126,17申),1:CIRCLE (13 $\varnothing, 14 \varnothing$ ) , 22, ,.65: PAINT (13 $\varnothing, 14 \varnothing$ ), 1: COLOR $\varnothing::$ FOR WW=1ø1 TO $16 \varnothing$ STEP
$2: \operatorname{LINE}(W W, 11 \varnothing)-(W W, 154)$, PSET: NEX $T: W W=\varnothing$
49ø
$5 \emptyset \emptyset W W=W W+1:$ COLORI:IF R=øTHEN ON
WW GOSUB $98 \varnothing, 99 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ ELSE ON WW GOSUB $1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ , $1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$
51ø FOR CD=CE TO CE+15 STEP 2:LI $\mathrm{NE}(\mathrm{CD}, \mathrm{CF})-(\mathrm{CD}, \mathrm{CF}+3)$, PSET: NEXT CD 52ø IF WW<>5THEN5øø ELSE GOSUB14 $9 \varnothing$
$53 \varnothing$
$54 \varnothing$ ' PRESENTATION

55ø SCREEN1,l:IF M=1THEN62øELSEF ORXX=1TO14: PLAY"V-L25501D": PUT (9 $\varnothing, 5 \varnothing)-(179,6 \varnothing), 00$, PSET: PLAY"D": P UT $(9 \varnothing, 49)-(179,59)$, PP, PSET: PLAY" D": PUT $(9 \varnothing, 48)-(179,58), Q Q$, PSET: P LAY"D": PUT $(9 \varnothing, 49)-(179,59)$, PP, PS ET: NEXT
56ø PLAY"V15": FORXX=1TO14: PLAY"V -L25503AD": NEXT: DRAW"BM1 $\varnothing \varnothing$, 7 ØU 6D 6R4BR2U6R4L4D3R3L3D3R4BR4H2U4D4F 2E2U4BR2R4L4D3R3L3D3R4BR2U6D6R4B R4H2U2E2BR4D6L2R4L2U6G1E1D3BR4R4 BR2BD3R4U3L3R3U3L4BR6F2D2G2"
57ø PLAY"V15":A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$<>" "THENFORXX=1TOI4:PLAY"V-AD": NEXT 58ø IF A\$="1"THENO=.3ELSEIFA\$="2 "THENO=. 5ELSEIFA\$="3"THENO=.8ELS EGOTO $57 \varnothing$
$59 \varnothing$ COLOR $\varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(9 \varnothing, 49)-(179,7 \varnothing)$, PSET, BF: $\mathrm{M}=1$
6øø GOTO 63ø
$61 \varnothing$ '
$62 \varnothing$ ' PLANE
$63 \emptyset A=A-3: \operatorname{PUT}(A, 1 \varnothing)-(A+39,24), C C$ , PSET
$64 \varnothing$ PLAY"V1501L255G"
65ø IF A<7 THEN COLOR $\varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(A, 1 \varnothing$ $)-(A+39,24), P S E T, B F: D=\varnothing: A=215$
$66 \emptyset \mathrm{P}=\operatorname{PEEK}(6528 \varnothing): I F \mathrm{P}=126$ OR $\mathrm{P}=$
254 THEN E=A+15: B=2 $\varnothing$ :COLOR $\varnothing:$ LIN E $(\mathrm{A}, 1 \varnothing)-(\mathrm{A}+39,24)$, PSET, BF: GOTO 7 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$67 \emptyset$ GOTO 63ø
$68 \varnothing$ '
$69 \varnothing$ 'MEN
$7 \varnothing \varnothing A=\operatorname{JOYSTK}(\varnothing): B=B+5: \operatorname{PUT}(E, B)-($ $\mathrm{E}+15, \mathrm{~B}+13$ ), AA, PSET:IF A<1ø THEN $\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}-.4$ ELSE IF $\mathrm{A}>53$ THEN $\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}+.4$ $71 \varnothing E=E+D: I F \quad D<-3.6$ THEN $D=-3.6$ ELSE IF D>3.6 THEN D=3.6
$72 \varnothing$ IF PPOINT ( $\mathrm{E}+5, \mathrm{~B}+19$ ) $=5$ OR PPO $\operatorname{INT}(E+1 \varnothing, B+19)=5$ THEN $12 \varnothing \varnothing$
$73 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\operatorname{PEEK}(6528 \varnothing):$ IF $\mathrm{P}=126$ OR $\mathrm{P}=$

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254 THEN $78 \varnothing$
$74 \varnothing$ GOSUB $87 \varnothing$
$75 \varnothing$ GOTO7øø
$76 \varnothing^{\prime}$
$77 \varnothing$ ' PARACHUTE
$78 \varnothing$ IF D $>=\varnothing$. 1 THEN PUT $(E-8, B+4)-$ ( $\mathrm{E}-4, \mathrm{~B}+14$ ), DD, PSET ELSE IF $\mathrm{D}<=-$.
1 THEN PUT $(E+12, B+4)-(E+16, B+14)$ , DD, PSET
$79 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(\varnothing): \mathrm{AB}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(1): I F$
$\mathrm{AB}<32$ THENB $=\mathrm{B}+1$ ELSEB $=\mathrm{B}+3$
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF PPOINT $(E+7, B+2 \varnothing)=5$ OR PPO INT $(E+8, B+2 \emptyset)=5$ THEN $128 \varnothing$ ELSE I F PPOINT $(\mathrm{E}-5, \mathrm{~B}+14)=5$ OR PPOINT (E $+13, B+14)=5$ THEN $12 \phi \varnothing$
$81 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(E-4, B)-(E+12, B+2 \varnothing), B B, P S$
ET:IF A<lø THEN D=D-. 4 ELSE IF A
$>53$ THEN D=D+. 4
$82 \emptyset E=E+D: I F D<-3.6$ THEN $D=-3.6$
ELSE IF D>3.6 THEN D=3.6
$83 \varnothing$ GOSUB $87 \varnothing$
$84 \varnothing$ GOTO $78 \varnothing$
$85 \varnothing$
$86 \emptyset$ ' MISSILE
$87 \emptyset$ IF E $+8<\mathrm{E} 1$ THEN EE=EE-O ELSE IF $\mathrm{E}+8>\mathrm{El}$ THEN $\mathrm{EE}=\mathrm{EE}+\mathrm{O}$
$88 \varnothing$ IF $B<B 1$ THEN BB=BB-O ELSE IF $B>B 1$ THEN $B B=B B+O$
89ø $\mathrm{HH}=\mathrm{FF}: I I=\mathrm{GG}: \mathrm{FF}=\mathrm{El}: \mathrm{GG}=\mathrm{Bl}: \mathrm{El}=\mathrm{E}$ $\mathrm{l}+\mathrm{EE}: \mathrm{Bl}=\mathrm{Bl}+\mathrm{BB}$
$9 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{BB}<-6$ THEN $\mathrm{BB}=-6$ ELSE IF $\mathrm{BB}>7$ THEN $\mathrm{BB}=7$
91ø IF EE<-6 THEN EE=-6 ELSE IF
EE>6 THEN EE=6
$92 \varnothing$ COLOR $\varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(H H, I I)-(F F, G G), P$ SET
93ø IFPPOINT(El,Bl) $=5$ ORPPOINT(E $\mathrm{l}+2, \mathrm{Bl}+2)=5$ ORPPOINT $(\mathrm{El}+2, \mathrm{Bl}-2)=$ 5 ORPPOINT (El-2, Bl+2)=5 ORPPOINT
(El-2, Bl-2) $=5$ THENGOSUBI $\varnothing 9$
$94 \varnothing$ COLORI: $\operatorname{LINE}(F F, G G)-(E 1, B 1), P$ SET
$95 \varnothing$ RETURN
$96 \varnothing$ '
$97 \varnothing$ ' SCREENS
98ø CE=13:CF=81:IF Gl=1 THEN COL OR $\varnothing$ : RETURN ELSE RETURN
99ø CE=19:CF=112:IF G2=1THENCOLO R $\varnothing$ : RETURN: ELSERETURN
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{CE}=4 \mathrm{E}: \mathrm{CF}=169:$ IF G3=1THENCOL OR $\varnothing$ :RETURNELSE RETURN
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing \mathrm{CE}=97: \mathrm{CF}=174$ :IF G4=1THENCOL OR $\varnothing$ : RETURN ELSE RETURN
$1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing \mathrm{CE}=211: \mathrm{CF}=164: I F \mathrm{G} 5=1$ THENC OLOR $\varnothing$ : RETURNELSERETURN
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \mathrm{CE}=15: \mathrm{CF}=161: \mathrm{IF}$ Il=1THEN CO LOR $\varnothing$ : RETUFN ELSERETURN
$1 \emptyset 4 \varnothing \mathrm{CE}=51: \mathrm{CF}=141: \mathrm{IFI2}=1 \mathrm{THENCOLO}$ R $\varnothing$ : RETURNELSERETURN
$1 \emptyset 5 \emptyset \mathrm{CE}=121: \mathrm{CF}=175: \mathrm{IFI3}=1 \mathrm{THENCOL}$ OR $\varnothing$ : RETURNELSERETURN
1ø6ø CE=149:CF=173:IFI4=1THENCOL OR $\varnothing$ : RETURNELSERETURN
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing \mathrm{CE}=2 \emptyset 9: \mathrm{CF}=124: \mathrm{IFI} 5=1 \mathrm{THENCOL}$ OR $\varnothing$ : RETURNELSERETURN
$1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ '
1ø9ø ' EXPLOSION
lløø IFEl<12THENE1=12
lllø IF Bl<12THENBl=12
$112 \varnothing$ GET (El-12, Bl-l2)-(El+13,Bl+
13), LL, G: PUT (El-5, Bl-5) - (El+5, Bl
+5) , HH , OR: PLAY"OlL2 55AAA"
ll3ø PUT(El-12, Bl-12)-(El+13,Bl+ 13), II, OR: POKE65494, $\varnothing:$ PLAY"V1": F ORG=1TOl4: PLAY"V+V+;D": NEXT: POKE 65495, $\varnothing: \operatorname{PUT}(E 1-12, B 1-12)-(E l+13$, Bl+13), LL, PSET
$114 \varnothing$ IFE $=13 \varnothing$ ANDB $=25$ THEN141 $\varnothing$
$115 \emptyset$ IF E+13>E1-12 AND E<El+13 A ND B+l5>Bl-12 AND B<Bl+13 THEN 1 $2 \varnothing \varnothing$
$116 \varnothing \mathrm{El}=13 \varnothing: \mathrm{Bl}=13: \mathrm{BB}=\varnothing: \mathrm{EE}=\varnothing: \mathrm{FF}=1$ $3 \varnothing: G G=13$
117ø RETURN
118ø '
$119 \varnothing$ DEAD
$12 \varnothing \varnothing E=E-D: C O L O R \varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(E-4, B+3)-$ $(\mathrm{E}+12, \mathrm{~B}+2 \varnothing), \mathrm{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}: \mathrm{COLORI}$
$121 \varnothing \quad B=B+2: \operatorname{PUT}(E, B)-(E+7, B+13), G$ G, PSET
$122 \emptyset$ IF PPOINT $(E+2, B+14)=5$ OR PP OINT (E+5, B+14) $=5$ THEN PLAY"V15L2 ØøAAA": $\operatorname{LINE}(E-4, B+8)-(E-8, B+5), P$ SET:LINE-(E-8, B+7), PSET:LINE-(E$12, \mathrm{~B}+6)$, $\operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{E}+9, \mathrm{~B}+8)-(\mathrm{E}+13$ , $\mathrm{B}+5)$, PSET: LINE-( $\mathrm{E}+13, \mathrm{~B}+7)$, PSET: LINE-(E+17,B+6), PSET:GOTO 133ø 123ø GOTO 121ø
$124 \varnothing$
125ø ' LANDING
126ø CE=13:CF=81:GOTO 51ø
127ø CE=19:CF=112:GOTO 51ø
$128 \varnothing \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{E} / 2): \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q} * 2$
$129 \varnothing$ IF PPOINT $(Q+7, B+2 \varnothing)=5$ AND P POINT $(Q+8, B+2 \phi)=5$ THEN $133 \varnothing$
$13 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF PPOINT $(Q+7, B+2 \varnothing)=\varnothing$ AND P POINT $(Q+8, B+2 \emptyset)=5$ THEN $133 \varnothing$ ELSE GOTO $138 \varnothing$
$131 \varnothing$ '
$132 \emptyset$ ' INCOMPLETED MISSION
133ø DRAW"BM75,2øC1R4L2U6L2R4BR2 D6U5F4D1U6BR2R4L4D6R4BR2U6R4D6L4 BR6U6F2E2D6BR2U6R4D3L4D3BR6U6D6R 4BR2U6R4 L4D3R3L3D3R4BR4U6L2R4BR2

R4L4D3R3L3D3R4BR2U6R2F2D2G2L2BR1 ØU6F2E2D6BR3U6D6BR3R4U3L4U3R4BD6 BR3R4U3L4U3R4BR3D6BR3R4U6L4D6BR7 U6D1F4DIU6"
134ø POKE65494, $\varnothing:$ FORXX=1TO5 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ NE XT: PLAY"V1501I6AFAADL2 $\varnothing$ ": FORK=1T Ol4: PLAY"V-G": NEXT:I=I-1: POKE654 $95, \varnothing$
$135 \emptyset$ IF I= $\varnothing$ THENCOLOR $\varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(75,2 \varnothing$ )-(184,12), PSET,BF:GOTO167ø ELSE
FORXX $=1 T O 3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT : SCREEN $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ GO TO27ø
$136 \varnothing$
$137 \varnothing$ ' ACCOMPLISHED MISSION 138ø DRAW"BM75,2øC1U6R4D3L4R4D3B R2R4L4U6R4BR2R4L4D6R4BR2U6R4D6L4 BR6U6F2E2D6BR2U6R4D3L4BU3BR6D6R4 BR2U6BR2R4L4D3R4D3L4BR6U6D3R4U3D 6BR2R4L4U3R3L3U3R4BR2R2F2D2G2L2U 6D6BR12U6F2E2D6BR2U6BR2R4L4D3R4D 3L4BR6R4U3L4U3R4BR2D6BR2U6R4D6L4 BR6U6DIF4DIU6"
$139 \varnothing$ IFR=øTHENIF E<28 ANDB<65 TH EN Gl=1: $F=1 \varnothing \varnothing$ ELSE $I F E<32$ THEN G $2=1: F=2 \emptyset \varnothing E L S E$ IF E<6 $\quad$ THEN G3=1: $\mathrm{F}=3 \varnothing \varnothing$ ELSE IF $\mathrm{E}<112$ THEN $\mathrm{G} 4=1: \mathrm{F}=$ $4 \varnothing \varnothing$ ELSE G5=1:F=3øø
$14 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFR=1THENIFE<3 $\varnothing$ THENII=1:F= $3 \emptyset \emptyset E L S E I F E<6$ 6THENI2 $=1: F=3 \varnothing \emptyset E L S E I$ $\mathrm{FE}<136 \mathrm{THENF}=4 \varnothing \varnothing:$ I3=1ELSEIFE<l64T HENI $4=1: F=4 \varnothing \varnothing E L S E I 5=1: F=3 \varnothing \varnothing$
$141 \varnothing \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{D}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}-2:$ COLOR $\varnothing:$ IINE (E-4 $, \mathrm{B}+2)-(\mathrm{E}+12, \mathrm{~B}+12)$, PSET, BF
$142 \varnothing$ FORH2=1TO7:FORH1=1TO5STEP. 5 : $\operatorname{PUT}(\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{B}+12-\mathrm{Hl})-(\mathrm{E}+8, \mathrm{~B}+22-\mathrm{Hl}), \mathrm{KK}$ ,PSET:NEXTHI:FORH1=5TOISTEP-.5: P $\mathrm{UT}(\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{B}+12-\mathrm{Hl})-(\mathrm{E}+8, \mathrm{~B}+22-\mathrm{Hl}), \mathrm{KK}, \mathrm{P}$ SET: NEXTH1: PLAY"O3L2 $\varnothing \varnothing$ V15AAA": NE XTH2
$143 \varnothing 0=0+. \varnothing 3: \mathrm{H} 3=\mathrm{H} 3+1:$ IF $\mathrm{R}=\varnothing$ THENI F H3 $=5$ THENH3 $=\varnothing:$ Gl $=\varnothing:$ G2 $=\varnothing:$ G3 $=\varnothing:$ G4 = $\varnothing$ : $G 5=\varnothing$ : R=1
$144 \varnothing$ IF R=1THEN IF H3=5THENH3= $\varnothing$ : $I 1=\varnothing: I 2=\varnothing: I 3=\varnothing: I 4=\varnothing: I 5=\varnothing: R=\varnothing$
$145 \varnothing$ FORXX=1TO8 $\varnothing \varnothing$ : NEXT:SCREEN $\varnothing, \varnothing$ 146ø GOTO27ø
$147 \varnothing$ '
148ø ' SCORE
$149 \varnothing \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{F}=\varnothing$
$15 \varnothing \varnothing$ A\$=STR\$ (J): DRAW"BM2ø9,7C5"
151ø FOR H=1 TO LEN(A\$)
$152 \varnothing \mathrm{~B} \$(16)=" B U U 4 E R 2 F D 4 G L 2 H B R 4 B D$ "
$153 \varnothing \mathrm{~B} \$(17)=" \mathrm{BRBU} 5 E D 6 L R 2 B R "$
$154 \varnothing$ B\$ (18) ="BU5ER2FDG4R4"
$155 \varnothing \mathrm{~B} \$(19)=$ "BU 5 ER2FDGLRFDGL2HBR 4BD"
$156 \varnothing$ B\$ $(2 \varnothing)=" B R 3 U 6 G 3 R 4 B D 3 "$ $157 \varnothing$ B\$ $(21)=" B U F R 2$ EUHL3U3R4BD6" $158 \emptyset \mathrm{~B} \$(22)=$ "BU3R3FDGL2HU3E2RBRB D6"
$159 \varnothing$ B\$ (23) ="BU6R4G3D3BR3"
16øø B\$ (24)="BR4BU2DGL2HUER2L2HU ER2FDGFBD2"
161ø B\$ (25)="BUFR2EU4HL2GDFR2BRB D3"
$162 \varnothing \operatorname{DRAW}+\mathrm{B}$ ( $\operatorname{ASC}(\operatorname{MID} \$(A \$, H, 1))-3$ 2) +"BR4": NEXT: H= $\varnothing$
163ø IF I>1 THENFOR XX=1 TO I-1: $H=H+1 \varnothing: \operatorname{PUT}(H, \varnothing)-(H+8,1 \varnothing), K K, \operatorname{PSET}$ :NEXT:RETURN
$164 \varnothing$ RETURN
$165 \varnothing$
166ø ' GAME OVER
167ø FORXX=1TO4 $\varnothing$ STEP.5:IF XX/2= $\operatorname{INT}(X X / 2)$ OR $(X X-.5) / 2=I N T((X X-.5$ )/2) THENPUT ( $1 \varnothing 8, \mathrm{XX} * 2$ ) $-(164, \mathrm{XX} * 2+$ 8), MM, PSET ELSE PUT ( $1 \varnothing 8, \mathrm{XX*} 2$ ) - (1 $64, \mathrm{XX} * 2+8$ ), NN, PSET
$168 \varnothing$ NEXT: PLAY"O2L186V15BAGFEDC" $169 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\operatorname{PEEK}(6528 \varnothing): I F P=1260 \mathrm{R} \quad \mathrm{P}=2$ 54 THEN RUN
$17 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOTO 169ø
ค

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# Help Is Just a SIG Away 

By Cray Augsburg Rainbow Technical Editor

The major reason for any telecommunications network to exist is to promote the transfer of information between individuals and groups of individuals. If we take this thought one step further, we see that the purpose of SIGs, or Special Interest Groups, is to offer a place for information transfer between those sharing a common interest, be it a pastime, hobby or even a job.

On Delphi, we see many different SIGs. There are SIGs for the users of Atari computers, MS-DOS computers and many more. There are even SIGs for non-computer interests such as science fiction. From this, it follows that a SIG is a gathering place. It is a place to offer information and a place to seek information. It is a place we can turn to when we need help on a given subject. But then, what are we to do if we need help finding help? How many of you have logged into the CoCo SIG with a burning question and found you were unable to properly leave a message with a question for other users?

All CoCo SIG users start at the same point; they have a million questions about how to get around the SIG and very little knowledge about how to ask those questions of other users.

## How to Ask a Question in the SIG

The first time you log onto Delphi, after a brief tour with "Max," the

[^11]system tour guide, you will find yourself at Delphi's main menu. You will see the prompt MAIN $>$ on your screen. At this point, type GROUP CO and press ENTER. This command line will take you right past the Delphi GROUPS menu directly into the CoCo SIG. You will know you are in the CoCo SIG because the prompt at the bottom left of your screen will now read CoCo Sig> and you will see a menu of options.

One of the options on the CoCo SIG menu is Forum (messages). Keep in mind, on Delphi you only need to enter the firstfew characters of any option for
that option to be enabled. Only those characters that make the option unique from any other available selection are necessary. So, if you type FORUM, or just F, and press ENTER, you will be taken to the public message area of the CoCo SIG.

Once you are in the Forum, you are ready to leave your questions. It is advisable that new members first leave a Forum message announcing themselves as such. In this message, you can leave th ose all important first questions. These questions will be answered by the staff or by other users who have already

## DATABASE REPORT

Both the CoCo SIG and OS-9 Online have celebrated major landmarks within the last few weeks. On the new OS9 Online service, we logged our 1,000 th message and, on the CoCo SIG, we celebrated passing Forum message number 25,000 just a few days before I sat down to write this report.

I am delighted to announce that thanks to a recent revision of Delphi's system software, our members can now see what the "download count" is on files in the database. On both the CoCo SIG and OS-9 Online, typing DIR /FULL when in a topic area in the database will show you how many times a file has been accessed. Download counts should also be visible when you are reading a set of files in a given group.

Please note that sometimes, when groups are revised or updated, download counters may get reset. Also, when looking at the download counts in the OS-9 Online database, you must remember that the OS-9 Online service has
only been in existence for a few months, so the download counts are not likely to be very large yet. In addition, please understand that a large download count does not necessarily guarantee that a file will be desirable, nor does a small download count necessarily indicate a file is not desirable. Nevertheless, all of us on staff have long felt that those who do us the kindness of uploading files to the database have a right to be able to see just what sort of activity their files are generating, and that members looking for material to download are also quite interested in that information.

## OS-9 Online Databases:

This past month we have had a number of new files in the OS-9 Online database. In the General database section, Chuck Hoffman (choffman) has given us a text file on how to set up a double-sided boot disk under OS-9 Level II, using the Rogue distribution disk. In the file Pointer Icons in Level II, Rick Adams
learned their way around the CoCo SIG.

To actually leave a message, at the FORUM> prompt, type ADD and press ENTER. At the TO: prompt, you are asked who you want to.leave a message for Type someone's username or, to default to ALL, just press ENTER. The next prompt will ask for the subject of the message. Give a brief ( 20 characters or so) idea of what the message refers to and press ENTER. Next, Delphi will ask you for the topic of the message. At this point, type GEN (which stands for General Information) and press ENTER.

At this point, Delphi will tell you to enter the text of the message; use CONTROL-Z to exit or CONTROL-C to abort. Go ahead and introduce yourself and ask all the questions you need to. Pace yourself in the question area, though. Many first-time users ask the question, "How do I download programs?" You must understand that a bit more knowledge of the system is necessary before a member can learn how to download or upload.

When entering your message, this general rule should be followed: After you have typed enough characters to nearly fill one line of text on your CoCo's screen, press ENTER and continue your text on the next line. This
helps in formatting the message for other users. You should be able to backspace to correct mistakes but, if you feel you have made too many, press CONTROL-C and you will abort the message process. No message will be sent, and you will find yourself back at the $F O R U M>$ prompt ready to try again.

When you have finished your message, sign it with your real name. Press CONTROL-Z and the message will be added to the others in the Forum area. Note the message number and then read that message to see what it looks like.

Now, you can go off and "play around." Experiment and see what features are to be found. Keep in mind, using CONTROL-Z will back you out of nearly anything you get yourself into. Just enter them one at a time and watch for the familiar CoCo Sig> prompt. If you are online during the late evening hours, it is very likely your message will be answered within half an hour. So, you might want to stop back into the Forum area and see if you have gotten a res ponse.

Go to the Forum area, as described above. If someone has replied to your message, you will be told you have waiting messages. Just type READ WAI TING and press ENTER. Pretty soon, the answers to your questions will be scrol-
ling by on the screen. If, after reading a reply, you want to respond to the other user, just type REPLY and press ENTER. At the TO: prompt, just press ENTER. Delphi will know who you want to reply to.

The Forum is an excellent place to find an answer for nearly any question you have. Not only is it a good place for first-time members, it's a great resource for anyone who has a problem, or just needs a little helping hand. While more experienced users sometimes make assumptions, if you don't understand something, just ask again. Besides Forum, the CoCo SIG has many ways to help you learn the system.

## Other Sources of Help

As you experiment while "learning the ropes" in the CoCo, or our OS-9 Online SIG, keep in mind that help is only a couple of keystrokes away. Typing HELP or a question mark at nearly any prompt will give you a chance to find out what it is you are doing, and what it is you need to do. In the Conference area, however, you need to precede the word HELP or the? with a slash. Just type /HELP and press ENTER.

Most of the time, once you have asked for help, you are given a list of topics to receive help with. Pick the
(RICKADAMS) describes the stdptrs file that will appear in the Level II distribution disk. Rick has also put up a file called FFX2 Commands for $L I I$ BASIC09, which describes the new commands available in the new GFX module.

Steve Clark (STEveclark) has sent us Level 2 From Rogue, additions to L2CODE and L2ROGUE from Kevin Darling (KDARLING). This concerns extracting an OS-9 Level II system from the disk with the Rogue game.

In the Applications section, Dennis Weldy (OS9ER) has generously given us an OS-9 based FORTH, including a FORTH shell, interpreter, source code for same, and a compiled version of the FORTH interpreter.

In the Utilities section, Donald R. Grafton (GRAFTON) has given us SORTC, a sort routine allowing up to 10 keys for the sort. Bill Brady (WBRADY) has sent us a C program to test the screen speed of your screen driver. He also has given us SYSCALL.ASM, which allows you to access system calls from within BASIC09 programs. Eric Levinson (ERICLEVINSON) has sent us a parallel ohm calculator that can calculate resistance in parallel circuits. He has also sent us a sort program that can handle up to 750 strings of 35 characters each. Eric has also given
us a file called WINDOWS, designed to set up windows using O-Pak. Kevin Darling has sent us a set of six utilities for Level II that show the current active processes, module directory, memory map, system map and process DAT map, and dump selected areas of memory.

In the Telcom section, Bill Brady has sent us BRRETERM.C, a bare-bones terminal program written in C. He's also sent us BIGTERM.C, source code for his BigT OS-9 terminal program, which I mentioned last month. He has also given us XM1日.C, an Xmodem file server, useful for allowing someone logged into your OS-9 system to upload and download files via Xmodem protocol. Greg Law (GREGL) has posted KERMIT.FIX, Kermit Version 1.7 updates to allow transferring binary files. And Mark Sunderlin (mEGABYTE) has sent us OS-9 Kermit Version I.6, source code to Kermit.

In the Graphics section, Bill Brady has given us Wiz Draw, the source code to the start-up graphics screen displayed in an OS-9 terminal program he is currently working on. This file can show you how to draw pictures under Level II OS-9. Kevin Darling has given us a Graphicom-to-OS-9 font converter, which enables you to convert Graphicom fonts to fonts usable by OS-9 Level II.

Jay Truesdale (JAYTRUESDALE) has sent us our first upload in the $68 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{OS}-$ 9 section (give that boy a cookie!). This is an intra-system Email file, to let you send or receive mail to/from other users on your system. It works a lot like the Unix MAIL command.

## Color Computer SIG Databases:

In the General database section, Don Hutchison (DONHUTCHISON) has sent us a humorous piece titled Restroom Policy. Eric Robichaud (EGRobichaud) has sent us a worrisome report on the relative lack of knowledge of graduating 1987 high school seniors.

In the Utilities database, Paul J. Burke (PJB) has sent us two astronomy programs (including a planet locater). Steven Shimatzki (SHIM) has given us a labeler program. Richard Ferreira (SKEEVE) has sent us a filing utility, and Dennis Hoin (hackerl) has uploaded his Super Disk Utility package. Derrick M. Kardos (DTG) has sent us an archive utility to enable you to compress files (the way the $A R C$ utility under MS-DOS works). Andrew Ellinor (CROPPER) has sent us a zapper program for the CoCo 3. Alan Weston (headly) has sent us Solarsim for the CoCo 3.

In the Graphics section, Mike Fischer


## RAINBOW'S BROADENING ITS SPECTRUM

the raingow 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 whic' you can upload your favoriie programs and from which you can download programs written by other CoCo enthusiasts. Some of these databases are BASIC programming, OS-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. If you do not maintain a positive balance, you will be charged \$3.5) each month for direct billing.

## 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 Dale Puckett, Cray Augsburg, Marty Goodman, Don Hutchison, Jim Reed, Lonnie Falk 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.

## THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RAINBOW

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.

## FREE LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP

THE RAINBOW is offering subscribers a free lifetime subscription to Delphi - a $\$ 24.95$ value - and a free hour of connect time - a $\$ 7.20$ value at either 300, 1200 or 2400 Baud - so you can sample Delphi and the RAINbow CoCo SIG. That's right. Your subscription to the rainbow entitles you to this $\$ 32.15$ value as a free bonus!
If you're not a rainbow subscriber, just enter your order when you sign on with Delphi and you'll get the same great deal! For our $\$ 31$ subscription fee, you'll get the finest Color Computer magazine ever, a free lifetime subscription to Delphi and a free hour of connect time.

## SAVE EVEN MORE

Want to save even more? While you're online you can order, for only $\$ 29.95$, a deluxe package which in-

- cludes the Delphi membership, the Delphi Handbook and Command Card (\$21.95) and a total of three hours of connect time (\$21.60).

Delphi provides us all with Immediate CoCo Community. Check it out today. After all, you can sample it for free!

Problems? Call Delphi: (800) 544-4005 (617) 491-3393

## COMMUNITY TOGETHER

## How to reach RAINBOW's Color Computer SIG . . .

There are several ways to connect to Delphi and THE Rainbow's CoCo SIG. In most cities you will not even have to pay long distance charges; you can use special data communications networks like Telenet, 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 Telenet or Tymnet. Canadian residents using Datapac will be charged an additional $\$ 12$ (U.S.) per hour.
On Telenet: The Uninet network has now merged with Telenet. To get the Telenet number for your area, call (800) 336-0437. After you call your local access number and make connection, press the ENTER key twice. When the "TERMINAL=" prompt appears, press ENTER again. When the "@"prompt appears, type C DELPHI and press 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 in:" 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 Telenet 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 Telenet, or 31060060 I500 through Tymnet. (You'll have to pay the toll charges for this connection.)

## Type in Your Usernaine

If you're already a subscriber to THF RAINBOW, at the "USERNAME:" prompt, type JOINDELPHI and press
enter. At the "PASSWORD:" prompt, type RAINBOW. Then, at the "NUMBER:" 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 JOINDELPHI and press ENTRR. At the "PASSWOR D:" prompt, type SENDRAINEOW 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 Rainbow 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 CoCoSIG after following thesc instructions, call us during afternoon business hours at (502) 228-4492. We'll be glad to offer assistance.

## 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 username 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!

Not only does Tandy produce our favorite CoCo, we think they produce the best and best-priced laptop portable and MS-DOS computers as well. We've found that when satisfied Color Computer users decide to add portability or move to MS-DOS, many stick with Tandy. For these people we publish PCM, The Personal Computer Magazine for Tandy Computer Users.

Each month in PCM, you'll find information and programs for the Tandy 100, 102, 200 and 600 portable computers. And you'll find even more coverage for their MS-DOS machines, the 1000, 1200, 2000 and 3000 , along with the great new $1000 \mathrm{EX}, 1000 \mathrm{SX}$ and 3000 HL .

## FREE PROGRAMS!

We learned from THE RAINBOW that readers want programs to type in, so each month we bring you an assortment of them: games, utilities, graphics, and home and business applications.

## BAR CODE LISTINGS AND PROGRAM DISKS!

For portable users, PCM is the only home computer publication in the world that brings you programs in bar code, ready to scan into memory like magic with the sweep of a wand! For those who don't have time to type in listings, we offer a companion disk service with all the programs from the magazine.

## TUTORIALS AND PRODUCT REVIEWS!

As if all this weren't enough, we offer regular tutorials on telecommunications and hardware; assembly language, BASIC and PASCAL programming tips; and in-depth reviews of the new software, peripherals and services as they are released. Add it all up and we think you'll find PCM to be the most informative and fun magazine for this market today!

To order by phone (credit card orders only) call 800-847-0309, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. EST. For other inquiries call 502-228-4492.
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appropriate selection. Once you have finished, you usually will be asked if you want further help on a related subject or subtopic. When you are satisfied, just press CONTROL-Z.

If you type HELP at the CoCo Sig> prompt, or main SIG menu, you will be greeted by a HINTS> prompt. This section of the SIG contains several text files pertaining to several different aspects of SIG operation. To get a list of the available help files, just type SCAN and press ENTER. You will find references to topics ranging from "Disabling Call Waiting" to "Submitting a File." While you may not be quite ready for
some of the selections, many of the help files are intended for new users. When you come across an entry of interest, enter the number associated with that entry. You will then be able to read the given help file. As before, when you are done, a simple CONTROL-Z is all that is needed to return you to the SIG menu.

## Some General Notes About Help

Many present members of the CoCo SIG are more than willing to lend a helping hand at any time. However, we sometimes make assumptions about how much another person knows. Things second nature to us tend not to
be mentioned in our explanations. If you don't quite follow something, don't be afraid to ask again. The most important thing is that you, too, become familiar with the system.

The users on the SIG have a wide variety of other interests. You should refrain from asking a specific person about a specific problem unless you know that person is knowledgeable in that area. It is best to address most questions to all users. That way you can get a variety of viewpoints.
(MIKE88) has sent us an Old English font.
Ken Schunk (KENSCHUNK) has sent us several CoCo 3 Hi-Res fonts, including a Saratoga, Palo Alto, IBM, and a Woodhaven font set. Alan Dekok (alanDEKOK) has uploaded a tape covers program, and Roger Smith (Smudger) has sent us DIGIT. 日RS for the CoCo 3. Don Hutchison has provided PIC DOS, a picture saver for the CoCo 3, and Roger Bouchard (HARBIE) has sent us some stunning Atari 520 ST pictures that were converted to CoCo 3 format.
In the Data Communications section, we have a text file by Ward Christenson on the specs for Xmodem, with some addenda by Mike Ward (MIKEWARD). For MikeyTerm users with a tape-only system, we have gotten a proper copy of TAPCNV. BAS, to aid such folks in downloading ML program files.
In the CoCo 3 News and Information section, Rich Ries (RRIES) has sent us SEEK. BRS, a CoCo 3 disk editor program. Robert E. Pierce (RPIERCE) has sent us a character editor for the CoCo 3 Hi-Res fonts. Chad Rogers (ICMR) has sent us a very professional and thorough $128 \mathrm{~K} / 512 \mathrm{~K}$ CoCo 3 RAM test program.

In the Product Reviews section, we have from Harry Seely (ALTAIR) a review of the the J\&R systems 512 K upgrade
board. I posted an extensive comparative review of the CM8, Magnavox 8CM515, and Sony KV1311CR RGB monitors for the CoCo 3, including information on prices and where to get these monitors.

In the Games database, Dr. Michael Keyes (mikeyes) has sent us a Green Beret Simulation. Eric Levinson (ERicLEVINSON) has sent us a Blockman game. Craig Green (Spudly) has provided a Lotto 40 and 48 game. Kurt Stecco (HIGHRAILER) has sent us the game Local Freight. Richard P. Trasborg (TRAS) has sent a blackjack game. And Steve Macri (DRACMAN) has sent us a drag racing game called Dragn3.
Over this last month, our forums on the CoCo and OS-9 services have been buzzing with anticipation of the longdelayed release of OS-9 Level II. As I write this report, the first release copies are just being sold in the Fort Worth area, with the product available elsewhere within a week or two. By the time you read this, OS-9 Level II will be at your local Radio Shack computer store. With the arrival of this product, I expect to see a great deal of activity in both the forums and databases.

For Disk Extended Color BASIC users, there seems to be a good chance that a new release of RickyTerm will soon be
available, which will support the bitbanger port and have a few other improvements.

## Corrections

In the March 1987 "Database Report," I incorrectly stated that HCOPY was a BASIC Driver for Greg Geary's Hi-Res utility. This is not the case. It is a BASIC driver for an ML program developed by Dennis Weldy. Please excuse this mistake.

Also, I want to point out to our readers that it was Vaughn Cato of Atlanta, Ga., who wrote the superb Bouncing Ball Demo that Mike Fischer uploaded to us. Our special thanks to Vaughn for this outstanding program, which can be found in the Graphics section of the CoCo SIG's database.

How to stay in touch with the most recent developments relating to the CoCo? Just drop by the Delphi CoCo and OS-9 Online Special Interests Groups now and then! I'll see you all there.

\author{

- Marty Goodman Rainbow's Delphi Database Manager
}


## Hint . . .

## RGB Shortcut

The manual that accompanies your CoCo 3 indicates you should enter PALETTE RGB upon powering up if you have an RGB monitor. To make life a little simpler, just type RGB and press ENTER. The command PALETTE is not required to precede the selection of RGB or CMP.

David Mills Huntington, WV

## Hint

## X Marks the Spot

Most CoCo enthusiasts know about sending a disk directory to the printer; just enter POKE111, 254: DIR. In "RENUM With a Twist" [February 1986, Page 112], Frederic Haberer explains how to use the RENUM command to find GOTO and GOSUB statements that don't go anywhere. To find these unresolved references, enter RENUM $x, x, 10$, where $x$ is any number greater than the highest line number and less than 65535. A list of the errors will then appear on the screen. Now, I combine the two techniques to send the results to my printer. Just enter PDKE111,254: RENUM $x, x, 10$.

John Valentine<br>Pacoima, CA

## 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 disk and/or cassette symbols on the table of contents and at the beginning of articles indicate that the program is available through our RAINBOW ON DISK or RAINBOW ON TAPE service. An order form for these services is on the insert card bound in the magazine.

## What's A|CoCo?

CoCo is an affectionate name that was first given to the Tancly 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. (While many TDP-100s are still in service, the TDP Electronics division of Tandy no longer markets the CoCo look-alike.) 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.

## Rainbow Check Plus



The small box accompanying a program listing in THE R.aInbow is a "check sum" system, which is designed to help you type in program:s 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 save 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 down arrow 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: $x=256 *$ PEEK ( 35 ) +178
20 CLEAR 25, X-1
$30 x=256 *$ PEEK $(35)+178$
40 FOR $Z=X$ TO $X+77$
50 READ $Y: W=W+Y:$ PRINT $Z, Y$; $W$
60 POISE $Z, Y:$ NEXT
70 IFW=7985THENB0ELSEPRINT
"DATA ERROR": STOP
B0 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, 158, 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 or EQUATE statement. 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:I $=8$ H3F80
20 PRINT "ADDRESS:";HEX\$(I);
30 INPUT "BYTE";Bゅ
40 POKE I, VAL (" " $8 H^{\prime \prime}+8 \Phi$ )
$50 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1$ : 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 8 H 7 FBo.

## 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 actually been 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.

# DataPack 11 Plus V4.1 super shart terminal prograt autopliotand auto-log command Processors X-MODEM DISK FILE TRANSFER SUPPORT YT-100 \& VT-52 TERMINAL EMULATION <br> * No lost dala usinghimes Display, Even at 1200 Baud on the Serial port. <br> - OHi-Res Displays, 28 to 255 columns by 24 lines a true Uppertower casiz <br> * 45 K Text Buffer whenusing the Hi-Ras T ext Display and Diat <br> * ASCll\& BINARY diskfile transfar support via firoorn. <br> - Directly record receive datator disk file while online. <br> * VT- 100 terminal emulation for VAX, UNIX and other systems. <br> - VT-100/52 cursorkeys \& position, insert/delete, PF \& All. Kbd. keys. <br> * Programmable Word Kength, Parity, Stop Bits snd baud rates 300 to 0600 . <br> * Complete Full and Half Duplex oper ation, with no garbled data. <br> * Send full 128 charscterset from Keyboard with control codes. <br> * Complete Editor, Insert, Delete, Change or Add to Buffer. <br> * Q Variable lengih, Programmable Macro Key bulfers. <br> * Programmable Printerrates from 110 to 0600 Baud. <br> - Send Files directly írom the Buffar, Macro Key Bulfers or Disk <br> - Display on Sereen or Print the contents of the Bulfer. <br> * Ereeze Display \& Reviewinformation On line with no loss of data. <br> * Built in Command Menu (Help) Display. <br> * And much muchmore <br> Supports: Word-Pak I, II, R.S. and Double Density 80 Column Cards <br> Disto Controller w/80 column card \& parallel printer <br> PBL Parallel Printer Card and Dual Serial Port ( $2 \mathrm{SP}-$ Pak) <br> Q. S. Modem-Pak \& Deluxe RS-232 Pak, even with Disk. 

Requires 32 K \& Disk, Only $\$ 59.95$

## HI-RES 11 Screen Commander

Tired of looking at the 16 line by 32 character display on your COCO? Wish you could see more lines and characters? Then H-RES II is the answer, it can give you the big screen display you've siways wanted. It will display 24 lines of $32,42,51,64$ and even 85 true upper and lower case characters per line without extra hardware.
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*Generaled sour ce files are in sland ard ASCII format.
* Built in Hex/ASCII dumpfdisplay to locate FCB, FCC andFDB areas.
* Built in Disk Directory and Kill Ille commands.
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- Cin screen display of underline and Double size characters.

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Do you want to write fast machine language programs but you don't want to spend the next few years trying to learn how ???

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"The most complete Edilor icompiler thaveseenfor the Colo... " -- The RAINADU', Manch /ONO
CBASIC is a powerful tool for the Beginner as well as the Advanced Basic or Machine Language programmer. You can write programs without having lo worry about the Stack. DP Register, memory allocation and 50 on, because CBASIC will do it for you automatically Or. CBASIC will let you control every aspect of your program, even generating machine code directly in a program easily.

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CBASIC has its own completely integrated Basic Program Editor which allows you to load, adit or create programs for the compilar. It is a full reatured editor designed specifically for writing and editing Basic programs. It has block move \& copy, program renumbering. aut omatic line numbers, screen editing, prinier control and more.

The Editor is s very goodone snd rouldom the subject for review sfl by itseff." "
Comparing ELA's edit mode to CAASIC's lext editoris like comparinga
Woridurarlliete los modern sedan. Bothgee you lo your destination
bult wal a differentein the ride.
The documentation for CBASIC is an $81 / 2 \mathrm{k} 11$ Spiral Bound book which contains approximatiy 120 pages of real information.
toAs/l s manut is essy co resa snd writien with a minimum of lechnicslesse" --Hol cototwhazry, 1006
The price of CBASIC is $\$ 149.00$. it is the most expensive Color Basic Compiler on the market, and well worth the investment. Compars the performance of CBASIC against any Color Basic compiler. Dollar for dollar, CBASIC gives you more than any other compiler available. Requires 64 K \& Disk, not JDOS compatible
"Yheprice top it escries sememeds thit steep tor an integer conviler an first

begins do look more like a berpain. " -- Hot tofo februsy, ivio

* Complete Edilorflompifer trell Worth its Arice*- - RAWBOW Horch 1080


## EDT/ASM 640

## 64K DISK EDITOR ASSEMBLER

EDT/ASM 64D is a Disk based co-resident Text Editor \& Assembler. It has a Hi-Resolution 51.64 or 85 column by 24 line display. 50 you 5 ee your program listings easily and it supports Column cards. The disk also contains a free standing ML. Debug Monitor, to help you debug your as5embled programs.

This is the most powerfull, easy to u5e Text Editor available in any Editor/ Assembler package for the Color Computer. It even has automatic tine number generation for easy entry of program material. LDocal snd Goobsl sting search ond/or replace.

* Full screen line editing with immediate line update.
* Ensy to use Single keyariroke editing commands.
*Lood $\$$ Save standird $45 C i l$ sormatted Tape/Disk files.
* Hove or Copy singie \& mulliple lext lines.
*Create and tdit disk files larger than memory.
- Hi-Res Texl Display 281085 columns by 24 lines.
- Supporis Word-Pak I, II \& RS. and Disto 80 column disploy cards.

The Assembler portion of EDT/ASM 640 features include:

* Supports the full 6809 inglruction set
* Support conditionalif/THEN/ELSE assembly
*Supports Disk Library files (include).
* Supports sisndard motorola sssembler directives
* Allows mullipie values for fos a FCS directives.
*Generateslisting to hi-Res text screen or printer.
* Assenbles directly to disk or tape in LOADH formst
* Supportsup to open disk files during assembly,

Requires 32 K Disk $\$ 59.95$
Cocor3 verasoms nom nvoillable
for mosfr programshn

## CoCo-3 512K upgrade \$149.95, card wihoul Ram $\$ 49.95$

Two Drive RAM-DISK program for 512 K CoCo-3 $\$ 19.95$
To order products by mail, send check or money order for the amount of purchase, plus $\$ 3.00$ for shipping \& handling to the address below. To order by VISA, MASTERCARD orCOD call us at (702) \$52-0632
(Monday thru Saturday, 8 am to 5pm PST).
CER-COMP
5566 Ricochet Avenue
"Instant Graphics and Hogs in Space" (February 1987, Page 106): Due to a production error, part of Line 730 is missing from the listing as it appeared in the magazine. The entire line appears below.
$73 \emptyset S=\operatorname{PEEK}(\& H B C) * 256:$ PCLS2:SAVEM "CHECK", S, S+lø2 \& *3-1, \&HA $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ PMOD E4, 1:COLORI, $\varnothing:$ SCREEN1, $1:$ PCLS: LOA DM"CHECK": KILL"CHECK/BIN"
There is no problem with the program as it appears on RAINBOW ON TAPE and RAINBOW ON DISK.
"Let the Laser Battle Begin" (January 1987, Page 36): When going through the tunnel in Def Mov, it is not possible to crash. This can be rectified by changing every occurrence of $=1$ to $=5$. This allows the color codes to be read properly.
"Joker Poker"(March 1987, Page 99): While no known error exists in the program, several readers have had difficulty understanding one aspect. The first time you run Poker,

you will get an error message. This message asks if you entered F\$="SCORES":GOTO2125 to establish a scores file. All you need to do is make sure you have a formatted, non-write-protected disk in Drive 0 and enter the above line. This will create the score file necessary for game execution.
"The Key to Success" (March 1987, Page 66): The program CoCoType by Leonard Hyre contains a line that may be confusing to those who are typing the listing from the magazine. Line 1550 is an extraneous line. It can be removed from the program without affecting program execution.
"'Life of the Party' for \$200, Please" (March 1987, Page 58): The part number designations are not indicated in Figure 1, the parts list. The correct designations are as follows:

| J1 | 6-pin DIN plug |
| :---: | :---: |
| SWI-SWI0- | momentary switches, normally open |
| R1-R9 | 10 K ohm, $1 / 4$-watt resistor |
| R IO - | 22 K ohm, $1 / 4$-watt resistor |
| RII - | 220K ohm, $1 / 4$-watt resistor |

System includes Citizen 120D printer with serial interface, cable, and our Software Trio (see below). 12 month limited warranty.


Easy-to-use and ready for heavy workloads. System includes the NX-I0 printer with BLUE STREAK II serial to parallel interface and our Software Trio (see below). I Year limited warranty serviceable nationwide.

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 BLUE STREAK IIA serial to paralle! interface that can increase your data transmission 4 fold over conventional compatible interfacing. An additional serial I/O port permits port sharing with another serial device without recabling.
SPECS: 300109600 Swich able Baud Rates. I Yoar Warran ty. Inpu: 4 Pin Serial. Outpul 36 Pin Parallel
and 4 Pin Serial.

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## Keeping Track

## Editor:

I must assume someone spent 10 minutes cranking out a review of a few hundred words that failed to provide an accurate personal account of Keeping Track's uses (March 1987, Page 142). I am particularly dismayed to realize the reviewer used 5 -year-old technology to test a current utility program. The PCLEAR 1 bug has not occurred on any of the CoCos (both 2 and 3) in use throughout our company.

A comparison was drawn between Directory Print and the "bare bones" command POKE 111,254:OIR. The versatile aspect of the CoCo means there is always more than one way to do any task, but methods can only be compared if they produce identical results. There is sufficient foolishness in this review to write several pages of rebuttal; however, enough is enough. Paying customers are the least forgiving, but none of them have ever come to us with any complaints about Keeping Track.

Ian Millard<br>Duck Productions

## Editor:

Having read the review of Keeping Track in March 1987, I feel there are a number of misconceptions that should be cleared up.

First, D is a high-speed machine language program with a BASIC loader that allows the use of the command RUN"D. The D program automatically loads and runs any file, machine language or BASIC. D gives continuous access to any length of directory and indicates the number of granules in each program, as well as the free disk space and users disk names - in less than four seconds.

Second, the speed of Disk File Address, like so many other programs, is dependent upon the printer baud rate and, therefore, the speed of data transfer.

Third, Directory Print does not bomb
out. When using the command PCLEAR 1 (not PCLEAR 0) in a program, the ROMs in some computers produce an SN Error. It has never happened on any of the CoCo 2 or CoCo 3 machines here but, when it does crop up, it is generally attributed to Extended Color BASIC, not the many programs that use PCLEAR 1. Directory Print automatically formats and prints up to eight disk directories on a single $81 / 2$-by-ll page.

Fourth, the line-list protection is a remnant of a copy-protection system that Duck Productions no longer uses. The DIR and LIST commands can be hobbled on any computer by POKE 383,158 and restored to operation by POKE 383,57.

When summing up any software package, it is important to keep in mind the type of user it is aimed at. Keeping Track was designed for the average person, who wants a maximum of organization with a minimum of effort. With this in mind, Keeping Track has been permanently re-priced at $\$ 14.95$ ( $\$ 19.95 \mathrm{Cdn}$.). I am sure the more technical types who repair their own disk drives, etc., will be buying much more detailed (and expensive) utilities.

I am disappointed with the apparent lack of attention to detail in this review. This is not sour grapes by any means. On the contrary, I am always looking for constructive criticism and suggestions on how to improve my work.

Gary Mills
Author

## Colorscan

## Editor:

I would like to thank reviewer Gay Crawford for her thorough and favorable review of our program, Colorscan, for the CGP-220 Color Ink-Jet printer.

However, there are several things that I would like to comment on. First, the maximum banner length is 27 feet, not 27 inches. Second, the program will work with ADOS if the ADOS DISABLE command is used.

It was also noted in the review that to exit the program you must press the reset button or turn off the machine. This is true. But, this has been the case with all WHITESMITH software, and we have never received any complaints before.

Eric White
whitesmith Partnership

## CMOS Conversion Kit

## Editor:

Marty Goodman's review of the 63B09E and 63B21 chips deserves comment. He was right to say that these products are not meant for the casual tinkerer. They are too expensive for all but the most specific applications. It's difficult to install them in the CoCo 3 unless you have experience in desoldering chips. Furthermore, he was right to say there is currently no provision for adding a portable disk drive.

What Marty doesn't realize is that a couple of chips and a battery aren't meant to turn the CoCo into a laptop computer that will handle the spreadsheets and word processing tasks of typical users. Thumb through RainBOW, however, and you'll see the CoCo harnessed for robotics, music synthesis and MIDI control, and signal processing, including speech recognition. In many cases, these functions are needed where an AC cord won't easily go.

Marty complained about the introductory price, but he'd have to buy several hundred dollars worth of other items before he could buy these chips in single quantities. Most likely, his distributor, like mine, would balk until he put in a minimum order. However, I've reduced the prices to $\$ 34.95$ for the CPU and \$12.95 for the PIA. But again, these chips are not meant for inexperienced tinkerers.

Mitch Gould<br>CMOS Conversions

# RECEIVED \& CERTIFIED 


#### Abstract

The following products have recently 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:


Checkbook III, a financial program designed to aid in checkbook maintenance. This program maintains current balance, tracks checks written, and allows the user to catalog each check into one of nine expense categories. For the CoCo 3. Requires one disk drive. SECA, P.O. Box 3134, Gulfport, MS 39505; (601) 832-8236, $\$ 19.98$ plus $\$ 3$ S/H.

Checkerboard Filesort, a 32 K filing program. Machine language routines handle data entry, editing, reviewing, searches and sorting. For the CoCo 1 or 2. Seibyte Software, Box 6464, Bakersfield, CA 93386; (805) 366-4540, Tape only, \$16.95.

CoCo3 Cribbage, a 128 K graphics version of the classic card game. Enjoy the game and learn about CoCo 3 programming. For the CoCo 3. Bob van der Poel Software, 17435 57th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6M IE1; Disk, \$13.95; Tape, \$14.95.

CoCo Checkbook, a 16 K program to track expenditures, both by check and cash, by category or account, and to make using a budget easier. For CoCo 1, 2 or 3. Requires one disk drive. Bob's Software, P.O. Box 391, Cleveland, OH 44107; $\$ 25$ plus $\$ 2.50$ S/H.

CoCo MIDI 2, a 64 K program for musicians. Let your CoCo talk to your MIDI music synthesizer. Includes MIDI hardware inteıface, 2 MIDI cables, detailed manual and software. For the CoCo 1, 2 or 3. Requires Y-Cable or Multi-Pak. Speech Systems, 38 W. 25 Deerpath Road, Batavia, IL 60510; (312) 879-6880, \$149.95.

Diskman, a 32 K utility program for the disk drive user. Make backup directories, restore lost directories, examine and change sectors, and restore and alphabetize directories. Tothian Software, Inc., Box 663, Rimersburg, PA 16248; \$21.95.

FKEYS III Version 1.3, a 128 K function key utility. FKEYS III can be programmed for 20 different functions. Custom versions can be saved to disk and loaded into RAM. For the CoCo 3. Gimmesoft, 4 Hallfield Court, Baltimore, MD 21236; (301) 256-7558, $\$ 19.95$ plus $\$ 2.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

Gridiron Strategy, 128 K football Simulation game. For the CoCo 3. Requires one disk drive. SPORTSware, 1251 S. Reynolds Road, Suite 414, Toledo, OH 43615; (419) 389-1515, \$29.95.

HR-1, a collection of three Ham radio programs. The Morse code program is designed as a practice aid. An antenna design program calculates the length and spacing of a side-spaced Yagi antenna up to four elements. A DX station program allows typing notes onto the screen and then looking up the countries for a given prefix. For the CoCo 1, 2 or 3. Dynamic Electronics, Inc., P.O. Box 896, Hartselle, A L35640; (205) 773-2758, 811.95 plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

IMML3, a 128 K mailing list program that will handle up to 200 records in a file. Features onscreen editing and ML sorts on any field. For the CoCo 3. CMD Micro Computer Services Lid., 10447 124th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6M 1E1; (403) 488-7109, $\$ 16.45$ plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

The Levitical Offerings, a Bible study program. The disk includes five studies on the offerings in Leviticus, and the entire King James text of the passages studied. For the CoCo 1,2 or 3. Sovereign Grace Software, 221 Highview Drive, Ballwin, MO 63011; (314) 227-3238, $\$ 9.95$ plus $\$ 2.50$ S/H. CEATIFICATION

Magazine Index System 2.0, a 16 K database program to catalog magazine articles. This new release maintains all the features of the original. Also supports multiple drive systems, allows searches on both description and source fields, and has faster search algorithms. For the CoCo 1, 2 or 3. CMD Micro Computer Services Ltd., 10447 I24th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6M IEI; (403) 488-7109, $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

Multi-Label III, a 128 K label creating program. Features include 40 -by- 24 or 80 -by- 24 Hi -Res text screen, Fl upper-/lowercase toggle, F2 40/80 column toggle, multiple printer codes, error-trapping and break-trapping. For the CoCo 3. Gimmesoft, 4 Hallfield Court, Baltimore, MD 21236; (301) 256-7558, $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 2.50$ S/H.

RGB Patch, a program designed to take CoCo programs that display black and white on RGB monitors when using the CoCo 3 and fix them to display in color. $R G B$ Patch will not work for ROM packs, programs that run under OS-9 or BASIC programs. Works on most machine language programs loaded by CLORDM, LORDM, DOS or RUN. Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 264. Howard Beach, NY 11414; (718) 8351344, Disk only, $\$ 24.95$ plus $\$ 3$ S/ H.

Roller Controller, a 128 K arcade-type game that includes six different screens and three skill levels. Colored marbles start at the top of the maze and roll down the planks. The ob ject is to guide the marbles into the correct color bin by opening and closing the trap doors. For the CoCo 3. Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 264, Howard Beach, NY 11414; (718) 835-I344, 829.95 plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

VCR Database \& Mini Title Screen Maker, 64 K Disk programs for cataloging and printing out VCR tape data, and personalizing VCR tapes. For the CoCo 1, 2 or 3. SEC A, P.O. Box 3134, Gulfport, MS 39505 ; (601) 832-8236, 820.98 plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

Video Titler Version 2.0, a program to generate an opening slate for videotaped programs or movies. Information about the upcoming production is displayed on the TV screen and is recorded for a short time by the VCR. For the CoCo 1, 2 or 3. Griffin Enterprises, Box 6104, Sumter, SC 29150 ; (803) 773-8275, $\$ 10$.

The Seal of Certification program is open to all manufacturers of products for the Tandy Color Computer, regardless of whether they advertise in THE RAINBOW.
By awarding a Seal, the magazine certifies the product does exist - but this does nol constitute any guarantee of satisfaction. As soon as possible, these hardware or software items will be forwarded to THE RAINBOW reviewers for evaluation.

- Judi Hutchinson


## DIGISECTOR DS-69B GIMIITIZER FOR THE COCO 3



USE YOUR COCO 3 TO ITS FULL POTENTIAL! Use The Micro Works' DIGISECTOR ${ }^{\text {M }}$ DS-69 or DS-69B and your COCO 3's high resolution graphics to capture and display television pictures from your VCR or video camera. The DIGISECTOR ${ }^{\text {M }}$ systems are the only COCO video digitizers available that accurately capture and reproduce the subtle shades of gray in TV pictures!

- COLOR: Add color to your screen for dramatic special effects.
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- PRECISION: 64 levels of grey scale.
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- EASY TO USE: Software on disk will get you up and running fast!
- COMPATIBLE: Use with a black and white or color camera, a VCR or tuner.
- INEXPENSIVE: Our low price puts this within everyone's reach.


## POWERFUL C-SEE 3.3 SOFTW ARE

This menu-driven software will provide 5 and 16 shades of gray to the screen and to the printer with simple joystick control of brightness and contrast. Pictures taken by the DIGISECTOR ${ }^{\text {m }}$ may be saved on disk by C-SEE 3.3
 and then edited by our optional MAGIGRAPH, or by COCO MAX or GRAPHICOM. This versatile new software is included in both DIGISECTORS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

DS-69B and C-SEE 3.3 \$149.95
DS-69 and C-SEE 3.3
TRADE IN YOUR OLD DIGISECTOR ${ }^{\text {M }}$
If you already have one of The Micro Works' DS-69 or DS-69A DIGISECTORS ${ }^{\text {M }}$, you may return it to us and we will upgrade your unit to a DS-69B.

## UPGRADE DS-69A to DS-69B <br> \$49.95 <br> UPGRADE DS-69 to DS-69B <br> \$69.95

The DS-69B comes with a one year warranty. Cameras and other accessories are available from The Micro Works.

## NO RISK GUARANTEE

If you are not completely satisfied with the performance of your new DS-69B, you may return it, undamaged, within ten days for a full refund of the purchase price. We'll even pay the return shipping. If you can get any of our competitors to give you the same guarantee, buy both and return the one you don't like. We know which one you'll keep.

## Software Review

## Diskman Provides Garbling Insurance

Scrambled disks are the computer hacker's greatest fear. We keep backup copies of our disks, but keeping them current is a tough job. The most common problem in disks is garbling of the most-used portion of the disk, the directory track. Diskman is a utility that will make a backup of the directory on the disk itself, or on a separate disk. Besides providing this garbling insurance, Diskman also allows examination and changes to any sector of a disk, interchanging or alphabetizing of files, and scanning and printing out of directories.
The program is written for a minimum 32 K CoCo. It is supplied in disk form only and, though written for a Radio Shack printer, can be easily modified for any printer. I ran the program on my CoCo 3, RS-DOS disk system, and an Epson FX-80 printer with no problems.
Upon running this BASIC program, a menu with nine options is presented. Option I makes a backup directory either on the same disk you are working with, or on a separate disk. If the backup is produced on the same disk, it uses up two granules of space, leaving 66 free granules for storage. If the backup directory is placed on a separate disk, it not only avoids using the space on the parent disk, but provides a dedicated disk upon which all directories can be stored, maintained and viewed.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { UNIVERBAI_ BCREENPRINT PRGGRAM } \\
& \text { * COMPATIBLE WTTH COCQ III!! } \\
& \text { * "PERFECTLY BIMALE" TO OPERATE - "BIMPLY PERFECT" REBULTB: } \\
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Option 2 provides the means for restoring a lost or garbled directory. The restoration can be accomplished either from a backup directory on the same disk, or from the separate directory disk. A warning sound is produced prior to accomplishment, and the instructions remind you to keep the backup directories up to date or suffer the consequences!
> "A warning sound is produced prior to accomplishment, and the instructions remind you to keep the backup directories up to date or suffer the consequences!"

With Option 3 you can examine and change any sector of a disk. As the instructions say, examination is harmless enough, but you had better know what you are doing if you make changes. For this reason, another warning is sounded. Finding the track or granule is easy, requiring only a T12 (Track 12) or a G7 (Granule 7) type entry. Entering the desired sector results in the 256 bytes of that sector appearing on screen. The cursor can then be moved among the bytes with arrow keys, and the values of the bytes can be seen in both hexadecimal and decimal values. Printouts of the 256 bytes of a sector can be obtained. Pressing the E key allows you to change the value of the byte the cursor is on.
Option 4 allows directory reorganization subject to the user's desire. Option 5 alphabetizes the directory upon command. Option 6 provides for viewing the catalog of directories you have put on the separate dedicated disk. It allows the user to browse through the entire list of directories. They are presented with a number of free granules on the parent disk, file names with extensions, types of files, and whether the files are in binary or ASCII format. To view the directory of an individual parent disk, Option 7 is used.

To obtain a printout of the catolog of directories (Option 6), use Option 7. The printout will contain all the information in Option 6 plus the size of each file in granules.

The program is user-friendly and does not require any special computer expertise, except in Option 3 where changing the values of bytes may be desired. The four pages of instructions are clear and easy to follow. One minor comment: It would be nice if the program allowed the use of multiple disk drives, thus eliminating the insertion and removal of disks from a single drive.

Diskman is useful for the protection of disks and provides the ability to reorganize and keep track of disk directories. It is certainly worth its price.
(Tothian Software, Box 663, Rimersburg, PA 16248; \$21.95)

## Software Review

## The Return of Junior's Revenge . . .

 This Time on the CoCo 3Those of you waiting eagerly for a new arcade game to brighten up your CoCo 3 need wait no longer. Computerware's The Return of Junior's Revenge is a version of the popular arcade game "Donkey Kong Junior," and of Computerware's own Junior's Revenge, made especially to strut the 3's new graphics and colors. While the game isn't perfect, overall it is very good, especially considering how quickly it came out after the 3's debut.

The Return of Junior's Revenge is supplied on a copyprotected disk and loads easily into any 128 K or 512 K Color Computer 3. The disk is backed by a 90 day warranty; after that, you must pay $\$ 8$ for a replacement if anything happens. Once the game is loaded, you have the option of using RGB (for the CM-8, Magnavox or Sony monitors) or Composite (for composite color monitors and TVs) modes.


You can play either a demo mode, in which you only lose a player by falling and your high score is not kept, or regular mode, in which you can lose a player by running into an opponent as well as by falling. In the game, you play the part of Junior, whose father, the gorilla, has been captured by Luigi. It is your job to free him, and you'll have four different screens (and many more levels) to traverse before you'll even get close.

Luigi has put your dad at the top of the screen in a cage (how humiliating!) and has sent out "Vinegators," little snapping creatures that crawl up and down the vines, to make sure nobody gets to him. But, being the ambitious little fellow you are, you're going to try. You'll have to climb up the vines, jump over the Vinegators, scurry across the platforms, hop from island to island to avoid falling in the water, and grab the key to unlock the cage. Along the way, you can touch the apples that are found on the vines and drop them on the Vinegators.

If you've managed to survive, the next stop is the chain screen. Here, you'll have to push keys into the six locks that stake your dad's cage down. But, in addition to Vinegators, you'll have to beware of the ZuZu birds. ZuZu birds fly
around and try to peck Junior off the chains. The trampoline screen follows later, where you'll have to use moving chains and trampolines to swing your way up to Dad. Finally, you'll reach Luigi's Hideout. At the Hideout, conveyor belts and sparks threaten to make life hard for poor Junior. Can you guide him to the top in one piece?

The game is well-conceived and l enjoyed playing it. Using 16 colors at once and better graphics make each of the four screens come alive. Perhaps a little more time could have been spent on the graphics detail, although there is a big improvement from the CoCo $1 / 2$ version. Most of the animation was smooth, and cute "intermission" scenes were presented between some levels.

The sound effects, while not bad, were quite annoying. I had to turn the sound down after playing for a few minutes. Also, the program does not work well with the old joysticks; I strongly recommend the deluxe joysticks.

Revenge is jolly fun to play and takes a while to master. It requires a bit of strategy - not just straight "shoot-'emup" reflexes, although you'll certainly need a fast reaction time to survive.

I liked this game, and I recommend it to any CoCo 3 owner as a good one you'll enjoy playing repeatedly. There are minor things, such as no pause key, that are irritating, but as the first arcade game for the CoCo 3, The Return of Junior's Revenge is certainly a step in the right direction.
(Computerware, Box 668, Encinitas, CA 92024; 619-4363512, \$34.95 plus \$2 S/H)

- Eric W. Tilenius


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## Software Review

## The SECA Fraction Review Offers Help to Students

Fractions? Least common denominator? What's that? The SECA Fraction Review from Southeastern Computer Arts is designed to help students review fractions by allowing them to add or subtract using either single or double digit denominators. Written by Darryl W. Hawkins, the program allows the user to decide whether he or she will add or subtract fractions using common denominators or noncommon denominators. The ultimate objective is to arrive at the answer and to be sure it has been reduced to the lowest common denominator. When I tested this program, I found just how dependent upon calculators and computers I had become!

The program uses the normal CoCo screen display for the menu selection screens and score card screen. A Hi-Res screen is used for the actual test (or game, if you prefer). The Hi-Res screen is well laid out and easy to read. It is divided into three sections: the left side showing the problem, the right side showing the possible answers, and the bottom containing the number right and wrong, as well as the player's score.

Scoring consists of two values. One is calculated by dividing the number of correct problems by the total problems given and then converting to a percent. For example, eight correctly answered problems out of 10 yields

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a value of 80 percent. The second value is a point total for the round. Points are determined by several factors, such as the level of difficulty, the speed or length of time that it took the user to answer the problem, and whether or not help was needed to arrive at the answer. The user could play five rounds and score 100 percent on each round, yet the points awarded may be different depending on the various factors. For example, I scored 100 percent on two rounds of play, acquiring 239,947 points for one round and 239,725 points for the other round. At the end of each round of play ( 10 problems), the final percent and point values are displayed on the screen. Also displayed are the number of problems right with help and the number of problems wrong with help.

The author has provided two help factors for the user who gets stuck on a problem. By pressing the L key, the student can see the denominator of the answer, although this will not be the denominator of the final answer. For example, when adding $3 / 8$ and $1 / 10$, pressing the L key will show an answer of ?/80. The student can can see a common denominator for both fractions. If still stuck, the user can press the H key for more help. Doing this will show an answer of $38 / 80$. However, $38 / 80$ can still be reduced. Of the five possible answers showing on the screen, the user must select the correct one, or the "most correct" one. Thus, if $38 / 80$ and 19/40 appear as answers, the correct one is 19/ 40 since it is the answer reduced to the lowest terms.

Fraction Review also has a provision for maintaining a score card of the 10 highest scores. This makes it possible for a user to see his scores or for 10 students to play one round each and then see how each ranked in score at the end.
l asked my sixth grader, Monica, to try the program. Her class is now working with fractions. After she played a few rounds, I asked her what she thought. She replied, "Fine with me. I could use it. It is helpful and the screen is easy to read."

The SECA Fraction Review would be a good program for teachers to use. Individual students who are having problems with fraction addition and subtraction could use it and would have fun while doing so. Or, the class could be divided up into teams. The high scorer from each team could compete for the class championship, with a prize going to the team whose scorer ended up as the winner. Parents could use this at home to help their children make math study a little more enjoyable.

I have two minor complaints about this program. First, the author states the grade levels are 5 through 8. I think it would be more appropriate for grades 4 through 6 . In our school district, students are introduced to fractions in the fourth grade; by the sixth grade, they are multiplying and dividing fractions. I cannot picture an eighth grader getting much use from the program. Second, a feature could be added to the score card so that, if a team is playing, a running total team score is also displayed. Otherwise, I highly recommend this piece of educational software.
(SECA, P.O. Box 3134, Gulf port, MS 39505; 601-832-8236, $\$ 24.98$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

\author{

- Mark S. Camp
}


## Software Review

# Gold Finder A Game for Everyone 

Do you have games that have umpteen screens but you can't get past the third one? Or games that have only three or four screens and go back to the first screen again? Would you like to design your own screens but are not a programmer? Do you have games you have memorized and can breeze though without losing a man and, thus, have lost interest? Well, Gold Finder from Tom Mix is a game for everyone.


For arcade game wizards who can get though the first round of game screens most of the time, try 70 preprogrammed levels plus 236 of your own design for a total of 306 levels to play. For those who are not so good, start at any level. If you can't make it past the third level, just edit the level to make it easier. (Don't do this on your original copy; do it only on a backup.) The only rule in creating a level is that you must have four enemies and yourself on the screen. Other than that, you are free to put dissolvable bricks, undissolvable bricks, ladders, ropes and gold on the screen in any order or pattern you like. ENTER saves the level to disk, CLEAR clears the screen, SHIFT-* edits the level selected in the options menu, and BREAK returns you to the title screen. At the title screen, pressing ENTER lets you view the high scores.

SHIFT-0 takes you to the options menu, where you select one or two players, what level to start on, which drive to load levels for each player, and which drive to save levels to. All drive selections default to Drive 0; all other options default to Drive 1 .

Pressing the right joystick button starts the game at the level selected in the options menu. If you start from level one and score high enough, you can put three initials in the high score screen and it is written to disk. This game is a lot like Gold Runner from Tom Mix, with a few exceptions. You move faster than the enemies and, when you pick up a piece of gold, it is deposited on a conveyor belt at the bottom of the screen and moves to the left side of the screen. Here it is dropped into a bucket and slowly carried to the
top of the screen. When you clear the sceen of all the gold pieces, you must wait until the last gold piece reaches the top of the screen bef ore climbing one of the ladders or riding the elevator to the top. If you ride the elevator to the top without getting all the gold or don't wait for the gold to get to the top of the screen first, you will be killed. You can stay away from the enemies by outrunning them, dissolving dissolvable bricks and trapping them, or dropping through the hole to the next level. Caution: Dropping into a hole on the bottom level can be deadly - you can't climb out. If you drop into a hole, pressing R restarts the level but it will cost you one man.

Scoring is as follows: 250 points for picking up a piece of gold; 125 points when the gold is deposited at the top of the screen; and 1500 points for completing a level. You get one extra man each time you complete a level.

The game loaded fine the first time. The disk should be backed up since it is accessed each time you go to the next level. The instructions are printed on a single sheet but are very complete, with one minor exception. The instructions state that there are 69 levels on the game disk; mine had 70 levels.

Overall, I rate Gold Finder as one of the best games I have played. I like the fact that I can modify the levels for easier or harder play and that I can create my own screens.
The game does work on the CoCo 3 but uses artifact colors and is in black and white on an RGB monitor.
(Tom Mix Software, P.O. Box 201, Ada, MI 49301; 616-676-8172, Disk only, $\$ 27.95$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- Mark Bullon


## Software Reviein

## Survey Programs for CoCo

By Stanley Townsend

When I got this old gray CoCo five years ago, one of my first attempts at programming was aimed at coming up with surveying programs. I'm a licensed land surveyor who occasionally brings work home, and I wanted something more powerful than my programmable calculator to help grind out coordinate geometry problems. As a newcomer to BASIC, I got no further than a rough, bare-bones traverse module before I realized how big the task before me was and set it aside. Since then I have watched the pages of RAINBOW and of surveying professional journals for ads about surveying programs for the CoCo. I ran across packages for other popular home computers, but for the CoCo , of ferings have been as scarce as hen's teeth.

Survey Programs is on cassette for a 32 K ECB CoCo. If you have a disk system, you'll have to unplug the controller. All graphics pages have to be cleared, and then this 28 K plus program barely fits. The package allows the optional use of the TRS-80 TP-10 printer for hard copy. (I used it with my LP VII, and it seemed to work just fine.) Documentation consists of 28 loose $81 / 2$-by- 11 pages and promises that after working through the included examples once, the instructions will no longer be needed. I agree: This program is so straightforward (a rarity in this field) I didn't need to refer to the instructions much, even the first time through. The documentation warned me about a high-speed poke (which my old gray beast won't take) in a certain line, but failed to warn me about the one in Line 1215. Once I found and deleted that one, things went smoothly.
Survey Programs stores up to 200 coordinate pairs (by point number) in high memory where they would be unaffected by a crash.

When using the module entitled "Field Traverse," bearings or field/deflection angles may be input. Angles are entered (for this and all other modules) in the usual DDD.MMSS format, with quadrants 1 through 4 for bearings. Distances input to this module may be corrected for slope or temperature. Side shots can also be input. There is an opportunity given to review data input and revise if necessary before calculation begins. After supplying the initial point number, subsequent point numbers are consecutively assigned automatically. It computes and stores latitudes and departures, which are not converted to coordinates until the traverse is balanced by compass or transit rule, at which time an area is calculated. Certain traverse legs may be held and omitted from the balancing procedure if desired.
A second traverse routine is available under the "Coordinate Geometry" module, accepting bearings and distances, and allowing user-assigned point numbers. This module also includes inverse, bearing-bearing, bearingdistance and distance-distance intersections, horizontal curve calculations, and coordinate transformation routines. Area computations are also available, including determination of the location of a sliding or pivoting line to enclose a specified area. Point numbers and coordinate pairs generated by this and the previous module can be saved to
tape (with a specified file name), loaded from tape, or printed.
A third traverse routine is also available in the "Map Check" module. This one accepts bearings and distances, but no coordinate pairs are stored. Curved sides may be included by supplying chord bearing and distance, as well as radius. Balance by compass or transit rule is available, and area calculated.

The final module is entitled "Miscellaneous Calculations." Included here is an angle addition routine that sums positive or negative angles. The bearing calculation routine starts with a known bearing and converts a turned angle to the bearing of the subsequent course. A triangle solution routine is also available. Another routine converts the CoCo into a full-featured RPN scientific calculator.

As you can see, Survey Programs offers quite a number of features. I spent more time familiarizing myself with this program than with any other I've reviewed, and yet there are some areas I've barely touched. With the exception of the neglected high-speed poke, I encountered no problems with program operation. It is easy to learn and does most everything needed in the areas covered. I do, however, have a "wish list" regarding this program.

Although the automatic consecutive point numbering feature is handy, there are situations where it is limiting. Assume the user is going back to an existing traverse and wants to turn a field angle at point \#103 and go a certain distance to establish the coordinates of a side shot point. Assume there is already a point \#104 in the traverse. Since the field angle techniques are available only in the "Field Traverse" module, with its automatic point numbering feature, this operation would overwrite the coordinates of point \#104. There is a way around this problem: Go to the "Miscellaneous Calculations" module and use the bearing calculation routine to determine the bearing of the course to the desired side shot point, then go to the "Co-ordinate Geometry" module (which allows user-assigned point numbers, but will not accept field angles) to establish the point. Unfortunately, this is a little inconvenient.

Curves can only be included in a traverse by traversing along the chord (or through the radius point). It would be nice to just supply the delta, radius, and direction of curvature and traverse straight to the E.C. Once again this is not an impossible situation: There are ways around it using intersect techniques, etc. It's just an inconvenience.

The hard copy obtained from the printer uses about a third of the page width at the left margin. Point numbers with bearings and distances are printed in a separate operation from point numbers with coordinates. While the printouts are logically arranged and readable, the format could be improved.

My main wish is that Survey Programs be made available for a disk system. I believe the average user in the market targeted by a program like this would either already have a disk system, or be willing to upgrade to one.

I hope I'm not coming across as too negative here: This is a fine piece of programming, and Mr. Jones is to be commended. I consider Survey Programs to be well worth the asking price and would recommend it to anyone wanting to use their CoCo in this field.

[^12]
# Fourcube: A New Twist to an Old Game 

I'm sure just about everybody has at one time or another played Tic Tac Toe. A lot of you have probably even played Reversi or some other variation of the "four-in-a-row" type game. Most were pretty simple and couldn't hold your attention for very long.

This latest version, Fourcube from Novas oft, will give you a lot more challenge for the money. Enough of a challenge to keep you interested long, long after those other games have been forgotten on the shelf.

You start with four cubes, one on top of the other. Each of those cubes has 16 squares within it. Your goal is to fill in four squares in a row. Sounds easy, but the computer is smarter than you think. You can accomplish your four in a row all within the same cube, or you can stagger them, one to a cube. Either way, you must think on four different levels at the same time to be able to outsmart the computer.


There are six levels of play. Level one offers little or no resistance to your obvious moves. This is great for youngsters. Level six kept me at bay for quite some time. The game also offers you a choice of joystick or keyboard operation. It also offers the chance to either play against the computer or another human opponent. It even plays itself in the Demo mode so you can see all the possibilities of how to win. I liked the "rotate" operation. Using the left and right arrow keys, you can rotate all four cubes to get a different view of the playing field.

Fourcube is witten completely in machine language so it's fast, fun and furious. I think you'll like this one.
(Novasoft, P.O. Box 201, Ada, MI 49301; 616-676-8172, tape $\$ 15.95$; disk \$18.95)

- Bill Bernico


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# Extender Cable Offers Flexibility 

One of the first things I noticed when I unpacked my new CM-8 monitor was that the video cable that attaches to the CoCo 3 was only about 3 feet long. That's long enough if you plan to set your monitor right behind the CoCo 3 or on a stand or shelf just above it, but it's too short if you need to move it farther away. Enter the Spectrum CM-8 6foot Extender Cable.

This 6-foot cable from Spectrum Projects will allow you to move your CM-8 to most any place you like. I found this to be a big help for me because the large 13 inch CM8 screen is too close for me and results in added eyestrain. Using the extender cable, I was able to move the monitor farther away, and now I don't have to wear my glasses while computing!

The flat-ribbon cable is well-made, with a male connector on one end and a female connector on the other end. Since the cable is flat instead of round, as on the CM-8, I had to roll the cable along its length to get it pushed down into the cable slot underneath the CoCo 3 . But that was not a problem.

Although I feel such a cable is handy for CM-8 users, I do not feel that the $\$ 20$ price tag for an unshielded cable is reasonable.
(Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 264, Howard Beach, NY 11414; 718-835-1344, $\$ 19.95$ plus $\$ 3$ S/H.)

## - David Gerald

## Two-Liner Contest Winner

This routine prints a chart for you to list your favorite BBS numbers.

The listing:
1ø PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) "W": PRINT\#-2 ,TAB(14)"BBS ID NUMBERS": PRINT\#2,STRING\$ $(4 \varnothing, "="):$ PRINT\#-2:PRINT \# -2 , TAB ( $\varnothing$ ) "BBS NAME"TAB (14)"area PHONE No. "TAB ( $3 \varnothing$ )"ID NUMBER": PR INT\#-2
$2 \emptyset$ FORX=1TO25: PRINT\#-2,TAB ( $\varnothing$ )".. $\ldots . . . . .{ }^{\text {. }}$ TAB (13)" $)$........ "TAB (3ø)"...........":PRINT\#-2:NE XT X
J.A. Carey

Brooklyn, NY

[^13]
# It's a Bird; It's a Plane; It's Champion 

Stronger than a locomotive (not quite); able to leap tall buildings (maybe just fly a round for a while); the Champion is here to save the city of Oakdale. Champion, a program from Mark Data Products, is an Adventure game written for a Color Computer with 64 K and at least one disk drive. It comes with six pages of instructions, a disk and vinyl portfolio. This is more than sufficient to play the game.

The Champion is a crusader endowed with special powers. He has taken it upon himself to rid the world of crime. However, his arch rival, Mr. Bigg, does not quite see it that way. Mr. Bigg, a criminal mastermind, plans to use his great powers to rule mankind. Using his influence, he has gathered a great army of villains and plans to take over the city of Oakdale. Mr. Bigg can take on any form and can easily hide among his army of villains.

A government group, The Service, has developed a device that can detect Mr. Bigg. The only problem is that it has been stolen by a spy, disassembled into three parts, and been hidden somewhere in Oakdale. Meanwhile, your sources have discovered that Mr. Bigg has a gadget called a power drain, which he intends to use on you. It is also hidden somewhere in the city. If you can recover the gadget first, you may be able to destroy Mr. Bigg with his own weapon. At this point, the challenge begins.

The game could be considered a variation of the classic Star Trek type game. The city is divided into sectors specified by a horizontal and vertical coordinate. This is displayed in the upper-left corner of the screen along with a small description of the location. The bottom-left is the command area where you use the joystick to control the activities of the Champion. The upper-right contains a section of the city map while the lower-right displays responses to your queries and displays actual combat sequences.

Champion consists of two modes: flight and grounded. During flight, the Champion can fly above the city and is not restricted to following the roads because the villains are active and moving around, and the game clock is running. The difficulty level you choose to start the game determines the length of time before the villains attack the sectors. When the message villains on the move is displayed, the city is being attacked. The villains are only interested in attacking the city and not the Champion. When in flight, you have access to your on-board computer, which can identify sectors containing villains but cannot identify the particular villains until you are grounded.
Once grounded, you may attempt to search a sector for the missing detector pieces or the power drain; however, if there are villains present, you are not allowed to search the sector until they are destroyed. Here lies the real challenge. The Champion has strength and endurance. The strength
is a finite amount and cannot be replenished, while endurance may be increased by hovering in flight. Once the strength is gone, the Champion dies and the game is over. Your strength is decreased by the amount of damage you sustain during attacks to rid a sector of its villains. While grounded, your on-board computer can provide a status of your current sector (taken or free), a list of what you have already recovered, and a complete map of the city. You can also attack a villain or return to flight.

"If you can recover the gadget first, you may be able to destroy Mr. Bigg with his own weapon."

There are actually four types of villains that you must contend with: agents, villains, raiders and Mr. Bigg. The agents are the weakest; Mr. Bigg is the strongest. Likewise, the agents are the easiest to kill and can cause the least damage to you, while raiders are the toughest and can really do some damage if they get hold of you. Naturally, it requires the power drain, to eliminate Mr. Bigg. Without the power drain your only weapons are the blast, punch, kick and dodge (you must move or you may also be blasted, punched or kicked). The blast uses the most endurance and the most time, while the punch uses the least. The dodge also uses some endurance. Sometimes you may have to hit and run. You must remember that villains increase their endurance while you are in flight. Choosing the retreat function costs you 100 points.

Every time the message Villains on the Move appears, the sectors are being attacked by Mr. Bigg's army. A sector begins with 15 strength points that decrease each time it is attacked. The number of points decreased is determined by the number and type of villains in the sector. An agent costs one point, a villain costs two, a raider costs three, and Mr. Bigg costs four. When the sector strength points reach zero that sector is "taken." When all sectors have been taken by the villains, the game ends, just as it does when your strength runs out.

This is a fascinating game and a very difficult one to master. It takes a while just to be able to move the joystick quickly enough to outmaneuver the villains during an attack. Anyone enjoying the Star Trek type action games will get a blast (no pun intended) out of this one. Oakdale needs your help! Be a crusader. Be a true Champion.
(Mark Data Products, 24001 Alicia Pkwy. \#207, Mission Viejo, CA 92691; 714-768-1551, \$27.95)

- Larry Birkenfeld


## Software Review

## Datapack II Plus (and III +) - Super Smart Terminals

As terminal programs add capabilities, they of ten add such complexity that users are intimidated by the many available commands.

The challenge for the software programmer is to provide the features and power of a smart terminal program with the simplicity of a ROM pack.

One successful terminal program combining power and ease is Datapack II Plus Version 4.0 from Cer-Comp. As the name implies, Datapack II Plus is a full-featured terminal/data communications program. It is the most fully featured communications program I have ever seen for the Color Computer.

Datapack II Plus is an M6809 machine language program written for the Color Computer. Actually, eight versions of DPII+ are included on the disk. There are versions that support the Double Density and PBJ 80-column video boards as well as the Disto Super Controller with the 80column card. Also included are versions to support either the standard RS-232 port or the deluxe RS-232 cartridge.
$D P I I+$ senses the maximum available memory in the computer and adjusts the buffer to take advantage of this storage capability.

Even if you don't have an 80-column adapter, $D P I I+$ has a high resolution command that sets the number of characters displayed per line on the high resolution screen. This can be varied from 28 to 255 characters. All screen widths above 64 characters per line are unreadable, but can be useful for seeing print formats on the display before printing a document.

The list of DPII+ commands is extensive. However, the default settings of the program are the most commonly used. These options give you the flexibility to customize the program to meet your needs.

A very useful tool has been included with $D P I I+$ to assist the user in getting maximum application from the program. A communications programming language called Auto Log enables the user to have DPII+ automatically connect with a desired information source and position the requested terminal settings.

## POLICE OFFICERS and others

If you are involved in the reconstruction of motor vehicle accidents or would like to learn, this program is a must. The program is extremely user friendly. It allows you to enter just your road measurements. The computer will give you the speed of each vehicle at the point of impact. Answers output to screen or printer. Complete instructions for the beginner. This program is written for a 64 K COCO ECB disc. It is easily adaptable to other RADIO SHACK computers. Order RECON today.
Price $\$ 39.95$ Plus $\$ 2.50$ S\&H MA Res. add $5 \%$ sales tax.
Bytes Bits \& Chips Computer Shop
P.O. Box 42, Chicopee, MA 01014

Auto Log files can be saved either to disk or tape and used any time you are in the terminal mode. All the functions and commands of $D P I I+$ can be used in an autolog file. You can use them for uploading, downloading, logging off a system or whatever you like; it depends on your imagination. Auto Log gives you the power of $D P I I+$ in an easy-to-use operating shell.
$D P I I+$ also gives you the capability of emulating a VT 100 terminal. While this will be of limited interest to most CoCo users, if their company's mainframe is a Digital VAX, and their employer has sufficient foresight to allow employees to log onto the computerfrom a remote terminal, this feature will be appreciated. The PF-X commands used in the VAX MASS-II word processing program are a pain on the Color Computer's keyboard, requiring holding three keys simultaneously. Considering the differences in the number of keys between a CoCo and VT100, it's amazing the Color Computer has any emulation capability.

Overall, I found Datapack II Plus an excellent communications program. Its capabilities are unexcelled, and this power is usable as logical command codes are used to control these features. A 50 -plus page user's manual is included. This manual will walk a new user through the program's features. Auto Log files, once set-up, allow the user to rapidly log onto information sources and discover what awaits them on the other side of the phone line.

## - Bruce Rothermel

## A Look at Datapack III +

As smart terminals, both versions of Datapack are essentially the same. While Datapack II Plus requires the use of add-on cards (PBJ or Disto 80-column card, RS-232 pack and multipack) to fulfill its full potential, Datapack $I I I+$ takes advantage of the new features found on the CoCo 3 to achieve the same performance with far less clutter. While support of 80 -column cards has been discontinued with the new III+, full support for the CoCo 3 is provided. All palette options are available for a customized RGB display. Screen widths from 32 to 80 columns are supported, as well as a monochrome display option.

A general rundown of the program configuration reveals that it supports xon/xoff, with user-definable download characters. A control character trap and filter are also provided and, again, are user definable. Xmodem upload and download are fully supported with a status display of the Xmodem process as it is implemented. All communication parameters may be easily set, or programmed into a custom AUTOEXEC file that will automatically configure the program with up to 12 different parameters, such as terminal and printer baud rates, data bits, etc. A general status screen is the default display in the command mode. This screen displays all of the current terminal settings, as well as the memory status of the PK and terminal buffers. What's a PK buffer?

Most smart terminal programs allow the use of several user-definable keys to send short strings, usually as an adjunct to the log-on procedure. Datapack provides for nine such keys, but there is a major difference in the way these buffers may be utilized. Each programmable key (PK) may contain any amount of information up to the total amount of memory available, i.e., one key may be programmed to contain up to 49 K of information! A PK buffer may be
printed, saved to disk, contain a Datapack command string, or be transmitted to a host computer. The PK buffers may be programmed to issue commands within Datapack and stored on disk. When recalled, either by the program (AUTOEXEC), or the user, an automated terminal configuration and $\log$ on (AUTOPILOT) is quickly and accurately accomplished.

Datapack is configured with an adequate text editor. Full line edit capabilities are provided, along with a 10 line jump command. However, the lack of buffer navigation aids, such as mark, find or search, limit the program in manipulating large blocks of text. As Datapack handles standard ASCII files, such operations may be performed offline with any compatible word processor.

While a complete memory status update is always available, it is not displayed or windowed in the terminal mode. As such, a buffer overflow is possible. Online, Datapack will retain the most current information, up to 49 K . When the buffer is full, wrap-around occurs on a firstin, first-out basis.

Xmodem implementation is extremely smooth, supporting direct to disk send and receive operations. Options are provided for both binary and ASCII formats, with a complete onscreen display of the Xmodem file transfer status.

While there have been several reports that Datapack $I I$ Plus will sometimes drop characters right after a carriage return, if a fast typist is using it (and more likely in Hi-Res mode), the III+ program has an improved keyboard handler that should make this serious problem unlikely to occur.

While it was not tested, Datapack $I I I+$ is said to run at 2400 baud through the bit banger port! Certainly, that is a singular accomplishment in good programming and a very desirable feature.

Datapack is heavily and cleverly copy-protected. As a purchaser, you will have to rely on Cer-Comp for backup support, as the distribution disk may not be backed up or cloned by any conventional procedure. The original disk may be "refreshed" with a modified, non-f unctional backup, but no other user maintenance is possible. Datapack is supplied as a doubled-sided disk with a complete copy of the program on each side. Minimum system requirements are 32 K with at least one disk drive.

Once Datapack is configured and running, it is an extremely user-friendly package. The documentation is excellent, providing a full description of each command as well as sample AUTOEXEC, AUTOLOG and AUTOPILOT sequences. One rather useful utility has been omitted from the current manual. Datapack looks for a file of the type AUTOEXEC. DAT in Drive 0 when the program is first booted. With a two-drive system, the distribution disk may be installed in Drive 1, with a short BASIC loader and a custom AUTOEXEC file stored in Drive 0 . The files in Drive 0 may then be used to boot customized versions of Datapack for each BBS or information service that the user employs.

The error trapping within Datapack is superb. There is an onscreen menu of all available commands, along with prompts as to the type of information each command requires. If an incorrect command is issued, the user is so notified, and prompted for another value. The only "fatal" error that may occur is with the reset switch which is not disabled and will reset your machine, resulting in the loss of any data currently in the terminal buffer.

VT52/100 emulation is one feature that is unique to Datapack. To be sure, it is not required on any system that
is currently running, but it is almost universally supported by all the major information networks. With an 80 -column screen, VT-100 emulation provides for a very pleasing screen refresh. Additionally, many services support online screen editing via VT52/100 control codes. As the VT52/100 protocol is extremely long, complete implementation is impossible with the CoCo. Datapack supports auxiliary keypad sequences, $0-9$, as well as PF 1-4. Status and cursor position reports, control codes to enable/ disable line feednew line, cursor key modes and ANSI/VT52 are also supported. All other DEC VT set/reset modes are ignored.

With the use of VT-100 emulation, many private mainframe systems may be contacted. While this later capability is almost exclusively the province of private industry, it is an extremely attractive option for those who can take advantage of such a capability. The documentation provided with Datapack assumes that the user is familiar with the DEC VT protocol. If this is not the case, a copy of the DEC VT52/ 100 manual will provide a usef ul, perhaps necessary, adjunct to this diverse capability.

If your interest in telecommunications is in the area of data retrieval, forum communications, or program downloading, it will be quite difficult to find any program that out-performs Datapack. While I have pointed out some flaws, I haven't used any CoCo terminal program that comes close to the overall performance of Datapack.
(Cer-Comp, 5566 Ricochet Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89110; 702-452-0632, \$59.95)

\author{

- Henry H. Holzgrefe
}


## ADOS ENHANCED, EPROM-ABLE

 DISK BASICNow you can supercharge Basic wiln an impressive artay of extra teatures WITHOUT sacrilicing compatibility! ADOS is compatiote with viltually $100 \%$ of commercial soltware Customizing ulthes are provided to allow userdelined command aodeviations. Daud tate. step rate. tracks pet disk 35 ar 40 ). Suppott al dioubie sided dives. and more, Alle, customizing ADOS. you can nave 11 burnedinto an EPROM that plugs into the Disx Basic ROM socxe: or lust use it in RAM as a 64 K disk ullily IEPROM * ourning will cosi about 520 we provide inlormalien concerning how you can have inis done.f features include - tepeal and odt of the asiner-mode command 26 dee a towerkil a PBJ Wordeak. COpy ulenameto dive number. AE pror Oveuid , RAM OL orvor - text tue scan. rennanced directory - cror wapong - tures taxt whit includedul 5 s or 84 cnaracters per line)
"I COULD NOT FIND ANY SOFTWARE THAT WOULD NOT RUN UNDER ADOS."


Cotor Micro Journal. February 1985 WON'T PART WITH MY ADOS EPROM FOR ANYTHING NO COMPA TIGILITY PROBLEMS.

Hot CoCaMay 1985
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CUSTOM CABLE FOR MAGNAVOX RGB MONITORS
The Magnavox 8CM5 15 and 8CM505 montors. containing AGBA. RGBI, and zudio inpuls. sell al prices comparable to Tandy's CM-8, and represent a lar better buy for CoCo 3 users. Composite input, which CM- 8 lacks, is ropulred for seeing PMODE 4 displays in color RG81 allows the Magnavox, unlike the CM-8. 10 be used with PC-Compatibles - a big resate consideration

Cable 19.95

## Disto Super RAM 3: Quick and Simple

The Disto 512 K upgrade is the smallest I've seen so far. The double-sided glass epoxy circuit board measures $23 / 4$ by $27 / 8$ inches and contains 16 socketed NEC 41256120 ns DRAMS. Two rows of header pins extend from the bottom of the board and plug in to matching sockets on the CoCo 3 board.

Installation instructions supplied with the board consist of five steps. After taking appropriate grounding precautions, the four 128 K RAM chips IC16, IC17, IC18 and IC19 are removed. Two small capacitors, C65 and C66, are clipped with small wi-e cutters and removed. The new board is then plugged into the two white header sockets on the CoCo 3 board. That's all there is to it. In 20 minutes or so, you will have completed the job.
> "In 20 minutes or so, you will have completed the job."

This upgrade has the memory chips facing up to facilitate better ventilation. It also does not use a ground plane. In RFI (Radio Frequency Interference) comparisons on my short wave equipment, I could not hear any interference. An interesting addition to the Disto upgrade is the use of a thin sheet of anti-static foam on the underside of the board. This prevents any accidental electrical contact between the bottom connections and components on the CoCo 3 board.

Also included with the Disto upgrade is a disk that contains two very useful programs. The disk is not copyprotected so backup copies for your own use and protection are advisable. A 512 K memory test program is useful to check out your new board and a utility to create 1 or 2 RAM disks and a printer spooler is also provided. The spooler has a handy feature if you have Disto PPRINT capability. With this feature, you can use the parallel printer port with the Disto printer adapter. Installing the RAM disk and spooler utilities is easy to do, and a one-page instruction sheet is provided.

Disto Super RAM 3 offers a great bargain and will provide some excellent uses for your CoCo 3's expanded memory capability.

[^14]- Jerry Semones


## History Comes to Life With Educational Software

How would you like to travel across the Atlantic Ocean with Christopher Columbus in search of a new passage to India? Or look for the Fountain of Youth with Ponce de Leon? How about a trip to the moon with Neil Armstrong?

You can experience these and many other events from the history of our country with software available from Compass Education. The American History package contains the history of the United States from the time of its discovery by Christopher Columbus to the day Neil Armstrong landed on the moon.

Lesson plans one through eight deal with the discovery of America, the Colonial period, the American Revolution, the Constitution and the War Between the States. Lesson plans nine through 16 deal with settling the West, World War I, World War II and how we reached the moon.

Each lesson is presented in an audiovisual manner. This is an excellent way to learn; while you are seeing the material presented on the screen, you are hearing about it.

These programs are in a logical and well-presented format. At the end of each lesson, a scoreboard shows the number of questions asked, the number answered right on the first try and the number of wrong answers.

This is the final study course in the educational software package I've been reviewing for the past five months. All five have met my criteria for valuable educational software: They're user-friendly, provide varying levels of difficulty, and include review capability and positive reinforcement. All the programs have been entertaining and educational. I would not hesitate to recommend them.
(York 10 Software, 9525 Vassar Avenue, Chatsworth, CA 91311; 818-700-0330. Two-volume set $\$ 49.95$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- John H. Appel


## Two-Liner Contest Winner

This subroutine shows you how to prevent a lockup because your printer wasn't online or turned on.

## The listing:

$1 \varnothing$ CLS $: A=\operatorname{PEEK}(65314): B=\operatorname{INT}(A / 2):$ $C=A / 2: I F C-B=\emptyset T H E N P R I N T " P R I N T E R O$ N"ELSEPRINT"PRINTER OFF"
$2 \varnothing$ IFC-B=øTHENPRINT\#-2,"THIS CAN BE A PROGRAM PRINT STATEMENT."E LSEPRINT"TURN PRINTER ON"

Jim Knoppow
Kent, WA
(For this winning two-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Second Rainbow Simulations Tape.)


## OKIMATE 20 WITH PLUG'N'PRINT

Small, quiet and colorful! Eight vivid colors Excellent print quality. Italics, super and sub scripts. Ten, twelve or fifteen characters to the inch. The perfect second printer for your Coco

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GRAPHIC SCREEN DUMP FOR THE OKIMATE 20
Dump PMODE 3 and PMODE 4 graphics Erom your Color Computer to the Okimate 20 printer. Select 2 color, 4 color or black and white screen dumps. $\$ 29.95$


Do you want to learn more about your Color Computer 3? If so, A Guide to Coco 3 Basic and Graphics is what you need! This practical guide to the Coco 3 is written by Linda Nielsen, a long time Coco user. It has more than 50 pages of examples, explanations, and programs especially for the Coco 3.

Not only that, the Guide includes a disk of programs and pictures. Translate low res graphics onto the high resolution screen. Draw on the 320 by 192, 16 color or the 640 by l92, 4 color screens. Learn how to display 256 artifacted colors on a television or composite monitor.

Unlock the power in your Color Computer 3 , order your GUIDE today! Price effective March l............\$21.95

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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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The CoCo Switcher allows you to hook up three peripherals to your RS-232 jack. Connect your modem. printer and any other RS-232 compatible peripheral to the CoCo Switcher. An LED on the CoCo Switcher shows if your computer is on or off at a glance. The LED flickers when transmitting or receiv. ing data
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## Software Revieu

Capitalize on Your State Knowledge With State the Facts Game

Quick, what is the capital of Nebraska? If you didn't answer Lincoln, you might benefit from a new program titled State the Facts Game. State the Facts is a drill and practice exercise on the 50 states and their capitals. A HiRes map of the United States is drawn on the screen. Next, states are picked at random and highlighted on the map for the player to identify. The player gets three chances to identify the state and then is asked to identify its capital.

There are three game options available: 1) Identifying states and capitals with optional state data, 2) Identifying states and capitals without the state data, and 3) Viewing the state data files only. The feature that sets this state identification program apart from others is the optional database. When choosing this feature, you can get further information about the state's geography, history, population, etc. This makes it a more valuable learning tool, because the user can browse through individual state information in addition to doing memory practice on states and capitals. The files are written in ASCII on the disk. Data in these files could easily be added to or modified by loading them into most word processors and then resaving them.


The program keeps a running total of correct and incorrect responses on both identification of states and capitals. High and low pitched tones signal the correct and incorrect answers, respectively. Spelling is important for the responses, since incorrect spelling counts as a wrong answer. In general, all words should be spelled out, rather than abbreviated (West Virginia instead of W. Virginia).
Documentation consists of one small sheet of paper that includes loading instructions and general information about the program. However, I don't consider this to be a drawback. The majority of the needed instructions are located on the main menu screen. Actually, programs with straightforward directions should include them within the program for the user's convenience.

There were two features missing that would make State the Facts Game more effective. The program, because of its random picks, does not repeat missed states or make an attempt to keep from duplicating states that were already answered correctly. A visual message as well as the tone could also be added for correct responses as another form of positive reinforcement.

The program requires a disk drive and 64 K of memory. It works perfectly on the CoCo 2 and 3, but locked up on the CoCo 1 after getting past the main menu. Another somewhat annoying glitch was in the data files section. The directions say to type MENU or QUIT to move out of a section, but this didn't work. I found out by accident that if you choose state 51 , it returns to the main menu. This is not clearly documented in the program. The Hi-Res map is generally good, but the New England states are cramped. Some of them are hard to distinguish by shape and could only be identified by their relative positions.
As an instructional tool, I'd suggest you use the data files section first to view the states and their corresponding capitals. A blank U.S. map with the states outlined would help with the identification of the New England states and would serve as a manual score card to mark states known and unknown. Playing the game with or without the optional database would then provide a review or post-test to check on your state fact knowledge. A classroom teacher might set up a class challenge or competition based on the results of each round.
On a scale of 1 to 10 , I'd rate it an 8 , primarily because I was impressed with the state data file and its reasonable price. As far as the few glitches in the program and the issue of CoCo 1 compatibility, I was a bit disappointed. I contacted Mikaron, and they assured me that fixes for these would appear on all future disks shipped.
(Mikaron Sof tware Co., P.O. Box 1064, Chester, CA 96020; \$22.95 plus $\$ .50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- Mark Haverstock


## One-Liner Contest Winner

Use this program to print any information on standard $31 / 2$-inch by 1 -inch labels.

## The listing:

Ø CLS:PRINT"SET LABELS":L=96:FOR I=øTO5: PRINT@L+4ø,"<": PRINT@L,"" ; : LINEINPUTA\$ (I): L=L+64:IFA\$(I) < >""ANDI<4THENNEXTELSEINPUT"OK";A \$: PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ ( $(1<3) *-1 \varnothing)$;: FORK =1TO999:FORJ=øTO5:PRINT\#-2,STRIN G\$( $(28-\operatorname{LEN}(\operatorname{A} \$(J))) / 2,32) A \$(J): N E$ XT:INPUT"AGAIN";A\$:NEXT

> Jim McDowell Burlington, $V T$

[^15]
# Sigmaword: Instructive Word Processor for Beginners 

Every CoCo beginner soon starts to search for a word processing program. Why not start with a simple, inexpensive one? After using it for awhile, it will be easier to know just what your requirements are for a word processor. Sigmaword is a good starter program that will permit you to refine your requirements. You can learn a lot about word processing from Sigmaword.

When the program is entered, questions are asked with reference to presentation on the monitor screen. You may select black letters on a white background or white letters on a black background. I prefer black letters on a white background, but the choice is there for you to make.

After the background and letter color choices are made and entered, a word-counting bar is printed across the bottom of the monitor. Because of the details one must keep in mind to preserve the accuracy of the word-count system, I did not find this feature useful. But, it is not in the way and is easy to ignore.

The main menu, only accessible from the Command mode (the program automatically opens in Command mode), is reached by pressing the BREAK key. This menu includes New file, Display/edit/add, Display with justification, Print, Directory, Save file, Load file, and Setup. Free memory on disk is also printed.

After the program has been entered and the color of printing and background selected, the program is automatically in the Command mode, ready for you to enter whatever you want from the keyboard. This is the same as if you had called for the main menu and selected either New file (N) or Display/edit/add (D).

If you select "D" and the Edit mode, the up and down arrows permit moving the cursor to the point where you want to insert, delete or make changes. Although the Edit function works, I found it to be awkward and timeconsuming.

In the Edit mode the cursor may be moved, using arrows, to the point in the document where corrections, deletions or additions are to be made. To insert, the "I" is pressed,
and the material to be inserted is typedin, or deletions made. If the position of these changes is made in more than a few lines from the end of the document, the process of making the changes and getting back to the place in the document from which you entered the Edit mode is so time-consuming that you may decide that it is better to erase and start all over again. There are no provisions for block or word copy or move, headers or footers, page numbering, global or any other search, setting of tabs and many other things found in more expensive programs.
> "You can learn a lot about word processing from Sigmaword."

When in Command mode, the down arrow becomes a REPEAT key. Since the left arrow erases whatever is immediately to its left, the combination of down arrow and left arrow permits rapid erasing. The main menu can only be reached from Command mode.

The Print facility provides underlining, font changes, and anything else for which you can find a CHR\$ code. This is done by entering the proper $C H R \$$ code (preceded by right arrow and followed by another right arrow).

The instructions accompanying this program are not the highest order and should be rewritten. They can be followed, but it isn't easy! This program does work, and the price is low. Try it, you may like it! It is certain that you will learn from it. For an error-free typist who has no requirement to do much editing, Sigmaword would be an adequate word processing program.
(Sigma Software, 14025 152nd Ave. S.E., Renton, WA 98056; \$9.95)

- Charles L. Redman, Jr.

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# OS-9 Level II: Versatility, Power and Low Price 

By Dale L. Puckett

We'll start our review of OS-9 Level II by highlighting some of the differences between this package and Level I. To find the differences, I set up a pipeline using a singleline public domain directory listing utility and a third-party sort program to put OS-9's multitasking to work. Why should I work to find the differences when I have a powerful operating system at my finger tips? The command line looked like this:

0S9: ls/d0/cmds I qsort $>/ p$
When OS-9 finished running this command, I had a hard copy of all the utility commands available on the OS-9 Level II system disk. The names of the utilities were listed in alphabetical order, with one name on each line. Next, I issued the same command on the OS-9 Level I, Version 2.00 .00 system disk. I then taped the two listings side by side and noted the differences.

When I compared the two printed listings, I noticed that asm, binex, debug, dump, exbin, grfo, login, printerr, save, sleep, tee, tsmon and verify were missing from the Level II system disk.
At the same time, I noticed that the CMDS directory on the new Level ll system disk contained deiniz, error, grfdrv, modpatch, montype and wereate. By comparing the two lists, we can learn a lot about the design and marketing philosophy of OS-9 Level II. Don't fret; it's good news!
Most of the utilities missing from the list are those used by assembly language programmers. Tandy wisely decided that the average Color Computer owner starting to use OS9 is probably not an assembly language programmer. They pulled the assembler and debugger out of the OS-9 Level II release and made a very smart substitute. When you buy OS-9, you now receive BASIC09 with the package - a good move, since most Color Computer owners are familiar with BASIC programming.
This philosophical change also means the DEFS directory is not needed on the Level II system disk. Assembly language programmers will receive the files in the DEFS directory when they purchase the new developers pack. This addition to the OS-9 product line will include a screen editor and a relocatable macro assembler, as well as a number of additional device drivers and descriptors.

Because of OS-9's versatility, beginners can set up their system disks to run BASIC09 immediately after they start up their Color Computer. This places them in a familiar environment and should remove much of the panic that overwhelms many OS-9 newcomers.
To set up your system disk, move a copy of BASIC09 and RunB to the CMDS directory on your system disk. Rename the copy of basico9. Call it AutoEx. Now restart your computer and watch what happens. Don't blink or you won't notice what happened. As soon as OS-9 finishes running the last command in your start-up procedure file, it runs AutoEx and you will see the familiar BASIC09
billboard. Of course, if you want to go to work with your text editor, you could change the names TsEdit, DynaStar or Stylograph . . .to AutoEx. A fantastic idea!
GF $\times 2$, the high resolution graphics package that comes with basic 09 , will literally knock your socks off. With it, you will be able to write object-oriented drawing programs that spit out graphics quality that no bit map-based program can touch.

With high level basico9 run commands, you can select from 64 colors available in four 16 color palettes. You can set the border color and create colored patterns and new cursors. You can use logic functions to mix colors and use automatic scaling to draw outlines or filled boxes. You can draw ellipses and arcs and fill your objects with the color of your choice. You can get and put sections of your graphics screen to create animation effects, and select your own font. Letters can be boldface, proportionally spaced, transparent or underlined.
Grfarv has the same function, albeit many times the power, as grfo, so there is little change. Because of the basic design of Level II, a printerr utility is not available on any Level II system. However, one third-party software developer sells one. Tandy's version of Level II solves this problem by giving you the ability to receive an English language error message by typing the command error followed by the error number in question.
The missing login and tsmon utilities may be a serious problem for a few users. Again, l'm sure the fact they are missing revolves around the Color Computer OS-9 design philosophy. "With the rich windowing environment, why would anyone want to use an external terminal?" That's a very valid question, and it says a lot. Besides, the addition of an immortal shell concept to the package accomplishes the same thing - almost.

On the other hand, the addition of the modpatch utility can only be heralded as a terrific idea. It's an excellent tool that would have been nice to have a long time ago. You use it to patch and correct the CRC of a module in memory. After you run it, you can use the cobbler utility to put the changes in your 0S9Boot file.

Another slick addition is a new device descriptor named dda - for default device. Tandy utilities that have a unique pathlist hard-coded use this device. For example, the error utility reads its English language error messages from /dd/ sys/errmsg.
The /dd device descriptor is nothing more than a copy of the device descriptor you want to use as your default device - with its name changed. For example, if you routinely copy SYS directory files into a RAM disk named ro when you boot your system, you may want this RAM disk to be your default device. To make /ro the default device, you need only make an extra copy of the module named $r 0$ and change its name to dd using modpatch or another verif ying patch utility. People who own hard disk drives will want to make a copy of their /h0 device descriptor and rename it to $\mathrm{d} d \mathrm{~d}$.
This addition means programmers who must hard-code a pathlist into a program can standardize on the device name /dd as their default. If this is done, everyone will be able to run their programs, without worrying about using the same device name as the programmer. Another step toward ease of use has been made through this standardization.

Another welcome addition to OS-9 Level II is an online help utility. If you forget how to run a particular utility command, you can simply type help followed by the name of the command to receive a detailed message. This message describes the proper syntax for the command. The utility lists its messages from a text file with a pathlist of /dd/sys/ helpmsg.

When you boot OS-9 Level II and use the mdir command to take a look at the modules in memory the first time, you'll notice that the following frequently used OS-9 utility commands are always in memory: copy, date, deiniz, del, dir, display, echo, iniz, link, list, load, mdir, merge, mfree, procs, rename, setime, tmode and unlink.

Having these commands available instantly, with no disk access required, is very convenient. It saves a lot of time and is also very memory-efficient. The shell command, which must always be resident, and all of these utility commands fit in one 8 K block of memory. The Color Computer's GIME chip switches memory in 8 K blocks. Since the she 11 command has to be in memory all the time, Tandy's designers decided to use the remainder of the 8 K block used by the shell-a very smart move indeed!
There are few things, if any, you could do with Level I that you can't do with OS-9 Level II. The use of an external terminal is one of the only question marks because tsmon and login are missing from the Level II release. But, I'm pretty sure you can use another terminal by simply running a shell and redirecting the input, output and error output paths to /T2. Yep - it works! I typed:

```
OS9: iniz/t2
0S9: shell <>>>/t2&
```

The device $/$ T2 was set at its default value of 9600 baud. I hooked up a cable to my Macintosh and called up Red Ryder. At 9600 baud, no parity and one stop bit, the directory and file listings from the Color Computer hard disk flew by on the black and white Mac screen. The only thing missing is the ability to use tsmon to $\log$ in as another user from another terminal. I'll work on that.

When you move up from Level I to Level II, the number of options available is increased. For example, with this version of OS-9, if you own a double-sided drive or an 80track drive, you can use it without buying additional thirdparty software drivers. You run the conf ig utility to create a new OS9Boot file, using the device descriptor modules supplied in the MODLLES directory on the Config disk that comes with Level II. Unfortunately, device descriptors set to a stepping rate of six milliseconds are not supplied. However, since the descriptors follow the OS-9 standard, you can patch them with modpatch as we reported in the April issue of "KISSable OS-9."

When you stop and think, you quickly realize why Tandy left the tsmon and login utilities out of this package. With all those windows and the new immortal shell feature, why would you ever need another terminal? I can't think of too many reasons.

The OS-9 Level II release disk comes with no less than eight window device descriptors in memory. All you need to use them is run the iniz utility and start up a shell in the new window. If you are running with 512 K in your Color Computer 3, you can open all eight at one time and run
different processes in each. With a 128 K machine, you are pretty limited and things will get tight rather quickly. You can only open one or two windows on one screen if you want to save enough memory to run a process or two.

With the new Color Computer and OS-9 Level II, you can have it your way. You can create standard windows and overlay windows. If you use overlay windows, you can save the text or graphics image under the overlay, and the system will redraw it when you close the overlay window. You can pick the foreground color, the background color and the border color when you create a window. If you change your mind or get bored easily, you can change these colors on the fly, by typing short display commands. You can also discard windows after you are finished with them to free their memory for other processes.
> "With all those windows and the new immortal shell feature, why would you ever need another terminal?"

Level II designers had your sanity in mind, too! While you can create a window by typing hexadecimal parameters following the display utility command, they added a tool named wcreate that lets you create a window by typing a series of decimal numbers. Which would you rather type?

059: display 1b 205005018241
0S9: wcreate $/ \omega 7-s=2008024241$
Both of these command lines create a red screen with black letters and a blue border. In any case, just about any thing you could do with OS-9 Level I on the Color Computer, you can do better with OS-9 Level II.

The difference between the OS-9 Level I and OS-9 Level II manuals is like day and night. The new manual is so large it will not fit in a standard binder. The 200 -plus pages lie flat in the supplied binders, which makes them easy to use.

This manual is more than 3 inches thick and has an excellent table of contents and a thorough index in each section. Dividers named Getting Started, OS-9 Commands, Technical Reference and Windows let you find the information you need about the operating system. Additionally a section named BASIC09 and an accompanying glossary will make it easy for you to learn this powerful high level language.

The type style used in the manual is easy to read, and the designers used plenty of white space to take your eye where it should go on the page. The organization is clear and logical, and is much easier to follow than the Level I manuals. The Getting Started section shows you how to create a new window or two.

One of the features that consumers and reviewers alike demand these days is onscreen help. OS-9 delivers it with the utility command named help. If you forget how to run one of the standard OS-9 utilities, you need only type help followed by the name of the command. The help comes from a specially formatted text file in a file named helpmsgs in the directory /dd/SYS.
OS-9 Level II should be much easier to use than OS-9 Level I. With a total of 512 K of memory and separate 64 K address spaces for the system and each individual process, you will find life much easier. In fact, most of the problems beginners have encountered with OS-9 revolve around the limited memory resources of the Level I system. They ran out of memory before they ran out of ideas. Then, they didn't understand the cryptic error messages.

OS-9 is a very complex and powerful operating system. For this reason, it will take you quite a while to pick up on all the tricks. However, OS-9 command names are very logical and their syntax simple, if you use the default parameters and don't try to do anything fancy for the first week or two. After you are comfortable with the system, you can call in the many available parameters and get down to some fancy work.
Ease of use is a completely different story. Once you have learned the basics, you will uncover more power every time you turn on the computer. Shortcuts can be found everywhere. You'll find yourself typing less and enjoying your computer more. OS-9's anonymous directories, coupled with its concept of current data and execution directories, and its hierarchical file structure, make it easy to organize programs and data.
The command line editor makes it easy to execute redundant commands with little typing. Procedure files do the typing in many cases, and pipelines let you run three or four processes concurrently to do one big job. With OS9 Level II, you have plenty of memory to set up some nice pipelines. Even large programs running in BASIC09 can be inserted in a pipeline; each process in line can have up to 64 K of space to use.
OS-9 Level II prints an error number when it encounters a problem. After a few days you will recognize all the common errors. Until you do, you can use the OS-9 error command utility. Just type error, followed by the number reported by the system, and OS-9 will return an English language explanation of that number. These messages, while short, are easy to understand. The secret is - relax, lean back and ask yourself, "What did I do that caused this condition?" Ninety-nine times out of a hundred you will find you forgot something when you typed the command.

Because of its versatility, power and extremely low price, OS-9 Level II has to be the best bargain on any computer, anywhere. The addition of MultiVue's point-and-click interface, and the standardization of application software it will force, will make OS-9 even more a bargain in the near future. When OS-9 MultiVue happens, you won't even realize you are running OS-9 - unless you want to - and you certainly won't want to be without it.

[^16]
# It's Marble Mania with Roller Controller 

Roller Controller is an arcade-type game written especially for the CoCo 3. It works with either 128 K or 512 K and is available on cassette or disk. The deluxe two-button joystick is recommended, but the game can be played using the keyboard. The program is not copy-protected so a backup can be made for protection. The disk version contains a BASIC loader, but the game itself is written in machine language. The program can be booted up using the DOS command, if you have Disk BASIC Version 2.1 or higher; otherwise, just type RUN "ROLLER".

The game is written for either RGB or Composite monitors, and this selection is made when the game first starts. If you are using a TV set, you want to select the composite mode so the colors come out right.

Roller Controller uses the highest resolution graphics mode available on the CoCo 3. You can expect excellent colors and detail. The game contains six different and increasingly difficult screens, each of which contains a maze of sloping planks and trap doors. Colored marbles are released at the top of each maze and roll down the planks. You must guide the various colored marbles by opening and closing the trap doors at just the right time, so the marbles drop into an appropriate bin at the bottom of the screen. Three levels of play are available. I played level one and after a few games I was able to qualify for a spot on the high games screen. At harder levels more than one marble rolls even faster down the planks at the same time. This is sure to challenge the most gifted arcade game player.

The solid colored marbles are marked with a ' T '. These must be guided into one of three identically colored bins at the bottom of the screen. "Ringer" marbles are a combination of three colors and must be guided into one of two large funnels at the bottom of the screen. If you see you are going to miss the correct bin or funnel, you can, if you are quick enough, recycle the marble to the top of the screen by guiding it off to the extreme right or left side where a fan will blow the marble back up to the top plank. You have to be careful with this feature because the marbles roll faster as a result of being blown back to the top.
"Happy" and "sad" faces at the upper-right of the screen are used to tell you how many marbles must be guided into the correct bins before the current screen is completed. The sad face will tell you how many "mistakes" you are allowed before the game is over. You get 50 points for each colored marble that goes into the correct bin but none for the ringer marbles. You also get 50 points for each unused mistake marble at the end of a screen. Bonus points are awarded at the conclusion of each wave consisting of a pattern of 10,11 , or 12 screens depending on the skill level.

Roller Controller is great fun. It's a unique diversion from the typical "shoot-'em-up" fare and will keep you on the edge of your CoCo seat for hours. In spite of its tame theme, it's one of the most challenging and unique games I've seen for the CoCo 3.
(Spectrum Projects Inc., P.O. Box 264, Howard Beach, NY,
11414, $\$ 29.95$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

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Always on the lookout for new games, I decided to create some of my own, so I wrote Word Search. This program is a word search puzzle maker. It requires 32 K with or without a disk drive. It is written in BASIC, and no commands need to be entered before loading or running.

Word Search will take a list of up to 25 words and hide them in a word search puzzle. The puzzle size can range from 5 by 5 letters to 30 by 30 letters. Be sure to use a puzzle size large enough to hide all the words. The words will be hidden horizontally, vertically and diagonally, and may be spelled forward or backward, but always in a straight line.

I have included many comments, so memory can be saved by removing them. The maximum number of words allowed in the word list is 25 (because of memory limitations).

When entering the words, use a period to indicate the end of the list. Entering a hyphen lets you redo the previous word. Spaces are ignored. Thus, you can enter "New York," but it will be hidden as "NewYork."

The array $D D$ is weighted toward the diagonal. $D D(1)$ through $D D(24)$ put a word on the diagonal, and $D D(25)$ through $D D$ (28) put a word either horizontally or vertically. If a word will not fit in any direction, you are given the choice of either beginning another puzzle in hopes the word will fit in the new one or dropping the word from the list and continuing with the present puzzle.

When the puzzle is completed, the solution is printed first. Then, all the hyphens (indicating spaces) are replaced with random letters, and the word search puzzle is printed.

I hope you enjoy Word Search. I have tried to make it as easy to follow as possible. As written, this program is designed to work with Radio Shack DMP printers. For those with other printer makes, all printer control codes are on separate lines and are identified with comments.

Ben Brunotte lives in Nederland, Texas, and works in operations at a large oil refinery. He is a self-taught programmer, and the CoCo is his hobby.


## R.ASIC CDrrimamids



| CSAVEM | DEFUSR | DLOAD |
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| EYEC | Gosup. | HEUFF |
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| Sample Printout |  |  |



The listing：WDSEARCH

1ø＇＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
$2 \emptyset$＇＊＊
3ø＇＊WORD SEARCH PUZZLE MAKER＊
$4 \varnothing$＇＊BY BENJAMIN BRUNOTTE＊
5ø＇＊COPYRIGHT 1987 ＊
6甲＇＊＊
$7 \emptyset 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~$
8甲 PMODE Ø，l：PCLEAR l：＇＊＊FREE U P MORE MEMORY
$9 \varnothing$ CLEAR $14 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ CLS：DIM A $(3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing)$ ，W\＄（25），DX $(8,2), D D(28): K=R N D(-T I$ MER）：＇＊＊RESERVE STRING SPACE \＆ DIMENSION ARRAYS
løø＇＊＊＊SET UP ARRAYS FOR PICKI NG DIRECTION TO PLACE WORD IN PU ZZLE
llø FOR I＝l TO 8：READ DX（I，l），DX （I，2）：NEXT I
12ø FOR I＝1 TO 28：READ DD（I）：NEX T I
$13 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 1,1,1,1, \varnothing, 1,-1, \varnothing,-1,-$ $1,-1,-1, \varnothing,-1,1$
$14 \emptyset$ DATA $2,4,6,8,2,4,6,8,2,4,6,8$ ， $2,4,6,8,2,4,6,8,2,4,6,8,1,3,5,7$ 15ø 1＊＊＊INSTRUCTIONS
16ø CLS：PRINT＠167，＂WORD SEARCH P UZZLE＂：PRINT：PRINT：PRINT＂DO YOU
NEED INSTRUCTIONS（Y／N）？＂
17め IK\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF IK\＄＝＂Y＂THEN C LS ELSE IF IK\＄＝＂N＂THEN CLS：GOTO $22 \varnothing$ ELSE $17 \varnothing$
$18 \varnothing$ PRINT＂THIS PROGRAM IS A W ORD SEARCHPUZZLE GENERATOR！THE
PROGRAM TAKES A LIST OF WORDS，
REMOVES ANY NON－ALPHABETICAL C
HARACTERS EXCEPT SPACES，AND BUI
LDS A WORDSEARCH PUZZLE WITH THE M．＂：PRINT
19ø PRINT＂IF THE COMPUTER CAN

NOT FIT AWORD IN THE PUZZLE，IT WILL ASK IF YOU WANT TO START O VER．THE WORD WILL BE DROPPED F ROM THE LIST IF YOU ANSWER＇N $\varnothing$ ＇．IF NECESSARY，TRY USING F EWER WORDSOR A LARGER PUZZLE SIZ E．＂
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ PRINT：INPUT＂PRESS enter T O START．．．．＂；IK\＄：CLS
21ø＇＊＊＊SET UP PUZZLE
22ø FOR I＝1 TO 25：W\＄（I）＝＂＂：NEXT： CLS：＇＊＊CLEAR WORD LIST ARRAY
23ø PRINT：PRINT：INPUT＂WIDTH OF P UZZLE：＂；W：MD＝W：IF W＞3ø THEN PRI NT＂TOO WIDE．MUST BE $3 \varnothing$ OR LESS ．＂：GOTO $23 \varnothing$ ELSE IF $W<5$ THEN PRI NT＂MUST BE AT LEAST 5 WIDE．＂：GOT ○ 23ø：＇＊＊SET PUZZLE WIDTH 24ø PRINT：PRINT：INPUT＂LENGTH OF PUZZLE：＂；L：IF L＞W THEN MD＝L
25ø IF L＜5 THEN PRINT＂MUST BE AT LEAST 5 LONG．＂：GOTO $24 \varnothing$ ELSE IF L＞3ø THEN PRINT＂TOO LONG．MUST BE 3ø OR LESS．＂：GOTO 24ø：＇＊＊SE T PUZZLE LENGTH
26ø PRINT：PRINT：PRINT＂ENTER A HE ADING TO BE PRINTED AT THE TOP OF THE PUZZLE．
（4ø CHARAC
TERS MAXIMUM）＂：LINE INPUT HD\＄：IF LEN（HD\＄）＞4ø THEN PRINT＂TOO MANY CHARACTERS．＂：GOTO 26ø：＇＊＊INPUT HEADING FOR PUZZLE
$27 \varnothing$＇＊＊＊INPUT WORD LIST
28ø CLS：PRINT：PRINT：PRINT＂THER E MUST BE AT LEAST 2 WORDSIN THE LIST AND NOT MORE THAN 25．＂：P RINT＂ENTER A WORD AT EACH QUES TION MARK．＂：PRINT＂TO REDO THE PREVIOUS WORD，TYPE A HYPHEN （－）．＂：PRINT＂WHEN FINISHED，TYP E A PERIOD（．）．＂
29ø FOR I＝1 TO 25：PRINT＂NEXT WOR D：＂；
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ INPUT T\＄：＇＊＊INPUT A WORD
31ø IF T\＄＝＂－＂THEN I＝I－l：PRINT＂R EDO：＂；W\＄（I）：GOTO 3øø：＇＊＊CHECK FOR HYPHEN
$32 \varnothing$ IF T\＄＝＂．＂THEN IF I＜3 THEN P RINT＂MUST HAVE AT LEAST 2 WORDS． ＂：GOTO $3 \varnothing \varnothing$ ELSE M＝I－l：GOTO 49ø：＇ ＊＊CHECK FOR PERIOD
$33 \varnothing$ IF LEN（T\＄）＝$\varnothing$ THEN PRINT＂INPU T ERROR．＂：PRINT＂REDO：＂；：GOTO $3 \varnothing$ $\emptyset$ ELSE J＝l：＇＊＊MAKE SURE A WORD WAS ENTERED
$34 \varnothing$ TE $=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{T} \$, \mathrm{~J}, \mathrm{I}): \mathrm{IF}$ TES<"A" OR TES>"Z" THEN 36ø:' **CHECK FO R LETTERS ONLY
$35 \varnothing \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+1:$ IF J<=LEN (T\$) THEN $34 \varnothing$ ELSE 41ø:' **DONE?
$36 \varnothing$ IF TES=T\$ THEN T\$="":GOTO 33 $\emptyset: ' * * O N L Y 1$ NON-ALPHABETICAL CH ARACTER IN WORD
$37 \emptyset$ IF TES=" " THEN 35ø:' **SKIP IF A SPACE
38ø IF J=LEN(T\$) THEN T\$=LEFT\$ (T \$,J-l):GOTO $41 \varnothing: \quad * * R E M O V E$ NON-A LPHA CHARACTERS
$39 \emptyset$ IF J=l THEN T\$=RIGHT\$(T\$,LEN (T\$)-l): GOTO $34 \emptyset$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ T\$=LEFT\$ (T\$,J-I) +RIGHT\$ (T\$, L EN(T\$)-J):J=J-l:GOTO $35 \emptyset$
$41 \varnothing$ IF LEN (T\$) >MD THEN PRINT"WOR D IS TOO LONG.": PRINT"REDO: ";:G OTO $3 \varnothing \varnothing: ' * * C H E C K ~ I F ~ W O R D ~ T O O ~ L O ~$ NG FOR PUZZLE
$42 \emptyset$ ' ***CHECK WORD LIST FOR DUP LICATE WORD
$43 \varnothing$ IF I=1 THEN 46ø:' **SKIP CHE CK IF FIRST WORD
$44 \emptyset$ FOR K=1 TO I-l:IF W\$ (K) $=\mathrm{T} \$ \mathrm{~T}$
HEN PRINT"DUPLICATE WORD.":PRINT
"REDO: ";:GOTO $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
45ø NEXT K
$46 \varnothing$ W\$ (I) $=\mathrm{T} \$: \mathrm{CLS}:$ PRINT"WORD LIST :":FOR K=1 TO I:PRINTW\$ (K), :NEX
T K:PRINT:' $* *$ PRINT WORD LIST ON SCREEN
$47 \emptyset$ NEXT I:M=25
$48 \varnothing 1 * * *$ PUT WORDS IN PUZZLE
49ø CLSø: PRINT@199, "one"; CHR\$ (12
8) ;"moment"; CHR\$ (128) ;"please"; :

FOR J=1 TO L:FOR K=1 TO W:A\$ (J,K $)=\operatorname{CHR}(45):$ NEXT K:NEXT J:' $* * P U T$ HYPHENS IN ALL PUZZLE SPACES
5øø CLS: PRINT@37,"BUILDING THE P UZZLE.":FOR I=l TO M-l:FOR J=I+l

TO M: IF LEN(W\$(I)) <LEN (W\$(J)) T HEN W\$ ( $\varnothing$ ) =W\$ (I):W\$(I)=W\$(J):W\$(J $)=W \$(\varnothing): ' * * A R R A N G E$ WORDS LONGES T TO SHORTEST
51ø NEXT J,I
$52 \emptyset$ FOR I=1 TO M:PRINT@37,"BUILD ING THE PUZZLE.":PRINT:PRINT"WOR KING ON WORD ";W\$(I):LN=LEN(W\$(I )): $N T=\varnothing$
53ø SD=DD(RND(28)):' **SELECT DI RECTION AND STARTING SPACE FOR W ORD
$54 \emptyset$ SX=RND(W): Xl=SX+(LN-l)*DX(SD ,l):IF Xl<l OR Xl>W THEN 53ø
55ø SY=RND(L): Xl=SY+(LN-l)*DX(SD ,2):IF Xl<l OR Xl>L THEN 53ø
$56 \emptyset \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{NT}+\mathrm{l}: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{NT}<>\mathrm{W} * \mathrm{~L} * 2$ THEN 59 $\emptyset: ' * * N U M B E R ~ O F ~ T R I E S ~ T O ~ P U T ~ W O R ~$ D IN PUZZLE
57ø PRINT:PRINT"CAN NOT FIT ",W\$ (I)," IN THE PUZZLE.": PRINT"STAR T OVER (Y/N)?":' **START OVER OR DROP WORD
58ø IK\$=INKEY\$:IF IK\$="Y" THEN C LS:PRINT@8,"STARTING OVER":GOTO
52ø ELSE IF IK\$="N" THEN CLS:PRI NT@96,W\$(I);" REMOVED.":W\$(I)="" :GOTO 65ø ELSE 58ø
$59 \varnothing$ J=SY:K=SX:FOR P=1 TO LN:IF A \$(J,K)=CHR\$ (45) OR A\$ (J,K)=MID\$ ( W\$(I),P,1) THEN 6øø ELSE IF MID\$ (W\$(I),P,1)=" " THEN 61ø ELSE 53 $\emptyset: ' * * C H E C K ~ I F ~ W O R D ~ F I T S ~ A N D ~ S K I ~$ P SPACES
$6 \varnothing \emptyset J=J+D X(S D, 2): K=K+D X(S D, 1)$
$61 \varnothing$ NEXT P
$62 \emptyset \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{SY}: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{SX}: F \mathrm{FOR}$ P=1 TO LN:IF M ID\$(W\$(I), P,I)=" " THEN $64 \varnothing$ ELSE A $\$(J, K)=M I D \$(W \$(I), P, I): ' * * R E P$ LACE HYPHENS WITH LETTERS OF WOR D IF IT FITS AND SKIP SPACES $63 \emptyset J=J+D X(S D, 2): K=K+D X(S D, 1)$

$64 \varnothing$ NEXT P
$65 \emptyset$ NEXT I
$66 \varnothing \mathrm{~TB}=(8 \varnothing-(2 * W)) / 2:^{\prime} * * \mathrm{TAB}$ SETT
ING FOR $8 \varnothing$ COLUMN PRINTER
$67 \emptyset$ POKE 15ø,41:' **12øø BAUD
68ø CLS: PRINT"READY PRINTER TO P RINT PUZZLE.":INPUT"HOW MANY COP IES"; CP
$69 \varnothing$ PT=l:' **SET PRINT COUNTER T 01
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ FOR $I=1$ TO M-l:FOR J=I+1 TO
M: IF W\$ (J) <W\$ (I) THEN W\$ ( $\varnothing$ ) =W\$ (I $): W \$(I)=W \$(J): W \$(J)=W \$(\varnothing):^{\prime} \quad * * P U$
T WORDS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER
$71 \varnothing$ NEXT J,I:X\$="SOLUTION"
$72 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (18) ; : ' **NORMAL CORRESPONDENCE PRINT
$73 \varnothing$ PRINT"PRINTING ANSWER COPY"; PT:GOSUB 8øø:IF PT<CP THEN PT=PT +l:GOTO 73ø:' **PRINT EACH COPY $74 \emptyset$ PRINT"FILLING IN PUZZLE.":FO $R \quad J=1$ TO L:FOR K=1 TO W:IF A\$ (J, $\mathrm{K})=\mathrm{CHR} \$(45)$ THEN $\mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{RND}(26)+64: A$ $\$(J, K)=C H R \$(C K): ' * * R E P L A C E H Y P H$ ENS WITH RANDOM LETTERS
$75 \emptyset$ NEXT K, J
$76 \emptyset$ PT=l:X\$=" ":' **RESET PRINT COUNTER
$77 \varnothing$ PRINT"PRINTING PUZZLE COPY"; PT:GOSUB 8øø:IF PT<CP THEN PT=PT +l:GOTO 77Ø:' **PRINT EACH COPY 78ø CLS:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT: PRINT:PRINT" $N=N E W$ PUZZLE": PRI NT:PRINT" Q = QUIT":PRINT:PRINT" PRESS KEY FOR CHOICE....."
79ø IK\$=INKEY\$:IF IK\$="N" THEN R UN ELSE IF IK\$="Q" THEN END ELSE $79 \varnothing$
8øめ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (13) ; CHR\$ (13) ; C HR\$ (13) ; CHR\$ (13): PRINT\#-2, TAB ( (8 $\varnothing-(2 * \operatorname{LEN}(H D \$))) / 2) ;:^{\prime} * * \operatorname{CENTER} H$ EADING 5 LINES FROM TOP OF PAPER
$81 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (15) ; : ' * *UNDER LINE
$82 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (14) ; : ' **ELONGATION
83ø PRINT\#-2,HD\$;:' **PRINT HEAD ING
$84 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (14);:'**END U NDERLINE
85Ø PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (15) : ' **END ELLONGATION
$86 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,TAB ( $8 \varnothing$-LEN (X\$) ) / 2 )
; X\$; CHR\$ (13) ; CHR\$ (13)
$87 \emptyset$ FOR J=1 TO L:PRINT\#-2,TAB(TB ) $;:^{\prime} * * C E N T E R$ EACH LINE
$88 \emptyset$ FOR K=1 TO W:PRINT\#-2,A\$ (J, K ) ;" ";:NEXT K:' **PRINT EACH LET TER IN A LINE
$89 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (13) ; :NEXT J
9øø FOR I=1 TO 3:PRINT\#-2:NEXT I : $\mathrm{B} \$=$ "Find these words hidden in
the puzzle above:": DD=(8ø-LEN (B\$ )) /2:PRINT\#-2,TAB(DD) $\boldsymbol{i}^{\prime}$ ( $* *$ CENTE R MESSAGE 3 LINES DOWN
91Ø PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (15) ;:' **UNDER LINE
92ø PRINT\#-2, B\$;
93ø PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (14):' **END UN DERLINE
$94 \varnothing \mathrm{MD}=\varnothing$
$95 \emptyset$ : ***PRINT WORD LIST IN COLU MNS BELOW MESSAGE
$96 \emptyset$ FOR I=1 TO M:IF W\$(I)="" THE N $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$97 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,TAB(DD+MD);W\$(I);
$98 \emptyset \mathrm{MD}=\mathrm{MD}+16: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{MD}=48$ THEN $\mathrm{MD}=\varnothing$ :
PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (13) ;
$99 \emptyset$ IF POS (-2) $>$ MD + DD THEN MD=MD+ 16:GOTO 98ø
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ NEXT I
lølø PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(12);:' **PRIN TER FORM FEED
$1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ RETURN

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# The Hardware Project Basics Review 

By Tony DiStefano<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

Recently it was brought to my attention that some readers of my column seem to be having a bit of trouble constructing the projects. When I bought my first CoCo, the first thing I did when I got it home was take the cover off to see what made it tick. I spent many hours inside the CoCo and many hours reading technical manuals on how the different components of a computer work. I also spent a lot of time with a soldering iron, soldering things together and taking them apart again. In short, I have a lot of experience with the CoCo and computers.

A lot of people use the CoCo as a means to an end. They are not hardware hackers. Other people are hobbyists who want to dig in and learn all about the insides of the computer. Whatever background you have with computers, or whatever electronics experience you have, I am sure you will agree that digging inside a computer requires a little skill and a lot of patience. Here are a few hints and tips on how to sucessfully complete a project.

The first and most important factor to consider is the project itself. Ask yourself, will it suit my needs? Is it within my budget? V ill I learn anything from it? If all the answers are yes, then you can proceed. Once you have decided to tackle the project, you must learn all you can about it before you begin. It is important to read the whole article before you start. Make sure you understand the object of the project and the skills required. If there are parts you don't understand, study them over and

Tony DiStefano is a well-known early specialist in computer hardware projects. He lives in Laval Ouest, Quebec.
over. Refer to other articles of the same nature or reference books that touch on that subject. Technical data books are readily available from your local electronics distributor. Texas Instruments and Motorola have excellent books on understanding microprocessors, as well as technical data manuals. Never start a project if you are not sure you can finish it or if you do not fully understand the whole project, start to finish.

Once you have read the article and are confident you can finish it, the next step is parts. Make a list of all the parts you will need. Then do your shopping. If you are missing a part or two, don't start the project. Not only is it frustrating to have to stop because you are missing a part, but you lose the momentum of the project. Returning to a project after a while may cause you to skip a step. You may even lose interest and give up the project all together. So don't start until all the parts are in.

Another point you must consider is whether you have all the tools you need. Projects that require you to build some kind of hardware gizmo require tools. Make sure you have all the tools necessary to build your project. If mounting parts requires you to drill a hole, make sure you have the right size drill bit and that it's sharp. A sharp bit (or whatever the tool) is easier to work with; you don't have to force a sharp bit into a sheet of metal. A dull bit will drift before it cuts and may cause damage to the project and to you.

When you are about to start a project, take time to clear a good place to work. The work area must be free for the entire time it takes to do the project. If it is going to take more than one day to do, make sure that you will not need the work place for something else. It is too
easy to lose or break something if you have to put the computer and all the loose parts aside to repair the toaster. This way, you can continue exactly where you left off. If the project has a complex circuit or a lot of instructions, it may be wise to photocopy the article and staple the article together. This way you don't have to worry about getting your magazine dirty, torn or worn.

OK, you have all the parts, a clean workplace and all the tools necessary to do the project. Take things one step at a time. Build, cut, solder and do whatever is required of the project. At this time, it may be wise to consider the wellbeing of your computer. Some projects may require you to cut, bend, or modify the computer's PCB (Printed Circuit Board). Now, cutting a PCB may be quite permanent. Before you cut, look around to make sure you will not accidentally cut other things. Also, make your cut in a place that is accessible enough that you can rewire that cut, if you need to.

Removing ICs is a tricky task. There are more versions of the CoCo than there are versions of PacMan, and every one of them is different. On the older CoCo ls, almost all the chips are socketed. The contrary is true for the newer CoCo 3 s ; almost all the chips are soldered directly to the PCB.

Special consideration must be given to this situation. If the project requires that you lift, bend or cut a pin on an IC that is soldered in, you have two choices. Both of them are a pain. The first choice is to cut the pin and solder it to the stub. If you don't do it right, the pin will break off. Also be careful not to short-circuit to the next pin.

The other way is a bit longer. It requires you to completely remove the
chip, which is a very hard procedure to follow. A lot of soldering experience is required. Most people use a soldering iron and some solder wick. Heat each pin (one at a time) until the solder flows. Remove the iron, lay the wick onto the pin and press the iron on top. The wick will draw the solder and leave the pin and hole empty. Do each pin one at a time. Then remove the chip and clean the pins with the same stuff. Now, insert a socket where the chip was and solder it into place. Remember to position the socket so that Pin 1 of the socket matches Pin 1 of the chip.

When at all possible, if the instructions of the project require you to solder to an IC or bend the pin of an IC, use a socket instead. Remove the IC in question, insert the IC into a good quality socket and treat the pins of the socket like the pins of the IC. This way, if you break a pin off, all you have to do is replace the socket and not the chip.

When you are finished, don't jump right in and try it. Take time to clean up your bench, put your tools away and check your work. Go over the project step by step again. Make sure all wires are properly soldered, components are all in their proper places, and there are no short circuits on your project. Before you plug in your project, blow the dust and shavings out of the computer. If you don't have anything to blow with, hold the computer or project upside-down and gently tap the bottom of the computer. This will dislodge any bits of drill shavings or wire that may have fallen into the computer. Now put the thing together and tryit out.

Plug all connectors and wires in and connect the power to the computer. Turn the TV or monitor on first; do not connect anything that is not necessary for the operation of the project you are testing. For instance, if you don't need to have the disk controller plugged in, leave it out. Then if you do have a problem, you will at least have saved your controller from abuse. Turn the
> "If you are certain your work is good, but it still doesn't function, look at the circuit diagram."

computer on and watch the monitor. The familiar CoCo screen should appear. Pay close attention to the monitor; if you suspect something is wrong, turn the computer off right away.

Don't panic! Go over your work step by step. Check all your connections. Check for chips that have been installed backward, or transistors or diodes that have been reversed. Depending on the type of solder you use, a deposit will be left behind after you solder. Thiscan act as a conductor at high CPU clock speeds. It must be cleaned off. Use a recommended flux remover. Remember, some of the stronger flux remover can melt plastic. Don't clean it on your work table. Go outside or to the sink in the laundry room.

If you are certain your work is good,
but it still doesn't function, look at the circuit diagram. There may be a way to check only a section of the project at a time. Fall back on the theory of the circuit, and if you have some test equipment, check for proper voltages on the power supply and ground. If all else fails, restore the computer to what it was before you started and make sure it still works. Once you know the computer works, check the project carefully and try it again.

A few articles ago, I showed you how to interface the MC6847TI chip into the older CoCos. One of the chips required rewiring. I had the diagram for the computers I had, but not all of the computers are the same. A couple of readers sent me the pinouts to this chip. I have not tried these out, but I am passing them along to you anyway. You are on your own to verify whether they work.

The first is from John A. Lind of Corona, Calif., whom I met at the Color Expo 87. The computer in question is the CoCo 2, Catalog No. 26-3127. The board markings are 8709416 Rev B DWG NO. 1700235. The jumpers for the U5 (74LS273) socket are as follows:

| FROM | TO |
| :---: | ---: |
| 3 | 15 |
| 4 | 12 |
| 7 | 6 |
| 8 | 9 |
| 13 | 6 |
| 14 | 2 |
| 17 | 19 |
| 18 | 16 |


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Added notes: Pins 10,11 , and 20 are used for clock, +5 V and GND. No jumper to the SAM chip is necessary.

The second diagram is from Mr. Ralph Fox of New Zealand. Mr. Fox wrote: "Although your column did not mention it, it is also necessary to bend up Pin 12 of the 6847 Tl VDG as well as Pin 31. The reason is Pin 12 is connected to Pin $37(\overline{\mathrm{FS}})$ on the CoCo's main circuit board; so if you jumper Pin 12 of the new VDG to Pin $10(\overline{\mathrm{WE}})$ of the SAM, you will get contention between the VDG's $\overline{F S}$ output and the SAM's $\overline{W E}$ output."

## CoCo-1 E boards (boards numbered 8709137-E)



Figure 1 shows Mr. Fox's diagram on how to wire the CoCo 1 ' $E$ ' board. Figure 2 shows how to wire the CoCo 2 PAL version. Thank you for these diagrams and information; if I get more, I will pass them on to Rainbow readers.

## CoCo-2 PAL version (boards numbered 20261027)



# Announcing the Fourth Rainhow Adventure Contest! 

We invite all Color Computer enthusiasts to try their hand at writing the perfect Adventure. It might be a 4 K , text-only entry, or it might utilize the full power of the CoCo 3. It might be written in BASIC or it might consist entirely of assembly language instructions.

Looking for ideas? You need only examine past issues of THE RAINBOW for plenty of samples and tutorials covering the fine art of creating Adventures.

What will our judges be looking for? Originality counts the most, but several other items are worth noting:

- creativity
- programming efficiency
- clarity of instructions
- ease of use
- vocabulary and grammar
- responsiveness
- level of challenge
- enjoyment

Your submission should include all programs and information needed to set up and run the Adventure. All programs must be sent on tape or disk. Several saves of each program must be included with at least one ASCII save of each. If an Adventure cannot be loaded, it cannot be judged. We will not type in even the shortest of programs! Hard copy of all program listings and instructions must also be included. If your submission involves machine language routines, all source code should be included on the tape or disk. Point out any special features of your Adventure or programming which you feel deserve special attention. Finally, indicate the minimum CoCo system required to run your Adventure and include a complete solution.

Some Hints for the Successful Adventure: The judges will also be concerned with the "publishability" of each Adventure. A shorter program is easier to fit into print (both in The RAINBOW and any subsequent Adventure book) as well as being easier for the reader to type in. Don't use packed lines that can't be listed or LLISTed for the benefit of our readers. Your program should run on standard Radio Shack equipment without requiring any special modifications, and should not rely on commercial software for its execution. The only exception is the use of the OS-9 operating system (Level I and Level II) and BASIC09. If your Adventure uses graphics (which are not necessary for winning), make sure the graphics are selfcontained. In other words, don't submit a program that loads several different graphics screens unless those graphics are created by a printable program included in the submission.

In summary, send a complete package. Put the accompanying article, documentation, listings, complete loading insructions, solution and cover letter on paper. Include your name, address and telephone number on each page of all materials. Be sure to writeprotect your disk or punch out the tabs on your cassette to avoid accidental erasure, and label each with the name of the program(s) and your name and address. As in any contest, packaging does make a difference.

Your entry must be postmarked no later than August 15, 1987, in error-free condition. Each entrant will receive a free pass to the RAINBOWfest of his or her choice. You may also win one of the many prizes donated by our generous advertisers as well as have your program published in RAINBOW!

Additional Rules: All entries must be original, unpublished and unmarketed works, no "conversions." No programs that have been placed in the public domain will be accepted. Entries become the property of Falsoft, Inc., publisher of THE RAINBOW. The decisions of the judges are final. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in the event of ties. Winning entries will be featured in a future issue of RAINBOW. Address entries to "Adventure Contest Editor" and send to The Rainbow, 9509 U.S. Highway 42, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059.

# Presenting the Smarter-Than-Average Printer Buffer 

By Emmett J. Lewis Jr.

What is better than a Color Computer? The answer is easy two Color Computers. The problem in the past has been what to do with the second CoCo. Well, you are going to like this, especially if you use your printer often.

A printer buffer, by the way, is a hardware device that accepts data from the main computer and stores it. The printer buffer then sends the data to the printer, freeing the main computer for more important tasks. The main computer is the computer you use for word processing or programming.

Suppose you are writing a long program and decide you would like a copy to study. Normally, you would have to wait for your printer to finish typing your program. With a print buffer you can send an entire 64 K document in one minute 38 seconds, and let the printer buffer do all the waiting. I made an important discovery after finishing this project - my computer is much better at waiting than I am. I think you will also discover this.

To date, printer buffers cost more than the 64 K Extended Color Computer and perform only one function. Now you can have your cake and CoCo too. With Printbuf you now have a smarter-than-average 64 K printer buffer and a useful computer. Prinıbuf works with disk, tape, BASIC or Extended BASIC. As

Emmell J. Lewis Jr. has been an electronics technician for Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. for 13 years. He spends four or five hours a day programming the CoCo and is the author of the WordTriad word processor.
a matter of fact, this program does not need any ROM, only 64 K RAM. It is a 100 percent self-supporting machine code program (i.e., it uses no ROM calls) that is poked into BASIC, so the user can implement changes easily (e.g., baud rates, control codes, etc.).

To get started, you need to build a printer selector/de-selector (a simple hardware project). If you do not want to build a printer selector/de-selector, no problem. You just have to switch cables when you want to download from the computer or send the contents of the buffer to the printer. However, at the very least, you will still need to build a main computer-to-buffer computer cable (extra simple).

To build a printer selector/deselector, you need the following material:

1) 5 VDC DPDT relay. R.S. Part No. 275-215.
2) Two 4-pin plugs. (Plugs into the printer socket.) R.S. No. 274-007.
3) 5 -pin plug. (Plugs into cassette port.) R.S. No. 274-003.
4) Battery holder for four AA penlight batteries and, of course, batteries. R.S. No. 270-383; snaps, R.S. No. 270-325.
5) Plastic case to hold all the goods. R.S. No. 270-231.
6) About 7 feet of 4 -conductor stranded telephone wire.
7) Two 47 -ohm resistors to reduce current drain. R.S. No. 271-009.
8) Circuit Board. R.S. No. 276-148.
9) Inline jack or plug to plug into your printer. Plugs, R.S. No. 274007; jack, R.S. No. 274-018.

All these items can be found at Radio Shack for about $\$ 15$. Once the items are purchased, assemble them as shown in Figure 2 or Figure 3. Figure 2 is for those who are able to follow schematic drawings using any DPDT relay. Figure 3 is for those who have difficulty with schematics. For Figure 3 to work, you will need the Radio Shack relay. Illustration I gives you a general idea of how the finished product is supposed to operate. As you can see, this project will present little difficulty, even for new technicians.

To use Printbuf, load in the basic program and run it in the extra CoCo you plan to use as the printer buffer. After you run Printbuf, it takes a few seconds to poke the program in memory. After the program is poked into memory, Printbuf asks if you would like to enter as many as three control codes each time the printer option is selected.

There are many reasons you may need to send a control code to the printer. The reason I put this option in is that the printer selector/de-selector sometimes generates errors in the printer (I have a Gemini 10X with a serial-toparallel converter) and, if errors are in the printer, they will soon be on the paper. If you select the printer only when there is something to print out, you will not get any errors. The only time you get errors is when you select the printer option and the print buffer is empty.

To avoid errors you may use "Delete last character control codes" (127 for the Gemini). If you choose to have control codes sent to the printer, the next three questions ask what they are. If you only need one code, then answer the next two questions with 0 (press 0 ). If you do not want control codes sent, press N (no). The next question asks if you would like to change the downloading to buffer baud rate. Normally this should not be changed, but you can do it if you want.

Next, you are asked if your printer is 9600 baud. If not, enter your printer's baud rate by entering the number following the baud rate. For example, for a baud rate of 600 , enter 87 . Next, you are asked if you would like to save the customized version on disk or tape. If no, press N and Printbuf executes. If you press $Y$ (yes), you are asked if you would like to save to disk or tape. If you enter OISK, then PRINTBUF. 日in is written to disk. If you enter TAPE, then Printbuf is written to tape.


Figure 2


After Printbuf is saved to tape or disk, you can execute by typing CLOADM or LOADM"PRINTBUF" and then EXEC. Since the program is now in machine code, you will not have to wait for it to be poked into memory.
After the questions are answered, the BASIC program pokes the machine code into bytes 4096 to about 5300. After the DATA statements are finished being poked in, the machine code executes and relocates itself to addresses 000 to 1020, where Printbuf resides. The menu is then displayed. The options on the menu work as follows.
$\mathrm{F} \ggg \ggg \ggg \ggg \ggg \ggg \ggg \ggg \gg \mathrm{E}$ is the buffer indicator. It lets you know how much memory (buffer space) remains. Naturally, the E is for "empty" and the F is for "full." Each > is equal to 2194 bytes. Each byte can contain one letter.
D stands for "Download from main computer." This allows downloading from the main computer by pressing the D key.

Now you are ready to receive text or other information from the main computer via the serial I/O port. To set the main computer's baud rate to 9600 baud, use the basic command POIKE 150,1 . Now, just use any printer com-
mand (e.g., PRINTA-2, "SMARTER than the average printer buffer") or program in the main computer. As information is downloaded, it is displayed on the buffer computer's screen.
The only way to exit the D option is with the M (Menu) key. After the M key is pressed, "Remove last carriage return? Y.N" is displayed. The reason for this option is some programs send an extra carriage return at the end of printing so the printer's buffer is emptied before exiting the subroutine. If your program sends an extra carriage return at the end of printing, sooner or later you are going to begin in the middle of the page instead of the beginning. Generally, it is a good idea to answer yes to this question if you are going to download several segments (e.g., chapters of a book) and then print them all at one time. But do not remove the extra carriage return for the last downloaded segment. If you are only going to download a single document and then print it, answer no.

R stands for "Reset or restart, erase all." This key is used to erase and reset the buffer computer. Do not press the $R$ key unless you are finished with the buffer's contents.

P stands for "Print out contents of
buffer." This sends the contents of the buffer to the printer. Do not press this key unless the printer is properly connected and turned on. If you press this key without the printer connected, Printbuf will wait until you connect it. The Buffer indicator is continuously updated to let you know how much is left to be printed; only now, each > missing from a full buffer indicates 2194 bytes left to be printed. The print option will automatically exit when the buffer indicator is full. You may exit during printing by pressing the M key.

C stands for "CLEAR \& HFF20, release print sub." If, for some reason, you are downloading and run out of memory (you will get a "Buffer full alarm"), Printbuf will display the alarm for a short time and automatically return you to the menu. If this happens, you will notice the main computer is still waiting (hung up) for an OK from what it thinks is the printer. It will wait forever unless you release it by pressing the C key. The C key clears \$FF20, which tells the main computer the printer is receiving information. Obviously, this is not what's actually happening. The information is placed instead in the bit bucket behind the computer. After pressing the C key, you need to exit the printing subroutine on the main computer.

E stands for "Escape to BASIC *cold start*." When you press this key, "******* Are you sure? ${ }^{* * * * * * " ~ i s ~}$ displayed. If you press $Y$, then you are exited to BASIC and Printbuf is gone. If you press N , you get the menu.

When you see"Buffer full alarm, wait for menu," you need to start sending information to the printer until enough buffer space is available for more downloading.

After you have assembled the hardware project, you are ready to test the program and your printer selector/deselector. To prepare for testing, turn on the print buffer CoCo and load in Printbuf. Next, make all connections as shown in Figure 1. After you run it following the instructions I've given, you will be looking at the menu. From the menu, press D (download). Now on your main computer type in the following:

[^17]
# The Best Money Can Buy . . . HDS Floppy Drive Controller Board 



Reduce your $1 / 0$ errors with the Hard Drive Specialist Floppy Drive Controller for the Color Computer. Gold edge card connectors, advanced design, and the absence of potentiometers make it the best available. Our newest version controller allows the use of either (two 24 pin ROMS), or (one 24 pin and one 28 pin ROM). Using this board with the standard Radio Shack ROM gives you 100\% compatibility with all Radio Shack software.

## Completed and Tested Board

with Radio Shack ROM . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 99$.
(Includes Case, and DOS Instructions)
Completed and Tested Board without ROM ... \$79.
(Includes Case)
Bare Board with Instruction manual . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 30$.
Parts Kit For Bare Board without ROM . . . . . . . $\$ 30$.
Radio Shack ROM (current version) . . . . . . . . . \$20.
Radio Shack ROM 1.0 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 40$.

[^18] uniess otherwise specified. Shipping costs are available upon request

## Drive 0 SS/DD \$150. WHILE SUPPLY LASTS!

Drive 1 Complete . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 129$.<br>Drive 0 \& 1 Dual Drive . . . . . . $\$ 319$.

Next, run this program on the main computer and, as it is running, the buffer computer should be displaying on the screen what you are sending it. As the buffer computer is being filled up, the buffer indicator ( $\mathrm{F}>\mathrm{E}$ ) should be losing some of its >'s. If none of this is happening, you probably have a wiring error between the main computer and the buffer computer.

Soon after the last > is gone, "Buffer full alarm, please wait for menu" is displayed briefly. When the menu re-
turns, press C so you can exit the print program on the main computer by pressing the break key. Next, press P on the buffer computer to print the contents on the printer.
If all your connections are correct, your printer should start. If it does not, check the wiring. If you do not want to build the project yourself and prefer that I build it, send $\$ 38$ to Emmett Lewis Jr., 4530 Hogan, Corpus Christi, TX 78413. I will include Printbuf on tape or disk (you choose) and the
completed printer selector/de-selector ready to use (with batteries).

Now you have good reason to buy that extra CoCo. Also, check want ads for a good bargain. As prices continue to fall however, the best bargain might be a new CoCo from Radio Shack.
(Questions about this program may be directed to the author at 4530 Hogan, Corpus Christi, TX 78413, 512-8550151. Please enclose an SASE for a reply when writing.)


The listing: PRINTBUF

```
1\varnothing CLS
2\emptyset PRINT"**********************"
3\emptyset PRINT"******PRINTBUF*******"
4\emptyset PRINT"********************"
5\emptyset PRINT"****WRITTEN BY******"
6\emptyset PRINT"********************"
7\emptyset PRINT"*EMMETT M. LEWIS JR*"
8\emptyset PRINT"********************"
9\varnothing S = 4096
l\varnothing\varnothing E = 53 |\varnothing
ll\varnothing X = 52\varnothing\varnothing
12\emptyset FOR A = S TO E
13\varnothing READ D$
l4\emptyset V = VAL("&H"+D$)
15\emptyset POKE A,V
16\emptyset NEXT
17\emptyset CLS:PRINT" BECAUSE THE PRINT
ER IS SELECTED AND DESELECTED US
ING A RELAY, SOMETIMES ERRORS AR
E RECEIVED (NO MORE THAN l OR 2)
. IF YOU ARE EXPERIENCING ERRORS
, THEN YOU MAY ELECT TO SEND A '
DELETE LAST CHARACTER SENT TO PR
INTER CONTROL CODE'."
l8\emptyset PRINT"FOR SOME PRINTERS THE
CODE IS l27. PLEASE REMEMBER IF
YOU CHOOSE TO HAVE A CODE SENT (
3 MAX.), IT OR THEY ARE SENT EAC
H TIME YOU PRESS P (P=PRINT OUT
CONTENTS OF BUFFER)"
19\emptyset PRINT"DO YOU WISH TO SEND AN
Y CONTROL CODES TO THE PRINTER";
:INPUTA$:IF A$="N"THEN23\emptyset
```

$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ INPUT"THE FIRST CONTROL CODE "; A: POKE\&H1øø2,A
$21 \varnothing$ INPUT"THE SECOND CONTROL COD E, IF NONE REQUIRED, ENTER $\varnothing " ; A:$ POKE\&H1øø3,A
$22 \emptyset$ INPUT"PLEASE INPUT THE THIRD CONTROL CODE TO BE SENT TO THE PRINTER, IF NONE REQUIRD ENTER $\varnothing$ ";A:POKE\&H1øø4,A
$23 \varnothing$ INPUT"*DO YOU NEED TO CHANGE THE DOWNLOADING BAUD RATE? IT I S SET FOR 96øø BAUD.";A\$:IF A\$= "N"THEN $24 \varnothing$ ELSE GOSUB 26ø:POKE\& H1øø6,A
$24 \varnothing$ INPUT"***IS YOUR PRINTER SET FOR 96øø BAUD";A\$:IFA\$="Y"THEN 27øELSE GOSUB 26ø:POKE\&H1øø8,A:G OTO27ø
25ø GOTO 27ø
$26 \varnothing$ INPUT"PLEASE INPUT THE NUMBE R FOLLOWING THE BAUD RATE TO SEL ECT THAT BAUD RATE. (EX, TO SELE CT 6øø BAUD ENTER 87) $3 \varnothing \varnothing=1$ $8 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing \varnothing=87,12 \varnothing \varnothing=41,24 \varnothing \varnothing=18,48 \varnothing \varnothing=6$ ,96øø=1";A:RETURN
27ø INPUT"DO YOU WISH TO SAVE PR OGRAM ?";A\$:IF A\$="N"THEN EXEC 5 $2 \varnothing \varnothing$
28Ø INPUT"SAVE TO TAPE OR DISK"; A\$:IF A\$="DISK" THEN SAVEM"PRINT BUF/BIN", \&Hl $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 53 \varnothing \varnothing, 52 \varnothing \varnothing$
29ø IF A\$="TAPE"THEN $3 \varnothing \varnothing$ ELSE 28 $\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ CSAVEM"PRINTBUF",4ø96,53øø,5
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$
$31 \varnothing$ EXEC52øø
$32 \varnothing$ END
$33 \varnothing$ DATA $2 \varnothing, \varnothing 7, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing 1, \varnothing \varnothing$
$34 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing 1,4 F, B 7, F F, 4 \varnothing, B 7, F F, D F$
$35 \emptyset$ DATA $1 A, 5 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing, C E, \varnothing 6,2 C, 8 E, \varnothing 6$
$36 \varnothing$ DATA $4 \varnothing, B F, \emptyset 3, E D, B F, \emptyset 3, F 1, B F$
$37 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing 3, E F, 17, \varnothing 3,6 C, B 6, F F, 21$
$38 \emptyset$ DATA $84, F 7, B 7, F F, 21,8 \mathrm{E}, \varnothing \mathrm{l}, 36$
$39 \varnothing$ DATA $1 \varnothing, 8 \mathrm{E}, \varnothing 4,8 \emptyset, 17, \varnothing \varnothing, 37, B D$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing 2,98, C C, F 7, \varnothing 1, B D, \varnothing 3, D 7$ $41 \varnothing$ DATA $1 \varnothing, 27, \varnothing 1,93, C C, F B, \varnothing 4, B D$ $42 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing 3, D 7,1 \varnothing, 27, \varnothing 1,94, C C, F E$ $43 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing 4, B D, \varnothing 3, D 7,1 \varnothing, 27, \varnothing 1, A 5$ $44 \emptyset$ DATA CC,EF, $\varnothing 1, B D, \varnothing 3, D 7,1 \varnothing, 27$ $45 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing \varnothing, 2 A, C C, D F, \varnothing 1, B D, \varnothing 3, D 7$ $46 \emptyset$ DATA $1 \varnothing, 27, \varnothing 2, D 9,2 \varnothing, C C, A 6,8 \varnothing$ $47 \emptyset$ DATA $27, \varnothing \mathrm{C}, 8 \mathrm{D}, \varnothing 4, \mathrm{~A} 7, \mathrm{~A} \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, \mathrm{~F} 6$ $48 \emptyset$ DATA $81,4 \emptyset, 24, \emptyset 3,8 B, 4 \varnothing, 39,81$ 49ø DATA 61,24, $1,39,8 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 39, B D$ $5 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing 2, E 6,2 \varnothing, 96, B D, \emptyset 3,91,8 \mathrm{E}$ $51 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing 4,2 \emptyset, 86,44, A 7,84, B F, \varnothing 1$ $52 \emptyset$ DATA $3 \varnothing, B D, \varnothing 2,98,5 F, F 7, F F, 2 \varnothing$ $53 \varnothing$ DATA $86, \mathrm{DF}, \mathrm{B7}, \mathrm{FF}, \varnothing 2, \mathrm{~B} 6, \mathrm{FF}, \varnothing \varnothing$ $54 \emptyset$ DATA $84, \varnothing 2,27, \mathrm{DB}, \mathrm{F} 6, \mathrm{FF}, 22,57$ $55 \emptyset$ DATA $25, \mathrm{EE}, 21,5 \mathrm{C}, 4 \mathrm{~F}, 34, \varnothing 2, \mathrm{C} 6$ $56 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing 8,8 \mathrm{D}, 4 \mathrm{~F}, 21,53,12,12, \mathrm{~B} 6$ $57 \emptyset$ DATA $\mathrm{FF}, 22,47,66, \mathrm{E} 4,5 \mathrm{~A}, 26, \mathrm{Fl}$ $58 \varnothing$ DATA $35, \varnothing 2, \mathrm{C} 6, \varnothing 2, \mathrm{~F} 7, \mathrm{FF}, 2 \varnothing, \mathrm{BE}$ $59 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing 3, F 1, B C, \varnothing 3, E B, 26, \varnothing 8, B E$ $6 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing 3, E D, B C, \varnothing 3, E F, 27, \varnothing 5,3 \varnothing$ $61 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing 1, B C, \varnothing 3, E F, 1 \varnothing, 27, \varnothing 2, B 6$ $62 \emptyset$ DATA $A 7,1 F, B F, \varnothing 3, F 1,8 D, 2 C, B E$ $63 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing 1,3 \varnothing, B D, \varnothing \varnothing, 78,8 \mathrm{C}, \varnothing 5, \mathrm{FF}$ $64 \emptyset$ DATA $23, \varnothing 3,8 \mathrm{E}, \varnothing 4,2 \varnothing, \mathrm{~A} 7,8 \varnothing, \mathrm{C} 6$ $65 \emptyset$ DATA AF, E7, 84, BF, $\varnothing 1,3 \varnothing, 8 \mathrm{D}, \varnothing 2$ $66 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing \mathrm{E}, 9 \mathrm{C}, 1 \varnothing, 21, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing 2,8 \mathrm{D}, \varnothing \varnothing$
$67 \emptyset$ DATA 9E, $\varnothing 5,12,12,12,12,3 \emptyset, 1 F$ $68 \emptyset$ DATA $26, F C, 39, B E, \varnothing 3, F 3,26, \varnothing A$ $69 \varnothing$ DATA $34, \varnothing 2, B D, \varnothing 2,98,35, \varnothing 2,8 \mathrm{E}$ $7 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing 1, A 9,3 \varnothing, 1 F, B F, \varnothing 3, F 3,39$ $71 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing 4, \varnothing \varnothing, 13,88,13,88,2 \varnothing, 44$ $72 \varnothing$ DATA 3D,44,4F,57,4E,4C,4F,41 $73 \emptyset$ DATA $44,2 \emptyset, 46,52,4 F, 4 D, 2 \emptyset, 4 D$ $74 \emptyset$ DATA 41,49,4E,2ø,43,4F,4D,5ø $75 \emptyset$ DATA 55,54,45,52,2E,2ø,2ø,52 $76 \emptyset$ DATA 3D,52,45,53,45,54,2ø,4F $77 \emptyset$ DATA $52,2 \emptyset, 52,45,53,54,41,52$ $78 \emptyset$ DATA $54,2 \mathrm{C}, 2 \varnothing, 45,52,41,53,45$ $79 \varnothing$ DATA $2 \varnothing, 41,4 \mathrm{C}, 4 \mathrm{C}, 2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing$ $8 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA 3D,5ø,52,49,4E,54,2ø,4F $81 \varnothing$ DATA $55,54,2 \varnothing, 43,4 \mathrm{~F}, 4 \mathrm{E}, 54,45$ $82 \emptyset$ DATA $4 \mathrm{E}, 54,53,2 \emptyset, 4 \mathrm{~F}, 46,2 \emptyset, 42$ $83 \emptyset$ DATA $55,46,46,45,52,2 \emptyset, 2 \emptyset, 43$ $84 \emptyset$ DATA 3D,43,4C,45,41,52,2ø,46 $85 \emptyset$ DATA $46,32,3 \varnothing, 2 C, 52,45,4 \mathrm{C}, 45$ $86 \emptyset$ DATA $41,53,45,2 \emptyset, 5 \varnothing, 52,49,4 \mathrm{E}$ $87 \varnothing$ DATA $54,2 \emptyset, 53,55,42,2 \mathrm{E}, 2 \emptyset, 45$ $88 \emptyset$ DATA 3D,45,53,43,41,5ø,45,2ø $89 \emptyset$ DATA $54,4 \mathrm{~F}, 2 \emptyset, 42,41,53,49,43$ $9 \varnothing \emptyset$ DATA $2 \emptyset, 2 \mathrm{~A}, 43,4 \mathrm{~F}, 4 \mathrm{C}, 44,2 \emptyset, 53$ $91 \varnothing$ DATA $54,41,52,54,2 \mathrm{~A}, 2 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, 5 \mathrm{~F}$ $92 \emptyset$ DATA $\mathrm{F} 7, \mathrm{FF}, 2 \varnothing, \mathrm{C} 6,43, \mathrm{~F} 7, \varnothing 4, \varnothing \varnothing$ $93 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing \mathrm{E}, 22,86, \varnothing \varnothing, \mathrm{B7}, \mathrm{FF}, 2 \varnothing, 86$


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94\emptyset DATA 52,B7,\varnothing4,\varnothing\varnothing, BE, \varnothing3,ED,BF
95\emptyset DATA \emptyset3,Fl,BF,\varnothing3,EF,\emptysetE,22,27
96\emptyset DATA \varnothing3,BD,\varnothing2,43,39,BD,\varnothing3,E2
97\emptyset DATA 8E,\varnothing\varnothing,\varnothing\varnothing,BD,\varnothing2,93,C6,5\emptyset
98\emptyset DATA F7,\emptyset4,2\emptyset,96,\emptyset2,8D,E8,96
99\emptyset DATA \varnothing3,8D,E4,96,\varnothing4,8D,E\varnothing,BE
l\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing DATA \varnothing3,EF,BC,\emptyset 3,EB,26,\varnothing3,B
E
l\varnothingl\varnothing DATA \varnothing3,ED,BC,\emptyset3,Fl,l\varnothing,27,F
D
1\varnothing2\varnothing DATA F9,A6,8\emptyset,BF,\emptyset3,EF,8D,l
3
1\varnothing3\varnothing DATA BD,\varnothing1,1B,86,DF,B7,FF,\varnothing
2
1\varnothing4\emptyset DATA B6,FF,\emptyset\emptyset,84,\emptyset2,1\varnothing,27,F
D
lø5\emptyset DATA El,2\emptyset,D4,8D,3F,5F,8D,3
E
1\emptyset6\emptyset DATA C6,\emptyset8,34,\emptyset4,5F,44,59,5
8
lø7\emptyset DATA 8D, 34,35,\emptyset4,5A,26,F3,8
D
l\varnothing8\varnothing DATA 2B,l\emptyset,2l,FE,B3,1\varnothing,2l,F
E
l\emptyset9\emptyset DATA AF,l\emptyset,2l,FE,AB,1\varnothing,2l,F
E
Il\varnothing\varnothing DATA A7,1\varnothing,21,FE,A3,1\varnothing,21,F
```


## Submiting Material To Rainbow

Contributions to THE RAINBOW are welcome from everyone. We like to run a variety of programs that are 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 tokey 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 benefir of those who wish more detailed information on making submissions, please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) to: Submissions Editor, THE RAINBOW, The Falsoft Building, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. We will send you some more comprehensive guidelines.
Please do not sıabmit programs or articles currently submitted to another publication.

```
E
lll\emptyset DATA 9F,l\emptyset,2l,FE,9B,l\emptyset,2l,F
E
ll2\emptyset DATA 97,l\emptyset,2l,FE,93,F6,FF,2
2
ll3\emptyset DATA 54,25,FA,39,C6,\emptyset2,F7,F
F
114\varnothing DATA 2\varnothing,8D,\varnothing\varnothing,9E,\varnothing7,8C,9E,9
7
115\emptyset DATA 7E,\varnothing2,93,3\varnothing,1F,26,FC,3
9
116\varnothing DATA 8E,\varnothing4,\varnothing\varnothing,CC,6\emptyset,6\varnothing,ED,8
l
117\emptyset DATA 8C,\varnothing4,lF,25,F9,BE,\emptyset3,F
I
118\varnothing DATA CC,F8,7\emptyset,BC,\varnothing3,EF,25,1
l
119\emptyset DATA 27,15,FC,\emptyset3,F1,B3,\varnothing3,E
F
12\emptyset\varnothing DATA 34,\emptyset6,CC,F8,7\emptyset,A3,El,2
\varnothing
121\emptyset DATA Ø6,FC,\emptyset3,EF,B3,\emptyset3,F1,1
F
122\emptyset DATA Øl,86,46,l\emptyset,8E,\emptyset4,lF,B
7
123\varnothing DATA \varnothing4,\varnothing\varnothing,86,45,A7,A4,86,7
E
124\varnothing DATA 8C,\emptyset8,48,23,\emptyset8,3\emptyset,89,F
7
125\emptyset DATA B8,A7,A2,2\emptyset,F3,39,8E,\varnothing
3
l26\emptyset DATA 24,l\emptyset,8E,\emptyset5,E\emptyset,17,FD,7
E
127\emptyset DATA CC,FD,\varnothing8,BD,\varnothing3,D7,27,\varnothing
C
128\varnothing DATA CC,BF,\emptyset2,BD,\varnothing3,D7,1\varnothing,2
7
l29\varnothing DATA FD,7C,2\emptyset,EC,BE,\notŋ3,Fl,B
C
13\emptyset\varnothing DATA \varnothing3,EF,1\varnothing,27,FD,7\varnothing,BC,\varnothing
3
13l\varnothing DATA ED,26,\emptyset3,BE,\varnothing3,EB,A6,8
2
132\emptyset DATA 81, \emptysetD,26,EB, 86,2\emptyset,A7,8
4
133\emptyset DATA BF,\emptyset3,F1,39,52,45,4D,4
F
134\emptyset DATA 56,45,2\emptyset,4C,41,53,54,2
\varnothing
135\emptyset DATA 43,41,52,52,49,41,47,4
5
l36\emptyset DATA 2\emptyset,52,45,54,55,52,4E,3
F
137\emptyset DATA 2\emptyset,59,2C,4E, \varnothing\varnothing,BD,\emptyset3,9
l
l38\emptyset DATA 8E,\varnothing3,68,l\varnothing,8E,\emptyset4,E\emptyset,B
D
139\varnothing DATA \varnothing\varnothing,6E,CC,FD,\varnothing8,BD,\emptyset3,D
7
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$14 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $1 \varnothing, 27, \varnothing \varnothing, 2 B, C C, B F, \varnothing 2, B$ D
$141 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing 3, D 7,1 \varnothing, 27, F C, B C, 2 \varnothing, D$ D
$142 \varnothing$ DATA 2A,2A,2A,2A,2A,2ø,2ø,2 $\varnothing$
$143 \varnothing$ DATA 41,52,45,2甲,59,4F,55,2 $\varnothing$
$144 \varnothing$ DATA $53,55,52,45,3 F, 2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 2$ $\varnothing$
$145 \varnothing$ DATA $2 \varnothing, 2 A, 2 A, 2 A, 2 A, 2 A, \varnothing \varnothing, B$ 7
$146 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, D E, 86, \varnothing 3,97,71,7 E, A$ $\varnothing$
$147 \varnothing$ DATA $27,8 \mathrm{E}, \varnothing 4, \varnothing \varnothing, 86,6 \varnothing, A 7,8$ $\varnothing$ $148 \varnothing$ DATA $8 C, \varnothing 6, \varnothing \varnothing, 26, F 9,39,8 D, F$ 1 $149 \varnothing$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 8 D, \varnothing \varnothing, 14,1 \varnothing, 8 E, \varnothing 4, E$ $\varnothing$
$15 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA BD, $\varnothing \varnothing, 6 E, 86, \varnothing A, 8 E, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$ $151 \varnothing$ DATA BD, $\varnothing 2,93,4 \mathrm{~A}, 26, \mathrm{FA}, \varnothing \mathrm{E}, 2$ 2 $152 \emptyset$ DATA $42,55,46,46,45,52,2 \emptyset, 4$ 9 $153 \varnothing$ DATA $53,2 \emptyset, 46,55,4 \mathrm{C}, 4 \mathrm{C}, 2 \emptyset, 2$ D $154 \varnothing$ DATA $2 \emptyset, 57,41,49,54,2 \emptyset, 46,4$ F
$155 \varnothing$ DATA $52,2 \varnothing, 4 \mathrm{D}, 45,4 \mathrm{E}, 55, \varnothing \varnothing, \mathrm{~B}$ 7
$156 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing 2,34, \varnothing 4, B 6, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, A$ 4
$157 \varnothing$ DATA E $\varnothing, 39, B 6, F F, 21,8 A, \varnothing 8, B$ 7
$158 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, 21,39, F E, B \emptyset, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F$ F
$159 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing 1, A 8, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F$ F
$16 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F$ F $161 \varnothing$ DATA E9, $\varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$162 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$163 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$164 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$ $165 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$166 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$167 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$168 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$169 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$
$\varnothing$
$17 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$171 \varnothing$ DATA $1 \mathrm{~A}, 5 \varnothing, 8 \mathrm{E}, 1 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, 1 \varnothing, 8 \mathrm{E}, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$172 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing \varnothing, A 6,8 \varnothing, 8 \mathrm{C}, 14,4 \mathrm{~F}, 1 \varnothing, 2$ 7
$173 \varnothing$ DATA EB,9E,A7,A $, 2 \varnothing, F 3, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$174 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$175 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$176 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$177 \varnothing$ DATA ED, $\varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$178 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$179 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$18 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$181 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$182 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
$183 \varnothing$ DATA $F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F, \varnothing \varnothing, F F$

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3,960 Maurice MacGarvey. Dawson Creek, British Columbia
3,800 Shaw Muniz, Los Angeles, CA
2,600 John Fredericks, Kalkaska, MI
2,300 Blain Jamieson, Kingston, Ontario ALPINE SLOPES (THE RAINBOW, 12/85)

10,938 $\star$ Chad Lung, Lake Lenore, Saskatchewan
6,851 Myriam Ferland, Trois-Rivieres, Myriam Fe
Quebec
4,656 Maurice MacGarvey, Dawson Creek British Columbia
4,254 Todd Wirtz, Midland, MI
4,064 Minesh Patel, Benton, AR
AMPHIBIA (THE RAINBOW, 8/85)
11,682 $\star$ Chris Curtis, Walling. TN ANDRONE (Radio Shack)
$71,035 \star$ Quinn Granlor, Bismark, ND
63,600 Maurice MacGarvey, Dawson Creek British Columbia
58,200 Scott Bellman, Bettendorf, IA
57,880 Melessia McWhirter. Winter Haven,
FL
57.300 Mitch Hart, Seattle, WA

REX (Adventure International)
Jean-Francois Morin, Loretteville Quebec
BAG-IT-MAN (Aardvark)
466,000 *Aaron Sotak, Glen Flora, WI BEAM RIDER (Spectral Associates)
$9.999,310 \quad \star$ Gilles Veillette, La Tuque, Quebec 6,871,020 Lise Lapointe, La Tuque, Quebec 6,004,000 James Oakley, Nashville, TN 3,286.700 Paul Bivens, Washington, PA 3,042,470 Evelyn Thompson, Nederland, TX BIOSPHERE (Radio Shack)

21,372 $\star$ Randall Edwards, Dunlap, KS
10,056 Carlos Gameros, EI Paso, TX
3,101 Vincent Knight, Harvey, IL 2,491 Robert de Lambert, Everelt, WA BLACK SANCTUM (Merkins, Clifton Forge, VA $180 \quad \star$ Roger Rance. Charleston, SC BOUNCING BOULDERS (Diecom)
BOXING (THE \&Andre Grenier, Quebec, Canada (THE RAINBOW, 8/86)
$985 \star$ Jonathan Wanagel, Freeville, NY Quinn Granfor, Bismark, ND Konnie Siewierski, Schaumburg, IL John Dunne Jr., Pittsfield, NH Duke Davis, Sandwich, IL Minesh Patel, Benton, AR
BUBBLE WARS (THE RAINBOW, 2/86)
$76,200 \star$ Eugene Paoli, Wilmington, DE
75,100 Rachael Richards, Blakeslee, PA
43,150 Shirley Kirk, Elgin, OR
37,957 Odene Kirk, Elgin, OR
36.400 Jeff Miller, Bronson, MI

BUGS(T. Edwards)
438.850 $\star$ Christian Grenier, Quebec, Canada BUZZARD BAIT (TOM Mix)

100,200 *Jason Maxwell, Manchester, TN

CANDYCO. (Intracolor)
225,083 $\star$ Steven Clendenning, Titasville, FL CANYON CLIMBER (Radio Shack)

150,200 $\quad$ Brlan Lewis, Baltimore, MD
125,000 Tony Fortino, Tacoma, WA
112,700 Jesse Binns, Phoenix, AZ
104,000 Steven Honigman, Waggoner, IL
75,000 Abby Gordon. Philadelphia, PA
72,800 Terry Cockerline, Cornwall, Ontario
68,300 Art Pancoast, North Huntingdon, PA
63,800 Keith Murdough, New Boston, NH
CASTLE (THE RAINBOW, 6/86)
202,659 $\star$ Brendan Powell, La Grande, OR
116,606 Darryn Bearisio, New Carlisle, Quebec
93,672 Maurice MacGarvey, Dawson Creek, British Columbia
55,239 John Broussard Jr., Alexandria, LA
38,217 John Fredericks, Kalkasks, MI
11,802 Todd Masek, Wickliffe, OH
CATCH IT (Family Computing)
25,465 $\star$ James Donegan, Saugerties, NY
CHAMBERS (Tom Mix)
182,300 *Blossom Mayor, East Greenbush, NY
CLOWNS AND BALLOONS (Radio Shack)
48,740 $\quad$ Trent Travis, Dresden, TN
COLOR BASEBALL (Radio Shack)
999-0 $\star \bullet$ Erik Munson, Tucson, AZ
998-0 $\star$ Eugene Paoli, Wilmington, DE
866-1 Ghislain Chillis, Trois-Rivieres Quebec
814-1 Frank D'Amato, Brooklyn, NY
814-0 John Licata, Richton Park, IL
653-0 Danny Perkins, Clifton Forge, VA
COLORPEDE (Intracolor)
449,594 $\star$ John Haldane, Tempe, AZ
35,650 Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA
COMMANDO (THE RAINBOW. 2/86)
5,816 $\star$ Eugene Paoli, Wilmington, DE
DALLAS OUEST (Radio Shack)
$87 \star$ David \& Shirley Johnson
$\star$ David \& Shirle
Leicester. NC
$\star$ Paul Summers, Orange Park, F
$\star$ Douglas Bell, Duncan, OK Chris Piche, White Rock, British
Columbia Columbia
Milan Parekh, Fullerton, CA Andrew Urquhart, Metairie, LA Steve Zemaitis, Howell, MI Roy Grant, Toledo, OH John Semonin, Akron, OH
DEATH TRAP (Solt Sector)
95,577 $\quad$ Vivlan Buterin, St, John, MO 94,729 Douglas Pardon, Brigham City, UT DEMOLITION DERBY (Radio Shack)
210,700 *Duke Davis, Sandwich, IL
DEMON ATTACK (Imagic)
$244,110 \star$ Gregory Day, Holstein, Ontarlo
125,520 Mike Watson, Northville, NY
81,635 Tim Glenn, Havertown, PA
78,010 Lisa Nebel, Phoenix, AZ
64,195 Jon Ruhnow, Duncanville, TX
55,676 Chris Brokaw, Monticello, IA
50,120 Brian Abeling, Monticello, IA

DESERT GOLF (Spectral Associates)
-14 $\quad$ Terry Krueger, Maple Ridge, British Columbia
DESERT RIDER (Radio Shack)
65,570 $\star$ Don Ball, Chicago, IL
56,918 Anthony Collins, New Caney. TX
DEVIL ASSAULT (Tom Mix)
623,550 $\star$ Dale Krueger, Maple Ridge, British Columbia
75,000 Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA
DOODLEBUG (Computerware)
6,698,490 $\star$ Andre Grenier, Quebec, Canada
3,637,720 Bill Novobilsky, Lanoka Harbor, N
3,010,000 Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA
DOUBLE BACK (Radio Shack)
2,586,300 $\star$ Eugene Roosa, Stone Ridge, NY
1,618,400 Diane Guernon, Montreal, Quebec
450,600 Michael Brennan, Calgary, Alberta
159,610 Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA
112,890 MaryAnn Powers, Carmichael, CA
64,100 Geoffrey Hall, Casselbury. FL
52,840 Joel MacNeil, Needham, MA
50,040 Brad Larkin, Sterling Hts., MI 45,470 Thomas Hulit, Sweet Grass, MT
DOWNLAND (Radio Shack)
98,985 $\quad$ Karl Gulliford, Summerville, SC
97,740 Stephane Deshaies, Beloeil, Quebec
89,490 Neil Edge, Williston, FL
77,254 Tom Audas, Fremont, CA
73,346 Jean-Francois Morin, Loretteville, Quebec
70,142 Chris Goodman, Baltimore, MD
68,142 Cooper Valentin, Vavenby, British Columbia
67.721 Keith Yampanis, Jaffrey, NH

62,442 Eddie Lawrence, Pasadena, Newfoundland
55,300 Patrico Gonzalez, Buenos Aires, Argentina
49,500 Danny Perkins, Clifton Forge, VA
40,360 Jesse Binns, Phoenix, AZ
34,424 Andrea Mayfield, Melbourne, FL
DRAGON FIRE (Radio Shack)
125,000 $\quad$ Dan Liffmann, Andover, MA
123,120 Rupert Young, Sheffield, MA
46,713 Gilles Gagne, Sillery, Quebec
33,676 Nathanael Heller, Kenner, LA
32,464 Garrett Stangel, Milwaukee, WI
ENCHANTER (Infocom)
400/212 $\star$ Charly Rushing, Santa Rosa, CA
400/621 Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA
400/431 Truman Bryerton, Jr., B, Ville, NY
185/186 David Tarleton, Williamsburg, VA
80/115 Scott Bellman, Bettendorf, IA

## FANGMAN (Tom Mix)

2,946,460 \#Andre Grenier, Quebec, Canada
FIGHTER PILOT (Saguaro Soflware)
75,900 *Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA
FIRE COPTER (Adventure International)
$43,260 \quad \star$ RodrIgo Maldonado, Whittier, CA
FIRESTORM (THE RAINBOW, 1/86)
3,505 $\star$ Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA
FROGGIE (Spectral Associates)
$55,190 \star$ Scolt Jamison, Billerica, MA

## $\mathbf{s}$ <br>  <br> 0 R $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ <br> 

GALAGON (Spectral Associates)
169,410 $\star$ Danny Dunne. Pittsfield. NH
116,280 Scott Jamison, Billerica, MA
104,870 Chris Dunne, Pittsfield, NH
73,520 Neil Edge, Williston, FL
71,220 Debora Edwards, Wembley, Alberta
GANTELET (Diecom Products)
20,921,490 $\star$ Randall Edwards, Dunlap, KS
2,512,620 Jason Steele, Pensacola, FL
2,115,790 Jerry Honigman, Waggoner, IL
2.011,200 Jerry Cotbert, Bakersfield. CA

1,108,750 Robert Fox, Dover, OH
1,081,530 Michael Wallace, Bronx, NY
1,025,900 John Hotaling, Duanesburg, NY
1,016,050 Edward Swatek, Chicago, IL
933,740 Yvan Langlois, Laval, Quebec
932,660 Brian Hunter, South Berwick, ME
787.780 Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA

685,840 Karen Jessen, Cleveland, OH
456,220 Scott Jamison, Billerica, MA
410,868 Billy Helmick, Independence, KY
GATES (THE RAINBOW, 8/86)
$600 \star$ Minesh Patel, Benton, AR HOME ROW BOMBER (THE RAINBOW, 1/87) 6,384 *Timothy Hennon, Highland, IN JUNIOR'S REVENGE (Computerware)
1,500,300 $\star$ Alex Abraham, Atlanta, GA KAMAKAZIE KAR (THE RAINBOW, 8/85) $144.85 \quad \star$ Chris Piche, White Rock, British Columbia
83.85 Dan Dawson, Fort Wayne, IN
75.75 Tim Glenn, Havertown, PA

THE KING (Tom Mix)
3,824,280 $\star$ Andre Grenier, Quebec, Canada KNOCK OUT (Diecom Products)
$181.085 \star$ Rush Caley, Port Orchard, WA
168,385 John Licata, Richton Park, IL
151,850 Christian Grenier, Quebec, Canada
149,190 Danlel Lesage, Laval, Quebec
139,150 Nick Pettibone, St. Louis, MO
LANCER (Spectral Associates)
$99,700 \star$ David Kauffman, South Haven, MI LUNCHTIME (Novasoft)
$42,025 \star$ Steve Place, Webster, NY MICROBES (Radlo Shack)

121,330 *MInesh Patel, Benton, AR
$77,700 \quad$ Brian Abeling, Monticello, IA
MINIGOLF (THE RAINBOW, 5/86)
$23 \star$ Wilfrid Sloan. Newport-on-Tay. Scotland
25 Billy Helmick. Independence, KY
32 Chris Banas. North West Territories, Canada
MISSION: F-16 ASSAULT (Diecom Products)
468,750 $\star$ Karen Jessen, Cleveland, OH
127,550 Michael Heitz, Chicago, IL
49.630 Edward Swatek, Chicago, IL

45,500 Chuck Morey. Bakersfield, CA
38,305 Richard Nieves, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
$36,800 \quad$ Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA
MODULE MAN (Spectral Associates)
166.500 $\star$ James Church, Pointe Claire, Quebec MUDPIES (Mich Tron)

286,600 $\star$ Chuck Morey. Bakersfield, CA
ONE-ON-ONE (Radio Shack)
1,204-0 $\quad \star \bullet$ Chad Johnson, Benton, AR
1,160-0 Mark Lang, Downteville, CA
1,132-23 Dan Liffmann, Andover, MA
1,086-17 David Blankenship, Princeton, WV
1,078-2 Toby Jacobs, Bellefentaine, OH
1,064-16 TimDeJong. Rock Valley, IA
OPERATION FREEDOM (THE RAINBOW, 8/85)
$15,343 \star$ Matthew Knight, Yakima, WA
PAPER ROUTE (Diecom Products)
1,059,350 720,560 David Kauffman, South Haven, MI
720,560 Konnie Siewierski, Schaumburg, IL
531,600 Larry Shelton, Marion, IL
511,000 David Kauffman, South Haven, MI
337,550 Lawrence Elman, Smithtown, NY
249,000 Jami Foster, Maryville, TN
151,600 Carl Sylvain, St.-Frederic Beauce,
13,400 Abby Gordon. Philadelphia, PA

PEGASUS AND THE PHANTOM RIDERS (Radio Shack)
250,200 *Leon Kornbluth, Richfield, NJ
197.500 Douglas Wilkinson, Jr., New Bern, NC

187,300 Mike Grant, Fresno, CA
170,500 Rodrigo Maldonado, Whittier, CA
109,800 Mike Dyer, Lompoc, CA
PITFALL II (Activision)
199,000 $\star$ Pat Leathrum. Newark, DE
199,000 $\star$ Kirk Lockhart, Waco. TX
199,000 *Danny Perkins, Clifton Forge, VA
198,800 David Kardos. Colonia, NJ
198,252 Tom Audas, Fremont, CA
196,012 Scolt Mitchell, Rural Hall, NC
194,320 Marc Reiter, Cincinnati, OH
194,000 Michael Wallace, Bronx, NY
192,550 Rodrigo Maldonado, Whittier, CA
189.024 Christine Vollmer, Richmond Hill, NY PITSTOP II (Epyx)
$\star$ Christopher Conley. North Attleboro, MA
$\star$ James Doty, Washougal, WA
$\star$ Bernard Florence, Croydon, Australia
$\star$ Tom Maccarone, Swampscott, MA
$\star$ Danny Perkins, Clifton Forge, VA
Doug Sterner. New Albany. PA
Randy Heckman, La Mirada, CA
Walter Hearne, Pensacola, FL
Jeff Maxwell, Lincoln, NE
POLARIS (Radio Shack)
151,125 $\star$ Gene Murphy, Ft. Worth, TX POLTERGEIST (Radio Shack)
$3.140 \quad \star$ Jesse Binns, Phoenix, AZ
POOYAN (Datasolt)
97,500,000 $\star$ Rich Fiore, Clemson, SC
54,500,000 Carlos Gameros, El Paso, TX
3,785,000 Ben Collins, Clemson, SC
1,987,000 Jon Sowle, Sanford, FL
1,546,000 Jason Maxwell, Manchester, TN
1,253.200 Thomas Mayor, Brooklyn, NY
401,300 Terry Heinz, Shreveport, LA
POPCORN (Radio Shack)
$77,200 \star$ Scott Jackson, Doraville, GA
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$58,510 \star$ Duke Davis, Sandwich, IL
QUIX (TOm Mix)
8,407.772 $\star$ John Haldane, Tempe, AZ
1.404,000 Curtis Goodson, Sao Paulo, Brazil

1,003,104 Elisa Goodson, Sao Paulo, Brazil
205,335 John Hotaling, Duanesburg, NY
104,034 Christopher Conley. North Attleboro, MA
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6,330,350 $\star$ Myriam Ferland, Trois-Rivieres, Quebec
4.510.740 Les Dorn, Eau Claire, WI

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$308 \star$ Tony Fortino, Tacoma, WA
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120,480 $\quad$ Lynn Shrewsberry. Sunnyside. WA
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$321,405 \star$ Chuck Morey, Bakersfield, CA
301,538 Bernard Florence, Croydon, Australia
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1.660 John Austin, Clifton, TX

568 Odene Kirk, Elgin, OR

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$44.25 \quad \star$ Tim North, Emporia, KS
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339,742 $\star$ Curt Lebel, Sunrise, FL
SPIDERCIDE (Radio Shack)
3,820 $\star$ Eddie Lawrence, Pasadena, Newfoundland
3,540 James Church, Pointe Claire, Quebec
2,550 Charles Mariow, Briarwood, NY
2,000 Mike Watson, Northville, NY
1,740 Joel DeYoung, Manson, Manitoba
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10,000 $\star$ Aaron Sotak, Glen Flora, WI
9,350 Michael Shahan, Bloomington, IN
8,750 J. Yosefkrinsky, Jerusalem, Israel
8,750 Jon Larson, Seligman, AZ
8,750 Kent Pirkie, Cumming, GA
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2,747,355 $\star$ Frederick Lajoie. Middleton, Nova Scotia
1,234,125 John Herberl. New Baltimore, MI
575,100 David Schaller, Clarkston, WA
452,880 Brad Bansner, Wyomissing, PA
406,875 Mark Glover, Derby, NY
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427.210 $\star$ Steven Smith, Matthews, NC
$397.680 \quad$ Bill Novobilsky.
78,600 Lanoka Harbor, NJ
58,580 Don Johnson, Winnipeg, Manitoba
49,900 Stefan Mecay, Austin, TX
TEMPLE OF ROM (Ratio Shack)
1.592,100 *Sara Hunt, Gaithersburg. MD

1,422,400 Timothy Bishop, Jacksonville, FL
960,000 J. Yosefkrinsky, Jerusalem, Israel
959,400 Sonya Hurst, Richmond, CA
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102,010 $\star$ Micheal Knight, Yakima, WA 73,660 Mark Boisuert, Burstall. Saskatchewan
TREASURE QUEST (THE RAINBOW, 11/86)
18,295 $\star$ Shaw Muniz, Los Angeles, CA 14,415 David Bettinger, Caldwell, OH
TUT'S TUMB (Mark Data)
45,000 $\quad$ Blake Cadmus, Reading. PA
VARLOC (Radio Shack)
$2,032 \quad \star$ Tony Harbin, Cullman, AL
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$10,489 \quad \star$ Karl Gulliford. Summerville, SC
6,294 Pat O'Neill, Nepean, Ontario
4,643 Martha James, Swarthmore, PA
3,240 Tony Fortino, Tacoma, WA 2,626 Brad Bansner, Wyomissing, PA
THE VORTEX FACTOR (Mark Data)
100/276 *Tommy Crouser, Dunbar, WV
100/483 Rick \& Brenda Stump. Laureldale. PA
210 Paul Maxwell, Vancouver British Columbia
WRESTLE MANIAC (Diecom)
39,086 *Billy Helmick, Independence, KY 5,000 Christian Grenier, Quebec. Canada
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1,950,000 Blake Cadmus, Reading. PA
1,300,500 Dan Brown. Pittsiord, NY
1.100,600 Andrew Urquhart, Metairie, LA

253,400 Bob Dewitt. Blue Island, IL
163,700 Daniel Bradford, Birmingham, AL
111,400 Jeff Miller, Bronson, MI
72,800 Tom Maccarone, Swampscott, MA
67,400 Carlos Gameros, El Paso, TX
59,800 Garrett Stangel, Milwaukee, WI

2,008 Philip Puftinburger. Winchester, VA
1.975 Bernard Florence, Croydon, Australia 1.952 Lynn Shrewsberry, Sunnyside, WA

## SCOREBOARD POINTERS

In conjunction with THE RAINBOw's Scoreboard, we offer this column of pointers for our game-playing readers' benefit. If you have some interesting hints, tips or responses to questions, or want help yourself, we encourage you to write to the Scoreboard, c/o THE RAINBOW.

## FEEDBACK

Scurcboard:
Thanks to Maurice MacGarvey for advice on Bedlam (March '87). He might also be interested to know that there is an escape through one of Picasso's painted doors.

He also enquired about Madness and the Minotaur. LOOk in every pit and every pool of water. When you get to the room with the "strange colored walls,"turn your lamp off and LOOK WALLS.

Annette Clear
San Diego, CA

## Scoreboard:

In response to Ronnie Scott's letter about Zork I (March '87): To kill the thief, you must first give him the egg, and then kill him in the treasure room with the axe.

Any help with Madness and the Minotaur would be greatly appreciated.

Chris Pond
Mackinaw, IL

## Scoreboard:

In response to the letter from David Solley (January '87): To find another entrance to the passage in Blackbeard's Island, go up the cliff and type MOVE SIGN. Then go in. In Vortex Factor, what's the number for the dial? How do you stop the water in the boat in Dallas Quest?

Ian Renauld
St. Eustache, Quebec

## Scoreboard:

In reference to John Riddle's letter concerning Madness and the Minotaur (March '87): After revealing the ledge, try climbing it. The gem the packrat likes changes from game to game so try a different one.

Here are a couple of tips on the game Zork $I$ : The randomly placed pit in the maze hides a treasure. To get it, first jump it and then look at it.

JoAnne Minteer
Pinellas Park, $F L$

Major Stumbling Block

## Scoreboard:

In Major Istar, I think I have gotten and done everything I can before the door with radiation, but every time I step in, I die. Also, what do you do in the Casino in the Interbank Incident?

David Harris
Idaho Falls, ID

## Quandic Quandary

Scoreboard:
I need help on Level 2 of Preserve Quandic.

Don Grey
Austell, GA

## Beyond Level 9

## Scoreboard:

Does anyone know the pokes to jump to the various levels of Novasoft's Gold Runner? I would like to see what comes after Level 9 .

Bill White
Live Oak, FL

## Please Pass the Serpent

## Scoreboard:

I have had Pyramid for months but haven't been able to get past more than 10 rooms before I meet a serpent that will not let me pass by.

## Normand Schafer

Quesnel, British Columbia

## Foiled by Gargoyle

## Scoreboard:

In Raaka-Tu, I have collected the food, the sword, the lamp, the candle, the bejeweled lever and the golden idol - but I can't get past the gargoyle. I tried lighting the candle with the lamp (quickly), but I got killed by the smoke.

Travis Stramer Bismarck, NJ

## Pool Your Resources

## Scoreboard:

In Sands of Egypt, does the solution have something to do with the rain cover (in the pool)?

Marshall Miller<br>Oneonta, NY

## Safe Solution

Scoreboard:
How do you open the safe in Vortex Factor?

Jason Thomas Wysokowski
Roselle Park, NJ

## THUUDO-Bef uddled

## Scoreboard:

l've had a great deal of enjoyment with both Rainbow Adventure books. Some of the games have been sources of help in my programming experiences. One Adventure has totally befuddled me, though THUUDO. I get stuck right after the shovel (or pickax) is found.
Also, I've got a clue for Wizard's Casile. When you reach the cave that is locked and barred, type HELP and follow the hint given.

John Beck
Suitland, MD

## Banishing Act

## Scoreboard:

In Zork I, after you ring the bell and light the candles at the entrance to Hades, what do you do to banish the spirits? How do you open the grating in the forest?
Here's a tip for Sands of Egypt: Feed the camel the dates.

> John C. Austin
> Clifton, TX

## Lost in the Woods

## Scoreboard:

I have non-graphics versions of Black Sanctum and Calixto Island. In Black

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

Sanctum, all I can do is go to the cabin, explore it, leave and get lost in the woods. In Calixto Island, I can get to the jungle edge, but no further.

Emilie S. Bruchon
Belmont, NC

## Token Question

## Scoreboard:

In Wishbringer, how do you keep everything from being lost when met by the spirits after escaping from the prison? Is there any way to keep from being caught by the boots? Is there a token that you can use to play the video game?
In The Wild West, how do you get into the hotel room where Black Bart's girlfriend is?

In The Interbank Incident, has anyone found where the thieves' hideout is? I have found the codebook, but no crooks.

Chad Johnson Benton, $A R$

## Some Key Points

## Scoreboard:

A few hints for The Interbank Incident: The key will open the door on the train to Germany, and the door in the Louvre Museum. If you examine the mail bag on the train, you will find an invitation to a video game tournament in the guard room of the Louvre museum.

One question - How do you get both keys for the door of the apartment with the Rio poster on it?

Bill Marks
Brockport, NY

## Hat Hint

## Scoreboard:

In The Interbank Incident: To get into the military base in Seattle, either be "Mick Tarmin" or buy a military hat in Paris. The

EXAMINE feature is useful in a few situations.

I can't get through the bronze doors or get out of the mine shaft in Dragon Blade. How do you use the scroll?

Robert Perdock
Centereach, NY

## Golem Woes

## Scoreboard:

In Hall of the King 2, after I reach the room with the golem in it, I can't figure out how to kill him. I got the sphere, pushed the button and dropped it, only to have it kill me. Can it be done or do you have to go through the mine entrance?

Jason Harder
E. Harlland, CT

## Not Fond of Anaconda

## Scoreboard:

I'm having trouble with Dallas Quest. When I meet up with the Anaconda, I can't do much or go anywhere with him in my way.

Noel Nelson
Aurora, CO

## Wheat Defeat

Scoreboard:
I am having trouble getting through the wheat field in Dallas Quest.

Matthew Lohse
Camarillo, CA

## CSAVE Survival

## Scoreboard:

Last year I solved Dungeons of Daggorath, and let me tell you, it is practically
impossible without a good cassette recorder and tape. When danger arrives, you can CSAVE it at that spot and reload it if you get killed.

Chris Nicholes
Orem, UT

## Get by the Creepy-Crawlies

## Scoreboard:

Here's help for Pitfall II: When you get the ring, fall down one ledge. Make it by the condors, bats, scorpions, and the one frog. Then go up and you shall find Quickclaw.

Stephen Erickson
E. Longmeadow, MA

## Slammin' Jammin'

Scoreboard:
In One-on-One does anyone know how to slam the ball backwards?

Steve Beck
Ft. Jackson, SC

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 Delphi CoCoSIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick MAIL, then type SEND and address to: EDITDRS. Be sure to include your complete name and address.

- Jody Doyle



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# Noisy Fan in Two-Drive System 

By Marty Goodman<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

The Radio Shack service center installed a fan in my Catalog No. 26-3129 disk drive when they added a drive no. 1 (Catalog No. 26-3130). I find now that it makes excessive noise. What do you recommend?

Fred J. Fratto<br>Downers Grove, IL

I'm rather suprised to hear that Radio Shack is using fans in their floppy disk drive systems. A well-designed linear power supply for dual floppy drives one that has properly beefy voltage regulators mounted on properly beefy heat sinks that are positioned to allow convective cooling - should never need a cooling fan.
If you know a local hardware hacker, consider arranging to have the power supply for the drives rebuilt with an externally mounted massive heat sink and TO-3-style case voltage regulators, or at least a TO-3-style regulator on the 12-volt supply line (or two TO-220-style case 12 -volt regulators - one for each

[^19]drive). I've both built and seen dozens of floppy disk power supplies, and only the most badly designed ones overheated or required a fan.

## Proper Fix for CoCo Controllers

I'm having trouble with my J\&M brand controller when using it with my CoCo 3. Can you help?

Matl Hazard
Columbia, OH
In a previous "CoCo Consultations,"【 advised folks (based on word from J\&M systems) that old JFD CoCo controllers could be fixed to work with the CoCo 3 by replacing a 74LSO4 chip with a 7404 chip. But more recently, J\&M told me that this fix is not proper and will not always work. The last time I spoke to them, they were fixing JFD CoCo controllers that had problems working with the CoCo 3 by substituting the Q clock signal for the E clock signal from the CoCo system bus.

J\&M provides a detailed description of exactly how to make the needed modifications in a technical bulletin dated January 5, 1987. Their bulletin takes you step by step through this modification (soldering skill and a solder sucker are required). The bulletin is marred by one mildly confusing
typographical error: They use the phrase "Pin 6" to describe both the E and the Q clock lands, when in fact the E clock is on Land number 6 and the Q clock is to be found on Land number 7. But this is made clear in the diagrams that accompany the bulletin. If you are not comfortable with such hardware hacking, I urge you to return your controller to J\&M for repair.

Do make sure the problems are with the hardware of the controller, and not with the Disk ROM in it. For example, JDOS will not work properly with the CoCo 3. You need to have either unmodified Radio Shack Disk BaSIC, or use ADOS 3, a set of patches for Disk BASIC specifically made by Spectrosystems to work with the CoCo 3.

## GIME Advice on the Horizontal Scroll

I've been having problems designing programs that use the horizontal scroll register ( $\$ F F 9 F$ ) of the GIME chip in the CoCo 3. Often they crash without apparent reason. Do you know of others who have this problem, and what its cause is?

Bob Lentz
a Jolla, CA
Thanks very much for alerting me to this matter. I asked around and found

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that in most CoCo 3s owned by my friends, the horizontal scroll appears to have a serious problem. I have reason to believe that an inexpensive fix will eventually be available from Tandy. For now I recommend to software developers that they not use the horizontal scroll features of the GIME. At least, not until the required fix is announced officially by Tandy, which should be within a couple of months. Look for further word on this in RAINBOW.

## Monitor Adapter for CoCo 3

Color Computer Burn Out?
$I$ have an $R G B$-capable monitor (JVC TM 90PSN), but its inputs are of the $R G B$ TTL (digital) variety only. No provisions for analog $R G B$ input are present. Can I use this with my CoCo 3?

Alexandre Maggiain
Lausanne, Switzerland
If you want to get all 64 of the CoCo 3's colors visible on your TTL RGB (sometimes called RGB I in IBM circles) capable monitor, the answer to

I want to leave my CoCo 2 on for 24 hours a day running DeskMate. Will this burn it out?

James Mc Dowell

Wilmington, $D E$
The CoCo is a remarkably rugged and reliable computer, and it should be able to withstand being on continuously, for a very long time. I have friends who use their systems this way, both to run bulletin board systems and to keep the power on in their 512 K

# "The CoCo is a remarkably rugged and reliable computer, and it should be able to withstand being on continuously, for a very long time." 

Slot Select Switch

Why can't I switch my Multi-Pak from Slot 4 (disk drive) to Slot 3 ( $R / S$ Speech/Sound Pak) under program control?

Johnathon S. Beal<br>Addison, ME

The Sound/Speech Program Pak from Radio Shack has its addresses fully decoded via the address bus. Access to its ports is unaffected by the slot select switch (either the hardware or the software select switch). Because the interrupt handling routine of CoCo BASIC uses the Disk ROM (which is selected via the Multi-Pak selector switch), changing the slot selection (using either the slot selector switch or the software switch at \$FF7F) while in Disk BASIC will usually cause the system to crash, though occasionally it will recover and reboot in Extended BASIC.

To use the Sound/Speech cartridge from Disk BASIC, just keep the slot selector pointing at the disk controller cartridge. You need to carefully study the documentation that comes with the Sound/Speech Pak and learn about its ports and how they function.
your question is that it is impossible to use the monitor you describe with the CoCo 3 without some delicate custom modifications to its circuit. There is a commercial device just introduced by J\&M systems that may be of some help to you. This device plugs in to the CoCo 3's RGB connector and conditions the signal so that it can drive IBM-type RGB TTL monitors. The catch is that this system will only let you get six colors and black and white on such a monitor. Thus, this commercial adapter is of little use to those who want to use the many-colored graphics capabilities of the CoCo 3. However, the adapters are of considerable value to those who have an IBM-type RGB TTL monitor and want to use it for display of 80 column color text using their CoCo 3 .
I have viewed this adapter hooked to a TTL RGB monitor and a CoCo 3, and can report it worked very nicely. This adapter also has a jumper that is supposed to allow it to drive an IBM TTL type monochrome monitor. I personally did not get a chance to evaluate this option; however, the folks at J\&M told me that, in such a mode, the image on the TTL IBM monochrome monitor does not quite fill the screen, but is readable. The adapter sells for $\$ 35$ from J\&M systems (see their ad in this issue of RAINBOW for their address).

RAM disk cards. In general, their systems have survived quite well. Do note, however, that if your computer has any slight flaws in its power supply (particularly any tendency to overheat, which sometimes does plague CoCos) running it 24 hours a day will accentuate such flaws and possibly cause the machine to fail. Also, in theory, such use of the machine might somewhat decrease its overall life.

## Four-Drive Systems

I have four TEC half-height drives, but can't seem to get Drive 3 (the fourth drive in the system) to operate. Can you help?

John Kenziora
(WIRES)
Whitehouse, OH
I once built several four-d rive systems using TEC 501 half-height, single-sided drives, for use by a couple of major CoCo software publishers as mass disk production systems. The problem you face is common to all four-drive CoCo systems not made by Tandy. Tandy uses Pin 32 as the select line for Drive 3 on its disk controller. But most drives use Trace Number 6 as the Drive 3 select line.

On the drive you are using as Drive 3 , you must cut Land 32 where it becomes a PC board trace and jumper the incoming signal that goes to that land over to Land 6 on the drive. Finally, you must also jumper a source of +5 volts to the trace that used to be fed by Land 32. You see, Land 32 is the side select line on most drives. And even on singlesided drives, circuitry is present for side selection. So if the trace that was fed by Land 32 is not pulled high, your drive may occasionally "float" between access of its (existing) Side 0 and of its (non-
existent) Side 1. This would be disastrous! Note also that I am assuming you have single-sided drives, because the CoCo's disk controller is not equipped to access more than three physical double-sided drives.

## Speeding Up the DMP-200

I am using a DMP-200 printer at 1200 baud via the bit-banger port and find it hideously slow. How can 1 speed matters up? Will a parallel interface help?

Paul J. Burke
(PJB)
Palmdale, $C A$
The DMP-200 printer is slow due to an unfortunate design: It first fills its line buffer, then prints the line in question. While it is printing, it is busy and cannot accept further data. When it finishes printing the line, it opens its buffer and waits until the whole next line has been received. This, of course, takes significant time when the data is being sent at 1200 baud. The result is what you observe - the printer twiddling its thumbs after printing each line.

If you fed it via a parallel port (such as the one provided on a J\&M Disk Controller) it would fill its line buffer a great deal faster than it does with 1200 baud serial data transfer, and thus the waits between lines would be minimized. But unless you are using OS-9, you may find that many applications programs cannot access the printer via an add-on parallel port.

An alternative solution is to get a serial-to-parallel buffer/converter. I have seen old Microfazer units of this sort, with a 64 K buffer, selling at swap meets here for as little as $\$ 50$. This approach would preserve use of the standard bit-banger port, but would
allow you to blast data into the buffer at 9600 baud and serve it up to the D MP-200 via its parallel port, allowing it to print as fast as it is capable of doing.

## Bit-Banger Cables

When hooking a printer to the CoCo bit-banger port, can you remind me what line is used for handshaking, and why?

Rick Adams
(RICKADAMS)
Rohnert Park, CA
Though some find it surprising, the CoCo (under BASIC and under most application programs I have seen) uses the Data In Line (Pin 2 of the DIN connector) as the printer busy detect line. You might have expected them to use the Carrier Detect (Pin l) Line for this. But the Carrier Detect Line on the CoCo's bit-banger port is hooked internally to that weird CAl pin on the PIA. Because of this, the Carrier Detect Line can only be used to detect a change in the status of the signal it sees. As you know, the CAI line is totally unable to detect the actual state of its input (high versus low). This makes it a lot less convenient to use.

Now, in sending data to the printer, you never need to use the Data In Line to receive RS-232 serial data from the printer, so that Data In Line is free for use as a handshake signal detect line. It seems Tandy or Motorola ran out of available "normal" data port pins on the PIA when it came to finding a line for the carrier detect and so was forced to use the CAI line of the PIA. The end result of all this is that CoCo bit-banger printer cables are fundamentally different in the way they are wired from CoCo bit-banger modem cables.

Normally, on the printer side, the CoCo Pin 2 is connected to the printer's Pin 20 of its D B 25 connector. Typically, Pin 20 (DTR) is used by most printers or parallel-to-serial converters as the handshake line. Do note that on some printers you must select Pin 20 as the handshake line via DIP switches, and on some you must even tell the printer (using other DIP switches) whether to use a high or low signal to tell the computer that the printer is busy. (The CoCo under BASIC wants you to use a low signal to tell it that the printer is busy.)

Finally, note that the CoCo 3 has a curious addition to its circuit for the Data In Line. That line is pulled high internally by an R 66 , a 7.5 K -ohm resistor. The effect is, if nothing is hooked to that line, it will see a "high," and data will be sent out (into the air, if nothing is hooked up). Recall how this is different from the behavior of the CoCol and 2 , which lack this pull-up resistor. On those machines, if nothing was hooked to the port, the computer would hang if you tried to print anything via BASIC, waiting for the Data In Line to register a high (printer not busy) signal.

Your technical questions are welcomed. Please address them to CoCo Consultations, the rainsow, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059.

We reserve the right to publish only questions of general interest and to edit for brevity and clarity. Due to the large volume of mail we receive, we are unable to answer letters individually.

Questions can also be sent to Marty through the Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick Rainbow Magazine Services, then, at the RAINBOW> prompt, type ASK (for Ask the Experts) to arrive at the EXPERTS $>$ prompt, where you can select the "CoCo Consultations" online form which has complete instructions.

Clearnook soptware Grout

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# Pretty Little Listings, 

 All in a RowBy George Quellhorst

TThe idea for Two Column Lister originated with an article in the May 1985 issue by Mr. Stehan Lai called 2-COLUMN. All that remains of the original program are lines 49 to 52 .

Although this program was specifically written to be used with a DMP130 printer, changing it for use with other printers is simple. All the printer codes are contained in a "printer-code select" GOSUB that lets you select from eight different character styles for printing your newly generated printout (lines 94-101). By changing the printer codes in these lines, printer compatibility does not present any particular problems.

Two Column Lister generates both 32 - and 40 -wide two-column listings, and some of its other features make this a very user-friendly utility. The capability to save a newly generated listing to disk comes in very handy, especially when more than one listing is needed. Also included is an automatic pagenumbering system that lets you set the value of the first page number of the listing. A rather annoying bug, that printed a line filled with spaces whenever the line preceeding it was exactly 32 characters long, has been exterminated.

You may need to make one or two changes in Line 1 . If you do not have a CM-8 or some other RGB monitor, change the command PALETTERGB to PALETTECMP. The POKEE150,1日 sets the

George Quellhorst lives in Painesville, Ohio, and has had a CoCo since the $4 K$ days. He enjoys writing programs on his two CoCo $2 s$ and a CoCo 3 with $R G B$ monitor.
baud rate of the Color Computer to 2400. The baud rate is the speed at which CoCo 3 sends its information to the printer. If your printer cannot handle this speed, change it to POKE150,41 for 1200 or to POKE150, 87 for a baud rate of 600 . The baud rate does not affect the speed at which the printer does its printing. A higher or lower baud rate shortens or lenghtens the time your printer needs to fill its buffer. The only time you actually save is in the shorter intervals between the printing of each line.

Because the designers of the Color Computer 3's ROM left the cursor on the Hi-Res screen while the computer's executing a program, I had two options while writing this program. I could either have cursors flashing all over the screen while the listing was being loaded into memory, or I could put an ATTR 1, 0 and a LOCATE command after each PRINT statement, in order to make the cursor invisible. I chose the latter; although the big drawback is that whenever an error occurs while the computer is in the ATTR1, 0 mode, you'll end up with an empty screen and absolutely no idea what sort of error occurred where. In the future, when writing a program for the CoCo 3 , I am going to put the values in this ATTR command into variables, thereby eliminating the blind search for an error and the need to change all the ATTR commands. What we need here is a new ROM, without fancy pictures embedded in it, and a cursor that knows how to behave itself. The syntax for a PRINT statement without a cursor
printed behind it is LOCATE B, 4:ATTR3,2:PRINT"HELLO";:ATTR1,
$0:$ LOCATE1日, 6. Please note the sequence:

1) LOCATE the cursor.
2) The ATTR for your print statement.
3) Make your PRINT statement.
4) Set foreground and background to the same color (ATTR1,0)
5) LOCATE cursor at the next print location.
Because of all this, I have designed a rather elaborate input section, making it almost impossible to get any kind of error that would halt the execution of the program. In the words of my son, "It is almost, but not quite, idiot-proof."

The program is divided into three parts. First comes input section, followed by the actual listing generator (coupled with an output section that will write the generated listing either to your printer or disk). The last part retrieves a previously generated listing, writing it directly to the printer one page at a time.

A word of caution before we take a look at the program. If you type in the listing, pay close attention to the number of spaces needed in lines 70 and 71. Those spaces center the listings on your paper when they are printed and formats them before they are saved.

Starting with the main menu, the first item we will look at is the creation of a two-column listing. The program you are going to LLIST has to be saved in ASCII code on your disk. Seven pieces of information are required before a new listing can be generated. First, of course, is the filename of the listing. The extention has to be ".BAS." The errortrapping routine will not allow you to enter a filename longer than eight characters. It also won't accept the name of a file that does not exist on your disk, or any file that does not have ".BAS" as an extention. Neither will it accept a CHR\$ (13), ENTER. All this is accomplished in lines 16 to 18 . Line 16 is a LINEINPUT, which adds ".BAS" to your input. It then checks to see if $D N \Phi=$ ". $\mathrm{BAS}^{\prime}$. If it does, it means you pressed ENTER only, and the program
goes right back to 16 . Line 17 checks the length of the filename including the extension. If it's greater than 12, it does a GOSLI日 B2, which erases the message on the bottom of your screen. After returning, it does a GOSUB B4, and the new message will let you know that a filename cannot exceed eight characters. The LOCATE 21, 3: PR INT"" erases the filename you typed and returns to Line 16. The program to be listed is treated as a direct access file in which each entry is one character long. Line 18 opens your file DNS and checks the length of the file. If the length of the file, $\operatorname{LOF}(1)$, is zero, the file was not on your disk and was just now opened. The program kills the just opened file, tells you that the file does not exist and routes itself back to 16 . If you enter a valid filename, the program opens the file and prints the message ".BAS OPEN" behind the filename you have just entered (Line 18).

Each time an input is required, the program prints a message on the bottom of the screen to let you know the requirements and limitations of that particular entry. Since we went through the error-trapping routine for the first input statement, I won't go through the rest of them step by step; all are written in a similar fashion.

Each time the computer prompts for an input, you will notice a flashing left arrow on a blue background. This is the limit cursor. You must press ENTER on or before this cursor. For example, a filename will be exactly eight characters long if you pressed ENTER on top of this cursor.

The next input is the listing title. If no title is desired, press ENTER. The message "no header" will appear. The filename for your two-column listing is the next entry. Even if you are not planning to save the listing to disk, which you signify by pressing ENTER, Two-Column Lister still opens a file for the listing. Line 27 takes care of it by naming the file N/DAT and printing the message "printer." As soon as the listing is printed, this file is killed.

I have provided an input for first page number in case your listing follows documentation for a program, or to cover any situation where you might not want the first page number to be number one. To start with one, press ENTER.

If you pressed enter at the Filename prompt, the program skips the Disk or Printer prompt and displays "printer." Otherwise, press D for disk or P for printer.

The last two inputs are important. They determine how the listing is formatted before it is generated. A listing formatted to be 40 columns wide, and then saved as such, has to be printed later on in exactly the same way. The same holds true for the character width of 10 or 12 cpi. Check out the lines 71 to 72 where $C O=\left(B^{*} C P I\right)$ and $W$ is the column width. The listing can be formatted three ways. It is impossible to list a 40 character wide two-column listing at 10 cpi since that would print only a total of 80 characters per line. The error-trapping routines check for that mistake.

If you are sending the listing directly to the printer, the next order of business is the selection of the character style you want. With a listing that is 32 columns wide, you may select one of the eight styles. In a 40-column listing, you are restricted to the last four ( 12 cpi ). The program will not allow you to select a 10 cpi width when you're formatting a 40 -column listing. It gives a warning and waits for another input. When selecting printer codes, the printer has to be on; printer codes are sent directly
to the printer. If your printer is off, the program will hang up until you turn it on.

## Generating the Llisting

This is accomplished in Line 44 and lines 49 through 58 . Line 44 opens a second file to accept the new listing, which will be stored in memory until it is either dumped to the printer or saved on disk. File one, the original listing saved in ASCII code, was opened in Line 18.

In order to count the number of characters for each line, we are going to treat the original listing as though it was saved to the disk as a direct access file, with each entry being one character long. The first thing we must. do is make sure there is no previous information left in the computer's memory to interfere with our listing. Since we want to end up with 114 lines of text, we start a FOR-NEXT loop to contain the entire first page and make each line equal $B L \Phi$, which was defined in Line 44 as $W$ (our line width) number of spaces.

Line 50 opens a second FOR-NEXT loop for each line. CN keeps a running

count of all characters, including spaces, taken from the disk. The variable LF equals LOF (1). Therefore, IF $C N>L F$, the end of our file has been reached. ST is a flag, which we will use later to let the computer know all the information has been retrieved from the disk. Line 51 gets the first character, RD\$, from the disk and checks to see if it's a CHR\$ (13) which, since you press ENTER after typing in each program line, indicates that the end of a program line has been reached. Presuming our character is not a CHR\$(13), Line 51 takes the first empty space in $P L \$(F)$, our first line, and replaces it with RDS. The next F1 gets the second character and so on, until either a $C H R \Phi(13)$ is found or $W$ is reached. Since we are replacing spaces in an existing line, it does not matter if the line is only nine characters long; the remaining spaces fill out the rest, and the length of the line will always equal $W$

Since a program line exactly 32 or 40 characters long is really 33 or 41 characters long because of the CHR\$ (13) on the end, the program would put the CHR\$ (13) on the next line, leaving you with a line of unprinted material. Therefore, whenever we find a CHR\$ (13), the program is routed to Line 53 which checks for such an occurrence and deletes the empty line. After we have reached $W$ or a CHR\$ (13), the first line is completed and we go back to 50 to start on the second line of the listing. This continues until $C N=L D F$ (1) or until 114 lines have been generated.

When the first page of material is in memory, we have to dump it either to the printer or the disk in order to make room for the next page. Take a look at Line 41; it reads $C D=\left(\theta^{*} X\right)$ and $A \Phi(0)=S T R \$(X)+W 5+" * "+N M \$ . X$ is the variable for the cpi you selected. We
have multiplied $x$ by 8 to give us the total characters for each line, took the name of our new listing (NM\$), the width of our listing (W\$), and we have placed the whole thing into a new variable called $A \Phi(0)$. The ${ }^{*}$ is being used for later reconstitution of the original variables with the use of an INSTR command. If you have decided to list directly to the printer, $\mathrm{A} \mathrm{\Phi}(0)$ will not be used. However, when you are saving the listing to your disk, $A \Phi(0)$ will be the first thing that is placed on your disk. It will be retrieved whenever you are printing a saved listing from the disk to inform you what kind of listing you are dealing with.

We now have 114 lines of text in memory, each line either 32 or 40 characters wide. In order to format this for printing or saving, we must first determine if we indeed have 114 lines. It may have been a very short listing, or it may be the last page of a longer listing. We do this in Line 65. First, we determine if $F$, the number of program lines, is smaller than 114. If so, and if $\mathrm{ST}=1$, $F$ is divided by two to set the value of Q. Line 69 opens a FOR-NEXT loop: FORG $=1 T O Q$. By looking at the next line, and presuming we have a listing that is 40 characters wide, Line 70 creates 57 lines of two-column text by combining the first and the 58th line into $\mathrm{A} \Phi$, adding margins and spaces in between columns as it does so. We print or save A\$ in Line 72. Then the NEXTG gets lines 2 and 59 , and so on, until the whole page is either printed or saved to disk.

Line 75 prints the page number, and IFST=1 Line 77 either ends the program or returns to get page two from the disk. In case we have a partially filled page after the whole listing is printed or saved, lines 74,78 and 80 compute the amount of line feeds to be printed, so
that we are able to print the page number in the correct position. A line of 40 asterisks will be printed underneath the listing by Line 79 .

## Printing A Saved Llisting

This is a straightforward program. After you press the number two on the main menu, a directory of your disk appears. After entering the filename, the computer gets the first page of the listing from the disk and prints the name of your program, the character width and the width, either 32 or 40 , of your listing on the screen and prompts you to make a character style selection. Again, the error-trapping routines will not allow you to make an error when you're in the process of selecting the printer codes.

The program will retrieve your listing from the disk one page at a time, print the page, erase memory and return to get the next page. You have the option to have the computer wait for your command before it prints the second page or to print the entire listing at once. There is really no reason to have the computer stop between sheets, because it will skip the perforations and produce a listing centered on your paper. However, the option is there.

Last, but not least, the computer keeps you informed as to what is going on, by printing little messages on the screen. For example, "now loading page one" or "now printing page one." As a result, you will find Two-Column Lister a very user-friendly piece of software that is simple to use.
(Questions about this program may be directed to Mr. Quellhorst at 1572 Mentor Ave., Painesville, $O H$ 44077; 216-352-2977. Please enclose an SASE for a reply when writing.)


The listing: LLISTER
1 UNLOAD: POKE65497, $\varnothing:$ CLEAR7 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ P OKE15 $\varnothing$, $18: W I D T H 4 \varnothing:$ PALETTERGB: Q=5

7:DIMA\$ (67), PL\$ (114):ST\$=STRING\$ $(35,32)$
2 CLS:LOCATE7,2:ATTR4,5:PRINT"32 / $4 \varnothing$ TWO COLUMN LLISTER";:ATTRI , $\varnothing$ :LOCATE8, 4:ATTR3, 2: PRINT"FOR T HE COLOR COMPUTER $3^{\prime \prime} ;: A T T R 1, \varnothing: L O$ CATE1 $\varnothing, 6: A T T R 3,3:$ PRINT"BY: GEORGE QUELLHORST"; :ATTR1, $\varnothing:$ LOCATE 38,8 : ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing$
3 FORT=1TO8:LOCATE2,T:ATTR3,3,B: PRINT"*";:ATTRI, $\varnothing:$ NEXT:FORT= $\varnothing$ TO8 :LOCATE37,T:ATTR3,3,B:PRINT"*"; ATTRI, $\varnothing:$ NEXT:ATTRI, $\varnothing: L \$=S T R I N G \$($ 36,42 ): LOCATE2, $\varnothing:$ ATTR3, $3, B:$ PRINT L\$;:ATTR1, $\varnothing: L O C A T E 2,8: A T T R 3,3, B:$

PRINTL\$;:ATTR1, $\varnothing: L O C A T E 2,9$
4 L\$=STRING\$ $(2 \varnothing, 45):$ ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ LOCA TElø,ll:PRINT"YOU HAVE TWO OPTIO NS":LOCATElø, 12: PRINTL\$:LOCATE7, 14:PRINT"l. GENERATE A 32 OR $4 \varnothing^{\prime \prime}$ :LOCATElø,15:PRINT"TWO COLUMN LL ISTING"
5 LOCATE7, 18:PRINT"2. PRINT A PR EVIOUSLY": LOCATE1ø, 19 : PRINT"GENE RATED LLISTING": LOCATElø, $2 \varnothing$ : PRIN T'SAVED ON YOUR DISK":LOCATE8, 23 : PRINT"PRESS EITHER <l> OR <2>"; : ATTR1, $\varnothing: L O C A T E 38,22:$ POKE65496, ø 6 ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing: I N \$=I N K E Y \$: I N=I N S T R(1$, " 12 ", IN\$):IFIN=øORIN\$=""THEN6
7 ON IN GOTO 8,lø2
8 CLS:LOCATE3, $\varnothing:$ ATTR3, $2:$ PRINT"32 /4ø COLUMN LLISTER FOR COCO III"
;:ATTR1, $\varnothing:$ LOCATE3 $8, \varnothing:$ ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing$
9 LOCATEl,3:PRINT"PROGRAMS NAME.
.....:"
1ø LOCATE1,5:PRINT"LLISTINGS HEA DER...:"
11 LOCATEl,7:PRINT"LLISTINGS FIL E NAME: "
12 LOCATEl,9:PRINT"FIRST PAGE NU MBER..:":LOCATEl,ll:PRINT"DISK O

R PRINTER....:"
13 LOCATEl,13:PRINT"32 OR 4ø LLI STING..:":LOCATEl, 15:PRINT"lø OR 12 CPI.......:"
14 S\$=STRING\$ (39,61):LOCATE $\varnothing, 17:$ PRINTS\$; :FORT=18TO2 3 :LOCATE $\varnothing, T: P$ RINT"="; : NEXT:FORT=18TO23:LOCATE 38,T:PRINT"="; :NEXT:LOCATEめ, $23:$ P RINTS\$;
15 LOCATE2, 19:ATTR3, 2: PRINT"PROG RAM MUST BE SAVED IN ASCII CODE" ;:ATTR1, $\varnothing:$ LOCATE7, $21: A T T R 3,2: P R I$ NT"EXTENTION /BAS IS ASSUMED";:A TTRI, ø
16 ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ LPOKE $442671,17 \emptyset:$ LPOKE $44267 \varnothing$, $95:$ LOCATE21, $3:$ LINEINPUT" $>$
"; DN\$: DN $=\mathrm{DN} \$+$ "/BAS": IFDN $\$=" / \mathrm{BA}$ S"THEN16

17 IFLEN (DN\$) >12THENLOCATE21,3: P RINT" ":GOSUB81:GOSUB83:GOTO16EL SEl8
18 OPEN"D", \#1, DN\$, 1:IFLOF (1) = 1 TH ENGOSUB81: GOSUB139:LOCATE6, $2 \varnothing$ :AT TRø, $\varnothing, B: P R I N T " F I L E$ DOES NOT EXIS T TRY AGAIN";:ATTRø, ø:LOCATE21,3 :PRINT" ":CLOSE\#l:KILLDN\$:GOTOl6 ELSELOCATE23, 3:PRINTDN\$:LOCATE36

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, 3:ATTR3,3,B: PRINT"OPEN"; :ATTR1, $\varnothing$ : LOCATE3,1
19 GOSUB81:LOCATE3,19:ATTR3,2:PR INT"TITLE FOR YOUR LISTING MAXIM UM 16";:ATTR1, $\varnothing: L O C A T E 4,21: A T T R 3$ 2: PRINT"PRESS ENTER IF NO TITLE DESIRED";:ATTR1, $\varnothing:$ LOCATE21,5
$2 \varnothing$ ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing$ :LPOKE442847,17 $\varnothing$ :LPOKE 442846,95:LOCATE21,5:LINEINPUT">
";HE\$:ATTRI, $\varnothing$
21 ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing$ :IFLEN (HE\$) >16THEN22EL SE23
22 LOCATE 21,5:PRINTSTRING\$(17,32 ) : : LOCATE $\varnothing, 6:$ PRINTSTRING\$ $(1 \varnothing, 32)$ ;:GOSUB81:GOSUB82:ATTR1, $\varnothing:$ GOTO2 $\varnothing$ 23 LE=LEN (HE\$) : IFHE\$=""THENOT=1: LOCATE23,5:PRINT"NO HEADER";:ATT R1, $\varnothing:$ LOCATE 35,7
24 GOSUB81:LOCATE6,18:ATTR3,2:PR INT"FILENAME FOR YOUR LLISTING"; :ATTR1, $\varnothing:$ LOCATE $2,2 \varnothing:$ ATTR3, 3, B: PR INT"WHEN LISTING TO PRINTER PRES S ENTER";:ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ LOCATE7, 22:ATT R3, 2: PRINT"EXTENTION /DAT IS ASS UMED"; : ATTRI, $\varnothing$
25 ATTR $\varnothing, \emptyset:$ LPOKE4 $42991,17 \varnothing:$ LPOKE 44299ø,95:LOCATE21,7:LINEINPUT"> ";NM\$
26 IFLEN (NM\$) >8THENLOCATE $21,7:$ PR INT" ":GOSUB81:GOSUB83:GOTO25ELS E27
27 IFNMS=""THENNM\$="N": LOCATE23, 7:PRINT"PRINTER"; :L\$="P":ATTRI, $\varnothing$ : LOCATE38, 7: ELSENM\$=NM\$+"/DAT" 28 GOSUB81:LOCATE4,18:ATTR3,2:PR INT"ENTER THE STARTING PAGE NUMB ER"; : ATTR1, $\varnothing:$ LOCATE3, $2 \varnothing:$ ATTR3, 2 : PRINT"OF YOUR 32 OR 40 COLUMN LL ISTING";:ATTR1, $\varnothing:$ LOCATEl, 22 :ATTR 3,2:PRINT"2 DIGITS MAX. ENTER ST ARTS AT PAGE l";:ATTRI, $\varnothing$
29 LPOKE443139,17ø:LPOKE443138,9 5:LOCATE21,9:ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ LINEINPUT">
"; PG\$:IFPG\$=""THENPG\$="1":LOCAT E23,9:PRINT"1"
$3 \emptyset$ IFLEN (PG\$) >3THENLOCATE $21,9:$ PR INT" ":GOSUB81:GOSUB82:GOTO29ELS EPG=VAL (PG\$)
31 IFL\$="P"THENU=-2:LOCATE21,11: PRINT"> PRINTER";:GOTO34ELSEGOSU B81:LOCATE1 $\varnothing, 19:$ ATTR3, $2:$ PRINT"EN TER <D> FOR DISK";:ATTRI, $\varnothing: L O C A T$ E9,21:ATTR3,2:PRINT"ENTER <P> FO R PRINTER";:ATTRI, $\varnothing$
32 LPOKE443297,17ø:LPOKE443296,9 $5: L O C A T E 21,11: A T T R \varnothing, \varnothing: L I N E I N P U T "$ > "; L\$:IFL\$=""THEN32
33 Al=INSTR(1,"PD",L\$):IFAl=1THE

NU $=-2$ ELSEIFAl $=2$ THENU=2ELSEGOSUBl 39:LOCATE2l,ll:PRINT" ":GOTO32
34 GOSUB81:LOCATE13,2ø:ATTR3,2:P RINT"ENTER 32 OR $4 \varnothing 1$;:ATTRI, $\varnothing$
35 LPOKE443459,17ø:LPOKE443458,9 5:LOCATE21,13:ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ LINEINPUT" > ";W\$
$36 \mathrm{~W}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{W} \$): \mathrm{IFW}=320 \mathrm{RW}=4 \varnothing$ THEN37E LSEGOSUB139:LOCATE21,13:ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing$ : PRINT" ":GOTO35
37 GOSUB81:LOCATE14,18:ATTR3,2: P RINT"PLEASE NOTE";:ATTR1, $\varnothing: L O C A T$ E5,2ø:ATTR3,2:PRINT"4ø COLUMNS C AN ONLY BE LISTED"; :ATTRI, $\varnothing: L O C A$ TE9,22:ATTR3,2:PRINT"IN THE 12 C .P.I. MODE" ;:ATTRI, $\varnothing$
38 LPOKE443619,17ø:LPOKE443618,9 5:LOCATE21,15:ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing: L I N E I N P U T "$ > "; $\mathrm{X} \$: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{X} \$)$
39 IFX $=1 \varnothing$ ORX $=12$ THEN $4 \varnothing$ ELSEGOSUB13 9:LOCATE21,15:PRINT" ":GOTO38
$4 \varnothing$ IFW=4 $\varnothing$ ANDX=1 $\varnothing$ THENGOSUB1 $39:$ LOC ATE2l,15:PRINT" ":GOTO38
$41 \mathrm{AL}=\varnothing: \mathrm{CN}=1: \mathrm{CO}=(8 * \mathrm{X}): \mathrm{PN}=\mathrm{INT}$ ( (CO $-L E) / 2): A \$(\varnothing)=S T R \$(X)+W \$+" * "+N M \$$ 42 CLS:IF L\$="P"THEN GOSUB84
43 CLS:LOCATEI $\varnothing, 6:$ PRINT"INSERT P ROGRAM DISK": LOCATE12,8:PRINT"AN D PRESS ENTER":LOCATE18, $1 \varnothing$ :LINEI NPUT">";A\$
44 BL = $=$ STRING\$ ( $\mathrm{W}, 32$ ): OPEN "O",\#2 , NM\$
45 FIELD\#1, 1 AS RD\$:LF=LOF (1)
46 CLS:LOCATE9, 1:ATTR3,2,B:PRINT "N O W L O A D I N G"; : ATTR $\varnothing$, $\varnothing$ :LOCATE8, 4: PRINT"LOADING WILL B E FINISHED": LOCATE7,6:PRINT"BEFO RE THIS NUMBER REACHES": LOCATE17 ,9:PRINT"< 114 >":ATTRI, $\varnothing:$ LOCATE 38,9
47 PG\$=STR\$ (PG) : IFVAL (PG\$) <1øTHE NPG\$="øø"+RIGHT\$ (PG\$,1) ELSEPG\$=" ø"+RIGHT\$(PG\$,2)
48 LOCATE1 $\varnothing, 16:$ ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ PRINT"NOW LOADING PAGE NUMBER":LOCATE17,1 9:PRINT"< ";PG\$;:LOCATE23,19:PRI NT">": ATTR1, $\varnothing: L O C A T E 38,9$
49 FORF $=1$ TOll4: PLS $(F)=$ BL $\$$
$5 \emptyset$ FORFI=1TOW:CN=CN+1:IFCN>=LF T HENST=1:GOTO58
51 GET\# I, CN:IFRD $=$ CHR ( 13 ) THEN 53 52 MID\$ (PL\$ (F) , Fl, I) =RD\$:NEXTFI 53 IF PL\$ (F) <>STRING\$ (W, 32) ANDPL $\$(\mathrm{~F}-1)=$ STRING $(\mathrm{W}, 32)$ THENPL $(\mathrm{F}-1)$ $=P L \$(F): P L \$(F)=B L \$: C N=C N-I N S T R(1$ , PL\$ (F-l), CHR\$(13)):GOTO5 $\varnothing$
54 F\$=STR\$ (F): F\$=RIGHT \$ (F\$, LEN (F \$) -1 ): IFVAL (F\$) <løTHENF $\$=" \varnothing "+$ RIG

HT\＄（F\＄，I）
55 IFVAL（F\＄）＜løøTHENF\＄＝＂ø＂＋RIGHT \＄（F\＄，2）
56 ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing: A \$=\operatorname{LEFT}(F \$, 1): B \$=M I D$ \＄（F\＄，2，1）：C\＄＝RIGHT\＄（F\＄，1）
$57 \mathrm{~S}=443362:$ LPOKES，6ø：LPOKE（S＋4） ，ASC（A\＄）：LPOKE（S＋6），ASC（B\＄）：LPOK E（S＋8），ASC（C\＄）：LPOKE（S＋12），62：NE XTF
58 CLS：GOSUB61
59 IFST＝1THEN1ø1
6ø OT＝l：GOTO 46
61 CLS：IFU＝－2THENLOCATE7，6：ATTR $\varnothing$ ，$\varnothing:$ PRINT＂POSITION PAPER IN PRINT ER＂：LOCATEll，8：PRINT＂AND PRESS＜ ENTER＞＂：GOSUB139：LOCATE18，1ø：LIN EINPUT＂＞＂；I\＄
62 IFAL＝ø ANDU＝2 THEN PRINT\＃2，A\＄
（ $\varnothing$ ）ELSE IF U＝2 THEN PRINT\＃2
63 IF OT＝1 THENFORT＝1TO5：PRINT\＃U ：NEXT：GOTO65
64 FORT＝1TO2：PRINT\＃U：NEXT：PRINT\＃ U，STRING\＄（PN，32）＋HE\＄：PRINT\＃U，STR ING\＄（PN，32）＋STRING\＄（LE，61）：PRINT \＃U
$65 \mathrm{IFF}<1.14 \mathrm{ANDST}=1 \mathrm{THENQ}=\mathrm{INT}((\mathrm{F}) /$ 2）+ ．5）：$Z=1$
66 IFL\＄＝＂D＂OR U＝2 THEN 68
67 CLS：LOCATE14，1ø：ATTR3，2，B：PRI NT＂NOW PRINTING＂；：ATTR1，$\varnothing: L O C A T E$ 35，1ø：ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ GOTO69
68 CLS：LOCATE11，1ø：ATTR3，2，B：PRI NT＂NOW SAVING TO DISK＂；：ATTRI，$\varnothing$ LOCATE35，1ø：ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing$
69 FORG＝1TOQ
$7 \varnothing$ IFW $=4 \varnothing$ THENA $=" \quad$＂+ PL\＄$(G)+"$ ＂+ PL $(\mathrm{G}+\mathrm{Q})$ ：GOTO72
71 IF CO＝96 THEN A\＄＝＂＂
$+P L \$(G)+" \quad$＂＋PL\＄（G＋Q）E LSE IF CO＝8ø THEN A\＄＝＂＂＋PL\＄（ $\mathrm{G})+\mathrm{l} \quad \mathrm{H}+\mathrm{PL} \$(\mathrm{G}+\mathrm{Q})$
72 PRINT\＃U，A\＄：NEXTG
73 PRINT\＃U
74 IF $\mathrm{Z}=1$ THEN 78
75 IF CO＝8ø THEN PRINT\＃U，STRING\＄ （7ø，32）；：PRINT\＃U，＂Page＂；PG ELSE
IF CO＝96 THEN PRINT\＃U，STRING\＄（86 ，32）；：PRINT\＃U，＂Page＂；PG
76 PRINT\＃U：PRINT\＃U
77 IFST＝1THEN1ø1ELSEPG＝PG＋1：AL＝1 ：RETURN
$78 \mathrm{~W}=(63-(Q+6)): I F W=\varnothing$ THEN75
79 RN＝INT（（CO－4甲）／2）：PRINT\＃U，STR ING\＄（RN，32）；STRING\＄（4甲，42）
$8 \emptyset \mathrm{~W}=(\mathrm{W}-2): I F W=<\varnothing$ THEN75ELSEPRINT \＃U，STRING\＄（W，13）：GOTO75
81 ATTR1，$\varnothing:$ FORT＝18TO22：LOCATEl，T ：PRINTST\＄；：NEXTT：RETURN

82 LOCATEl，2ø：ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing, B:$ PRINT＂YO U HAVE ENTERED TOO MANY CHARACTE RS＂；：ATTR1，$\varnothing: L O C A T E 11,2: G O S U B 139$ ：RETURN
83 LOCATE2，2ø：ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing, B: P R I N T " F I$ LENAME CAN＇T EXCEED 8 CHARACTERS ＂；：ATTRI，$\varnothing: G O S U B 139: R E T U R N$
84 CLS：LOCATElø，$\varnothing: P R I N T " P R I N T$ OP TION SELECT＂：LOCATEIø，l：PRINTSTR ING\＄（19，＂＝＂）
85 LOCATEø，3：PRINT＂l．STANDARD／ NORMAL ．．．．．．．．．．＜lø CPI＞＂：LOCA TEø，5：PRINT＂2．STANDARD／ITALIC ．．．．．．．．．．＜lø CPI＞＂
86 LOCATEø，7：PRINT＂3．STANDARD／ N．L．Q．．．．．．．．．．．．＜lø CPI＞＂：LOCA TEø，9：PRINT＂4．STANDARD／N．L．Q． ／ITALIC．．＜lø CPI＞＂
87 LOCATEø，13：PRINT＂5．ELITE／N ORMAL．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．＜l2 CPI＞＂：LOC ATE $\varnothing, 15: P R I N T " 6$ ．ELITE／ITALIC． ．．．．．．．．．．．．．＜l2 CPI＞＂
88 LOCATEø，17：PRINT＂7．ELITE／N ．L．Q．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$<12$ CPI＂：LOCA TEØ，19：PRINT＂8．ELITE／NORMAL／ ITALIC．．．．．＜12 CPI＞＂
89 LOCATE1ø，21：ATTR3，2，B：PRINT＂［ PRESS KEY DESIRED］＂；：ATTRI，ø：LOC ATE39，22
$9 \varnothing$ IN\＄＝INKEY\＄：ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing: I N=I N S T R(1$ ，＂l2345678＂，IN\＄）：IFIN＝øORIN\＄＝＂＂T HEN9ø
91 IFW＝4øANDIN＜＝4THENGOSUB139：LO CATE $\varnothing$ ，23：ATTR3，2：PRINT＂4ø COLUMN $S$ CAN ONLY BE LISTED IN 12 CPI＂； ：ATTR1，$\varnothing:$ LOCATE39， $23:$ GOTO9 ø
92 ON IN GOTO 93，94，95，96，97，98， 99，1øø
93 PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（19）；：R ETURN
94 PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（19）；CH R\＄（27）；CHR\＄（66）；CHR\＄（1）；：RETURN 95 PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（18）；：R ETURN
96 PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（18）；CH R\＄（27）；CHR\＄（66）；CHR\＄（1）；：RETURN 97 PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（23）；：R ETURN
98 PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（23）；CH R\＄（27）；CHR（66）；CHR\＄（1）；：RETURN 99 PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（29）；：R ETURN
1øø PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（29）；C HR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（66）；CHR\＄（1）；：RETURN 1ø1 CLS：UNLOAD：GOSUB139：LOCATE6， 1申：ATTR3，2，B：PRINT＂DONE．RETURNI NG TO MAIN MENU＂；：ATTRI，$\varnothing: L O C A T E$ $35,1 \varnothing: F O R T=1 T O 2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T T: I F U=-2 T$

HENKILL"N/DAT": RUNELSERUN
$1 \varnothing 2$ CLS:LOCATEll, $\varnothing: A T T R 3,2:$ PRINT "D I R E C T O R Y :";:ATTRI, $\varnothing: L$ OCATE38, $\varnothing:$ PRINT: PRINT:FORD=3TOll : DSKI\$ $\varnothing, 17, D, E \$, F \$: F O R G=1 T O 8: I F$ $\mathrm{G}<5 \mathrm{THENI}=(\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{I}) * 32 \mathrm{ELSEI}=(\mathrm{G}-5) * 32$
1ø3 IFG=5THENE\$=F\$
$1 \emptyset 4$ PL\$=MID\$ (E\$,I+l,8)
$1 \emptyset 5$ IFASC (LEFT\$ (PL\$,l)) $=255 \mathrm{THEN} 1$ $\varnothing 8$
$1 \varnothing 6$ IFASC (LEFT\$ (PL\$, I)) $=\varnothing$ THENNEX TG, D
lø7 H\$=MID\$ (E\$,I+9,3):PL\$(R)=PL\$ +" / " $+\mathrm{H} \$: \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}+1:$ NEXTG, D
1ø8 O=2:LOCATE $\varnothing, 0: F O R D=1 T O R-1$
lø9 ATTRø, ø:IFD/3<>INT (D/3) THENP RINTPL\$ (D) ;" ";ELSEPRINTPL\$ (D) ; $: \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{O}+1$
11ø NEXTD: HSTAT Z\$,Zl,Z2,Y:IFZ2= $\emptyset T H E N Y=Y+1 E L S E Y=Y+2$
lll LOCATElø,Y:PRINTSTRING\$ (2ø, 4
2) $: \mathrm{Yl}=\mathrm{Y}+2: \mathrm{Y} 2=\mathrm{Y} 1+1: Y 3=\mathrm{Y} 2+1: \mathrm{LOCATE}$ $\emptyset, Y I: P R I N T " L O A D$ A FILE, ENTER FI LE NAME": LOCATEø,Y2:PRINT"PRESS <ENTER> TO ABORT.";
112 LOCATE24,Y3:ATTR3, 2:PRINT"/D AT IS ASSUMED"; :ATTRI, $\varnothing: L O C A T E \varnothing$, Y3:ATTR $, \varnothing:$ LINEINPUT"ENTER FILEN AME: "; F\$
113 IFLEN (F\$) >8THENLOCATE $\varnothing$, Y3: PR INT" ": GOTOLI2ELSEIFF\$=""THEN8 114 GOSUBl4ø
115 OPEN "I",\#1,F\$+". DAT": V=ø
116 LINE INPUT \#l,A\$:A\$(V)=A\$:V= V+1
117 M\$=MID\$(A\$(ø), 6,1$): I F M \$=" * " T$ HENM=1
118 IFEOF (l)=-1 AND M<>1 THEN 12 1
119 IFEOF (l) < >-1THEN124
$12 \emptyset$ IF $V=67$ AND M<>l THEN12lELSE 124
121 GJ=1:CLS:GOSUB139:LOCATE6,1ø :ATTR3,3:PRINT"THIS IS NOT A STA NDARD FILE";:ATTRI, $\varnothing: L O C A T E 4,12:$ ATTR3, 3: PRINT"PRINT IT ANYWAY ?
$<Y>E S$ OR $\leq N>\varnothing " ;: A T T R 1, \varnothing: L O C A T E 38$ , 12: ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing$
122 IN\$=INKEY\$:IN=INSTR(I,"YN", I N\$):IFIN=øORIN\$=""THEN122ELSEIFI N=1THENGOSUB84ELSEIFIN=2THEN1
123 IFGJ=1THEN133
124 IFV2=ø ANDV=67THENGOSUB126EL SEIFV=67 ANDV2=1 THENGOSUB135ELS EIFV=67 ANDV2=2 THENGOSUB133
125 GOTOII6
$126 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{A} \$(\varnothing), 2,2): W \$=\mathrm{MID}(A$ $\$(\varnothing), 4,2): N=\operatorname{INSTR}(1, A \$(\varnothing), " / "): N$

M\$=MID\$(A\$( $), 7,(N-1)): W=V A L(W \$)$ : X=VAL (X\$) : GOSUB139:CLS: LOCATE8, $\varnothing$ :ATTR3, 2: PRINT"PRINT A FILE FRO M DISK";:ATTRI, $\varnothing: L O C A T E 38, \varnothing$
127 LOCATE3, 3: ATTRø, $\varnothing:$ PRINT"THE FOLLOWING FILE HAS BEEN LOADED": LOCATE7,5: PRINT"INTO THE COMPUTE RS MEMORY":LOCATEl4,9:ATTR3,2:PR INTNM\$;:ATTRI, $\varnothing:$ LOCATE38, 7 128 LOCATE7, ll:ATTR3, $2: P R I N T " I T$ IS A ";:PRINTW\$;:PRINT" COLUMN L ISTING";:ATTRI, $\varnothing: L O C A T E 38,1 \varnothing: I F W$ =4øTHEN129ELSE13ø
129 LOCATE8, 15:ATTR4,5:PRINT"YOU MUST USE 12 C.P.I.";:ATTRI, $\varnothing: L O$ CATElø, 17:ATTR4,5:PRINT"TO PRINT THIS FILE";:ATTRI, ø:LOCATE38,17 : GOTOl31
13ø LOCATE1め,15:ATTR4,5:PRINT"IT
IS FORMATTED FOR";:ATTRI, $\varnothing: L O C A$ TE9, 17:ATTR4,5:PRINT"PRINTOUT AT "; X;:PRINT"C.P.I.";:ATTRI, ø:LOCA TE38,17
131 ATTRø, ø:LOCATE1, 22: PRINT"PRE SS ANY KEY TO SELECT PRINTER COD ES":ATTRI, ø:LOCATE38, 22
132 ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing: I F I N K E Y \$="$ "THEN 132 ELSE GOSUB 84
133 CLS:LOCATE7,5:PRINT"POSITION
PAPER IN PRINTER":LOCATE13,7:PR INT"PRESS <ENTER>"; :LOCATE6,9:PR INT"TO PRINT THE ENTIRE LISTING" ;:LOCATE14,17:PRINT"<SPACEBAR>"; :LOCATE5,19:PRINT"FOR A PAUSE AF TER EACH SHEET";:GOSUB139:ATTRI, Ø: LOCATE38, 19
134 ATTR $\varnothing, \emptyset: I D \$=I N K E Y \$: I F I D \$=C H R$ \$(13)THENV2=1ELSEIFID\$=" "THENV2 =2ELSEIFID\$=""THEN134ELSE135
135 CLS:LOCATEl4, $\varnothing$ 甲:ATTR3, 2 , B: PR INT"NOW PRINTING";:ATTRI, ø:LOCAT E35, 1ø:ATTR $\varnothing$, ø
136 ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing: \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{U}+1: \mathrm{V}=\varnothing: \mathrm{V} 4=1: F O R T=$ 1TO66: PRINT\#-2, A\$ (T):NEXTT:IFEOF (l) = - 1THEN137ELSEGOSUBl4 $\varnothing$ :RETURN 137 UNLOAD:CLS:LOCATElø, 1ø:ATTR3 2:PRINT"PRINTING IS FINISHED";: ATTRI, $\varnothing: L O C A T E 6,2 \varnothing: A T T R \varnothing, \varnothing, B: P R I$ NT"PRESS ANY KEY FOR MAIN MENU"; : ATTRI, $\varnothing$ :LOCATE38, 22 : GOSUBl39 138 ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing: I F I N K E Y \$="$ "THEN138EL SERUN
139 FORS=1TOlø:SOUND18ø,l:NEXT:R ETURN
$14 \varnothing$ CLS:LOCATE5, 1ø:ATTR3, 2, B:PRI NT"NOW LOADING PAGE"; :PRINT (U+1) ;:PRINT"INTO MEMORY";:ATTRI, ø:LO CATE38, $1 \varnothing:$ ATTR $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ RETURN

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# Thanks for the Memory 

## By Thomas Kocourek and Kenneth Rockwell

Many programs have been written to use the full 64 K of the CoCo. These programs are of ten clumsy to use or have dubious value. NewBoots is a utility program written for the $64 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{CoCo}$. use and will work on either disk or cassette systems.
"Why," you might ask, "do we need another 64 K program?" Because there are times when you need maximum memory. A good example is Colorkit by Prickly-Pear Software. This machine language utility usually occupies the upper 5 K of memory in a 32 K CoCo. The memory is normally lost to you. But if you use New Boots to load Colorkit with an offset to \&HE000, you gain the memory back, along with an additional bonus. You can run your BASIC program and not worry about scrambling Colorkit. Other position-independent-coded, machine language programs can be loaded in a similar manner. How do you know if an ML program is position-independent? Load it with a small offset and execute it (i.e., type LOADM or CLOADM"program name",512). If the program works, it is position-independent.

Upon pressing the reset button, you will lose the 64 K mode. To remedy this annoyance, we've written an automatic re-boot to 64 K routine and incorporated it into NewBoots. To disable this feature, you must cold start the CoCo (via POKE113,0 and pressing ENTER

Thomas Kocourek is an electronics technician who enjoys sharing his two CoCos with his family. Kenneth Rockwell bought his first Color Computer five years ago to use in his heating and air conditioning business, and he's been a CoCo nut ever since.
and reset, or shutting off the power).

## How It Works

The first thing New Boots does is copy the BASIC ROMs into the high RAM bank. This is achieved by the short ML routine in lines 26 to 31 , which is no longer needed once BASIC has been copied.

Lines 35, 39, 43 and 48 poke new values into parts of the Color BASIC ROM area. Line 35 changes the cursor to a "checkerboard" pattern instead of a solid block; you can substitute a code between 128 and 143 to change the cursor pattern. Line 39 changes the cursor flashing rate; Line 43 sets the system to cycle through each available cursor pattern. Line 48 changes the prompt message from "OK" to "go" by poking the ASCII codes for ' $g$ ' and ' $o$ ' into the BASIC prompt location.

Lines 56 to 79 let you change the start-up message that appears when a cold start is performed. Line 56 checks to see if Disk BASIC 1.0, 1.1 or JDOS 1.11 are present (or if there is no disk ROM); lines $58,61,64$ and 67 set the appropriate start address for the startup message in each version. Line 72 puts the new message in A\$. Lines 76 to 79 poke the new message into the proper place in the disk (or Extended BASIC) ROM area.

The last step is to insert a patch in the lower 32 K area, to switch the high RAM bank back in when the reset button is pressed (which usually switches the ROMs back in). This way the patches will still be effective. Lines 84 to 87 poke in and execute a short ML routine to do just that. Finally, Line 93 executes a ROM routine to clear the screen and then performs a warm start of BASIC to put the patches into effect.


## BOOT A CUSTOM PROMPT AND , CURSOR WITH 64 K RAM FROM TOM KOCOUREK AND KEN ROCKWELL RT2, BOX54 <br> EMERSON, GA <br> FOR RS DISK 1. $\varnothing$, 1.1, JDOS l.ll \& EXT. BASIC  - SETUP BASIC FOR AUTO BOOT  CLEAR2 $\varnothing \varnothing$, 32761 <br>  64 K BOOT OVER ROUTINE 

 FOR $A=12288$ TO 12313: READ B POKE A, B:NEXT:EXECl2288 DATA26, $8 \varnothing, 142,128, \varnothing, 236,132$ DATA183,255,223,237,129,183 DATA $255,222,14 \varnothing, 254,255,37,24$ 157 ' COME HERE IF RS DISK 1.I
$58 \mathrm{~A}=86: \mathrm{S}=49465: \mathrm{E}=49551$ : GOTO72

6ø ' COME HERE IF RS DISK 1. $\varnothing$
$61 A=86: S=49446: E=49532:$ GOTO72

63 ' COME HERE IF JDOS 1.11
$64 \mathrm{~A}=76: \mathrm{S}=49182: \mathrm{E}=49258: \mathrm{GOTO} 72$

66 ' COME HERE IF EXTENDED BASIC
$67 \mathrm{~A}=81: \mathrm{S}=33 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{E}=33 \varnothing 81$

69 ' PUT YOUR MESSAGE IN THE
$7 \varnothing$ ' NEXT LINE AS "A\$=...."

72 A\$="
CUSTOM 64K RAM"

74 ' POKE MESSAGE INTO BASIC

76 IFLEN (A\$) <A THENA\$=A\$+STRING\$ (A-LEN (A\$) , 32) ELSEIFLEN (A\$) $>$ A TH EN A\$=LEFT (A\$,A)
77 FOR $Z=S$ TO ( $\mathrm{E}-1$ )
78 POKE Z,ASC(MID\$(A\$, $(Z+1)-S, 1)$
79 NEXTZ

81 ' AUTO BOOT ON RESET ROUTINE

83 DATA 52, 23, 142, 127, 249, 1 34, 126, 167, 4, 22ø, 114, 237,
$5,134,183,167,1,2 \not 4,255,2$
23
84 DATA $237,2,134,18,167, \varnothing$, 159, l14, 48, 3ø, 159, 35, 159, 39, 2ø4, 159, 114, 19ø, 192, ø 35 DATA $14 \varnothing, 68,75,38,5,142$, $192, \varnothing, 32,3,142,128, \varnothing, 48$, $1,16,163,132,38,249$
86 DATA $2 \varnothing 4,18,18,237,132$,
53, 151
87 FORA $=12288$ TO 12354 : READB: POKEA , B: NEXTA: EXECl2 288
88 ' USE THIS LINE FOR LOADING YOUR M/L PROGRAM.

$9 \varnothing$ ' DO A "CLS" AND THEN A
91 ' WARM RE-START OF BASIC

93 EXEC $433 \varnothing 4$ : EXEC3277 $\varnothing$

## DOWNLOADS

# Avoiding Hang-Ups in the All-RAM Mode 

By Dan Downard Rainbow Contributing Editor

Using Auto-Start on DOS [RAINBOW, November '84], I boot up Track 40 and Disk Menu. A problem exists with ML programs that exit by jumping to address \$FFFE. Under normal conditions, this address should be a reset vector but, since I am operating in the all-RAM mode, jumping to this address prints garbage on the screen and hangs up the computer. Where would this address be placed, and what does the memory map look like in the all-RAM mode?

> Wayne C. Bell Bangor, PA

Wayne, if you look at address \$FFFE in memory, you will notice that it contains \$A027. This is the warm start address for BASIC. There is one catch, though. You must first clear \$71, the warm start flag. Try something like this:

```
CLR $>1
JMP $A027
```

In BASIC this is where the infamous POKE113,0:EXEC40999 comes from. Unfortunately, on the CoCo 3 this trick does not do a true cold start.

Dan Downard is an electrical engineer and has been involved in electronics for 27 years through Ham radio ( $K 4 K W T$ ). His interest in computers began about eight years ago, and he has built several $68 X X$ systems.

## Telecommunications Help

I currently have a CoCo 3, FD 501 Disk Drive, DMP-I05 Printer and a DCM-3 Direct Connect Modem. I have asked my local Radio Shack dealer what else I need in order to upload/ download programs via telecommunications, and they could not give me a solid answer. Can you help?

Chuck Katsekes
Newport, NC
Besides a cable between your modem and CoCo , all you need is a terminal (communications) program. If you buy the RS-232 pack, there is a terminal program built in, but it's not very good. I would recommend a terminal program with Xmodem protocol for reliable downloading.

## Artifact Colors on CoCo 3

At Christmas time I upgraded from a CoCo 2 system to CoCo 3 with an RGB CM-8 monitor I like very much. However, to my disappointment, many of the games I liked on the CoCo 2 won't run right on my new system. Some won't load at all and others load and run, but without color.

Since the reason I don't have color on some of the games is the $R G B$ monitor and since I have the TV from my CoCo 2 system and since the CoCo 3 has both
a place for the monitor to connect to and a place for a TV to connect to, can I hook both of them up at the same time and then just turn on whichever one I want to use? Or will there be a problem, such as one cutting the other out or perhaps the hookup damaging the CoCo?

> William Colton Jr.
> Malad, ID

It won't hurt your computer to use all three of the video outputs at one time, William. However, a program has been developed to simulate artifacted colors on your CM-8. Check the Spectrum Projects ad for RGB Patch.

## Disk Run-On

I own a CoCo 2 with ' $F$ ' board and recently purchased a disk drive from True Data Products. The drive is a Teac 55B with hard drive controller, Disk Extended Color BASIC 1.0. The two sides are accessed as Drive 0 and Drive I. The problem is that when I either insert or extract the disk, the motor runs for about 10 seconds on its own before the lever is engaged. Is this normal? Will it harm the drive if I engage with the motor running?

> Richard Christenson
> Ellendale, $N D$

Richard, this is the normal way your disk should operate. The disk motor is turned on for a few seconds to allow the drive to get up to speed before any operation takes place. It is again delayed after each operation to prevent it from being turned off in case another operation follows. It will not hurt your drive; in fact, it helps by not turning it on and off so much.

## VIP Underlining

I have an unusual problem with my word processing program (VIP Writer). It's a very good sofiware program for word processing but, when I print any output to my printer (Smith-Corona L1000 daisy wheel), I cannot get any words underlined. I've tried all of the program's underlining procedures and changing the printer's ASC formats, all to no avail. Any ideas?

Randall E. Berkland Yokota Air Base, Japan
To get the underline, you have to use embedded commands depending on the printer being used. See the next letter, Randall.

## Underlines for Spaces

Following the instructions in my 64 K CoCo, Telewriter 64, and Tandy DWP220 primer manuals, and pursuant to a telephone call to Telewriter's office in California, I have inserted the suggested embedded format commands in my CoCo (at 600 baud) and have obtained underlining; however, my underlining is only printed directly under each word. What I am getting now is:
underlines under each word
when, in fact, what I want is:
underlines including the spaces between words.

The embedded commands are "caret DI 15" followed by "caret D2 14." Can you give me a new embedded command that will allow me to underline the spaces between words also? Other than this fault, I am highly pleased with the power of the Telewriter 64, CoCo, and Tandy DWP-220 combination, and I use them in my business as well as home as our prime word processor.

Bill Hodges
Columbia, SC

Thanks for the tip, Bill. We have had several people ask this question. I'm sorry, but I don't have the answer. We'll see if any of our other readers have solved your problem! At the same time, keep in mind that the majority of printers use different control codes.

## Variable Passing

I think I can help with your answer to Warren Cole [February 87]. I recently did a review of a new utility that would give Warren exactly what he asked for without OS-9. I tested Varisave on an 'F' board CoCo 1, CoCo 2 and CoCo 3. It works on all three and allows you to run a new program while saving variables (names and data string and numeric - arrays or not) from a previous program. It simulates the CHAIN command.

> Larry Elman
> Port Jefferson Station, $N Y$

Thanks for the help, Larry. I have since read the review, and you are correct. Varisave will indeed allow the passing of variables.
Several other readers suggested using the unused graphics pages with peeks and pokes to save variables. Where there's a will, there's a way.

## A Question Trio

I am having a problem with disk labels. After several weeks, sometimes sooner, the labels begin peeling off the disk, at the edges. This causes some further peeling when the disk is inserted into the disk drive. I tried pressing on the label more ardently, holding my hand against the label (so the body heat might set the label better), and don't know what else to do to keep them on the disks.

Another problem is that I have recently entered the field of OS-9 programs and have several disks with these on them. I would like to have a printed "disk-list," or inventory, of these programs, but all I get when I try to make
one is a series of blue lines on the screen, and garbage if I try to print the list of programs.

Now, my third and last question. Itry to keep the CoCo clean and covered when not in use. When I first turn it on, $I$ also have the DMP-I30 printer and the two disk drives turned on. I am using a color television as a monitor. When the CoCo is turned on, the screen is supposed to be green, but shows a white screen instead. Hitting the reset button several times, or turning the CoCo off and back on, usually gets the screen green. I have opened the CoCo case and cleaned the interior of the unit several times, so that does not appear to be the problem. I also removed the disk drives and the printer, in order to track down the culprit, but still have the same problem.
M.L. Braun

Bellevue, $O H$

Thave finally fou nd a solution to your disk label problems. Find a felt-tip pen with a light colored ink. Write directly on the disk jacket. We use this method here at the rainbow, and it seems to work fine. Needless to say, don't press too hard!

You must have OS-9 to list these directories, M.L. After booting OS-9, just enter the command OIR $I D O>P$ and you will get a printed disk directory of your working directory.

As far as your white screen is concerned, it sounds to me like your color burst signal is a little out of tolerance. There is a trimmer capacitor next to the crystal that can be adjusted, along with a few coils in the RF compartment.

[^20]
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## Programs From Our Past Printer Issues:

May 1986 - Home Sweet Home, a program that demonstrates PRINT @ statements; Message Maker, a printer utility to post a bulletin; Wordt, a game to aid in designing your own crossword puzzles; Flags, a graphics program that displays five anthems and flags of the world; Picture Calendar, a graphics program to design your own calendar pin-up; Card File, organizes baseball cards by teams or players; Picprt, a graphics utility that prints out graphics pictures, charts or graphs in various different sizes; 64 K Custom Setup, an aid for LLISTing programs; Print Stylist, a utility that sets print style combinations available on the Epson printer; Delights, six short utilities to make printing easier; Label Maker, a program to organize any disk collection; Rotate, prints wide documents on narrow printers; and Banner, a utility to print old-fashioned lettering for exciting banners. Plus seven additional programs.

May 1985 - Pictures Perfect, two screen dumps forsmall and large printed images; Numberjack, a memory game for preschoolers to adults; DIRECT, organizes your tape collection; Two-Column, prints program listings in two columns; Gemini Screen Print, a screen dump that puts graphics onto paper; KwikDraw, a graphics program to incorporate pictures created with drawing utilities into BASIC programs; Script, a graphics printer utility that prints in script; Putting the Okidata ML92 to Work, printer utilities to provide a simple interface with the CoCo; Rat Maze, a two-dimensional maze game; Formatter, helps debug and make nice-looking listings; Eye Q, game to test IQ by solving clues; and Purchase Order, a printer utility that sets up purchase orders and records mail orders. Plus seven additional programs.

Plus 18 programs from our May 1984 issue of THE RAINBOW.

## OS-9 MEMORY

# The Advantage of Processas 

By Peter Dibble

You've squeezed as hard as you can and your program still needs 200 K . You have your CoCo 3 stuffed with memory all the way up to 512 K , so there's plenty of memory there, but you can only apply 64 K of it to your problem. What can you do?

You need more than one process to solve your problem. Each process getsit sown address space. You need 200 K ? You might be able to divide your program among five 40 K address spaces.

It isn't too hard to slice a program into several processes. The trick is communication among the processes. The more restricted the communication, the better the resulting system will work. In this article I'll discuss cases that require simple one-way communication.

## Passing Parameters Through the Shell

If you can cut out part of the program that does a piece of work but doesn't have any effect on the rest of the program, you can easily make a process of it. Write it as a separate program and pass it any data it needs as parameters.

Be sure not to pass any pointers between processes. Remember that each process gets its own address space. Any pointers you pass will have no meaning in another address space.

A text editor or terminal program might want to start a process to do printing. By starting a separate process, you save space. You can also get printing in the background while you continue to work. I've included a set of BASICO9 programs that print a buffer. They're simple, but you can probably imagine more complicated versions.

If you want to try the demonstration program, type in the two procedures, save them, and pack the programprinter. When you run editor, it sends the

Peter Dibble has a bachelor's degree in chemistry and is currently a graduate student in computer science. He has worked as an applications programmer, systems programmer and as the user services assistant director for the University of Rochester Computing Center. With Dale Puckett, he is the co-author of The Complete Rainbow Guide to OS-9.
text buffer to the shell. This sends it to the program called printer, which displays it on your screen.

You might want to experiment with adding an ampersand (\&) at the end of cmd. line before you invoke shell in the editor procedure.

Passing parameters through the BASIC09 shell command doesn't work very well. The problem is that the OS-9 shell gets into the act. You can only pass very ordinary text through the shell. In the example program, I had to replace carriage returns and exclamation points with alternate characters to prevent the shell from seeing them and getting excited. There is no such problem if you use the OS-9 F\$Fork system call from assembler or C .

## Simple Pipes

You can get as many processes as you like involved with a problem without writing any special code if you use pipes through the shell. There is no popular example of this technique, but I have seen the Microware C compiler run with pipes between its phases. It is fast! Let's look at the C compiler in more detail.

Programs in C are converted to program modules by a sequence of operations:

- The preprocessor includes files and expands macros.
- The compiler itself converts the output of the preprocessor to assembly language in one or two passes (depending on whether you use the Level I or II version).
- The optimizer does some simple improvements on the assembly language.
- The assembler takes the output of the optimizer and converts it to a relocatable object file.
- The linker converts that to an executable module.

What you really want is something that makes an executable module from a $C$ program. The five or six steps are there for Microware's convenience, not for yours. There are various reasons for cutting the process into pieces, but on a 6809 there is a compelling reason. A C compiler in one piece would not fit in 64 K .

Pipes through the shell work for the C compiler, because data flows through the program in one
direction. If the linker had to feed data to the preprocessor, hooking the C compiler together would have been difficult.

A spelling checker is another example of something that can be broken into pieces connected by pipes. The input is the file you want to check. The output is a list of misspelled words. The steps are:

- Break the file into words
- Sort the words
- Remove redundant copies of words
- Merge the words with a dictionary keeping only words that don't match

The output is a list of words that weren't in the dictionary.

Any number of business problems break into pieces that can be joined with pipes. Text processors are also good candidates.

That's about all we can do without leaving BASIC09. Next time I'll show you some tricks that use assembly language. I'll do them as subroutines you can call from BASIC09 so you don't need to be an assembly language programmer to use them.

Listing 1: editor

PROCEDURE editor
$\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$\emptyset \varnothing 3$ B
$\varnothing \varnothing 76$
øøB1
$\emptyset \varnothing$ EC
Ø119
$\emptyset 12 \varnothing$
$\varnothing 152$
$\not \subset 169$
Ø193
ø1BB
ø1F6
$\emptyset 231$
Ø26C
Ø2A7
ø2B8
$\emptyset 2$ BD
ø2C9
ø2D4
$\emptyset 3 \emptyset F$
Ø34A
ø385
ø 3 С $\varnothing$
$\emptyset 3 E B \quad$ SHELL cmd_liñe
Ø3Fø DATA "Allās, poor Yorick|", CHR\$ (6)
$\emptyset 4 \emptyset E \quad D A T A$ "I knew him, Horatio,"," a fellow of infinite jest,"
$\varnothing 447$ DATA CHR\$(6)," of most excellent fancy."
Ø46C DATA CHR\$ (6), "He hath bore me on his back "
Ø493 DATA "a thousand times", CHR\$ (6)
$\emptyset 4 A E$ DATA " From Hamlet by shakespeare"

Listing 2: printer

## PROCEDURE Printer


$\varnothing \emptyset E C$
Ø127
Ø12E Ø169 Ø1A4 ØlDF $\not \subset 21 A$
$\varnothing 255$
Ø261
$\varnothing 268$
Ø29F
ø2D8
Ø311
Ø34A
$\varnothing 383$ $\varnothing 3 B C$ Ø3F5 $\varnothing 4 \varnothing 4$ $\varnothing 4 \emptyset F$ প411 $\varnothing 422$ ø42F Ø431 ø43B $\varnothing 446$ ø463

PARAM Length:INTEGER
(* ----------------------
(* It is easier to work with an array of bytes than a *)
(* string so lie to OS-9. Declare the second parameter *)
(* as an array.

PARAM buffer (5øl): BYTE
DIM i:INTEGER
FOR i=l TO Length $\backslash(*$ Print each character from buffer *)

(* through SHELL well, so they come in as I and chr 6 *)
(* This loop converts them back to <cr> and ! before *)
(* printing them.

IF buffer (i)=6 THEN
buffer (i)=13
ENDIF
IF buffer(i)=ASC("|") THEN
buffer(i)=ASC("!")
ENDIF
PRINT CHR\$(buffer(i)); <br>(* Print one character *) NEXT i
PRINT $\quad \backslash(*$ Close with a new line *)

"COULDN'T YOU HAVE BOUGHT A QUIETER PRINTER, DAD? I CAN'T HEAR MY 'TWISTED SISTER' ALBUM!"

It's here at last:

## Our <br> Fourth Rainbow Adventure Contest

For details, see Page 159

## $\frac{\text { R/ANDO }}{\text { OS-9 UTILITY }}$

## A Pause for Thought

## By Paul Ladouceur




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## KISSable OS-9

# Setting the Stage for OS-9 Level II 

By Dale L. Puckett Rainbow Contributing Editor

Bill Brady's latest communication program, Wiz, is the first thirdparty product we've seen that captures part of the power built into the just-released CoCo Version of OS-9 Level II. Wiz will sell for $\$ 79.95$ at FHL in Syracuse, New York.

CoCo 2 owners who are running OS9 Level I, Version 2 will be interested in Brady's BigT. BigT is Wiz without the Level II windows and is an excellent communications program. You can download the binary version of BigT from both Delphi and CompuServe. A $\$ 20$ donation to William Brady, 4776B Carmody Court, Harwood, MD 20776, will bring you a printed copy of the manual and the source code.

If you love the many online conferences on Rainbow's OS-9 SIG, you'll find this program is a dream come true. While in a conference, you type ycur part of the conversation in a small window at the bottom of the screen. Your great thoughts stay put and can be edited in that window until you press the ENTER key. While you're typing in your private window, you can read all conference chatter in Wiz's main window. When you press ENTER, Wiz sends your thought to Delphi. It appears in

[^21]the main Wiz window when Delphi sends it to everyone in the conference.

In the meantime, a one-line status window at the top of the screen lets you know how many minutes you have been online and reports your current communications parameters. If you need to do something else with your computer for a second, you can tell Wiz to wait, and go about your business. When you do this, the special Wiz output path to your RS-232 port is closed. Here's a possible use:
You're reading the Forum messages on Delphi and learn that someone needs help finding the ident of a module. If you want to help, you can start your reply to the question while online with Wiz, then tell Wiz to wait temporarily. At this time you can redirect the output of your OS-9 ident utility command to your /T2 device descriptor. This will send the report to Delphi where it will be inserted in your message. As soon as the ident command is finished, you can bring Wiz back to life and add any comments. Amazing!

## Why Wiz Is Important

Brady's Wiz is an important product because of the fine job it does in letting your OS-9 based Color Computer communicate with the rest of the world. However, its real importance stems from the fact that it shows that BASIC09, running in the OS-9 Level II windowing environment, is a tremendously viable development tool.
"Another significant thing about both $W i z$ and $B i g T$ is the way they are constructed and distributed," Brady said. "If you run the OS-9 ident utility on the Big $T$ file, you will see it contains
both BASIC09 I-Code modules and 6809 object code modules. All modules in the file load at once, and $B i g T$ assumes they are all in memory and immediately links to them with OS -9 system calls."

Brady's approach makes it easier for users because they need only load and run one program file. They do not have to worry about loading the program's modules by hand - or ensuring they are present in the current execution directory where OS-9 can find them automatically. However, Brady's approach points out an important technical detail that bears explaining.
"By loading all modules in the file at once, we ensure they are loaded contiguously," Brady said. "Under Level II this approach becomes very important because of the memory management hardware used in the CoCo 3."

When you load a program module into your CoCo 3 - or when OS-9 switches a module into a 64 K workspace used by a process - it will move an entire 8 K block of memory into the space. This will happen even if the module is only 20 bytes long.

This means you need to pack age your program modules into files that are no longer than 8 K bytes long. If they go one byte past the 8 K , you might as well add more to the program because you can use up to 16 K for the same cost.

Let's use the Wiz file as an example. It contains five modules: WTerm, 15,435 bytes; WizDraw, 1,365 bytes; Wi Xmod, 4,833 bytes; SysCall, 98 bytes; and Inkey, 94 bytes. The file contains 21,825 bytes. When it is loaded into memory, it takes up three 8 K blocks or 24,576 bytes of memory. If Brady expands the program, he has another

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## The WIZ

By Bill Brady
The Wiz is the First and Only program designed for the CoCo Ill that uses WINDOWS! The Wiz is a smart terminal and communications program for the CoCo Ill and OS9 Level II. Making use of multiple windows and overlay windows with pop up dialog boxes The Wiz really shines. Features include: Autolog- lets you configure The Wiz's colors, characters boldface etc., Xmodem and text send and receive, sleep mode, conference mode uses a separate window for your text, usage log and much more. Does not work with the CoCo's internal bit banger serial port. The complete package includes a special ACIA driver that allows baud rates from 300 to 19,200 baud. Requires the RS232 pak or the Disto RS232 or similar port plus a CoCo III with OS9 Level II.

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2,751 bytes to work with before he must invest another 8 K of memory in the process.

Now, let's look at what would have happened if Brady had left all five of

## "Microware did a beautiful job on this thing."

these modules in separate modules and then loaded them. WTerm would have used two 8 K blocks or 16,384 bytes, and WizDraw, WiXmod, SysCall and Inkey would have each taken 8 K bytes, for a grand total of 49,152 bytes. Brady's method saved 24,576 bytes of program memory area. Keep in mind that even though you may have 512 K of memory available to you with OS-9 Level II, each process - defined as a program running - can only use 64 K of memory.

## A Closer Look at BigT

$\operatorname{Big} T$ requires a CoCo 2 with an $80-$ column screen, a Multi-Pak, an R S-232 pack, BASIC09 and OS-9 Version 2.0. Rather than use a capture buffer, $B i g T$ uses the XON/XOFF protocol to tell
the host to stop sending, while it is sending data to your printer or a disk file

One of the modules that comes in the $\operatorname{Big} T$ file is an optimized device driver, SIO. This driver optimizes your CoCo when it is being used as a terminal with any host. It is reliable with screen drivers that do not disable interrupts all the way to 19.2 K baud.

You can print the last 1,024 characters received at any time by pressing ALT-P. Or you can redisplay those characters by pressing ALT-S. You can also download everything you receive to a disk file or upload text files to the host. An auto-log feature, similar to that used by the Tandy Model 100 laptop computer, makes automatic operation possible for some tasks.

Big $T$ lets you use the error-free Xmodem protocol to transfer binary files between two computers, and it gives you two 80-character macros you can recall with the two CoCo 3 function keys. Brady is hoping to come up with an OS-9 standard protocol similar to the MacBinary protocol that lets you automatically download executable program files from a host like Delphi.

Wiz adds the ALT-W, ALT-C and ALTP keys to the BigT repertoire. ALT-W is used to put Wiz to sleep. ALT-C puts you in the conference mode and ALT-P gives you a way to update the time-in status bar along the top of your screen.

The Wiz config menu lets you set the color of the characters on your screen, as well as the background. It also lets you toggle between regular letters or boldface letters. A proportional spacing character set is also available from that menu.

When you tell Wiz you want to go out to the OS-9 shell and do something else, it opens up a dialog window in the middle of your screen. When you return from the shell, your original screen is restored. Incidentally, the event window at the bottom of the screen that is used for conferencing and messages is a device window, as is the main screen. The menus are output to overlay windows.

Thestatus bar at the top of the screen is a pseudo-window. To create it, Brady first created a window that filled the full size of the screen. Then, he wrote out the status bar and resized the main window so it is one line smaller and

## Two-Liner Contest Winner . . .

Run this program if you would like a little help in setting the baud rate for your printer.

## The listing:

$1 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINTTAB(6)"PRINTER BAUD RATE":PRINT:PRINT" $1=5 \varnothing ", " 9$ $=18 \varnothing \varnothing ", " 2=75 ", " 1 \varnothing=2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing "$ ," $3=11 \varnothing ", " l l=24 \varnothing \varnothing ", " 4=$ 135","12 = $36 \varnothing \varnothing ", " 5=15 \varnothing ", " 13$ $=48 \varnothing \varnothing ", " 6=3 \varnothing \varnothing ", " 14=72 \varnothing \varnothing "$ ," 7 = 6øø","15 = 96øø"," $8=1$ 2øø": PRINT
2ø INPUT"ENTER CHOICE (1-15)"; Z: IF $\mathrm{Z}<1$ OR $\mathrm{Z}>15$ THEN $1 \varnothing$ ELSE $\mathrm{Z} \$="$ $4 \emptyset 88222712461153111 \varnothing \varnothing 18 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 88 \varnothing \varnothing 4 \varnothing$
 KE 149 , VAL(MID $(Z \$, Z * 4-3,1))$ : POK E 15ø,VAL(MID\$(Z\$,Z*4-2,3)):PRIN T"BAUD RATE NOW SET"

Michael Kromeke Albuquerque, $N M$
(For this winning two-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Second Rainbow Simulations Tape.)

## Two-Liner Contest Winner.

This Two-Liner will print out PRINT@ worksheets for you.

## The listing:

1 INPUT"\# OF WORKSHEETS";N:FORZ= 1 TO N:PRINT\#-2,TAB(19);"PRINT @ WORKSHEET (32 X 16)":PRINT\#-2: P RINT\#-2, TAB (23) ; : FORX=1 TO $2: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}$ +1:FORY=1 TO lø:PRINT\#-2,USING"\# \#";T;:NEXTY,X:PRINT\#-2," 33 ":P RINT\#-2, CHR\$ (15) : : FORX=1 TO 3:FO RY= ØTO9: PRINT\#-2, TAB (4) ;
2 PRINT\#-2, USING"\#\#"; Y; : NEXTY, X: PRINT\#-2," $\varnothing 1$ ":FORY=1 TO 16:PR INT\#-2,USING"\#\#\#"; H;:PRINT\#-2,"! ";: $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+32: \mathrm{FORX}=1$ TO $32:$ PRINT\#-2, " ! "; : NEXTX:PRINT\#-2:NEXTY:PRINT $\#-2$, CHRS $(14): T=\varnothing: H=\varnothing:$ NEXTZ

Bobby Greene Lenoir, NC

[^22]starts one line down. Since the status bar is outside of the main window, it remains on your screen.

Another trick Brady learned while programming Wiz was how to draw a border around an overlay window. To make his bevelled borders, he created a bevelled border sized to work with a 640-by-192 pixel screen. He found that after he did this, he could open any size window and write the same code to it. The system then automatically scales the border to the window. In the words of Bill Brady, "Microware did a beautiful job on this thing!"

## WizDraw Listing

Bill Brady is so excited about the new windowing environment, he is sharing the module that draws the Wiz start-up screen. This way you can see how easy high resolution graphics can become with BASIC09 under OS-9 Level II.
There's an important time- and space-saving feature built into Brady's code. He makes full use of BASIC09's ability to create special data types. In Wiz Draw, he creates a data type that defines a box and a line, and another that allows him to move OS-9's high resolution graphics cursor anywhere on the screen.

We'll use Brady's definition of the data type $1 \times$ to show the advantages of this approach. The data type $1 \times$ has six parts. Each part is one byte long.

TYPE $1 \times=a 1 x, t 1 x, h b x .1 b x$, hby, lby: BYTE

After using the BASIC09 TYPE statement to define his data, Brady uses the DIM statement to actually reserve the memory for his program to use: DIM line: $1 \times$. This line tells BASIC09 to reserve six bytes of memory - one for
each of the six-byte fields in the new data type $1 \times$. Next, Brady assigns a value of decimal 27 to the field named $o l \times$ and a value of $\$ 46$ to the field named $t l x$.

If you look on pages 4 through 9 of the windowing section of the OS-9 Level II manual, you will find an OS9 drawing command named LineM. LineM means, "Draw a line and move." It draws a line, using the current foreground color, from the current draw pointer position to a new point. To send that command to OS-9 so a line can be displayed on your screen, you could simply use the standard display utility command, OS9: display 1646 HBX LBX HBY LBY.

Deja vu! Where have you seen the 1 b and 46 before? Didn't Brady assign those values to the $\sigma l \times$ and $t l \times$ fields of his new data structure? Read $\mathrm{HB} \times$ as high byte of the $X$ coordinate and LBX as low byte of the X coordinate. Read the values for the $Y$ position in a similar manner.

To use this command from the OS9 shell, you need to know the integer two bytes wide - value of the end of the line. For example, on a screen 640 decimal pixels wide by 192 decimal pixels high, the middle of the screen would have an $X$ coordinate of 320 and a Y coordinate of 96 . That same position would be 140, 60 using hexadec-. imal notation. Remember the display utility command speaks Hex.

To draw a line from the upper lefthand corner of the screen, position 0 horizontal and 0 vertical, you would type: 0S9: display 1b 4601400060 ENTER.

Notice you sent six bytes to the standard output path when youran this line. When you did, a line popped onto your Color Computer screen. You must
be in a graphics screen before this command line will work. We'll show you a procedure file named MakeGW You can use this file to turn your current window into a graphics window later.

You can also draw lines on your screen using the BASIC09 GFX2 LINE function. If you look at the definition of this function, you will see it accepts an optional path number, the word "LINE" and either two- or four-integer (or two-byte) parameters.

If you use two parameters, the LINE function will draw the line from the current graphics cursor position to the new position. If you give it four parameters, LINE will draw the line between the optional beginning $X$ and $Y$ coordinates and the ending coordinates. Assuming the graphics cursor is located in the upper left-hand corner of the screen, position 0,0 again, you can draw the same line from within BASIC09: RUN GFX2("LINE", 320,96). Notice that this time we used decimal numbers as coordinates. That's what the LINE function wants to see.

For now, let's continue to look at how Brady makes good use of BASIC09's ability to GET and PUT complete data structures with a single command. After he assigns the values to the olx and $t 1 \times$ fields, he makes similar definitions in his rbox and putge data structures. Rbox is used to draw a box with one swift command. Putgc moves the cursor with the same speed and agility.

He is using assignment statements to place the proper control codes in the first two positions of his data structures and to pass coordinate information to his data structures. The codes he is using are the same codes you would send using the OS-9 display utility command. The coordinates define the position of the corners of the box, the new

## OS-9™ SOFTWARE/HARDWARE

[^23]PC-XFER UTILITIES - Utilities 10 read/write and format ss MSDOSTM diskettes on CoCo under OS-9. $\$ 45.00$ (requires SDISK) CCRD 512K Byte RAM DISK CARTRIDGE-Requires RS Multipak interface, two units may be used together for 1MB RAM disk. Addressing is switch selectable. OS-9 level 1 and 2 driver and test software included. $\$ 169.00$

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end of the line or the new position of the cursor.

Once he has stored all this information in the data structure, Brady sends those data structures intact to the standard output path, which just happens to be your screen. For example:

```
putgc.oxy=$1b
putgc.txy=$40
putgc.hxyx=0
putgc. 1xyx =200
putgc.hxyy=0
putgc. 1xyy=12
PUT #1,putgc
```

These BASIC09 statements move the draw pointer to a position 200 pixels to the right of the left edge of the screen and 12 pixel positions down from the top of the screen. This is the first cursor movement in the program. The next magic command out of the hat? PUT $\sharp 1$, rbox.

This draws a "relative" box with one corner on the starting position above and the opposite corner located 20 pixels to the right and 60 pixels down. From there, Brady moves the cursor just inside the box and sends out the command to fill the box with the current foreground color. Then, he moves the cursor again before drawing a number of lines one after the other. Each line begins where the last one ended. In about a second, a giant Wiz logo is drawn on your screen.

Instead of typing a series of shell display statements in his BASICO9 program, Brady has sent out his code with a simple PUT statement. He also saves 8 K of memory in the process because every time you create a new shell to run a process, you use up one 8 K block of data memory, albeit temporarily.

## Creating a Graphics Window

To create a graphics window in place of the text window, you must send out a sequence of OS-9 display commands. Essentially, these commands must end the window you are using, set the type of the new window you want to use and then select that new window for use.

Create the following OS-9 procedure file with the build utility command or your editor, and then run it when you want to change in place from a text window to a graphics window. The characters appear to be a little sharper in the text windows - like the one created on device $/ \omega\rangle$ by the procedure file window.t日0s that comes on your

Level II system disk - than they do in the graphics windows. Here is MakeGW.

```
merge /d0/sys/stdfonts
montype r
display 1b 24
display 1b 2050050 1B
100
display 1b 3110
display 1b Эa CB 01
display 1b 21
```

This procedure file will create an 80 -by- 24 white screen with black letters. The display commands are actually calls to the following OS-9 functions:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { DWEnd } & \text { Device Window End } \\
\text { DWSet } & \text { Device Window Set } \\
\text { Palette } & \text { Change Palette } \\
\text { Font } & \text { Select Font } \\
\text { Select } & \text { Window Select }
\end{array}
$$

## The Magic of / dd

One great new feature in the OS-9 Level II release is the device descriptor /dd. The "dd" stands for default drive. Microware and Tandy obviously intend for all software developers to use this device descriptor when they must hard code a pathlist into a program.

When you boot your OS-9 Level II system, the device descriptor is merely a copy of the standard /d0 device descriptor that is also present.

Who cares, you might ask. You will - soon! Follow this scenario that actually happened to me. Immediately after booting my new OS-9 Level II system, I created a new boot file. This file contained /d0 and /d.l device descriptors set at 40 tracks, doublesided with a step rate of 6 ms . I left /dd in the boot file, not even noticing it was there.

Later, I encountered a new error number while creating new windows. I immediately typed ERROR 192 and waited for the system to tell me what I had done wrong. No such luck! I got a message that said I couldn't open a path to /dd/sys/errmsg.

I wondered for a second, then I got the picture. The disk that now con-
tained my system and errmsgs was a double-sided disk. The default drive, /dd, was still set to look like the original /d0, a single-sided, 35-track affair. When the error utility command tried to read the errmsg file from the SYS directory on my double-sided disk, it couldn't access it. Foiled, but protected at the same time.

After I got my Disto hard disk drivers installed in my Level II system, I made a copy of the $/$ h0 device descriptor and patched it so the module it contained was named /dd. I verified it to update the CRC and then used OS9Gen to generate a new OS9Boot file with my new /dd replacing the original.

I had already copied the errmsgs into the SYS directory on the hard disk drive. The next time I hit an error message I typed the error utility command again. This time, the hard disk started clicking and, a second later, the system reported the English language version of the sin I had committed.

Now, as soon as all developers start using/dd/defs/defsfiles instead of /d0/defs/defsfiles, etc., we will have it made. By the way, if you have a RAM disk instead of a hard disk, you can create a default device descriptor, /dd, that points to your RAM disk. Then, if you put your SYS directory in your RAM disk, the error utility command will respond almost instantaneously. So will the help utility command.

In summary, the default device descriptor /dd is nothing more than a copy of the device descriptor for the drive where you would like to store things that must always be found.

Here's a nother point. Using my current system as an example, /dd is nothing more than a copy of $/ \mathrm{h} 0$. Both /dd and $/$ h0 are still in the boot file, and both can be used to access that single piece of hardware. Since both device descriptors have the same drive number and the same address with only the name changed, there are no collisions.

If we all come behind this Microware standard and create a few standard default directory names of our own, it

Listing 1: wizdraw

```
PROCEDURE wizdraw
\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing TYPE bx=obx,tbx,hbbx,lbbx,hbby,lbby:BYTE
\emptyset\varnothinglF TYPE putxy=oxy,txy,hxyx,lxyx,hxyy,lxyy:BYTE
\emptyset\emptyset3E TYPE lx=olx,tlx,hbx,lbx,hby,lby:BYTE
\varnothing\varnothing5D DIM ffil:STRING{2]
\varnothing\varnothing69 DIM rbox:bx
\varnothing\varnothing72 DIM putgc:putxy
\varnothing\varnothing7B DIM line:lx
```

may someday be much easier to write programs that can be used easily - no matter where your current data directory is located. It won't make any difference if we are using a 40 -track, double-sided floppy disk, a R AM disk, an 80 -track quad-density floppy or a hard disk drive - if our programs look in /dd/sys/errmsg for English language messages they will find them, if we have copied the sys/errmsg file to that medium.

## How To Use ModPatch

The same day we received our OS-9 Level II package we got a call from Cray Augsburg of Delphi rainbowmag fame. Cray had received his package, too, and wanted to know how to patch his device descriptors to pick up a six millisecond step rate. He had already used config to make a new OS9Boot file that let him use his double-sided drives.

For some reason, I couldn't find the ModPatch directions in the thick manual that comes with Level II, so I typed help modpatch and picked up enough of the syntax to do the job.

ModPatch reads a file containing the patches you want to make, to a module in memory. The patch file I sent to Cray on Delphi looked like this:

```
L d0
C140003
V
L dl
C140003
v
```

That file will take care of both /do and $/ d 1$. It links to the device descriptor in the first line. In the second line, it changes the byte at an offset 14 Hex bytes from the beginning of the file from 00 to 03 . This changes the step rate from 30 milliseconds to six milliseconds. The official name of that byte in a device descriptor is IT .STP.

To actually make the patch after he downloaded the listing into a file named patch, Cray typed: ModPatch patch ENTER.

And while we're speaking of patches, if you have any device descriptors you are upgrading to Level II, you need to change the byte at an offset of 14 decimal from FF to 07 . To do it, create a ModPatch patch file like this:

```
L H0
C 0E FF 07
V
```

That's all there is to it!

```
\emptyset\emptyset84 putgc.oxy=27 \putgc.txy=$4\emptyset
\varnothing\varnothing9B I ine.olx=27 \line.tlx=$46
```

ffil=CHR$(27)+CHR$(\$4F)

```
ffil=CHR$(27)+CHR$($4F)
rbox, obx=27
rbox, obx=27
rbox.tbx=$49
rbox.tbx=$49
rbox.hbbx=\varnothing
rbox.hbbx=\varnothing
rbox.lbbx=2\emptyset
rbox.lbbx=2\emptyset
rbox.hbby=\varnothing
rbox.hbby=\varnothing
rbox.lbby=6\emptyset
rbox.lbby=6\emptyset
PRINT CHR$($\varnothingC);
PRINT CHR$($\varnothingC);
putgc.hxyx=\varnothing \putgc.lxyx=2\emptyset\varnothing \putgc.hxyy=\varnothing \putgc.lxyy=12
putgc.hxyx=\varnothing \putgc.lxyx=2\emptyset\varnothing \putgc.hxyy=\varnothing \putgc.lxyy=12
PU'\Gamma #l,putgc
PU'\Gamma #l,putgc
PUT #l,rbox
PUT #l,rbox
putgc.1xyx=2ø2 \putgc. lxyy=13
putgc.1xyx=2ø2 \putgc. lxyy=13
PUT #l,putgc
PUT #l,putgc
PUT #l,ffil
PUT #l,ffil
putgc.1xyx=22\varnothing
putgc.1xyx=22\varnothing
putgc.lxyy=72
putgc.lxyy=72
PUT 年l,putgc
PUT 年l,putgc
line.hbx=l \line.hby=\varnothing
line.hbx=l \line.hby=\varnothing
line.lbx=$18 \line.lby=72
line.lbx=$18 \line.lby=72
PUT #l,line
PUT #l,line
line.hbx=1
line.hbx=1
line.lbx=$2C \line.lby=62
line.lbx=$2C \line.lby=62
PUT #l,line
PUT #l,line
line.lby=12
line.lby=12
PUT #l,line
PUT #l,line
line.lbx=26
line.lbx=26
PUT #l,line
PUT #l,line
line.lby=68
line.lby=68
PUT #l,line
PUT #l,line
line.lby=7\emptyset \line.lbx=$18
line.lby=7\emptyset \line.lbx=$18
PUT #l,line
PUT #l,line
line.lbx=6
line.lbx=6
PUT #l,line
PUT #l,line
line.lby=12
line.lby=12
PUT #l,line
PUT #l,line
line.hbx=\varnothing \line.lbx=$Fl
line.hbx=\varnothing \line.lbx=$Fl
PUT #l,line
PUT #l,line
line.lby=7\varnothing
line.lby=7\varnothing
PUT #l,line
PUT #l,line
line.lbx=22\varnothing
line.lbx=22\varnothing
PUT #l,line
PUT #l,line
putgc. Ixyx=222
putgc. Ixyx=222
putgc.lxyy=71
putgc.lxyy=71
PUT #l,putgc
PUT #l,putgc
PUT #l,ffil
PUT #l,ffil
putgc.hxyx=1 \putgc.lxyx=$2\emptyset
putgc.hxyx=1 \putgc.lxyx=$2\emptyset
putgc.lxyy=14
putgc.lxyy=14
PUT #l,putgc
PUT #l,putgc
PUT #l,ffil
PUT #l,ffil
putgc.hxyx=l \putgc.lxyx=$4\varnothing \putgc. lxyy=12
putgc.hxyx=l \putgc.lxyx=$4\varnothing \putgc. lxyy=12
rbox.lbbx=2\emptyset \rbox.lbby=5
rbox.lbbx=2\emptyset \rbox.lbby=5
PUT #l,putgc
PUT #l,putgc
PUT #l,rbox
PUT #l,rbox
putgc.lxyx=$41 \putgc.lxyy=13
putgc.lxyx=$41 \putgc.lxyy=13
PUT #1,putgc
PUT #1,putgc
PUT #l,ffil
PUT #l,ffil
putgc.lxyy=24
putgc.lxyy=24
putgc.1xyx=$4\varnothing
putgc.1xyx=$4\varnothing
PUT #l,putgc
PUT #l,putgc
rbox.lbby=48
rbox.lbby=48
PUT #l,rbox
```

PUT \#l,rbox

```
```

Ibox.1bbx=2\varnothing

```
Ibox.1bbx=2\varnothing
putgc.1xyx=22\varnothing
putgc.1xyx=22\varnothing
in 1,lin
in 1,lin
\emptyset222
PUT H1,11ne
```

PUT H1,11ne

```
```

CC-CheckWruter If you use Dynacalc to keep track of your

```
CC-CheckWruter If you use Dynacalc to keep track of your
household bills, then herc is the best way to pay them. $19,95
household bills, then herc is the best way to pay them. $19,95
CC-Flight Log Prepares a flight log to use in flight, airport
CC-Flight Log Prepares a flight log to use in flight, airport
directory buill-in. cuslomize it lo your airplane. $24.95
directory buill-in. cuslomize it lo your airplane. $24.95
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Sulte 2
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Houston. TX 77041 }\begin{array}{l}{\mathrm{ TxResidents add }}\\{6.25%\mathrm{ sales tax}}
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```
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```

q3BE
\varnothing3D5
93DE
93E7
Q3FE
\varnothing4\varnothing7
041E
8429
8434
943D
6448
\&451
845C
8468
\&471 line.lbx=\$B8
947D PUT \#l,line
\$486 line.lby=72
Q491 PUT \#1,line
949A line.lbx=$68
\emptyset4A6 PUT #l,line
\phi4AF line.lby=62
\emptyset4BA PUT #l,line
&4C3 line.lby=26 \line.lbx=$B\varnothing
g4DA PUT \#l,line
g4E3 line.lbx=\$68
Q4EF PUT \#l,line
g4F8 line.lby=24
0503 PUT \#1,line
\varnothing5\varnothingC putgc.lxyx=\$9\varnothing \putgc.lxyy=48
\$523 PUT \#1,putgc
\&52C PUT \#1,ffil
\varnothing535 END
PUT \#1,putgc
PUT \#l,ffil
putgc.1xyx=$68 \putgc.lxyy=24
PUT #1,putgc
line.hbx=1 \line.lbx=$B8
line.hby=\varnothing
line.lby=24
PUT \#l,line
line.lby=34
PUT \#l,line
line.lby=7\varnothing
line.lbx=\$7\varnothing
PUT \#l,line

```

\section*{Listing 2: \(\times\) mode}
```

/*

* modified xmode utility to allow changing IT.Col and IT.Row
* in the device descriptor.
* 
* Copyright (c) }1986\mathrm{ by Gregory A. Law
*/
\#include <ctype.h>
\#include <module.h>


# 

```

\section*{New Level II Utility Programs From Kevin Darling}

Kevin Darling has uploaded a set of OS-9 Level II utility programs to both the Rainbow Delphi OS-9 Online SIG and the CompuServe OS-9 SIG. They take CoCo OS-9 Level II memory management techniques into consideration and are stored in one file just under 8 K bytes long. The package includes oroc, a procs-like utility that also reports the standard input and output devices for each process; dirm, an mdir replacement that prints true block numbers and a tick mark on the left side of the first module name loaded from a file; mmap, which prints a memory block map that shows where modules are loaded, data is being stored or is free; smap, which shows the layout of memory in the system page; pmap, which shows process DAT image maps and tells which process is using each block; and dmem, which can be used to write up to 1,024 bytes of data from a specified memory block to the standard output path. These utilities make a nice addition to your OS-9 toolkit.

\section*{DeskMate Tip From Color Expo}

We interviewed two of the Color Computer Community's movers and shakers, Dale Lear and Paul Searby, at Color Expo '87. We talked to Dale about a new way to use the VShell program built into his TSWord package. Look for it in the next column. We'll also feature Lear in a short personality profile.

Paul Searby was so busy demonstrating Computerware's new Screen Star program at Anaheim, we barely caught him for the interview. The new WordStar-like program works with either Level I or Level II OS-9. The Level II version takes advantage of the CoCo 3's ALT and function keys. It uses the Level II dialog windows to create pop-up menus and features a "smart speller" that uses a dictionary containing the most common misspellings in the English language.

Searby has been a staunch supporter of OS-9 for more than five years. Next month, we'll feature a few of his views about OS-9 Level II and the future of the CoCo 3.

After our OS-9 presentation at Color Expo '87, we got into a long conversation with John Alan Lind, K D7XG, the Orange Section Technical Coordinator of the American Radio Relay League. Lind had solved a Desk Mate printing
problem that has plagued many users. He shared his solution with us.

One of the main problems with DeskMate is that it only supports two baud rates, 600 and 1200 . The baud rate is set by using the ALT-* keystroke pair and by selecting the printer icon that appears at the top of the screen. At the end of this process, you are asked to select between 600 and 1200 baud.

Resetting the def ault baud rate for the printer device descriptor, /p, using xmode and cobbler will not work. Desk Mate "conveniently" resets the baud value right back to 600 with its own embedded version of xmode. The tuneport utility gave Lind a tool to solve the problem.

It works at a lower level in the descriptor than \(\times\) mode and resets the actual timing loop value for the baud rate selected. It allows gross as well as fine tuning, and Lind decided to set the 1200 baud timing loop so it would actually print at 2400 baud. He figured, accurately, that if he could do this, he would be able to make the 1200 baud selection to print at 2400 baud.

First, load xmode, tuneport and cobbler into memory from your OS9 system disk. Then, replace your system disk with the DeskMate disk and run the sequence below. Remember, the DeskMate disk is the one you want mounted at this time, because it is the one you are changing.

You must make sure your printer is connected. If it isn't, tuneport won't work. If you forget, you'll see an "Error \#246" message. Also, make sure your printer is set to the baud rate you want to use. Now type:
```

0S9: chx d0/cmds
0S9: xmode $/ \mathrm{p}$ baud=03

```

This sets \(/\) p to the 1200 baud rate. If you want to retune the 600 baud selection, you must use \(\times\) mode \(/ \mathrm{p}\) baud=02.

Nowtype:0S9: tuneport/p-s=45. tuneport will have you verify that you have indeed used the correct timing loop value. If the test message is printed OK, just press the ENTER key. If not, fine tune the delay by entering a new value close to 45 .

After you have run tuneport, use cobbler to rewrite the 059Boot file on your DeskMate disk: OS9: cobbler / d0 ENTER.

That's it! The next time you select 1200 baud in DeskMate, the program will use \(\times\) mode baud=03. Since you have set the timing loop at baud=03 to 2400
```

        printf("%s ", Opts->upc == \emptyset ? "-upc" : "upc");
        printf("%s ", Opts->bso == \varnothing ? "-bsb" : "bsb");
        printf("%s ", opts->dlo == \varnothing ? "-bsl" : "bsl");
        printf("%s ", Opts->eko == \emptyset ? "-echo" : "echo');
        printf("%s "', Opts->alf == \emptyset ? "-lf" : "lf');
        printf("nulls=%x ", (unsigned) Opts->nul);
        printf("%s ", Opts->pau == \varnothing ? "-pause" : "pause");
        printf("pag=%d ", (unsigned) Opts->pag);
        printf("bsb=%%&2X\n", (unsigned) Opts->bsp);
        printf("del=%ø2X ", (unsigned) Opts->del);
        printf("eor=%ø2X ", (unsigned) Opts->eor);
        printf("eof=%ø2X ", (unsigned) Opts->eof);
        printf("reprint=%ø2X ", (unsigned) Opts->rpr);
        printf("dup=%ø2x ", (unsigned) Opts>>dup);
        printf("psc=%&2x ", (unsigned) Opts->psc);
        printf("abort=%ø2X\n", (unsigned) Opts->abort);
        printf("quite=%ø2x ", (unsigned) Opts->quit);
        printf("bse=%ø2X ", (unsigned) Opts->bse);
        printf("bell=%ø2X "", (unsigned) Opts->ovf);
        printf("type=%ø2X ",' (unsigned) Opts->par & \emptysetxff);
        printf("baud=%ø2X ", (unsigned) Opts->bau);
        printf("xon=%ø2X ", (unsigned) Opts->xon);
        printf("xoff=%&2X\n", (unsigned) Opts->xOff);
        printf("col=%d ", (unsigned) Opts->col);
        printf("row=%d\n", (unsigned) Opts->row);
    /*
    */ this routine updates the CRC of the descriptor
    if (Modified) (
        Address = Module;
        Length = Address + 2;
        ModCrc = Module + (*Length) - 3;
        ModCrc[\varnothing] = ModCrc{1]= ModCrc[2]= =xff;
        crc(Module, *Length - 3, ModCrc);
        ModCrc[\varnothing] ■ ModCrc[\varnothing];
        ModCrc[1] = ~ModCrc[1];
        ModCrc[2] = -ModCrc[2];
    )
    munlink(Module);
                                    /* finally, restore the link count */
    /*
* This is a quick and dirty parsing routine using strcmp() to
* compare the input string with a know flag. It could have been
* smaller but at the time I was too lazy to write the real
* parsing routine and parsing tables. After all, are not macros
* easier to type?
*/
parse (command)
char command[];
(
int 1;
char value;
for (i = \varnothing; i<= strlen(command); i+++)
command[i] = tolower(command[i]);
if (! strcmp(command, "upc"))
Opts->upc = 1;
if (! strcmp(command, "-upc"))
Opts->upc = \varnothing;
if (! strcmp(command, "bsb"))
Opts->bso = 1;
if (! strcmp(command, "-bsb"))
Opts->bso = \varnothing;
if (! strcmp(command, "bsl"))
Opts->dlo = 1;
if (! strcmp(command, "-bsl"))
Opts->dlo = \varnothing;
if (! strcmp(command, "echo"))
Opts->eko = 1;
if (! strcmp(command, "-echo"))
Opts->eko = \varnothing;
if (! strcmp(command, "lf"))
Opts->alf = 1;
if (! strcmp(command, "-lf"))
Opts->alf = \varnothing;
if (! strcmp(command, "pause"))
Opts->pau = 1;
if (! strcmp(command, "-pause"))
Opts->pau = \varnothing;

```
```

if (! strncmp(command, "null=", 5)
Opes->nul = tohex(command) \& \emptysetxff;
if (! strncmp(command, "pag=", 4))
Opts->pag = toint(command) \& \emptysetxff;
if (! strncmp(command, "bsp=", 4))
Opts->bsp = tohex(command) \& \emptysetxff;
if (! strncmp(command, "del=", 4))
Opts->del = tohex(command) \& \emptysetxff;
if (! strncmp(command, "eor=", 4))
Opts->eor = tohex(command) \& Dxff;
if (! strncmp(command, "eof=", 4))
Opts->eof = tohex(command) \& \emptysetxff;
if {! strncmp(command, "reprint=", 8)
Opts->rpr = tohex(command) \& \emptysetxff;
if (! strncmp(command, "dup=", 4))
Opts->dup = tohex(command) \& gxff;
f (! strncmp(command, "psc=", 4))
opts }>\mathrm{ psc = tohex(command) \& बxff
if (! strncmp(command, "abort=", 6)
Opts->abort = tohex(command) \& \emptysetxff;
if (! strncmp(command, "quit=", 5))
opts->quit = tohex(command) \& gxff;
if (! strncmp(command, "bse=", 4))
Opts->bse = tohex(command) \& \emptysetxff;
if (! strncmp(command, "bell=", 5))
Opts->ovf = tohex(command) \& \emptysetxff
if (! strncmp(command, "type=", 5))
Opts->par = tohex(command) \& \emptysetxff
if (! strncmp(command, "baud=", 5))
opts->bau = tohex(command) \& \emptysetxff;
if (! strncmp(command, "xon=", 4))
Opts->xon = tohex(command) \& \emptysetxff;
if (! strncmp(command, "xoff=", 5))
Opts->xoff = tohex(command) \& \emptysetxff
If (! strncmp(command, "col=", 4))
Opts->col = toint(command) \& \emptysetxff;
if (! strncmp(command, "row=", 4})
Opts->>row = toint (comman') \& |xff;

```
    * This routine converts an ASCII hex value into a hex int value
    * using DIGHEX found in the above "define. Note, if the value
    * is preceeded by a 'qै' (ie, eof=\% ox ) then it will convert
    * a binary value to hex int.
    */
    tohex(line)
    char line []
    (
        char *ptr;
        int value;
        ptr = line;
        while(*ptr \(!=1={ }^{\prime}\) ) \(/ *\) search for the \(\quad \prime=\) ' until found \(* /\)
        ptr++; \(\quad 1 *\) trying the next char until done *//
        if(ptr[ø] :== ' \(\mathbf{夕}^{\prime}\) ) /* is it a bin specifier */
                return(tobin(ptr)); /* yes, do binary instead */
        while(*ptr) ( /* process each digit there */
            value \(=(\) value \(\ll 4)+\) DIGHEX \((*\) ptr \() ; / *\) shift left nibbles */
            ptr++; /* point to the next character */
        1
    return(value); /* return the value calculated */
)
/*
    * This routine comverts an ASCII decimal value to hex int via
    * atoi() as found in the C Library. Note that "pag", "col"
    * and "row" MUST be set using only integer values
    *
toint(line)
char line[];
1
    char *ptr;
    ptr = line;
baud, Deskmate will print at 2400 baud. Makes sense.
"It took me a week to figure out how to fool DeskMate with this patch," Lind said. "I was really frustrated that the authors didn't allow me to select a higher baud rate but was happy to be able to work it out."
If you're an amateur radio operator, here's more good news. Lind is busy porting the WA7MBL packet BBS system into OS-9 C for the CoCo.

\section*{D.P. Johnson's 512 K Memory Upgrade}

Dan Johnson, of SDisk driver fame, was wearing bells at his Color Expo '87 booth with Hemphill Electronics, Inc. He sold several dozen Plus-100 512K memory upgrades to CoCo 3 owners. The board uses prime, factory-fresh 120-nanosecond chips and gold plated connectors. It is the first CoCo upgrade board I have seen that uses the new zigzag package chips. The new chips give you the smallest overall board size, the shortest data paths and superior decoupling.

Johnson and his partner were also demonstrating their new Vanguard PDI OS-9 Level I microcomputer. The PDI uses a 6809 E running at 2 megahertz and sports three serial ports, a modem port, a centronics printer port and a real-time clock with a front panel LED display. A 450 K RAM disk is standard. It uses two dual-speed drives that can read single- or double-sided, 35 -, 40- or 80 -track single-, double- or high-density disks in either standard OS-9, Radio Shack, Mizar or Fujitsu formats. It can also read and write IBM PC disks. The high density mode gives you a total storage of more than two million bytes and a data transfer rate of 500 kilobits per second. The whole thing is about the size of a lunch box.

\section*{Color America Notes}

One of the fine people we met at Color Expo '87 was Jack W. Eizenga, the software exchange librarian for Color America. The club now has several public domain disks in its library. Included in the selection are several RS-232 pack drivers, a terminal program, Steve Bjork's bouncing ball demo programs, several files containing OS-9 patch information, a set of OS-9 tutorials Jack wrote and a Bulletin Board System written in BASIC09. If you have programs you would like to contribute to their efforts in Southern California or would like to join Color America, write to Eizenga at 3811

North Foster Ave., Baldwin Park, CA 91706. We put him in touch with Car! Kreider, the new OS-9 Users Group software librarian.

\section*{Sanford Sends Bouquet for Owlware}

In today's negative world, it does my heart good to see a positive note occasionally. One such note came in a letter from James A. Sanford of Hampton, Virginia.
"A large bouquet to Owl Services," Sanford writes. "Tom called me back several times and spent quite a bit of time on the phone answering detailed questions about their system. When I got it, it had been 100 percent tested and worked fine."

While on both CompuServe and Delphi, I noticed that the L R Tech hard disk system from Owl Services was one of the first ones up and running on OS9 Level II. Good going guys!

\section*{This Month's Listings}

Wizdraw from Bill Brady forms the heart of our tutorial this month.

From Greg Law, is an English language xmode, which is a little more flexible than the standard version. It gives you the port address and an understandable listing of the defaults for the descriptor in question.

Dennis Duke of Bessemer, Alabama, is back with this utility that takes input from the standard input path and sends out 16 hexadecimal characters per line on the standard output path. It prints the Hex representation above the ASCII representation of each byte.

\section*{Finally, a Reader's Challenge}

Robert Parsons of Blackfoot, Idaho, had an idea.
"Quite a few years ago, another magazine came out with an article that showed how to build an organ. Then, for months they featured articles with enhancements that added to the organ," Parsons said. "By initiating the same thing to programming for the CoCo 3 under OS-9 Level II, we could come up with a program like CoCo Max 3 for OS-9.
"The program could be written a module at a time by RAINBOW readers and the Rainbow staff and submitted through 'KISSable OS-9'," Parsons continued. "I believe that writing modules for main programs in this manner would boost the interest in using OS-9."

Let me know what you think. Who will write the first module? Time will tell. See you in June.
```

while(! isdigit(*ptr)) /* search through the line finding the decimal */
ptr++; /* value that should follow '=1 */
return(atoi (ptr)); /* now tell C to convert it and return value */

```
-
\({ }_{*}^{*}\) This routine converts an ASCII binary value into a hex int.
*/
tobin(line)
char line[]
1
        int i;
int j[8];
int value \(=\varnothing\);
    for ( \(i=\varnothing ; i<=7\); \(i++\) ) ( \(\quad\) / repeat for 8 values */
        \(j(i]=\left(\left(\operatorname{line}[i+1)==1 I^{\prime}\right) ? 1 \square \varnothing\right) ; \quad / *\) convert ASCII to dec */
        value \(=\) (value << 1\()+j[1] ; \quad\) /* shift value left \(+j\) */
    )
        return(value);
,

Listing 3: hexdump
```

char modid[]= "@(\#)hexdump.c I.g";
/* --------- OS-9 utility ----------------------
* by Dennis J. Duke
Bessemer, Al.
31 October }8
* Read a file and dump it in hex
*/

# include <stdio.h>

# 

int c, i, j = \varnothing;
char holditl[l6][2], holdit2[16][2];
char holdl[2], hold2[2];
main()
l
while((c = getchar()) != EOF) {
/* convert the input integer to an ascii char. */
holdl[\varnothing] = toascii(c);
/* Eliminate non-printable chars by replacing them with a '.' */
if(c<32 || c> l26)
c = 46;
/* convert this integer to an ascii char. */
hold2[\varnothing] = toascii(c);
/* Copy these chars. to a holding area */
if(j < l6)
copyit();
else {
/* Print the output */
printit();
printf("\n\n");
/* Start the next string */
j = \varnothing;
copyit();
}
}
/* Finish up whatever is left over */
printit();
putchar('\n');
}
copyit()
l
strcpy(holditl[j], holdl);
strcpy(holdit2[j], hold2);
j ++;
}
printit()
l
/* Print the chars. in hex */
for(i = \varnothing; i < j; i++)
printf("%\&2x ", holditl[i][\varnothing]);
putchar('(n');
/* Print the chars. in ascii */
for(i = \varnothing; i < j; i++)
printf(" %s ", holdit2[i]);

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[^0]:    The cassette tape/disk symbols beside features and columns indicate that the program listings with those articles are on this month's RAINBOW ON TAPE and RAINBOW ON DISK. Those with only the disk symbol are not available on RAINBOW ON TAPE. For details, check the RAINBOW ON TAPE and RAINBOW ON DISK ads on pages 190 and 158.

[^1]:    NEXT MONTH: The first warm days of summer put a song in your heart, and our Music Issue will add to the chorus. CoCo is a tuneful fellow and needs only the slightest prompting to take center stage with its lilting melodies. So, no matter what your musical bent, our helpful articles, programs, utilities, reviews and columns will have you dancing in the streets.

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[^2]:    (For this winning one-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Second Rainbow Simulations Tape.)

[^3]:    Allen Snook lives in Oxon Hill, Maryland, and has been a CoCo enthusiast for nearly four years. He enjoys graphics, sound and Simulation programs, and he is coordinator of a users group.

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[^5]:    H. Allen Curtis lives in Williamsburg, Virginia. He is interested in 17th and 18th century history and enjoys biking through the colonial capital. He balances past and present with his computer work.

[^6]:    (For this winning two-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Beok of Simulations and its companion The Second Rainbow Simulations Tape.)

[^7]:    This photograph shows the Font Creator's "edit" screen. Available commands are indicated in the upper left corner.

[^8]:    Drue King is 21 years old and lives in Lanesville, Indiana. He is a graduate of Prosser Vocational School and has worked with the Color Computer for five years.

[^9]:    (For this winning two-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Second Rainhow Simulations Tape.)

[^10]:    Dave Jenkins is an engineer at WNIN FM/ TV in Evansville, Indiana, and has been using his Color computers for six years.

[^11]:    Cray Augsburg is RAINBOW's technical editor and has an associate's degree in electrical engineering. He and his wife, Ruth Ann, have two children and live in Louisville, Ky. His username on Delphi is RAINBOWn:AG.

[^12]:    (T. P. Jones, 2338 Ryder St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1H 6X6; \$119 U.S., \$159 CDN.)

[^13]:    (For this winning two-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Second Rainbow Simulations Tape.)

[^14]:    (C.R.C. Computers Inc., 10802 Lajeunesse, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3L 2E8; 514-383-5293, price available on request. The software is also available from Spectrum Projects, P.O. Box 264, Howard Beach, NY 11414; 718-8351344, for $\$ 24.95$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

[^15]:    (For this winning one-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Second Rainbow Simulations Tape.)

[^16]:    (Tandy Corporation. Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide, \$79.96)

[^17]:    10 POKE 150,1 'SET BALD RATE TO 9600
    20 PRINT甘-2, "NOW IS THE TIME TO TEST MY 64K PRINTER BUFFER" 30 GOTO 20

[^18]:    Ordering intormation:
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[^19]:    Martin H. Goodman, M.D., a physician trained in anesthesiology, is a longtime electronics tinkerer and outspoken commentator - sort of the Howard Cosell of the CoCo world. Marty is the database manager of RAINBOw's CoCo and OS-9 Online SIGs on Delphi. His non-computer passions include running, mountaineering and outdoor photography. Marty lives in San Pablo, California.

[^20]:    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 our Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick Rainbow Magazine Services, then, at the RAINBOW $>$ prompt, type ASK (for Ask the Experts) to arrive at the EXPERTS $>$ prompt, where you can select the "Downloads" online form which has complete instructions.

[^21]:    Dale L. Puckett, who is author of The Official BASIC09 Tour Guide and coauthor, with Peter Dibble, of The Official Rainbow Guide to OS-9, is a free-lance writer and programmer. He serves as director-at-large of the OS-9 Users Group and is a member of the Computer Press Association. Dale works as a U.S. Coast Guard lieutenant and lives on Governors Island in New York Harbor.

[^22]:    (For this winning two-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Second Rainbow Simulations Tape.)

[^23]:    SDISK-Standard disk driver module allows the full use of 35,40 or 80 track double sided disk drives with COCO OS-9 plus you can read/write/format the OS-9 formats used by other OS-9 systems. (Note: you can read 35 or 40 track disks on an 80 track drive). Now updated for OS-9 ver. 02.00.00 \$29.95
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